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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
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**SITUATION/PERSPECTIVES DE CONFORMITÉ AUX MESURES
DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
DANS LES PAYS VISÉS À L'ARTICLE 5**

RÉSUMÉ ANALYTIQUE

- Au 26 mai 2006, 42 pays visés à l'Article 5 avaient communiqué les données pour 2005 en vertu de l'Article 7. Pour 37 pays visés à l'Article 5 qui n'ont pas fourni leurs données conformément à l'Article 7, les données de leur programme de pays (PP) ont été utilisées, ainsi que les données de 2004 de 63 pays et les données de 2003 pour un pays.
- La Section I présente un nouveau format pour les tableaux des données et couvre tous les pays visés à l'Article 5. Elle conclut que :
 - Tous les pays risquant de ne pas atteindre le gel ou la réduction de 50 % de leur consommation de CFC sont dotés de projets approuvés pour réaliser ces objectifs. Il en est de même pour la réduction de 85 %, sauf en ce qui concerne la Somalie et la Tunisie. En Somalie, les nouvelles mesures dépendent de la situation interne. Un projet d'élimination des SAO pour la Tunisie est soumis à la 49^e réunion du Comité exécutif.
 - Des mesures pourraient être nécessaires pour atteindre le gel de la consommation de halons en Sierra Leone et en Somalie; et en Roumanie pour la réduction de 50% de 2005. Des activités sont prévues pour la Roumanie et la Sierra Leone dans le plan d'activités de 2006, et pour la Somalie lorsque la situation le permettra. Tous les autres pays à risque ont approuvé les activités de banque de halons.
 - Tous les pays risquant de ne pas atteindre le gel de la consommation du bromure de méthyle, ainsi que les 20% de réduction sont dotés de projets approuvés pour satisfaire ces mesures de réglementation, à l'exception de la Tunisie qui a été dispensée par décision XV/12. La Tunisie est dotée d'une préparation de projet approuvée pour l'utilisation, une fois qu'il sera identifié, du produit de remplacement pour les dattes à forte teneur en eau. Singapour est également en difficulté mais ne sollicite pas d'assistance du Fonds Multilatéral. L'Afrique du Sud aussi risque de ne pas atteindre la réduction de 20 %, mais une partie des problèmes rencontrés est liée au financement du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial.
 - Tous les pays risquant de ne pas réaliser la réduction de 85% de leur consommation de tétrachlorure de carbone en 2005 sont dotés de projets approuvés dans les plans d'activités pour réaliser cette mesure de réglementation, à l'exception de la Bolivie et de la Macédoine.
 - Tous les pays risquant de ne pas atteindre le gel ou la réduction de 30% de leur consommation de chloroforme méthylique en 2005 sont dotés de projets approuvés, ou ont des activités en cours visant à satisfaire ces mesures de réglementation, à l'exception de la Croatie et du Zimbabwe.
- Les données fournies par les programmes de pays indiquent une non-conformité potentielle en ce qui concerne :
 - la réduction de 50% de la consommation de CFC de Cap Vert, Djibouti, Dominique, Niger et Paraguay;
 - la réduction de 20% de la consommation du BM au Fiji, Guatemala, Ouganda et Uruguay;

- la réduction de 85% de la consommation de CTC en Bolivie, Macédoine, Maurice, Mexique et Zimbabwe; et
- la réduction de 30% de la consommation de TCA au Chili, Croatie et Zimbabwe.
- La Section II fournit des informations sur les pays visés par les décisions de conformité, les pays risquant de se trouver en situation de non-conformité et les pays pouvant nécessiter des mesures complémentaires.
- La Section III précise que dans 67 des pays visés à l'Article 5 ayant fourni des données sur la mise en œuvre de leurs programmes de pays (96 de ces pays avaient fourni ces données en cette période de l'année dernière), le Fonds multilatéral a examiné l'intégralité de la consommation à l'exception de 10 495,1 tonnes PAO.
- La Section III examine également les données dans le nouveau format de rapport sur les programmes de pays notamment : les données sur le fonctionnement du système des permis et les plans de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF) ; l'existence des systèmes de quotas (quantités annuelles) et d'enregistrement des importateurs ; le nombre d'appareils de recyclage et la quantité des SAO récupérée et réutilisée ; le nombre d'agents des douanes et de techniciens en réfrigération formés ; et les prix de certaines SAO et produits de remplacement.

Introduction

1. Ce document comprend trois sections :
 - a) La Section I a été préparée en réponse aux décisions 32/76 b) et 46/4, qui prévoient que le Secrétariat prépare un compte rendu annuel de la situation de conformité des pays visés à l'Article 5 concernant les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.
 - b) La Section II présente une mise à jour de l'état de la mise en œuvre des projets dans tous les pays visés à l'Article 5 dont les plus récentes données de consommation déclarées dépassent les objectifs spécifiés dans les mesures de réglementation actuelles, ou qui risquent de se trouver en situation de non-conformité avec les futures mesures de réglementation.
 - c) La Section III présente les données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays dont une analyse des données de consommation des SAO pas secteur. Elle contient aussi une partie sur une nouvelle présentation des données des programmes de pays qui abordent les caractéristiques des programmes d'élimination des SAO et l'évaluation qualitative de leurs performances.
2. L'analyse effectuée et les conclusions tirées dans ce document ne portent pas atteinte à la situation de conformité déterminée par la Réunion des Parties, seul organe habilité en la matière.
3. Les données déclarées en vertu de l'Article 7 sont utilisées à la seule fin de déterminer annuellement la situation de conformité. La présente analyse s'appuie sur des données de sources diverses communiquées au Secrétariat du Fonds dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays, à différentes périodes de conformité, et présume la réalisation de l'élimination associée aux projets en cours de mise en œuvre. Par conséquent, ce document ne détermine pas la conformité en tant que telle, mais évalue plutôt la perspective que le pays visé à l'Article 5 soit en situation de conformité par rapport à une ou plusieurs mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

SECTION I : ANALYSE DE LA SITUATION/PERSPECTIVES DE CONFORMITÉ SUR LA BASE DES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES DISPONIBLES

4. Cette partie présente les résultats de l'analyse de la situation de conformité aux mesures de réglementation jusqu'en 2005 inclusivement en ce qui concerne le CFC, les halons, le bromure de méthyle, le tétrachlorure de carbone (TTC) et le méthyle chloroforme (TCA)¹. L'analyse de la situation de conformité tient pour acquis que les plus récentes données de consommation transmises tiennent compte de l'élimination réalisée dans le cadre des projets

¹ Aucun projet recensé n'aborde les substances de l'Annexe B-1; le Comité exécutif n'a jamais examiné ni financé de projets qui portent sur ces substances, qui sont assujetties à la réduction de 80% de la valeur de référence à compter de 2003

achevés approuvés par le Comité Exécutif. À la date de décembre 2005, 246 449 tonnes PAO, dont 38 806 tonnes dans la production de CFC, 31 188 tonnes dans la production des halons et 9,295 tonnes dans la production de CTC, avaient été éliminées dans des projets achevés évalués à quelque 1,36 milliard \$US, sur un montant total approuvé d'environ 1,98 milliard \$US. Le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, présenté à la 38^e réunion du Comité exécutif, contient une description détaillée de la méthode d'analyse utilisée.

5. Quarante-deux pays visés à l'Article 5 ont communiqué les données pour 2005 en vertu de l'Article 7 (à la date du 26 mai 2006). Trente-sept autres pays ont communiqué au Secrétariat du Fonds des renseignements pour 2005 concernant uniquement les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de leur programme de pays (décision 17/34). En ce qui concerne les pays qui n'ont pas déclaré des données pour 2005, les plus récentes données de consommation fournies ont été utilisées. Il s'agit des données de 2003 pour un pays et des données de 2004 pour 63 pays. L'on présume que les plus récentes données de consommation de SAO déclarées n'ont pas augmenté. Cependant, il convient de noter que certains de ces 64 pays pourraient être en situation de non-conformité.

6. Les données sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités et projets approuvés par le Comité exécutif en date de la fin 2005 ont été communiquées par les agences d'exécution bilatérales et multilatérales dans leurs rapports périodiques annuels remis à la 49^e réunion du Comité exécutif. Les données sur les approbations possibles pendant l'année 2006 proviennent du Plan d'activités général du Fonds multilatéral pour 2006-2008

7. Le Secrétariat du Fonds continuera de préparer toutes les données figurant dans les versions précédentes des rapports sur la situation et les perspectives de conformité. Ces données, disponibles sur demande, ont été utilisées aux fins d'analyse par le Secrétariat. Le Tableau 1 ci-dessous contient les autres catégories de données disponibles pour le CFC.

Tableau 1

AUTRES DONNÉES DISPONIBLES SUR DEMANDE

Région	Situation	Quantité nécessaire pour atteindre l'objectif du gel	Réduction de 50 % pour le CFC	Quantité nécessaire pour atteindre la réduction de CFC de 50 %	Réduction de 85 % de CFC	Quantité nécessaire pour atteindre la réduction de CFC de 85 %	Élimination approuvée mais non mise en œuvre (en date d'octobre 2005)	Date d'achèvement des projets approuvés	Élimination SAO dans le plan d'activités final 2005	PGF approuvé	PGF visant 85% réduction CFC dans pays faible volume consommation

SECTEUR DE LA PRODUCTION

8. Aucune analyse n'a été effectuée sur le secteur de la production car le Comité exécutif a déjà établi un processus spécifique aux projets de ce secteur. Parmi les huit pays visés à l'Article 5 qui possèdent des installations de production de CFC, les gouvernements de l'Argentine, Chine, Inde, RPD de Corée, Mexique, Roumanie et Venezuela, sont dotés d'accords portant sur des réductions à date fixe. Le Brésil a indiqué qu'il a fermé ses installations

de production sans aide. En ce qui concerne la production des halons, la Chine a conclu un accord et l'Inde a reçu une subvention unique pour la fermeture de ses installations.

9. Cinq pays (Brésil, Chine, Inde, RPD de Corée et Roumanie) disposent d'un niveau de référence pour leur production de tétrachlorure de carbone (CTC). Le Comité exécutif a déjà approuvé des projets visant l'élimination totale du CTC dans les secteurs de la production et de la consommation de quatre pays (Chine, Inde RPD de Corée et Roumanie). Un projet pour le secteur du CTC du Brésil figure dans le plan d'activités 2006 du PNUD.

10. Des projets visant l'élimination du bromure de méthyle (BM) ont été approuvés pour la Chine et la Roumanie – seuls pays visés à l'Article 5 dotés d'installations de production de cette substance.

SECTEUR DE LA CONSOMMATION

11. Une analyse détaillée du degré de non-conformité des pays, et du risque de se trouver dans la situation de non-conformité figure à l'Annexe I qui fournit des informations détaillées par pays et par substance. L'Annexe I indique aussi si ces pays ont reçu toute l'assistance que devait leur fournir le Comité exécutif. Cette section présente un résumé des résultats de l'analyse détaillée.

CFC

12. Un résumé de la situation des pays en ce qui concerne la conformité aux mesures de réglementation visant le CFC est présenté au Tableau 2. Selon les plus récentes données de consommation communiquées, 139 pays peuvent déjà être considérés comme étant en situation de conformité ; toutefois, 63 d'entre eux n'ont pas encore fourni leurs données pour 2005. Le Tableau 2 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et répartit les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité dans trois catégories : les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel ; ceux effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse à l'objectif de réduction de 50% ; et enfin ceux risquant de ne pas satisfaire les nouvelles mesures de réglementation parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.

Tableau 2

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION VISANT LE CFC : RÉSUMÉ DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ OU DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel	Pays effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou à risque en cas de non réalisation de la réduction de 2005 parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50%	Pays risquant de ne pas respecter les nouvelles mesures de réglementation parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%
Plus récente consommation	139 pays	Bosnie et Herzégovine, États fédérés de Microsésie, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, Turkménistan (sur la base des données de 2004)	32 pays	107 pays (101 pays, compte tenu des plans d'action)
Données de 2005 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	79 pays	0	5 pays (Cap Vert, Djibouti, Dominique, Niger et Paraguay)	54 pays (48 pays, compte tenu des plans d'action)

Halons

13. Le Tableau 3 présente un résumé de la situation des pays en ce qui concerne la conformité aux mesures de réglementation visant les halons. Sur la base de leurs plus récentes données de consommation, 64 pays peuvent déjà être considérés comme étant en situation de conformité. Soixante-quinze pays n'ont déclaré aucune consommation des halons entre 1995 et 2004 ; un pays a déclaré des niveaux de consommation imprécis et un autre n'a déclaré ni sa consommation de référence, ni les plus récentes données de sa consommation. Cinquante pays ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds multilatéral pour les activités liées aux banques de halons ou aux accords pour l'élimination. Ce nombre inclut les pays participant aux banques régionales de halons. Le Tableau 3 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et répartit les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité dans les deux catégories suivantes : les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel, et ceux effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50%.

Tableau 3

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION VISANT LES HALONS : RÉSUMÉ DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ OU DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel pour les halons	Pays risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 50% pour les halons
Plus récente consommation	139 pays (64 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	Libye, Sierra Leone et Somalie (sur la base des données de 2004)	Bosnie - Herzégovine, Libye, Nigeria, Pakistan, Roumanie, Sierra Leone et Somalie (sur la base des données de 2004)
Données de 2005 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	78 pays (36 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	0	0

Bromure de méthyle

14. Le Tableau 4 présente un résumé de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le bromure de méthyle (excluant les activités sanitaires et préalables à l'expédition). Parmi les 130 pays visés à l'Article 5 ayant ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague, 126 ont fourni toutes les données de référence. Parmi ces 126 pays, 46 ont déclaré une consommation égale à zéro pour la consommation de référence et pour la plus récente consommation. Quatre-vingt-seize pays visés à l'Article 5 ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds multilatéral pour les activités et/ou aux projets liés au bromure de méthyle. Le Tableau 4 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et répartit les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité dans les deux catégories suivantes : les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel et ceux susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 20%.

Tableau 4

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION VISANT LE BROMURE DE MÉTHYLE : RÉSUMÉ DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ OU DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation du BM est supérieure au niveau de référence	Pays risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 20%
Plus récente consommation	130 pays (77 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	Bosnie-Herzégovine, Fiji, Guatemala, Libye, Singapour, Tunisie et Uruguay	10 pays (Bosnie-Herzégovine, Fiji, Guatemala, Indonésie, Libye, Singapour, Afrique du Sud, Tunisie, Ouganda et Uruguay) (9 pays, compte tenu des plans d'action)
Données de 2005 (en vertu Art--7 ou PP)	73 pays (49 pays sans valeurs de références nulles et ou consommation nulle)	Fiji, Guatemala et Uruguay	4 pays (Fiji, Guatemala, Ouganda et Uruguay) (3 pays, compte tenu des plans d'action)

Tétrachlorure de carbone

15. Le Tableau 5 présente un résumé ou la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le tétrachlorure de carbone. Les données résumées ne comprennent pas les matières premières et ne sont pas détaillées en fonction des utilisations (comme solvant et les agents de transformation). Parmi les 141 pays ayant communiqué des données de référence, 81 pays ont déclaré des valeurs nulles pour leur niveau de référence et leur consommation la plus récente. Le Tableau 5 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et met en relief les pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.

Tableau 5

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION VISANT LE TÉTRACHLORURE DE CARBONE : RÉSUMÉ DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ OU DU RISQUE DE NON- CONFORMITÉ

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.
Plus récente consommation	125 pays (44 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	16 pays (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivie, Inde, Indonésie, Iran, RPD de Corée, Nigeria, Macédoine, Maurice, Mexique, Pakistan, Roumanie, Tunisie, Sierra Leone et Zimbabwe)
Données 2005 (en vertu Art -7 ou PP)	72 pays (31 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	5 pays (Bolivie, Macédoine, Maurice, Mexique et Zimbabwe)

Méthyle chloroforme

16. Le Tableau 6 présente un résumé ou la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le méthyle chloroforme. Parmi les 141 pays ayant communiqué les données de référence, 83 ont déclaré des valeurs nulles pour leur niveau de référence et leur consommation la plus récente. En plus de présenter les données fournies par types et de recenser les pays qui semblent en conformité, le Tableau 6 regroupe les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité dans les deux catégories suivantes : les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel et ceux susceptibles d'être dans la non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 30%.

Tableau 6

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION VISANT LE MÉTHYLE CHLOROFORME : RÉSUMÉ DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ OU DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation de TCA dépasse le niveau de gel	Pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 30%.
Plus récente consommation	137 pays (54 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	Bosnie-Herzégovine, Croatie, Iran et Zimbabwe	8 pays (Bosnie-Herzégovine, Chili, Croatie, Indonésie, Iran, RPD de Corée, Nigeria et Zimbabwe)
Données de 2005 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	75 pays (31 pays sans valeurs de référence nulles et/ou consommation nulle)	Croatie et Zimbabwe	Chili, Croatie et Zimbabwe

SECTION II: ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DANS LES PAYS VISÉS PAR LES DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES EN MATIÈRE DE CONFORMITÉ ET LES PAYS QUI POURRAIENT ÊTRE EN SITUATION DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

17. L'Annexe II présente les informations recueillies sur les pays visés par les décisions des Parties sur la conformité, et les pays qui pourraient être en situation de non-conformité, compte tenu des plus récentes données fournies au Secrétariat de l'ozone en vertu de l'Article 7 du Protocole de Montréal, ou au Secrétariat du Fonds par le biais des rapports sur les données de la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. L'organisation de l'Annexe II est basée sur les pays, les décisions des Parties, les recommandations de la 35^e réunion du Comité chargé de l'application des décisions et les questions connexes. L'examen porte sur les questions liées à la réglementation (les systèmes de permis et de quotas, et les interdictions sur l'importation d'équipements), la communication des données, la conformité aux mesures de réglementation, par substance, le dépassement des niveaux permis par les mesures de réglementations/Plan d'action, et se base sur les données pour 2005. L'annexe examine également toutes les mesures requises par les décisions et les recommandations, ainsi que les échéances associées.

18. L'Annexe II comporte une colonne intitulée « Observations » qui fournit des informations provenant des rapports sur les programmes de pays soumis par les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone; des informations provenant des agences d'exécution multilatérales et bilatérales; des informations sur les cas de non-respect des calendriers du Protocole pour la réduction de la consommation et de la production et sur les exigences en matière de déclaration des données (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/36/3) ainsi que des données provenant des rapports périodiques de 2005, relatives à cette question.

19. Les données sur les programmes de pays fournissent des informations par secteur. Pour les pays qui ont utilisé le nouveau format de présentation de rapport, les informations sont fournies sur le fonctionnement du système de permis et sur les quantités représentées par les quotas d'importation attribués, et sur l'existence d'un système de quotas et/ou sur

l'enregistrement des importateurs, le cas échéant. Le nombre d'agents des douanes formés et de ceux formés comme formateurs est également indiqué. Les informations sont également fournies sur l'évolution du plan de gestion des frigorigènes et sur le fonctionnement de l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage; la quantité de SAO récupérée et réutilisée, et sur le nombre de techniciens en réfrigération formés (incluant ceux formés comme formateurs) et accrédités. Le nouveau format indique aussi le nombre d'utilisateurs finaux qui ont fait convertir leur équipement à base de SAO, et fournit les prévisions du pays en ce qui concerne la conformité aux nouvelles mesures de réglementation.

20. Le Tableau 7 recense les pays qui semblent avoir dépassé les limites de réglementation ou niveaux de consommation indiqués dans le Plan d'action approuvé par les Parties pour 2005. Il précise aussi la source des données, en particulier les données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7 (A7) ou celles provenant des programmes de pays.

Tableau 7

PAYS OÙ LES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE 2005 DÉPASSENT LES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION OU LES OBJECTIFS DU PLAN D'ACTION

CFC						
Pays	Référence	50% de réduction pour le CFC	Plus récente consommation	Plan d'action pour 2005	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Cap Vert	226	1,13	1,72	N/D	2005	PP
Djibouti	21,02	10,51	12,12	N/D	2005	PP
Dominique	1,48	0,74	1,39	N/D	2005	A7
Niger	32,02	16,01	22,38	N/D	2005	PP
Paraguay	210,56	105,28	110	N/D	2005	PP
BROMURE DE MÉTHYLE						
Pays	Référence	50% de réduction pour le BM	Plus récente consommation	Plan d'action pour 2005	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Fiji	0,67	0,54	1,74	1,50	2005	A7
Guatemala	400,7	320,56	522,79	360	2005	PP
Uruguay	11,2	8,96	19,44	8,9	2005	PP
TÉTRACHLORURE DE CARBONE						
Pays	Référence	85% de réduction pour le CTC	Plus récente consommation	Plan d'action pour 2005	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Bolivie	0,3	0,05	0,11	N/D	2005	PP
Macédoine	0,07	0,01	0,012	N/D	2005	A7
Maurice	0,01	0,002	0,03	N/D	2005	A7
Mexique	0	0	68,08	N/D	2005	PP
Zimbabwe	11,58	1,74	3,49	N/D	2005	A7
MÉTHYLE CHLOROFORME						
Pays	Référence	30% Réduction pour le méthyle chloroforme	Plus récente consommation	Plan d'action pour 2005	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Chili	6,45	4,51	5,23	4,51	2005	PP
Croatie	0	0	0,0003	N/D	2005	PP
Zimbabwe	0,003	0,002	0,04	N/D	2005	A7

SECTION III : DONNÉES SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS

21. La Section III présente les données recueillies sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. Ces données doivent être soumises au Secrétariat du Fonds au plus tard le 1^{er} mai de chaque année. Elles comprennent les données de consommation de SAO détaillées par secteur. Cette section présente également des informations complémentaires pouvant être utilisées pour évaluer les perspectives de conformité en se fondant sur les caractéristiques des programmes d'élimination des SAO des pays, à travers la nouvelle base des données sur les programmes de pays créée en application de la décision 46/39.

DONNÉES DE CONSOMMATION DE SAO PAR SECTEUR

22. Les données sur la consommation des SAO par secteur sont soumises chaque année par les pays visés à l'Article 5 au Secrétariat du Fonds, en vertu des décisions des 11^e, 13^e, 22^e, 28^e, 29^e et 30^e réunions du Comité exécutif. Au 26 mai 2006, le Secrétariat avait reçu pour l'année 2005, des rapports sur la mise en œuvre de 67 programmes de pays sur les 136.

23. Le Secrétariat a rassemblé ces données selon le format requis et a utilisé des données provenant de rapports antérieurs pour les pays n'ayant pas communiqué de données pour 2005. Ainsi, 43 rapports sur 2004, 12 rapports sur 2003, deux rapports sur 2002 et un rapport sur 2001 sont également utilisés.

24. La base de données des programmes de pays est disponible au format Microsoft Excel 2002 sur le site web (www.multilateralfund.org) et sur l'Intranet du Secrétariat du Fonds.

25. Bien que les niveaux de consommation enregistrés proviennent d'années différentes, et peuvent ne pas correspondre nécessairement aux données communiquées en vertu de l'Article 7 du Protocole de Montréal, les informations offrent néanmoins l'évaluation sectorielle la plus récente par pays et à l'échelle mondiale. Ces données devraient aider les pays visés à l'Article 5 concernés ainsi que le Comité exécutif à évaluer les quantités qui restent à éliminer dans les différents secteurs.

26. Le Tableau 8 présente le total de la consommation restante de SAO à éliminer par secteur, après avoir tenu compte des projets approuvés mais non encore mis en œuvre. Il indique également la consommation totale à éliminer dans les projets approuvés mais non achevés ainsi que le pourcentage du solde à éliminer (par secteur).

Tableau 8

CONSOMMATION TOTALE RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SECTEUR

Secteur	Total de la plus récente consommation	Pourcentage du total de la plus récente consommation	Élimination totale approuvée, mais non achevée	Solde	Pourcentage de solde par rapport au total de la plus récente consommation
Aérosols	2 546,73	3,59%	560,30	1 986,43	78%
Mousses	12 600,67	17,75%	6 685,70	5 914,97	46,94%
Fumigènes	5 023,73	78%	2 596,87	2 426,86	48,31%
Halons	3 973,53	5,60%	9 707,10	-5 733,57	N/D
Applications de laboratoire	11,23	0,02%	0	11,23	100%
Inhalateurs doseurs	1,89	0,003%	0	1,89	100%
Agents de transformation	6 515,16	9,18%	4 560	1 955,16	30,01%
Réfrigération	29 098,20	40,98%	7 222,41	21 875,79	75,18%
Solvants	10 767,65	15,17%	1 887,05	8 880,60	82,47%
Stérilisants	0	0,00%	9,70	-9,70	N/D
Tabac	463,05	0,65%	350	113,05	24,41%
Total	71 001,84	100%	33 579,13	37 422,71	52,71%

27. L'élimination totale approuvée mais non mise en œuvre indiquée au Tableau 8 ne comprend pas l'élimination approuvée en principe dans les accords pluriannuels, ni les éliminations qui devraient découler de la mise en œuvre des plans de gestion des frigorigènes ou des banques de halons. Outre l'élimination déjà financée, le Comité exécutif a approuvé en principe des projets d'élimination nationaux et sectoriels pour lesquels des tranches annuelles sont décaissées en fonction de réalisation des réductions prévues.

28. L'élimination associée aux futures tranches annuelles visera une part importante de la quantité restante recensée dans le Tableau 8. De plus, les PGF des pays à faible volume de consommation représentent 85 % de la consommation de référence de ces pays; toutefois, les données des projets approuvés, mais non mis en œuvre ne tiennent pas compte de toutes ces quantités. Aussi, l'élimination approuvée mais non mise en œuvre indiquée au Tableau 8 ne comprend pas une part de la consommation de halons pour les pays bénéficiant déjà d'un projet de banque de halons. Le Tableau 9 indique donc la consommation restante pour les substances qui n'a pas encore été abordée par le Comité exécutif, après avoir tenu compte des accords pluriannuels, des PGF des pays à faible volume de consommation et des banques de halons

Tableau 9

CONSOMMATION RESTANTE TOTALE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE, SELON LES DONNÉES DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS, APRÈS AVOIR TENU COMPTE DES ÉLIMINATIONS DÉCOULANT DES PGF DES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE CONSOMMATION, DES BANQUES DE HALONS, DES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION TOTALE ET DES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE

Substance	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	4 282,34
CTC	2 268,96
Halons	60,48
BM	3 491,35
TCA	391,88
Total	10 495,01

29. Il convient de rappeler que l'évaluation présentée à la 47^e réunion du Comité exécutif indiquait que, selon les dernières données des programmes de pays et en tenant compte des projets approuvés mais non mis en œuvre, il restait encore 12 609,8 tonnes PAO à éliminer. La réduction de la consommation (2 114,8 tonnes PAO) est liée aux approbations de la 47^e et de la 48^e réunions du Comité exécutif et aux nouvelles données de consommation reçues depuis l'examen du document à la 47^e réunion.

Données sur le HCFC

30. Le Tableau 10 présente le volume de HCFC consommé sur la base des plus récentes données disponibles. Il indique une consommation de 241 911 tonnes métriques de HCFC (16 551 tonnes PAO) comprenant le HCFC-22 (58,1% du volume total) et le HCFC-141b (38,9%).

Tableau 10

PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE HCFC, PAR SUBSTANCE

Substance	Tonnes métriques	Tonnes PAO	Pourcentage total
HCFC-123	1 014	20	0,1%
HCFC-124	546	22	0,1%
HCFC-141b	58 497	6 435	38,9%
HCFC-142	244	17	0,1%
HCFC-142b	6 386	415	2,5%
HCFC-22	174 908	9 620	58,1%
HCFC-225	316	22	0,1%
Total	241 911	16 551	100%

PERSPECTIVES DE CONFORMITÉ BASÉES SUR LES CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES PROGRAMMES NATIONAUX D'ÉLIMINATION

31. Le nouveau format du rapport sur les programmes de pays adopté par décision 46/39 donne aux bureaux nationaux de l'ozone la possibilité d'évaluer les perspectives de conformité sous un angle quantitatif et qualitatif. Quarante-sept des 67 pays ayant fourni des données pour 2005 ont utilisé ce nouveau format. Sept des pays ayant utilisé le nouveau format de rapport sur les programmes de pays n'ont pas fourni les nouvelles données exigées par ce format. Considérant le volume réduit des données et leur manque de rigueur, toutes ces statistiques pourraient ne pas être représentatives de tous les pays visés à l'Article 5.

Rigueur dans les données

32. Il s'agit de la première année d'utilisation du nouveau format. L'analyse révèle certaines anomalies. Les données qui semblaient anormales n'ont pas été utilisées dans le résumé présenté dans cette section. Dans certains cas, il y aurait eu confusion concernant la déclaration des données cumulées (par exemple, dans le cas des personnes formées) ou annuelles (par exemple, dans le cas des quotas d'importation et d'exportation), et la présentation du nombre de quotas délivrés ou du volume représentant les quotas en tonnes métriques

33. En outre, les données fournies étaient pour la plupart incomplètes en ce qui concerne les trois principales sections suivantes : évaluation qualitative; évaluation quantitative et réglementations. Un pays seulement (la Bolivie) a fourni toutes les informations dans les trois sections. Neuf pays sur 47 ont fourni toutes les informations sur l'évaluation quantitative et 21 pays sur 47 ont fourni toutes les informations sur les réglementations. Sept pays seulement ont fourni des informations sur l'évaluation qualitative, alors que 23 autres pays ont fourni toutes les informations dans la section qualitative, sauf en ce qui concerne l'évaluation des performances des agences d'exécution. Un appui supplémentaire ainsi que des directives des agences d'exécution sur la manière de remplir ce formulaire sont par conséquent nécessaires. Le Comité exécutif pourrait demander aux agences d'exécution de fournir cette assistance, et au Programme d'assistance à la conformité du PNUE d'inclure dans l'ordre du jour des prochaines réunions de ses réseaux régionaux, un point de discussion sur la manière de remplir le nouveau formulaire.

Résumé des données et des informations fournies dans le nouveau formulaire

34. Trente-quatre des 42 pays ayant fourni des données, et dotés d'un PGF ont indiqué des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leur PGF.

35. Un nombre total de 1 815 appareils de récupération et de 524 appareils de recyclage en exploitation ont été financés avec des ressources fournies par le Fonds multilatéral aux pays ayant communiqué leurs données. 46% des 35 pays ayant présenté un rapport sur le fonctionnement des systèmes de récupération et de recyclage ont jugé le fonctionnement de ces systèmes pas vraiment satisfaisant; 43% l'ont jugé satisfaisant et 11% très satisfaisant. Un volume total de 846 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 a été récupéré duquel 775 tonnes PAO ont été réutilisées. Sur les 775 tonnes, le Brésil tout seul en a produit 730. Il y a eu zéro CFC-11 récupéré; mais il n'est pas précisé si cette donnée concerne une ou plusieurs années.

36. 24 416 techniciens en entretien dans le secteur de la réfrigération ont été formés, 18 423 ont été accrédités et 1 328 formateurs de techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés. Comme mentionné plus haut, il n'a pas été précisé si ces données sont annuelles ou cumulées.

37. Parmi les 40 pays ayant présenté un rapport sur le fonctionnement de leurs systèmes de permis, 17,5% ont estimé que le fonctionnement de ces systèmes n'est pas vraiment satisfaisant; 32,5% l'ont jugé satisfaisant et 50% très satisfaisant. Trente-six (77%) des 47 pays utilisant le nouveau format ont indiqué qu'ils avaient institué des systèmes de quotas. Quarante-trois (91%) des 47 pays ayant présenté un rapport ont indiqué que l'enregistrement des importateurs était une exigence.

38. En 2005, des quotas ont été délivrés pour des importations totalisant 18 319 tonnes métriques et des exportations de 157 tonnes métriques. Il est possible que certaines de ces données soient cumulatives et non pas annuelles. Le rapport indique que 6 434 agents des douanes ont été formés, mais ici encore, il n'a pas été précisé si les données fournies par les pays étaient annuelles ou cumulatives. Le nouveau format de rapport sur les programmes de pays fournit également des informations sur les prix des SAO et du produit de remplacement du HFC-134a, ainsi que le résume le Tableau 11. .

Tableau 11

PRIX MOYENS DES SAO ET DES PRODUITS DE REMPLACEMENT

SAO	Prix moyen/kg (\$US)	Marge (\$US)	Données non incluses dans le calcul de la moyenne
CFC-11	7,13	2-11,41	18 \$ au Mexique et 0,42 \$ à El Salvador
CFC-12	10,25	4--23,50	3\$ au Népal, 3,50 \$ au Brésil, 38 \$ au Cap Vert, 68 \$ en Turquie, 272,73 \$ en Jamaïque et 320 \$ aux Philippines
CFC-113	11,97	10-15,90	329,12 \$ à Équateur
CFC-114	9,24		Une seule entrée
CFC-115	9,24		Une seule entrée
Halon 1211	N/D		
Halon 1301	N/D		
Bromure de méthyle	N/D		
CTC	N/D		
HCFC-141b	N/D		
HCFC-22	5,49	1,83-15	0,24 \$ au Brésil, 48 \$ en Turquie, 60,30 \$ en Jamaïque et 130 \$ aux Philippines
HFC-134a	13,28	4,87-25,74	42,40 \$ à Madagascar, 106 \$ en Turquie, 196,18 \$ en Jamaïque et 465 \$ aux Philippines
R-502	13,6	5,60-20	29 \$ à Maurice 40 \$ à Madagascar

39. Sur la base des moyennes mondiales provenant des données fournies par les pays visés à l'Article 5, les prix moyens des produits de remplacement tels que le HFC-134a et le R-502, sont plus élevés que ceux du CFC-11 et du CFC-12. Cependant, le HCFC-22 est beaucoup moins coûteux.

RECOMMANDATIONS

40. Il est demandé au Comité exécutif de :
- a) Prendre note du rapport sur la situation/perspectives de conformité aux mesures de réglementation initiales et intermédiaires du Protocole de Montréal dans les pays visés à l'Article 5 contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/6;
 - b) Demander aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution d'inclure lorsqu'il y a lieu, dans leurs plans d'action 2006-2007, les activités d'élimination de la consommation admissible pour les pays suivants :
 - i) Somalie (si la situation le permet) : CFC et halons
 - ii) Bolivie et Macédoine (CTC) ; et
 - iii) Croatie et Zimbabwe : TCA
 - c) Demander aux agences bilatérales et multilatérales d'exécution d'aider les pays visés à l'Article 5 à fournir toutes les données/informations requises dans le nouveau formulaire de déclaration des données sur les programmes de pays; et
 - d) Demander au PNUE d'inclure dans l'ordre du jour des prochaines réunions de ses réseaux régionaux devant se tenir avant mai 2007, un point de discussion sur la manière de remplir le nouveau formulaire de rapport sur les programmes de pays.

Annex I

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND THOSE AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

1. Annex I presents the detailed analysis of the status of implementation in countries subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance and those at risk of non-compliance. The data tables in Appendixes I-V indicate whether a country has received a total phase-out agreement for a specific controlled substance. The CFC analysis (Appendix I) shows further whether a low-volume consuming countries (LVCs) has received a Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) or a RMP update since the 31st Meeting of the Executive Committee, which should be sufficient to ensure a country's compliance at least up to and including the 85 per cent reduction target in 2007 (decision 31/48(h)). The analysis of halons (Appendix II) indicates whether a halon banking activity has been approved. Halon banking guidelines require that regulations facilitating production and import bans are established within six months of the establishment of a reclamation centre (decision 18/22). Decision 35/57 presumes that halon banking should be the last project approved for the halon sector. The methyl bromide analysis (Appendix III) indicates further whether a country has received funding for a phase-out to meet the 2005 control measure.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Appendix I)

2. Based on their latest reported consumption data, 139 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 63 have not yet reported 2005 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries combined is 56,965 ODP tonnes. This is some 107,057 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 164,022 ODP tonnes. Ninety-five of these countries are LVCs of which 89 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 63 LVCs to meet their 85 per cent reductions by 2007.

3. Countries have been grouped into three categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; (b) those in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent baseline reduction target; and (c) those at risk of not meeting future controls because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent baseline reduction target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the CFC baseline freeze

4. This category consists of the following four LVC countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, The Federated States of Micronesia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Turkmenistan. All other countries appear to be in compliance.

5. The four countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze have each been provided with support to enable their compliance, as follows:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina has a national ODS phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee and an Action Plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties that would allow it to complete the phase-out of CFCs prior to 31 December 2007.
- The Federated States of Micronesia has received support through a regional phase-out plan (PIC strategy) for total phase-out of CFCs in the country.
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a terminal phase-out management plan agreement with the Executive Committee and an Action Plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties that would allow it to complete the phase-out of CFCs prior to 1 January 2010.
- Turkmenistan has a phase-out plan that was funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) when the country was still a non-Article 5 country, which is currently being implemented.

(b) Countries at risk of not achieving the 50 per cent CFC baseline reduction

6. This category consists of 32 countries. These countries may be in non-compliance with the control measures. It includes 25 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 2,658 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of the 32 countries in this category, 10 have projects included in the 2006 business plans.

7. Of the 32 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one non-LVC and 23 LVCs. These 24 countries had already received either a RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or a national phase-out agreement. The Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and Solomon Islands are three of the LVCs that have phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee as part of the Pacific Island Country strategy.

8. There are two LVCs that did not have approved RMPs, but do have national phase-out agreements. These countries are: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkmenistan.

9. The remaining six countries that appear to possibly need additional activities to achieve the 50 per cent reduction are Iran, Korea Republic, Libya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. However, Iran, Libya and Nigeria each have a national CFC phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee, which contain a phase-out schedule that is consistent with the Montreal Protocol targets. Neither the Republic of Korea nor the United Arab Emirates have sought Multilateral Fund assistance. Saudi Arabia has sought assistance from the Multilateral Fund and the request for project preparation of a country programme/national phase-out plan is being submitted to the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(c) Countries at risk of not achieving the 85 per cent baseline reduction

10. This category consists of 107 countries including 73 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 34,126 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 107 countries, 52 were to receive projects in the 2006 business plans.

11. Of the 107 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 17 non-LVCs and 66 LVCs, including 76 countries that had already received either an RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or had a national phase-out agreement approved. The Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Palau and Solomon Islands are four of the LVCs that have phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee as part of the Pacific Island Country strategy.

12. There are six LVCs that have approved national phase-out agreements. These countries are: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea and Turkmenistan. For Armenia and Turkmenistan, funding has been approved by the GEF.

13. The remaining 18 countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Argentina, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Korea Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. With the exception of Somalia and Tunisia, all countries currently eligible for Fund assistance have national CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee, which contain a phase-out schedule that is consistent with the targets in the Montreal Protocol. For Tunisia, an ODS phase-out plan that should address the remaining CFC consumption is being submitted to the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

14. Based on their latest consumption data, 64 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 4,591 ODP tonnes. This is some 41,142 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 45,733 ODP tonnes.

15. Seventy-five countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2004. One country has reported imprecise levels of consumption and one has reported neither baseline nor latest consumption data.

16. Fifty countries have received support for halon banking activities or phase-out agreements. This includes those countries participating in regional halon banks. Halon banking is presumed to be the last funded activity in the halon consumption sector for most countries but there are some halon phase-out activities that are part of multi-sectoral phase-out agreements.

17. Countries have been grouped into the following two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and (b) those in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent reduction target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze for halons

18. This category consists of three countries (Libya, Sierra Leone and Somalia) that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze on halons. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 90 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. Libya is the only country in this group that has received support for halon banking from the Multilateral Fund.

Sierra Leone has one activity planned for halon in the 2006 business plan of the Fund while Somalia does not.

(b) Countries at risk of not achieving the 50 per cent baseline reduction for halons

19. This category consists of seven countries, including three LVCs that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 433 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Four countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Nigeria and Pakistan) have received support from the Multilateral Fund for halon activities, including halon banking. Of the remaining three countries that might not achieve their 50 per cent reduction targets, Romania had consumption levels below 10 ODP tonnes. The remaining countries reported latest consumption in 2004 as follows: Sierra Leone (18.45 ODP tonnes) and Somalia (23.37 ODP tonnes).

20. Six of the seven countries that may need to phase-out additional amounts of halon to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets have received Multilateral Fund assistance or have planned activities in the 2006 business plans, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Sierra Leone. The Executive Committee may wish to consider requesting implementing agencies to consider the possibility of including activities in the future business plans for countries that do not have approved halon banking or planned activities in the 2006 business plans, including Somalia (once conditions exist for a sustainable activity).

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix III)

21. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis relate to controlled use only, which means that the data excludes quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS). Of the 130 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 126 have reported complete baseline data. Of these 126 countries, 46 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

22. Ninety-six Article 5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities and/or projects. This includes projects that will lead to a complete phase-out of methyl bromide in 47 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 15 of these countries, and other forms of assistance received by 34 of these countries.

23. Countries have been grouped into the following two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and (b) those that could be in non-compliance or at risk with the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent reduction. Appendix III identifies those countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the MB baseline freeze

24. This category consists of seven countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiji, Libya, Uruguay, Guatemala, Tunisia and Singapore. These countries would need to phase-out a total of

151 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. With the exception of Singapore (16.9 ODP tonnes), all countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

25. Of the seven countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiji, Libya and Uruguay have phase-out agreements or approved projects under the Multilateral Fund that amount to a total phase-out of methyl bromide consumption. However, Fiji and Uruguay have reported consumption that is not consistent with the Action Plan requirements.

26. Guatemala has approved projects for partial phase-out of methyl bromide with an approved Action Plan. Guatemala's consumption (522.8 ODP tonnes) is not consistent with the Action Plan requirement (360 ODP tonnes).

27. Tunisia and Singapore may require additional activities. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for methyl bromide projects and other activities in Tunisia. Additional action may be required as there are currently no alternatives available the target use on palm dates with high moisture content in the case of Tunisia. Singapore does not seek Fund assistance.

(b) Countries at risk of not achieving the 20 per cent MB baseline reduction

28. This category consists of the following 10 countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiji, Indonesia, Libya, Uganda, Uruguay, Guatemala, Tunisia, Singapore, and South Africa. This list includes six LVCs. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 381 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. Eight of the 10 countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Six of these eight countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fiji, Indonesia, Libya, Uganda and Uruguay) have phase-out agreements for total phase-out, and one country (Guatemala) has a project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction. Also, Uganda's 2005 consumption equals that required by the Action Plan (decision XV/43).

29. The remaining three countries need to phase out a total of 136 ODP tonnes to achieve the 20 per cent reduction. Of these countries, Tunisia has received assistance from the Fund.

30. Eight of the 10 countries that may need to make further reductions to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets for methyl bromide have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund. South Africa has not received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund (decision XV/49 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties) and has only received project preparation funding from the GEF. Singapore does not seek Fund assistance.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

31. This section presents the analysis of compliance with carbon tetrachloride control measures. All data reported and used in this analysis are those related to controlled use only, which excludes feedstock. Reported CTC consumption was not differentiated by specific end use, such as solvents and process agents.

32. Of the 141 countries with reported baseline data, 81 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

33. The analysis addresses those countries that might be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent reduction. Appendix IV notes those that have not ratified the London Amendment.

34. Sixteen countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 10,946 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. Eight of these 16 countries have reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes including: India (7,459 ODP tonnes), Korea DPR (2,199 ODP tonnes), Iran (2,169 ODP tonnes), Pakistan (752 ODP tonnes), Romania (177 ODP tonnes), Nigeria (167 ODP tonnes), Mexico (68 ODP tonnes) and Indonesia (16.5 ODP tonnes).

35. Sixteen countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction targets for carbon tetrachloride by 2005.

36. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC projects and activities in 10 out of the 16 countries. Of these, nine countries have received approved projects for CTC phase-out (Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania and Tunisia). Iran, Mexico and Sierra Leone have received project preparation funds for the CTC sector. All countries that have ratified the London Amendment and are eligible for Multilateral Fund assistance have received assistance except for Bolivia and Macedonia.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

37. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl chloroform control measures. Of the 141 countries that have reported baseline data, 83 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

38. Countries have been grouped into two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and (b) those that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 30 per cent reduction target. Appendix V specifies those countries that have not ratified the London Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest TCA consumption exceeds the baseline freeze

39. This category consists of the following four countries that may require additional activities to achieve compliance with the 2003 freeze target: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran and Zimbabwe. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 379 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. The level of TCA phase-out needed to achieve the freeze in 2003 was as follows: Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.89 ODP tonnes); Croatia (0.0003 ODP tonnes), Iran (378.13 ODP tonnes) and Zimbabwe (0.03 ODP tonnes). Bosnia and Herzegovina has received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for complete phase-out of TCA and Iran has received funding for project preparation in the TCA sector.

(b) Countries that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not achieving the 30 per cent TCA baseline reduction

40. This category consists of the following eight countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and may need to achieve additional phase-out amounting to 461 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 30 per cent reduction targets: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Croatia, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, Nigeria and Zimbabwe. For these countries, the amount of TCA phase-out needed to achieve compliance with the 30 percent reduction by 2005 is as follows: Bosnia and Herzegovina (1.36 ODP tonnes); Chile (0.71 ODP tonnes); Croatia (0.0003 ODP tonnes); Indonesia (1.41 ODP tonnes); Iran (380.73 ODP tonnes); Republic of Korea (68.71 ODP tonnes); Nigeria (8.3 ODP tonnes); and Zimbabwe (0.03 ODP tonnes). All countries at risk of not achieving the 30 per cent baseline reduction have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund except for Croatia, Republic of Korea and Zimbabwe. Five of the countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Indonesia, Iran and Nigeria) have received support for TCA phase-out activities. Three of the countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iran and Nigeria) had projects included in the 2006 business plan. Iran has received project preparation funds for the TCA sector. The Republic of Korea is the only country that does not seek Fund assistance.

41. All countries that have not ratified the London Amendment could meet their 30 per cent reduction by 2005 based on their latest reported consumption except Albania and Ethiopia. Albania and Ethiopia are the only countries that have not received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for TCA activities.

Appendix I

CFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	380.00	0.00				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Albania	A7	2005	40.75	14.34	Decision XV/26	61.20	36.20	0%	0%	135%	No	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Algeria	A7	2004	2,119.53	1,045.00				0%	0%	229%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets (RMP as per Decision 31/48)
Angola	A7	2005	114.82	52.00				0%	0%	202%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2004	10.70	1.89				0%	0%	18%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Argentina	CP	2005	4,697.25	1,675.52				0%	0%	138%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Armenia	A7	2005	196.50	84.00				0%	0%	185%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans (Phase-out plan funded through the GEF when the country was anon-Article 5 Party. Phase-out plan under current implementation)
Bahamas	CP	2005	64.87	12.99				0%	0%	33%	No	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Bahrain	A7	2004	135.44	64.80				0%	0%	219%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP prior to Decision 31/48
Bangladesh	A7	2004	581.59	294.92				0%	1%	238%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Barbados	A7	2005	21.53	6.73				0%	0%	108%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Belize	A7	2005	24.38	9.60	Decision XIV/33	20.00	12.20	0%	0%	162%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Benin	A7	2004	59.94	11.46				0%	0%	27%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Bhutan	A7	2004	0.17	0.12				0%	40%	368%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Bolivia	CP	2005	75.67	26.73	Decision XV/29	47.60	37.84	0%	0%	136%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2004	24.17	187.90	Decision XV/30	167.00	102.10	678%	1455%	5083%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Botswana	A7	2004	6.85	2.70				0%	0%	163%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Brazil	CP	2005	10,525.79	967.31				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2004	78.24	60.23				0%	54%	413%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Burkina Faso	A7	2005	36.27	7.41				0%	0%	36%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Burundi	A7	2004	58.96	3.94				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Cambodia	CP	2005	94.23	44.52				0%	0%	215%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Cameroon	A7	2004	256.89	148.50				0%	16%	285%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Cape Verde	CP	2005	2.26	1.72				0%	52%	407%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Central African Republic	A7	2004	11.25	3.94				0%	0%	134%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Chad	A7	2004	34.56	14.24				0%	0%	175%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Chile	CP	2005	828.73	221.52				0%	0%	78%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets (RMP as per Decision 31/48)
China	A7	2004	57,818.73	17,902.49				0%	0%	106%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Colombia	CP	2005	2,208.19	556.89				0%	0%	68%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Comoros	A7	2004	2.50	1.07				0%	0%	185%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Congo	CP	2005	11.85	3.71				0%	0%	109%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Congo, DR	CP	2005	665.65	263.90				0%	0%	164%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets (RMP as per Decision 31/48)
Cook Islands	A7	2005	1.72	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Costa Rica	A7	2005	250.18	96.15				0%	0%	156%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2004	294.19	79.40				0%	0%	80%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP prior to Decision 31/48
Croatia	CP	2005	219.32	43.61				0%	0%	33%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Cuba	CP	2005	625.13	208.56				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Djibouti	CP	2005	21.02	12.12				0%	15%	284%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Dominica	A7	2005	1.48	1.39				0%	88%	526%	No	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	539.85	204.32				0%	0%	152%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Ecuador	CP	2005	301.42	132.45				0%	0%	193%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Egypt	A7	2005	1,668.00	821.20				0%	0%	228%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
El Salvador	CP	2005	306.56	119.16				0%	0%	159%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Eritrea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No	Yes	LVC country with no RMP
Ethiopia	A7	2005	33.84	15.00	Decision XIV/34		17.00	0%	0%	196%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Fiji	A7	2005	33.40	0.00				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Gabon	A7	2005	10.27	2.11				0%	0%	37%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Gambia	A7	2004	23.78	0.23				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Georgia	A7	2005	22.48	8.18				0%	0%	143%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Ghana	A7	2004	35.81	35.58				0%	99%	562%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Grenada	A7	2005	5.97	0.55				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP prior to Decision 31/48
Guatemala	CP	2005	224.65	57.50	Decision XV/34, Recommendation 35/16	120.00	85.00	0%	0%	71%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Guinea	A7	2004	42.41	16.69				0%	0%	162%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Guinea Bissau	A7	2004	26.28	25.24	Decision XVI/24, Recommendation 35/17	26.28	13.14	0%	92%	540%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Guyana	A7	2004	53.22	11.91				0%	0%	49%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
													to Decision 31/48
Haiti	CP	2005	168.95	81.40				0%	0%	221%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Honduras	CP	2005	331.64	122.60				0%	0%	146%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
India	A7	2004	6,681.05	2,241.60				0%	0%	124%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Indonesia	A7	2004	8,332.67	3,925.47				0%	0%	214%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Iran	A7	2004	4,571.67	3,471.90				0%	52%	406%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Jamaica	A7	2005	93.23	5.04				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Jordan	CP	2005	673.27	34.60				0%	0%	0%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Kenya	A7	2004	239.46	131.70				0%	10%	267%	Yes		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Kiribati	CP	2005	0.70	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
DPR Korea	A7	2004	441.67	7.31				0%	0%	0%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Korea, Republic of	A7	2004	9,159.80	5,012.20				0%	9%	265%	No		
Kuwait	CP	2005	480.42	152.71				0%	0%	112%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2005	72.85	8.10				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Lao, PDR	A7	2004	43.25	23.10				0%	7%	256%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Lebanon	CP	2005	725.51	279.14				0%	0%	157%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Lesotho	A7	2005	5.13	0.00				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Liberia	A7	2004	56.09	14.18				0%	0%	69%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Libya	A7	2004	716.71	459.00	Decision XV/36	610.00	303.00	0%	28%	327%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Macedonia	A7	2005	519.70	11.83				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Madagascar	A7	2005	47.89	7.00				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Malawi	A7	2005	57.67	5.55				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Malaysia	A7	2004	3,271.06	1,128.54				0%	0%	130%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Maldives	A7	2005	4.57	0.00	Decision XV/37	0.00	0.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Mali	CP	2005	108.07	25.00				0%	0%	54%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Marshall Islands	CP	2005	1.16	0.30				0%	0%	72%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Mauritania	CP	2005	15.69	6.12				0%	0%	160%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Mauritius	A7	2005	29.10	-0.07				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Mexico	CP	2005	4,624.89	2,018.28				0%	0%	191%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Micronesia	A7	2004	1.22	1.45	Decision XVII/32		1.35	19%	138%	694%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Moldova	A7	2005	73.31	14.40				0%	0%	31%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Mongolia	A7	2005	10.62	3.73				0%	0%	134%	Yes		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Morocco	A7	2005	802.27	38.72				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Mozambique	A7	2003	18.22	1.70				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Myanmar	A7	2004	54.28	29.57				0%	9%	263%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Namibia	A7	2005	21.85	0.00	Decision XV/38	14.00	10.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Nauru	A7	2004	0.54	0.02				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Nepal	A7	2005	27.00	0.00	Decision XVI/27	27.00	13.50	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Nicaragua	CP	2005	82.81	35.97				0%	0%	190%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Niger	CP	2005	32.02	22.38				0%	40%	366%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Nigeria	A7	2004	3,649.95	2,116.09	Decision XIV/30	3,200.00	1,800.00	0%	16%	287%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Niue	A7	2004	0.05	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Oman	CP	2005	248.44	54.30				0%	0%	46%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Pakistan	A7	2004	1,679.43	805.00				0%	0%	220%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Palau	A7	2004	1.62	0.94				0%	17%	289%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Panama	A7	2004	384.16	134.73				0%	0%	134%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Papua New Guinea	A7	2005	36.26	15.06	Decision XV/40	26.00	17.00	0%	0%	177%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Paraguay	CP	2005	210.56	110.00				0%	4%	248%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Peru	A7	2004	289.53	145.66				0%	1%	235%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Philippines	A7	2005	3,055.85	1,049.85				0%	0%	129%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Qatar	A7	2005	101.43	37.00				0%	0%	143%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Romania	A7	2004	675.76	116.75				0%	0%	15%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Rwanda	A7	2004	30.36	27.06				0%	78%	494%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2004	3.69	3.33				0%	80%	501%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Saint Lucia	A7	2005	8.29	1.52				0%	0%	22%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2004	1.77	2.09	Decision XVI/30	2.15	1.39	18%	136%	688%	Yes		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Samoa	A7	2004	4.46	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2004	4.71	4.00				0%	70%	466%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Saudi Arabia	A7	2004	1,798.53	1,150.00				0%	28%	326%	No		
Senegal	A7	2005	155.83	30.00				0%	0%	28%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Serbia and Montenegro	CP	2005	849.21	100.89				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Seychelles	A7	2005	2.85	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Sierra Leone	A7	2004	78.55	64.53				0%	64%	448%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Singapore	A7	2004	210.51	6.60				0%	0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2004	2.04	1.13				0%	11%	268%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Somalia	A7	2004	241.37	97.20				0%	0%	168%	No		LVC country with no RMP
South Africa	A7	2004	592.63	61.80				0%	0%	0%	No		
Sri Lanka	A7	2005	445.61	149.19				0%	0%	123%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Sudan	CP	2005	456.83	185.00				0%	0%	170%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Suriname	A7	2004	41.31	9.22				0%	0%	49%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Swaziland	A7	2004	24.59	3.07				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Syria	CP	2005	2,224.65	869.66				0%	0%	161%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets
Tanzania	A7	2004	253.86	98.82				0%	0%	160%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Thailand	CP	2005	6,082.07	1,259.89				0%	0%	38%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Togo	A7	2004	39.77	26.37				0%	33%	342%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Tonga	A7	2005	1.33	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2005	120.02	18.31				0%	0%	2%	No	Yes	LVC country with total phase-out plans
Tunisia	A7	2004	870.07	271.00				0%	0%	108%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets
Turkey	CP	2005	3,805.73	132.80				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Turkmenistan	A7	2004	37.33	58.41				56%	213%	943%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans (Phase-out plan funded through the GEF when the country was anon-Article 5 Party. Phase-out plan under current implementation)
Tuvalu	A7	2004	0.33	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Uganda	A7	2005	12.84	0.23				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
United Arab Emirates	A7	2004	529.26	291.04				0%	10%	267%	No		
Uruguay	CP	2005	199.06	97.56				0%	0%	227%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total phase-out plans
Venezuela	CP	2005	3,322.42	1,658.48				0%	0%	233%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Viet Nam	A7	2004	500.00	241.00				0%	0%	221%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase out plan
Yemen	A7	2004	1,796.07	746.40				0%	0%	177%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets (RMP as per Decision 31/48)
Zambia	A7	2004	27.36	10.01				0%	0%	144%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Zimbabwe	A7	2005	451.37	49.04				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase out targets (Technical assistance programme to achieve at least the 2005 CFC reduction target)

Appendix II

HALON ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	1.86	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Albania	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Algeria	A7	2004	237.33	80.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Angola	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2004	0.27	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Argentina	CP	2005	167.80	3.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Armenia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Bahamas	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Bahrain	A7	2004	38.87	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Bangladesh	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Barbados	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Belize	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Benin	A7	2004	3.90	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Bhutan	A7	2004	0.27	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Bolivia	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2004	4.14	4.14				0%	100%	No		Halon Banking
Botswana	A7	2004	5.20	0.60				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Brazil	CP	2005	21.34	N/A						No		Halon Banking
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Burkina Faso	A7	2005	5.30	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Burundi	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Cambodia	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Cameroon	A7	2004	2.38	1.18	Decision XV/32	2.38		0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Cape Verde	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Central African Republic	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Chad	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Chile	CP	2005	8.50	1.17				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
China	A7	2004	34,186.67	2,238.93				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Halon Sector Phase-Out Plan
Colombia	CP	2005	187.67	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon phase out plan
Comoros	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Congo	CP	2005	5.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Congo, DR	CP	2005	218.67	22.80				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Cook Islands	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Costa Rica	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Croatia	CP	2005	30.10	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Cuba	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Djibouti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Dominica	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	4.23	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Ecuador	CP	2005	5.48	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Egypt	A7	2005	705.00	145.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
El Salvador	CP	2005	0.75	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Eritrea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No		
Ethiopia	A7	2005	1.08	0.42				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Fiji	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Gabon	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Gambia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Georgia	A7	2005	42.53	16.50				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Ghana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Grenada	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Guatemala	CP	2005	0.20	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Guinea	A7	2004	8.60	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Guinea Bissau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Guyana	A7	2004	0.15	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Haiti	CP	2005	1.50	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Honduras	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
India	A7	2004	1,249.43	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking and Halon Production and Consumption Phase-Out Plan
Indonesia	A7	2004	354.00	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Iran	A7	2004	1,420.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Jamaica	A7	2005	1.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Jordan	CP	2005	210.00	47.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Kenya	A7	2004	5.33	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Kiribati	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Korea, DPR	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Korea, Republic of	A7	2004	3,678.00	1,408.00				0%	0%	No		
Kuwait	CP	2005	3.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2005	0.00	0.00	Decision XVII/36		2.40	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Halon Banking
Lao, PDR	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Lebanon	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.20	0.00	Decision XVI/25, Recommendation 35/23	0.80	0.20	0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Liberia	A7	2004	19.50	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Libya	A7	2004	633.07	714.50	Decision XVII/37		714.50	13%	126%	Yes		Halon Banking
Macedonia	A7	2005	32.07	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Madagascar	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Malawi	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Malaysia	A7	2004	8.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Maldives	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Mali	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Marshall Islands	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Mauritania	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Mauritius	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Mexico	CP	2005	124.57	52.80				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Micronesia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Moldova	A7	2005	0.40	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Mongolia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Morocco	A7	2005	7.00	0.03				0%	0%	No	Yes	
Mozambique	A7	2003	0.90	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Myanmar	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Namibia	A7	2005	8.27	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Nauru	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Nepal	A7	2005	2.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Nicaragua	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Niger	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Nigeria	A7	2004	285.33	151.00				0%	6%	No		Halon Banking
Niue	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Oman	CP	2005	13.66	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Pakistan	A7	2004	14.20	7.20	Decision XVI/29	14.20	7.10	0%	1%	Yes		Halon Banking
Palau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Panama	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Papua New Guinea	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Paraguay	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Peru	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Philippines	A7	2005	103.90	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Qatar	A7	2005	10.65	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Romania	A7	2004	3.49	1.76				0%	1%	No	Yes	
Rwanda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Saint Lucia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Samoa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Saudi Arabia	A7	2004	1,064.00	214.00				0%	0%	No		
Senegal	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Serbia and Montenegro	CP	2005	3.83	0.90				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks
Seychelles	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Sierra Leone	A7	2004	16.00	18.45				15%	131%	No	Yes	
Singapore	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Somalia	A7	2004	17.70	23.37				32%	164%	No		
South Africa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Sri Lanka	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Sudan	CP	2005	2.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Suriname	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Swaziland	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Syria	CP	2005	416.87	79.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Tanzania	A7	2004	0.33	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Thailand	CP	2005	271.67	10.90				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Togo	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Tonga	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2005	46.59	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Tunisia	A7	2004	104.33	42.00				0%	0%	No		
Turkey	CP	2005	141.00	30.00				0%	0%	Yes		Halon Banking
Turkmenistan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Tuvalu	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Uganda	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
United Arab Emirates	A7	2004	75.40	26.90				0%	0%	No		
Uruguay	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Venezuela	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Viet Nam	A7	2004	37.07	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking and National Halon Phase-Out Plan
Yemen	A7	2004	140.00	5.60				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking
Zambia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		
Zimbabwe	A7	2005	1.50	0.00				0%	0%	No		Halon Banking

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Algeria	A7	2004	4.65	3.60				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target in a future year	Yes
Angola	A7	2005	NDR	0.00						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2005	411.30	287.06				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Armenia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2005	0.15	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Barbados	A7	2005	0.08	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Belize	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	CP	2005	0.61	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2004	3.53	7.56	Decision XV/30		5.61	114%	168%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Botswana	A7	2004	0.14	0.04	Decision XV/31, Recommendation 35/7	0.20	0.00	0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Brazil	CP	2005	711.62	259.79				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Brunei	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Darussalam													
Burkina Faso	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	No
Cameroon	A7	2004	18.09	9.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Cape Verde	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	CP	2005	212.51	0.00	Decision XVII/29	170.00		0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
China	A7	2004	1,102.05	688.84				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as soil fumigant in ginseng crop)	Yes
Colombia	CP	2005	110.10	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Comoros	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	CP	2005	0.89	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Congo, DR	CP	2005	1.44	0.60				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2005	0.02	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2005	342.45	258.01				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2004	8.14	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Croatia	CP	2005	15.69	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Cuba	CP	2005	50.48	16.20				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Dominica	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	104.24	22.80				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Ecuador	CP	2005	66.23	0.00				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Egypt	A7	2005	238.05	188.40				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
El Salvador	CP	2005	1.39	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Eritrea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	15.60	6.60				0%	0%	No			No
Fiji	A7	2005	0.67	1.74	Decision XVII/33		1.50	159%	224%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Gabon	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Georgia	A7	2005	13.65	8.64				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Ghana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	Yes			Yes
Grenada	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	CP	2005	400.70	522.79	Decision XV/34, Recommendation 35/16	492.00	360.00	30%	63%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Guinea	A7	2004	NDR	0.00						No			No
Guinea Bissau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2004	1.39	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Haiti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2005	259.43	0.00	Decision XVII/34		327.60	0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
India	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Indonesia	A7	2004	40.68	37.80				0%	16%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Iran	A7	2004	26.70	7.62				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2005	4.88	2.39				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Jordan	CP	2005	176.25	60.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Kenya	A7	2004	217.50	41.06				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Korea, DPR	A7	2004	30.00	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Korea, Republic of	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2005	14.16	7.56				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Lao, PDR	A7	2004	NDR	0.00						No			No
Lebanon	CP	2005	236.40	N/A						Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.14	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libya	A7	2004	94.05	96.00	Decision XVII/37		96.00	2%	28%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Macedonia	A7	2005	12.23	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2005	2.60	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Malawi	A7	2005	112.74	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2004	14.61	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Mauritius	A7	2005	0.10	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Mexico	CP	2005	1,130.80	891.04				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Micronesia	A7	2004	0.02	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Moldova	A7	2005	6.97	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Mongolia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2005	697.20	524.76				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2003	3.38	1.02				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Myanmar	A7	2004	3.38	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Namibia	A7	2005	0.75	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Nicaragua	CP	2005	0.42	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Niger	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2004	2.84	1.68				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Niue	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	CP	2005	1.02	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2004	13.95	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Palau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2004	0.001	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2005	0.33	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Paraguay	CP	2005	0.85	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Peru	A7	2004	1.28	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	10.32	8.18				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Romania	A7	2004	111.49	5.04				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2004	0.27	0.05				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2004	0.64	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	53.16	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	CP	2005	NDR	0.00						No	Yes		Yes
Seychelles	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2004	2.63	0.36				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Singapore	A7	2004	4.97	16.90				240%	326%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2004	0.45	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2004	602.71	601.20				0%	25%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2005	4.08	1.07				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Sudan	CP	2005	3.00	1.32				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Suriname	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Swaziland	A7	2004	0.62	NDR						No		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Syria	CP	2005	188.55	91.40				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Tanzania	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2005	182.97	145.98				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Togo	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.17	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2005	1.71	0.09				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2004	8.25	10.20				24%	55%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target in a future year	Yes
Turkey	CP	2005	479.70	78.60				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Tuvalu	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	6.30	6.00	Decision XV/43	24.00	6.00	0%	19%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2004	7.20	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2005	11.20	19.44	Decision XVII/39		8.90	74%	117%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.23	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes
Venezuela	CP	2005	10.28	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete MB phase out	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2004	136.50	57.60				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Yemen	A7	2004	54.45	42.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes
Zambia	A7	2004	29.34	11.41				0%	0%	No			No
Zimbabwe	A7	2005	556.95	155.40				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Yes

Appendix IV

CTC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.88	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Albania	A7	2005	3.15	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	No
Algeria	A7	2004	20.90	2.20				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Angola	A7	2005	NDR	0.00					No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2005	187.17	12.13				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2004	0.73	0.12				10%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2004	5.68	5.50				545%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	CP	2005	0.30	0.11				144%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Botswana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Brazil	CP	2005	411.57	0.00				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2004	0.001	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			No
Cameroon	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Cape Verde	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Chile	CP	2005	0.61	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2004	38,220.60	3,885.76				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2005	6.12	0.25				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Comoros	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Congo	CP	2005	0.60	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Congo, DR	CP	2005	15.25	0.00				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2005	0.007	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Croatia	CP	2005	3.93	0.26				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Cuba	CP	2005	2.68	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	28.97	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Ecuador	CP	2005	0.52	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2005	38.50	5.50				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Eritrea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR					No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	No
Fiji	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Ghana	A7	2004	0.37	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Grenada	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	CP	2005	10.60	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Guinea	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Haiti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2004	11,505.35	7,459.10				332%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2004	0.00	16.50				Over	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Iran	A7	2004	77.00	2,169.20				18681%	No	Yes	Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target (Iran has requested the Implementation Committee for a change in its CTC baseline)	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2005	2.83	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	CP	2005	40.33	2.20				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Kenya	A7	2004	65.89	0.28				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Korea, DPR	A7	2004	1,285.17	2,198.90				1041%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project (The Government could submit a project in the CTC consumption sector for process agent applications currently ineligible for funding (the amount of CTC eligible for funding will not exceeded 146 ODP tonnes and the funding level will not exceeded US \$6.07/kg))	Yes
Korea, Republic of	A7	2004	638.00	-1,274.90				0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	CP	2005	0.014	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Lao, PDR	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			No
Lebanon	CP	2005	0.04	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			No
Liberia	A7	2004	0.18	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Libya	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Macedonia	A7	2005	0.07	0.01				21%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2005	0.013	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2004	4.51	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Mali	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Mauritania	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Mauritius	A7	2005	0.014	0.03				1471%	No			Yes
Mexico	CP	2005	0.00	68.08				Over	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Micronesia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Moldova	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2005	1.10	0.03				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2003	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Myanmar	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Nepal	A7	2005	0.89	0.11				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Niger	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2004	152.75	166.65				627%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Oman	CP	2005	0.11	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2004	412.87	752.40				1115%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Palau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	CP	2005	0.60	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Peru	A7	2004	0.97	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Romania	A7	2004	368.62	176.58				219%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Rwanda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2004	259.23	27.50				0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	CP	2005	NDR	1.65					No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2004	2.57	2.44				534%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Singapore	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2005	35.08	3.62				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2005	2.20	0.33				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Suriname	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Syria	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Tanzania	A7	2004	0.12	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Thailand	CP	2005	7.52	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Togo	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (as of May 2006)	Phase-Out in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Tunisia	A7	2004	2.93	0.44				0.01%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	CP	2005	105.12	2.20				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.42	0.03				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2005	0.37	0.00				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Venezuela	CP	2005	1,107.15	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project (The CTC baseline of Venezuela is 1,107.2 ODP tonnes. It appears that consumption reported in baseline year was for feedstock)	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2004	1.61	0.00				0%	No		Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes
Yemen	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	No			Yes
Zambia	A7	2004	0.66	0.00				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2005	11.58	3.49				101%	No	Yes	Country that might need additional assistance to achieve the 2005 phase out target	Yes

Appendix V

TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	A7	2005	0.03	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	No
Algeria	A7	2004	5.80	4.00				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Angola	A7	2005	NDR	0.00						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2005	65.72	21.38				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2005	0.03	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahrain	A7	2004	22.67	0.61				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2004	0.87	0.55	Decision XVII/27		0.55	0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2004	0.003	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	CP	2005	0.003	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2004	1.55	2.44	Decision XVII/28		1.30	58%	125%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Botswana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Brazil	CP	2005	32.43	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Burundi	A7	2004	0.09	0.01				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Cambodia	CP	2005	0.48	0.14				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	No
Cameroon	A7	2004	8.17	0.00				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Cape Verde	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	CP	2005	6.45	5.23	Decision XVII/29		4.51	0%	16%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2004	721.23	370.20				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2005	0.63	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Comoros	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	CP	2005	0.02	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo, DR	CP	2005	4.76	0.00				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2005	0.02	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Croatia	CP	2005	0.00	0.0003				Over	Over	No			Yes
Cuba	CP	2005	0.01	0.001				0%	0%	No			Yes
Djibouti	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	3.60	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Ecuador	CP	2005	2.00	0.82	Decision XVII/31	2.50	1.40	0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Egypt	A7	2005	26.00	15.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Eritrea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.46	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	No
Fiji	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Ghana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Haiti	CP	2005	0.15	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Honduras	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2004	122.22	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2004	13.33	10.74				0%	15%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Iran	A7	2004	8.67	386.80				4363%	6276%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target (Iran has requested the Implementation Committee for a change in its TCA baseline)	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2005	1.39	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	CP	2005	18.17	4.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Kenya	A7	2004	1.12	0.01				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Korea, DPR	A7	2004	7.70	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Korea, Republic of	A7	2004	513.27	428.00				0%	19%	No			Yes
Kuwait	CP	2005	0.003	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lao, PDR	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Lebanon	CP	2005	0.003	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libya	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Macedonia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Madagascar	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2004	49.48	11.38				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2005	0.11	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Mexico	CP	2005	56.40	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Micronesia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Moldova	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2005	0.07	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2003	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Myanmar	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Niger	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2004	32.86	31.30				0%	36%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Pakistan	A7	2004	2.33	0.00				0%	0%	Yes		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Palau	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	CP	2005	0.03	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Peru	A7	2004	0.004	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Romania	A7	2004	0.02	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Rwanda	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2004	0.003	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2004	29.77	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Serbia and Montenegro	CP	2005	NDR	0.00						No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Seychelles	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Singapore	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2005	2.96	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Suriname	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Syria	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tanzania	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2005	54.57	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Togo	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2005	0.73	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2004	0.08	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	CP	2005	37.43	5.90				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.03	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2004	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.00	0.00				0%	0%	No			Yes
Venezuela	CP	2005	4.64	1.74				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2004	0.17	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target	Yes

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/6
Annex 1
Appendix V

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2004 Action Plan Target	2005 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of May 2006)	ODP in 2006 Business Plan	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Yemen	A7	2004	0.90	0.06				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Zambia	A7	2004	0.06	0.00				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2005	0.003	0.04				1133%	1662%	No			Yes

Annex II

COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPLIANCE

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Afghanistan	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that the NOU successfully received approval for banning the imports of ODS-based equipment. A Presidential decree was issued from the President's Office banning the imports of ODS-based equipment. The Draft ODS regulations are in the final stages of becoming operational.	Progress.
Albania	XV/26		CFC phase out	36.2 ODPT.	2005	Article 7 data for 2005 indicates a CFC consumption of 14.34 ODP-tonnes, which is below the 36.2 ODP tonnes required by the Action Plan. UNEP reported that the NOU worked on ODS legislation and MP Amendments during 2005.	Accomplished.
Armenia	XVII/25		Methyl bromide phase out	Submit methyl bromide plan of action.	June 2006	At its 47 th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided that UNEP's CAP funds should provide assistance to Armenia and subsequently, regional CAP funds were allocated for a workshop and for training of major users. UNEP reported that Armenia prepared draft methyl bromide plan of action for the compliance session which took place in the margins of the European/Central Asian network meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia, 11-13 April 2006. UNEP intends to provide its comments soon.	Accomplished zero consumption.
Bahamas	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	ASAP	A letter on the establishment of ODS Licensing System was submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.	Accomplished.
Bangladesh	XVII/27		Methyl chloroform phase out	Maintain methyl chloroform at no greater than 0.550 ODPT.	2005	Information provided by the Ozone Secretariat indicates a methyl chloroform consumption of 0.55 ODP tonnes that is equal to the 0.55 maximum required by the Action Plan. UNDP reported that it is awaiting project document signature before completing the TAS project on ODS solvents (CTC and methyl chloroform).	Accomplished.
Bangladesh	XVII/27		Regulatory measures	Monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, which includes import quotas.		UNEP's progress report on CAP activities indicated that the work plan for 2005/2006 addresses how to manage the Enforcement Centre along with comprehensive draft ODS regulations and a licensing system for import/exports of ODS. The Enforcement Centre was being set up according to the last report.	Progress.
Barbados	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that a Local Consultant was recruited to prepare the ODS Licensing System; a policy workshop for the establishment of the ODS legislative process was completed in March 2006; and, legislation is planned for completion in June 2006 with customs training planned for July 2006.	Progress.
Belize	XIV/33		CFC phase out	12.2 ODPT.	2005	CP data for 2005 indicates a CFC consumption of 9.6 ODP tonnes that is below the 12.2 ODP tonnes maximum in the Action Plan. UNEP reported that the ODS licensing system is working properly; approximately 6.806 ODP tonnes of the 12.2 tonnes allowable for 2005 were imported.	Accomplished.

Annex II

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Bolivia			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Bolivia reported in its CP data that its 2005 CTC consumption was 0.11 ODP tonnes, which exceeds the 85% reduction level of 0.05 ODP-tonnes. Bolivia may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Bolivia	XV/29		CFC phase out	37.84 ODPT.	2005	CP data for 2005 indicates a CFC consumption of 26.73 ODP tonnes, which is below the 37.84 ODP tonnes required by the Action Plan. Bolivia reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing system is operating very well and importer registration is required. Import quotas totalling 29.67 metric tonnes of CFC-12 were issued in 2005. The RMP is progressing, the recovery and recycling programme is satisfactory. Only 2.2 ODP tonnes have been reused of the 2.8 ODP tonnes that had been recovered from the 78 recovery and recycling machines in Bolivia. 194 customs officers have been trained of which 38 have been trained to be trainers. 265 technicians have been trained of which 7 have been trained to be trainers and 50 technicians have been certified. No end users have been retrofitted with Fund resources. Despite the fact that Bolivia indicated that its licensing system was operating well, it forecasts compliance for the 2005 and 2007 controls, but did not mention a forecast for 2010. Canada reported that preliminary data indicates that a total of 575 kg of R-12 was recovered in Bolivia in 2005. UNDP reported that the Commercial Refrigeration project that is ongoing will phase out 5.8 ODP tonnes in 2007, as programmed.	Accomplished.
Bolivia	XV/29		Regulatory measures	Monitor system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2003.		Bolivia reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing system was functioning well, a quota system is in place, and import registration is required.	Accomplished.
Bolivia	XV/29		Regulatory measures	Monitor ban on imports of ODS-using equipment, introduced in 1997 for CFC-12 and extended to other ODS in 2003.		UNEP reported that ODS import controls are in place.	To be determined.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XV/30		CFC phase out	102.1 ODPT.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data for 2005. UNDP reported that all of the investment projects were completed and the implementation of the RMP is ongoing. UNIDO reported at the 48 th Meeting of the Executive Committee that post-2006 CFC consumption was mostly in the refrigeration servicing sector, and that it expected Bosnia & Herzegovina to meet its 2005 CFC phase-out obligations.	To be determined.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XV/30		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide to 5.61 ODPT.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data for 2005. UNIDO reported to the 48 th Meeting of the Executive Committee that its project implementation was well advanced and has informed the Fund Secretariat that according to its information Bosnia & Herzegovina is in advance of its 2005 reduction target. The project is planned for completion in 2006.	To be determined.

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XV/30		Regulatory measures	Establish system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	2004	ODS regulations are in their final format, subject to approval by the customs authority and ministers. In 2005 a new ozone officer was appointed in Bosnia & Herzegovina, being trained jointly by UNIDO and UNEP. UNEP reported that the new Ozone Officer was trained by the NOU from Macedonia in May 2006 followed by a wrap-up session with UNIDO and UNEP in Vienna. UNEP and UNIDO sent a joint letter to the relevant ministries at the State and entity levels proposing a high-level mission to the country in June 2006 to facilitate the timely adoption of the regulations. A joint UNIDO / UNEP fax to the 3 ministers involved in the adoption of the licensing system was sent on 10 May 2006.	Progress.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XV/30		Regulatory measures	Ban imports of equipment using ODS.	2006	ODS regulations are in their final format, subject to approval by the customs authority and ministers. UNIDO has confirmed that the ban on the import of ODS-using equipment is part of the regulations under development. UNEP reported that the new Ozone Officer was trained by the NOU from Macedonia in May 2006 followed by a wrap-up session with UNIDO and UNEP in Vienna. A joint UNIDO / UNEP fax to the 3 ministers involved in the adoption of the licensing system was sent on 10 May 2006. The ODS regulation and ODS Import/Export.	To be determined.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XVII/28		methyl chloroform phase-out	Reduce consumption of methyl chloroform to 1.3 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data for 2005. UNIDO reported at the Executive Committee Meeting that the remaining 2.44 ODP tonnes of consumption relates to one enterprise, and that the entire methyl chloroform consumption is expected to be phased out in 2006.	To be determined.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	XVII/28		Regulatory measures	Establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	End January 2006	ODS regulations are in their final format, subject to approval by the customs authority and ministers. In 2005 a new ozone officer was appointed in Bosnia & Herzegovina, being trained jointly by UNIDO and UNEP. UNEP reported that the new Ozone Officer was trained by the NOU from Macedonia in May 2006 followed by a wrap-up session with UNIDO and UNEP in Vienna. UNEP and UNIDO sent a joint letter to the relevant ministries at the State and entity levels proposing a high-level mission to the country in June 2006 to facilitate the timely adoption of the regulations. A joint UNIDO / UNEP fax to the 3 ministers involved in the adoption of the licensing system was sent on 10 May 2006.	Progress.
Botswana	XV/31	35/7	Methyl bromide phase out	Total phase out of methyl bromide consumption.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received ODS data for 2005. UNEP reported that Botswana has returned to compliance and is in advance of MP obligations in 2004, 0.036 ODP tonnes. UNIDO reported that the methyl bromide project was completed in December 2004 and a total phase out is expected in 2005. UNEP contacted the Ozone Officer who explained that the country is likely to have met total phase-out of methyl bromide by 2005 but he needed to check this in a couple of weeks when he goes for data collection. The country promised to submit the ODS data before the end of June.	To be determined.

Annex II

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Botswana	XV/31	35/7	Regulatory measures	Establish a system for licensing imports and exports of methyl bromide, including quotas.	June 2006	UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/36/3 (ImpCom (36/3)) reported that in correspondence dated 31 March 2006, Botswana notified the Ozone Secretariat that it wished to commence in the first half of 2006 the consultative process required to produce an issue paper for the basis of its ODS licensing and quota system. UNEP will undertake a mission in mid-June to discuss an action plan for the development of outstanding regulations.	Progress.
Cameroon	XV/32		Regulatory measures	Monitor the existing system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas introduced in 2003.		UNEP reported that Cameroon undertook to submit an Action Plan soon for the drafting of ODS regulations.	To be determined.
Cameroon	XV/32		Regulatory measures	Monitor existing ban on imports equipment using ODS, introduced in 1996.		UNEP reported that Cameroon undertook to submit an Action Plan soon for the drafting of ODS regulations.	To be determined.
Cape Verde	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	Cape Verde reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing system was not operating so well. The quota system is not in place so no import quotas were issued in 2005. However, importers are required to register imports. UNEP reported that the NOU informed the CAP team that regulations will be enacted by the end of June 2006.	To be determined.
Cape Verde			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Despite the fact that Cape Verde reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing system was not operating so well and there was no import quota system in place, it reported that importer legislation was required and the RMP was progressing. No ODS has been recovered or recycled. Zero customs officers have been trained. Zero technicians have been trained. No end users have been retrofitted using Fund resources. Cape Verde nevertheless forecasts compliance with the 2007 and 2010 control measures. UNEP reported that the NOU informed the CAP team that regulations would be enacted by the end of June 2006, which may explain, to some extent, the apparent deviation from the control measure.	N/A
Chile	XVII/29		Methyl chloroform phase out	Maintain methyl chloroform consumption at a level no greater than 4.512 ODP tonnes.	2005	Chile reported in its CP data that its 2005 methyl chloroform consumption was 5.23 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the Action Plan's requirement of 4.512 ODP tonnes. Chile indicated that it had a quota system in place and importer registration was required but it did not indicate that it had a licensing or that any customs officers were trained	Not achieved.
Chile	XVII/29		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 170 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicated a consumption of 0 ODP tonnes, which is below the 170 ODP tonnes required by the Action Plan. UNDP reported that preliminary data provided to UNDP by the Government in March 2006 to support the request for change in ongoing project strategy (tree and nursery replant project) [request for change approved by ExCom 48] indicated that methyl bromide consumption for 2005 stood at 168.24 ODP tonnes, in compliance with the Chile's 2005 20% reduction target of 170 ODP tonnes. UNEP informed the Fund Secretariat that the NOU is going to be submitting revised data.	Accomplished.

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Chile	XVII/29		Regulatory measures	Introduce an enhanced ODS licensing and import quota system from the moment the bill is approved by its legislature, and to ensure compliance in the interim period by adopting regulatory measures under the authority of the executive branch of Government.		Chile did not report on the operation of its licensing systems in its report on 2005 CP data, but indicated that importer registration is required and Chile had a quota system in place. In the 2006 business plan submitted by the World Bank to the 48 th ExCom Meeting (April 2006) it was stated that Chile had "put in place an import/export control system for ODS, through the issuance of quotas."	To be determined.
China	XVII/30		"Other" CFC phase out	Submit B/I explanation for excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance.	June 2006	ImpCom (36/3) reported that China agrees with the levels of consumption in 2004, but disagrees with its designation as a Party in non-compliance on the basis that it has a different understanding of its baseline (the use of three decimal points versus one decimal point) and resulting maximum allowable consumption level in 2004 for the substances in question. ImpCom (36/3) has further reported that China's production of CFC-13 in 2005 was 20.292 ODP tonnes, which is below the 21.334 ODP tonnes maximum allowable production under the Montreal Protocol.	Accomplished.
Cook Islands	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that the Cook Islands hope to begin national consultations on ODS regulations soon, and establish the regulations by July 2006.	Progress.
Croatia			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Croatia reported in its CP data that its 2005 methyl chloroform consumption was 0.0003 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 30% reduction level of 0.00 ODP tonnes. Croatia may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Democratic Republic of Congo	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	ASAP	The Democratic Republic of Congo reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing system was not operating so well but a quota system is in place and importer registration is required. Import quotas totalling 100 metric tonnes of CFC-12 and 20 metric tonnes of CFC-13 were issued in 2005. The RMP is also not progressing so well and no ODS was reported recovered or recycled. Nevertheless, 115 customs officers have been trained of which 62 have been trained to be trainers. 781 technicians have been trained of which 28 have been trained to be trainers and 809 technicians have been certified. No end users have been retrofitted using Fund resources. Despite the fact that DR Congo indicated that its licensing system and RMP were not operating or progressing so well, it forecasts compliance for the 2005, 2007, and 2010 controls.	Accomplished.
Djibouti			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Djibouti reported in its CP data that its 2005 CFC consumption was 12.12 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 50% reduction level of 10.51 ODP tonnes. Djibouti may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A

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Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Dominica			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Party reported 2005 A/I CFC consumption of 1.388 ODP tonnes, deviating from its obligation under the MP to reduce CFC consumption to no more than 0.740 ODP tonnes. This report was received by the Ozone Secretariat after 26 May 2006 and is therefore not in the analysis in the other parts of this document. Dominica and the United Kingdom are looking into imports from the UK to assess what caused the apparent deviation. UNEP's progress report indicated that draft legislation was completed in 2004 and was awaiting approval of Attorney General.	N/A
Ecuador	XVII/31		Methyl chloroform phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 1.3979 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicated a methyl chloroform consumption of 0.82 ODP tonnes that is below the 1.3979 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan. Ecuador reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing systems was operating very well and importer registration was required. An import quota of 1.3979 ODP tonnes was issued for methyl chloroform in 2005. 22 customs officers have been trained of which 11 have been trained to be trainers. No forecast for future compliance with methyl chloroform was made. The World Bank is preparing a methyl chloroform project for Ecuador.	Accomplished.
Ecuador	XVII/31		Regulatory measures	Monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, which includes import quotas.		Ecuador reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing systems was operating very well and importer registration was required. 252.07 metric tonnes of import quotas were issued in 2005.	Accomplished.
Eritrea	XVII/21		Data reporting	Submit Article 7 data.	ASAP	UNEP has reported that more accurate and reliable data is being collected through CP/TPMP preparation by UNEP. ImpCom (36/3) reported that the preparation of Eritrea's CP is planned for completion and submission to the ExCom in December 2006.	Not achieved.
Eritrea	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP indicated that preparations of the country programme and TPMP had begun as well as consultations on ODS regulations.	Progress
Ethiopia	XIV/34		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 17 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 Article 7 data indicate a CFC consumption of 15 ODP tonnes, which is below the 17 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan and in advance of its CFC phase-out obligations under the Protocol. France has reported that Ethiopia has undergone a complete restructuring in the National Agency responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. This means that the new Ozone officer has had to be trained. Ethiopia is only now slowly starting to implement ODS phase-out activities.	Accomplished.
Federated States of Micronesia	XVII/32		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 1.351 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data. UNEP has reported that the Federated States of Micronesia is in the process of collecting 2005 data. UNEP is following up with the country to have the data submitted as soon as possible.	To be determined.
Federated States of Micronesia	XVII/32		Regulatory measures	Introduce a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including a quota system.	1 January 2006	UNEP has informed the Secretariat that draft ODS regulations are with the office of the Attorney General. FSM aims to complete the regulations during the first half of 2006, but due to the shortage of legal staff in the Office of the Attorney General, there have been delays.	Progress.

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Federated States of Micronesia	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP has informed the Secretariat that draft ODS regulations are with the office of the Attorney General. FSM aims to complete the regulations during the first half of 2006.	Progress.
Fiji	XVII/33		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 1.5 ODP tonnes.	2005	Fiji reported a consumption of 1.74 ODP tonnes in its Article 7 data, which exceeds the 1.5 ODP tonnes allowed by its Action Plan. However, UNDP and UNEP reported that the CP data indicates non-QPS methyl bromide use at 0.58 ODP tonnes, which is below the 1.5 ODP tonnes allowed by the Action Plan.	Accomplished/D ata to be clarified
Fiji	XVII/33		Regulatory measures	Monitor its existing system for licensing imports and exports of ODS		Fiji reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing systems was operating very well and an import quota system was in place but importer registration was not required. No import quotas were issued in 2005 for ODS. 125 customs officers have been trained of which 17 have been trained to be trainers. ImpCom (36/3) reported the Fiji has developed a new reporting system for importers and distributors of methyl bromide, which, <i>inter alia</i> , improves its ability to distinguish accurately between methyl bromide or quarantine and pre-shipment and non-quarantine and pre-shipment uses.	Accomplished.
Fiji	XVII/33		Regulatory measures	Commence the implementation of a methyl bromide import quota system.	2006	Fiji reported in its 2005 CP data that an import quota system was in place but importer registration was not required. The Ozone Secretariat has reported that it received a progress report from Fiji indicating that the system began operation on 1 January 2006. No import quotas were issued in 2005 for methyl bromide.	Accomplished.
Grenada	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that government approved the licensing system in March 2006.	Accomplished
Guatemala			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.			N/A
Guatemala	XV/34	35/16	CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 85 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a CFC consumption of 57.5 ODP tonnes, which is below the 360 ODP tonnes maximum allowed in the Action Plan. UNEP reported that the NOU was restructured and a new NOO has been designated, but that the CFC import license system has not been cancelled.	Accomplished.
Guatemala	XV/34	35/16	Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 360 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicates a methyl bromide consumption of 522.79 ODP-tonnes, which exceeds the 360 ODP tonnes maximum required by the Action Plan. UNIDO reported that a UNIDO mission is scheduled for the week of 22 May 2006 and additional information will be provided after that mission. UNEP reported that Guatemala plans to submit a new schedule for methyl bromide reductions at the 36 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee.	Not achieved.
Guatemala	XV/34	35/16	Regulatory measures	Ban imports of equipment using ODS.	2005	A report to the 47 th Meeting of the Executive Committee noted that a law had been approved to ban the import of CFC-based technology but the it could not enter into force until appropriate administrative arrangements were put in place. UNEP has reported that advancement on the issue of banning the import of equipment that uses ODS is not expected.	Progress.

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Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Guinea Bissau	XVI/24	35/17	CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 13.137 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data for 2005. UNEP reported that a return to compliance is expected as a result of implementation of training activities under RMP. UNDP reported that it is still awaiting confirmation that a licensing and quota system is in place before R&R activity can start (as per ExCom decision).	To be determined.
Guinea Bissau	XVI/24	35/17	Regulatory measures	Establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	2004	UNEP has reported that a decree to enforce the licensing and quota system is awaiting the signature of new head of State. Government departments were sent notification for enforcement of West African Monetary and Economic Union (WAMEU) harmonized ODS regulations. However, Government departments have been sent notification for the enforcement of the harmonized ODS regulations from the WAMEU that require each member to establish an annual quota system. The decree is intended to enforce the WAMEU regulations.	Progress.
Guyana	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that Parliamentary approval of licensing system is still pending. Follow up actions are being carried out by the CAP team.	To be determined.
Haiti	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that political instability during first half of 2005 has prevented any action in Haiti.	Not achieved.
Honduras	XVII/34		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 327.600 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a methyl bromide consumption of zero ODP-tonnes, which is below the 327.6 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan. Honduras did not report on a licensing system in its 2005 CP data and indicated that it did not have a quota system in place. However, it also reported import quotas having been issued amounting to 325.8 ODP tonnes in 2005 for methyl bromide. No customs officers were reported as having been trained. Honduras did not provide a forecast for compliance in the future. UNIDO reported that the Executive Committee approved the new phase out schedule for Honduras that is consistent with MOP decision XVII/74 and UNIDO could submit an action plan and funding requirements for complete phase-out of methyl bromide to the 50th Meeting. Preliminary data shows that Honduras will not exceed the 2005 limit of 327.6 ODP tonnes.	Accomplished.
Honduras	XVII/34		Regulatory measures	Monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, that has been in place since May 2003		Honduras did not report on a licensing system in its 2005 CP data and indicated that it did not have a quota system in place.	Not achieved.
Honduras	XVII/34		Regulatory measures	Monitor its ban on imports of equipment that use ODS, that has been in force since May 2003		ImpCom (36/3) reported that UNEP is providing institutional strengthening to Honduras with funding from the Multilateral Fund, in the areas of data reporting and policy development to combat illegal trade in ODS. .	To be determined.
Islamic Republic of Iran	XVI/20	35/19	CTC and methyl chloroform phase out	Submit the findings of its CTC and methyl chloroform baseline data verification exercise.	18 May 2006	Iraq has withdrawn its request to change its CTC and TCA baseline. UNIDO reported that it will submit a project proposal to phase out methyl chloroform and CTC consumption in Iran to the 50 th Meeting of the Executive Committee and assist Iran in preparing the plan of action to present to the 37 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee in October 2006. Iran has decided to withdraw its request to revise its CTC and methyl chloroform consumption baseline data, but had not presented a plan of action for returning into compliance as of time of writing.	Withdrawn

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Islamic Republic of Iran	XVI/20	35/19	Methyl Chloroform phase out	Submit a revised plan of action for methyl chloroform.	18 May 2006	UNIDO reported that it will submit a project proposal to phase out methyl chloroform consumption in Iran to the 50th Meeting and assist Iran in preparing the plan of action to the 37th meeting of the Implementation committee in October.	To be determined.
Kenya	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that ODS regulations including licensing and quota system have been submitted to the Attorney General's Office for Gazettement and this is expected to take place by the middle of 2006. The Ozone Officer has been reminded to follow up with Attorney General.	To be determined.
Kiribati	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	Kiribati did not report on a licensing system in its 2005 CP data and indicated that importer registration was required and a quota system was not in place. There was no report about any recovery and recycling equipment. 8 refrigeration technicians have been trained of which 2 have been trained to be trainers. 12 technicians have been certified. There was no forecast of future compliance. UNEP reported that Kiribati is in the process of adapting the draft ODS regulations into their Environment Act.	Not achieved.
Kyrgyzstan	XVII/36		Halon phase out	Maintain halon consumption at a level no greater than 2.40 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a zero consumption of halon, which is below the 2.4 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan and return the Party to compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures. Kyrgyzstan reported in its 2005 CP data that 114 customs officers have been trained of which 28 have been trained to be trainers. There is no forecast for compliance with the halon control measures. UNEP reported that Kyrgyzstan submitted its halon plan of action and a halon project obtained approval of ExCom 48. Kyrgyzstan will participate in the ECA halon meeting in Czech Republic on 22-23 June 2006.	Accomplished.
Kyrgyzstan	XVII/36		Regulatory measures	Monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS.		Kyrgyzstan reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing systems was operating satisfactorily and importer registration was required. 24 metric tonnes of import quotas were issued in 2005.	Accomplished.
Kyrgyzstan	XVII/36		Regulatory measures	Introduce a ban on the import of equipment containing halons and equipment that uses halons.	1 January 2006	ImpCom (36/3) reported that the Party has reported the introduction of a ban on the import of equipment containing halons and equipment that uses halons.	Accomplished.
Kyrgyzstan	XVII/36		Regulatory measures	Introduce an import quota system to limit the annual consumption of halons.	Start of 2006	Kyrgyzstan reported in its 2005 CP data that its licensing systems was operating satisfactorily and importer registration was required. No import quotas were issued for halon in 2005. Imp.Com (36/3) reported that the Party has reported that starting in 2006 it is implementing an import quota system which limits 2006 halon imports to no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes.	Accomplished.
Lesotho	XVI/25		Halon phase out	Reduce consumption to 0.2 ODP tonnes.	2005	UNEP reported that Lesotho has returned to compliance and is in advance of MP obligations in 2004 and reported zero ODP tonnes in 2005.	Accomplished.
Lesotho	XVI/25		Regulatory measures	Introduce a quota system for the import of halons.		Lesotho has reported to the Ozone Secretariat that in accordance with its new regulations, the import or use of halons or fire-extinguishing devices using halons would be banned from December 2006 and that halon permit arrangements incorporated a quota system for the regulation of halon imports.	Accomplished.

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Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Lesotho	XVI/25		Regulatory measures	Introduce a ban on the import of halon-based equipment and systems.	2005	Lesotho has reported to the Ozone Secretariat that in accordance with its new regulations, the import or use of halons or fire-extinguishing devices using halons would be banned from December 2006 and that halon permit arrangements incorporated a quota system for the regulation of halon imports.	Accomplished.
Liberia	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that Liberia has approved ODS regulations.	Accomplished.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XV/36		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 303 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNIDO reported that all activities as part of the annual implementation plan were carried out and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is expected to be in compliance. The Party is preparing the documents to reports the data.	To be determined.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XV/36		Regulatory measures	Establish a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	2004	UNIDO reported that permit arrangements for ODS are still in place. No information that the licensing system is adopted is given by the NOU. Imp.Com (36/3) reported that the Party has indicated that the legislation to introduce the licensing and quota system was expected to be enacted at the end of January 2006, at the latest, and in the meantime an interim permit system is in place.	Progress
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XV/36		Regulatory measures	Monitor the ban imports of equipment that uses ODS.	2003	No information provided.	To be determined.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XVII/37		Halon phase out	Maintain halon consumption at a level no greater than 714.5 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNIDO reported that the Party is preparing the documents to report the data. It is expected that Libya will not exceed the 714.5 ODP tonnes. ImpCom (36/3) has reported that UNIDO further indicated that in 2006, a business model would be prepared with the aim of making the halon banking centre a self-sustaining operation.	To be determined.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XVII/37		Methyl bromide phase out	Maintain methyl bromide consumption at a level no greater than 96 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNIDO reported that the Party is preparing the documents to report the data. It is expected that Libya will not exceed 96 ODP tonnes.	To be determined.
Macedonia			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Macedonia reported in its CP data that its 2005 CTC consumption was 0.012 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 85% reduction level of 0.010 ODP tonnes. Macedonia may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Maldives	XV/37		CFC phase out	Maintain zero consumption of CFCs.	2005	Article 7 data indicate zero consumption of CFCs in 2005.	Accomplished.
Maldives	XV/37		Regulatory measures	Monitor the system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.		UNEP reported that the <i>Maldives Handbook on National Regulations and Import Licensing System for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances</i> was prepared by the Environment Research Centre (ERC) and was distributed to the participants during the final workshop.	Progress.
Marshall Islands	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	Australia reported that ODS regulations were approved.	Accomplished.

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Mauritania	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	Mauritania reported that its licensing system is not operating so well but importer registration is required and an import quota system is in place. Import quotas totalling 27.12 metric tonnes were issued in 2005. The RMP is progressing and the recovery and recycling programme is satisfactory but no information was provided on the programme. 85 customs officers have been trained of which 10 have been trained to be trainers. 40 technicians have been trained of which 28 have been trained to be trainers and 60 technicians have been certified. No end users have been retrofitted using Fund resources. Despite the fact that Mauritania indicated that its licensing system was operating well, it forecasts compliance for the 2005, 2007 and 2010 controls.	Accomplished.
Mauritius			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Mauritius has reported CTC consumption in 2005 in excess of the 85% reduction to the Ozone Secretariat	
Mexico			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Mexico reported in its CP data that its 2005 CTC consumption 68.08 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 85% reduction level of 0.00 ODP tonnes. Mexico may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Mexico		35/25	CTC phase out	Submit outstanding information on the request to revise the CTC baseline, in accordance with Decision XV/19, including the reason for the absence of CTC imports in the years 1999 and 2000 for the process agent application of the recovery of chloride from tail gas in chlorine production.	June 2006	UNIDO reported that the National Ozone office is working on the report requested by the Implementation Committee. UNIDO is following up with the NOU.	To be determined.
Mozambique	XVII/20		Data reporting	Submit Article 7 data for 2004.	ASAP	The Fund Secretariat has not received CP data. UNEP reported that a new ozone officer was appointed and CAP is planning a mission to assist the new ozone officer compile 2004 and 2005 data.	Not Achieved.
Namibia	XV/38		CFC phase out	Reduce consumption of CFCs to 10 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a CFC consumption of zero, which is below the 10 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan. Namibia reported that their licensing system is operating very well, importer registration is required, and a quota system is in place. No import quotas were issued in 2005. The RMP is progressing, but the recovery and recycling programme is not functioning so well. No ODP was reported recovered and only 10 of the 20 funded recovery and recycling machines are operational. Only 3 individuals have been trained to train customs officers, but no customs officers have been trained. Also, only 3 individuals were trained to be trainers of refrigeration technicians, but no technicians were reported as having been trained. Six end users have been retrofitted, but not from Fund resources. Despite the fact that there has been no reported training of customs officers or refrigeration technicians, Namibia forecasts compliance with the 2010 controls. UNEP reported that Namibia has returned to compliance.	Accomplished.

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Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Nauru	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNEP reported that Nauru plans to establish ODS regulations and licensing systems in 2006 and is considering amending the Customs Act to incorporate prohibitions on ODS.	Progress.
Nepal	XVI/27		CFC phase out	Reduce consumption of CFCs to 13.5 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a CFC consumption of 12 ODP tonnes that is below the 13.5 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan. Nepal reports that its licensing systems is operating very well, importer registration is required, and a quota system is in place. Import quotas totalling 20.1 metric tonnes were issued in 2005. The RMP is progressing, the recovery and recycling programme is operating very well but only 0.75 ODP tonnes have been reused of the 2 ODP tonnes that had been recovered from the 10 recovery and recycling machines in Nepal despite the fact that only 1 of the 10 machines is operational. Fifty-one customs officers have been trained of which 6 have been trained to be trainers. 201 technicians have been trained of which 11 have been trained to be trainers. No end users have been retrofitted using Fund resources. Nepal does not forecast future compliance.	Accomplished.
Nepal	XVI/27		Regulatory measures	Monitor its existing system for licensing imports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2001, which includes a commitment not to issue import licenses for CFCs, in order to remain in compliance with its plan of action.		Nepal reports that its licensing systems is operating very well, importer registration is required, and a quota system is in place. Import quotas totalling 20.1 metric tonnes were issued in 2005.	Accomplished.
Nepal	XVI/27		Data reporting	Report annually on the quantity of CFCs released.		Nepal reported that 0 metric tonnes of the 12 tonnes held in bond were released in 2005.	Accomplished.
Nepal	XVI/27		Data reporting	Ensure that any quantities of CFCs remaining after 2010 are not released on to its market except in compliance with Nepal's obligations under the Montreal Protocol.		Nepal reported that 0 metric tonnes of the 12 tonnes held in bond were released in 2005.	Accomplished.
Niue	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that Niue is currently working to establish ODS regulations. The latest development is that the legal officer had made initial comments on the draft regulations supplied by SPREP. They will liaise with SPREP to finalize the regulations. Some initial changes made included changes to the names of agencies and changes to penalty charges.	Progress.
Niger			2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Niger reported in its CP data that its 2005 CFC consumption was 22.38 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 50% reduction level of 16.01 ODP tonnes. Niger may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Nigeria	XIV/30		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 1,800 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNDP reported that the Agreement states maximum allowable for 2005 as 1725.4 ODP tonnes. Nigeria will be reporting 1195.22 ODP tonnes for CFC-12 and 0 for CFC-11 for 2005. They will be well within compliance limits.	To be determined.

Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Nigeria	XIV/30		Regulatory measures	Report periodically on the operation of the system for licensing imports and exports of ODS as required for all Parties under Article 4 B paragraph 4 of the Montreal Protocol.		No information provided.	To be determined.
Nigeria	XIV/30		Regulatory measures	Ban imports of equipment that uses ODS. -	1 January 2008	No information provided.	To be determined.
Pakistan	XVI/29		Halon phase out	Reduce consumption of halons to 7.1 ODP tonnes.	2005	No 2005 CP data was reported to the Fund Secretariat. UNIDO reported that the licensing and quota system only allowed 6.9 ODP tonnes to be imported in 2005. It also reported that some delay occurred in the halon banking project due to bankruptcy of subcontractor and the selection of a new subcontractor. The halon recovery and recycling centre has been established and put into operation. Equipment was manufactured and delivered to project site. The Government was requested to introduce full ban on halon imports by 30 June 2006.	To be determined.
Pakistan	XVI/29		Regulatory measures	Monitor its enhanced system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas, introduced in 2004.		No information provided.	To be determined.
Palau	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that Palau became the second country to establish regulations in the Pacific Island Country Strategy.	Accomplished.
Papua New Guinea	XV/40		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 17 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicate a consumption of 14.74 ODP tonnes, which is below the 17 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan.	Accomplished.
Papua New Guinea	XV/40		Regulatory measures	Ban imports of equipment that uses ODS.	2004	The Ozone Secretariat reported that the Party has reported that the import ban has yet to be introduced as the regulations required to give effect to the ban were awaiting cabinet endorsement, which was expected by the end of March 2006. No information has been provided about whether or not this occurred.	To be determined.
Paraguay	N/A		2005 data exceeds control measure	To be determined.		Paraguay reported in its CP data that its 2005 CFC consumption was 110 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 50% reduction level of 105.28 ODP tonnes. Paraguay may not be in compliance based on its CP data report.	N/A
Rwanda	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNDP reported that after a long wait, UNDP CO understood that legislation had been passed, and thus placed PO for equipment in November 2005. All activity has stopped now, since the Fund Secretariat learned that legislation not yet passed. Once resolved, subcontract with R&R centre and recruitment of national consultants will take place. UNEP reported that ODS regulations were adopted and arrangement have been made to raise awareness of stakeholders on the regulations.	Accomplished.
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	XVI/30		CFC phase out	Reduce CFC consumption to 1.39 ODP tonnes.	2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNEP reported that Saint Vincent & the Grenadines maintained compliance with its plan of action to return to compliance.	To be determined.
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	XVI/30		Regulatory measures	Monitor its existing system for licensing imports of ODS and its ban on imports of equipment that uses ODS, which was introduced in 2003		UNEP reported that the ODS license system is in force.	Accomplished.

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Party	Decision	Recommendation	Issue	Action	Due Date	Comments	Action Accomplished
Samoa	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	No information provided.	To be determined.
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNDP reported that it is still awaiting confirmation that licensing and quota system in place before R&R activity can start (as per ExCom decision). UNEP reported that the drafting of ODS regulations has been completed and enactment is pending action from the new government.	Progress.
Serbia & Montenegro	XVII/22		Data reporting	Submit outstanding data for Annex B group (I-III) and Annex E.	ASAP	Serbia & Montenegro has reported CP data through 2005. UNIDO reported that it is working with the Party to collect the required information to enable the Party to report outstanding data. UNEP reported that a compliance session took place on the margins of the recent ECA network meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia, 11-13 April 2006. The issue of missing baseline data was discussed. Serbia & Montenegro expects to submit the missing data in the near future as explained in its recent correspondence to the Ozone Secretariat.	Not achieved.
Serbia & Montenegro	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	Serbia and Montenegro reports that its licensing system is operating very well and importer registration is required, however, a quota system is not in place. Serbia & Montenegro reported, however, that import quotas totalling 445.4 metric tonnes were issued in 2005--this could be from the licensing or registration systems. No customs officers or refrigeration technicians have been trained. No end users have been retrofitted using Fund resources. Serbia and Montenegro indicated that its licensing system was operating well and forecasts compliance for the 2005 and 2007 controls. It did not mention a forecast for 2010.	Accomplished.
Sierra Leone		34/37	Halon phase out	Submit an explanation for halon deviation and a plan of action.	Dec. 2005	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNEP reported that a plan of action developed with the assistance of UNDP has already been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat. UNDP reported that the halon survey has been completed. No more halon is in use. UNDP will submit a TAS project to the 50 th Meeting of the Executive Committee.	To be determined.
Sierra Leone	XVII/38		Halon phase out	Submit a halon plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance.	June 2006	The Fund Secretariat has not received 2005 CP data. UNEP reported that a plan of action developed with the assistance of UNDP has already been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat. UNDP reported that the halon survey has been completed. No more halon is in use. UNDP will submit a TAS project to the 50 th Meeting of the Executive Committee.	To be determined.
Solomon Islands	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	UNEP reported that there has been no change in the status of the establishment of the licensing system. Solomon Islands is facing an unstable political situation. Australia reported that the situation in the Solomon Islands remains unstable following national elections and civil unrest in April 2006.	Not achieved.
Somalia	XVI/19		Halon phase out	Submit a halon plan of action with time-specific benchmarks for returning it to compliance.	June 2005	UNEP reported that a plan of action is unlikely to be implemented as re-organisation of the NOU and other institutional structures may take a long time. There is now a completely new ozone team for Somalia, based outside Somalia, with no contact with the previous NOU, which had been based in Mogadishu.	Not achieved.

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Somalia		35/37	Halon phase out	Submit clarification on its plan of action, including the regulatory and other measures that the Party would undertake to support its proposed halon consumption reduction benchmarks.	June 2006	UNEP reported that turn-over in the NOU and among key ministry officials will necessitate a fresh start on ODS regulations in Somalia.	Not achieved.
Somalia	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNEP reported that turn-over in the NOU and among key ministry officials will necessitate a fresh start on ODS regulations in Somalia. It has reported that it is uncertain whether an ODS licensing system could be established by the Somali legislature in the near future.	Not achieved.
Tanzania	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNEP reported that draft ODS regulations, which includes a licensing system is undergoing stakeholder consultations and review.	Progress.
Tonga	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNEP reported that a new ODS officer was appointed in April 2006 and is following up on the approval of a licensing system.	To be determined.
Turkey		35/39	BCM phase out	Deferred consideration of BCM consumption deviation in 2004 until 36 ImpCom can consider the Party's situation in the light of the conclusions by the 17 th MOP on the assessment by the TEAP of the additional information submitted by Turkey.		UNIDO has a project in its 2007 business plan that is pending resolution of the Parties of the issue of whether BCM used be used as a process agent or a feedstock.	To be determined.
Tuvalu	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system	ASAP	UNEP reported that Tuvalu's ODS regulations are still in draft form and are with its Attorney General's office. It was intended to make the ODS regulations under the Environment Act. However, the Environment Act is also in the process of being reviewed and the ODS regulations cannot be put in place until the review of the Environment Act is completed.	Not achieved.
Uganda	XV/43		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 6 ODP tonnes.	2005	Uganda is in compliance with the Action Plan's maximum level of methyl bromide consumption of 6 ODP tonnes in 2005 allowed by Decision XV/43. UNEP reported methyl bromide consumption of 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2005, which puts the Party in compliance.	Accomplished.
Uruguay	XVII/39		Methyl bromide phase out	Reduce methyl bromide consumption to 8.9 ODP tonnes.	2005	2005 CP data indicates that methyl bromide consumption was 19.9 ODP-tonnes, which appears to exceed the 8.9 ODP tonnes maximum allowed by the Action Plan. However, it is possible that some of this total is for QPS as the total amount for QPS and non-QPS was not specified in the CP data report. Uruguay reported that its licensing system is satisfactorily, importer registration is required, and a quota system is in place. An import quota of zero was assigned to methyl bromide in 2005. 80 customs officers have been trained of which 34 have been trained to be trainers. Uruguay did not mention a forecast for future compliance. UNEP reported that Uruguay has submitted 2005 CP report to MFS. It shows a methyl bromide consumption of 8.64 ODP- tonnes of methyl bromide, which is within the 8.9 OPD tonnes required by the Action Plan and the revised agreement with the Executive Committee from its 46 th Meeting.	Not achieved.
Uruguay	XVII/39		Regulatory measures	Monitor its system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.		Uruguay reports that its licensing system is satisfactory, importer registration is required, and a quota system is in place. A total of 417.28 metric tonnes of import quotas were issued in 2005.	Accomplished.

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Vietnam	XVII/23		Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	ASAP	The World Bank reported that the Government of Vietnam established an import/export licensing system, which is one of the policy recommendations of the Plan, in July 2005. It went into force in August 2005. An import/export licensing system has been in operation since then. A ban on imports of CFC containing equipment was issued in January 2006. A Project Management Unit was established in October 2005.	Accomplished.
Zimbabwe			2005 data exceeds control measure for methyl chloroform	To be determined.		Zimbabwe reported in Article 7 data received after 26 May 2006 that its 2005 methyl chloroform consumption was 0.04 ODP tonnes. This level of consumption exceeds the 30% reduction level of 0.002 ODP tonnes. Zimbabwe may not be in compliance.	N/A
Zimbabwe			2005 data exceeds control measure for CTC	To be determined.		Zimbabwe reported 2005 CTC consumption of 3.487ODP tonnes in Article 7 data received after 26 May 2006. This exceeds the 1.737 ODP tonnes maximum required by the control measure. UNEP reported that ODS importers apply for registration and that a data base for all importers of ODS is available.	N/A