



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Cuadragésima Novena Reunión
Montreal, 10 al 14 de julio de 2006

**SITUACIÓN/PERSPECTIVAS DE LOS PAÍSES QUE OPERAN AL AMPARO DEL
ARTÍCULO 5 EN RELACIÓN CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS MEDIDAS DE
CONTROL DEL PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL**

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

Para economizar recursos, sólo se ha impreso un número limitado de ejemplares del presente documento. Se ruega a los delegados que lleven sus propios ejemplares a la reunión y eviten solicitar otros.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

- Al 26 de mayo de 2006, 42 de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían aportado datos en cumplimiento del Artículo 7. En el caso de 37 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que no habían presentado los datos que se piden en el Artículo 7, se utilizan los datos del respectivo programa de país, además de los datos de 63 países correspondientes al año 2004 y de un país, correspondientes al año 2003.
- En la primera parte, que trata de todos los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, figura un nuevo formato de las tablas de datos. Cabe mencionar las siguientes conclusiones:
 - Todos los países en riesgo de no lograr ni la congelación de los CFC ni la reducción del 50% tienen proyectos aprobados para la consecución de estos objetivos. El caso es análogo por lo que respecta a la reducción del 85%, a excepción de Somalia y de Túnez. En Somalia las acciones ulteriores dependerán de las circunstancias del país. Se sometió a la consideración de la 49ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo un plan de eliminación definitiva de las SAO para Túnez.
 - Puede que haya que tomar medidas para lograr la congelación de los halones en Sierra Leona y Somalia, así como en Rumania para conseguir la reducción del 50% en 2005. Se proyecta tomar medidas con respecto a Rumania y a Sierra Leona en el plan administrativo de 2006 y en el caso de Somalia, cuando las circunstancias lo permitan. Todos los demás países en riesgo de incumplimiento han aprobado medidas relativas a los bancos de halones.
 - Todos los países en riesgo de incumplir la congelación de bromuro de metilo y la reducción del 20% tienen proyectos aprobados para implementar estas medidas de control, excepto Túnez que queda exento, conforme a la decisión XV/12. Túnez aprobó la preparación de un proyecto de utilización para cuando se descubra una alternativa diferente a la que reflejan los datos relativos al alto contenido de humedad. En el caso de Singapur el riesgo es análogo, pero no desea ayuda del Fondo. Además de estos países, Sudáfrica corre el riesgo de incumplir la reducción del 20 %, pero hay obstáculos relativos a la financiación del Fondo Mundial para el Medio Ambiente.
 - Todos los países en riesgo de incumplir con la reducción de los niveles de tricloroetano (CTC) en un 85% disponen de proyectos para la consecución de esta medida de control aprobados en los respectivos planes administrativos, salvo Bolivia y Macedonia.
 - Todos aquellos países en riesgo de incumplir bien la congelación del 1,1,1-tricloroetano (TCA), bien una reducción del 30% en 2005, disponen de proyectos aprobados o están incluidos en planes administrativos para la consecución de estas medidas de control, salvo Croacia y Zimbabwe.
- Los datos de los respectivos programas nacionales apuntan a un posible incumplimiento con respecto a lo siguiente:
 - la reducción de CFC en un 50% con respecto a Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Dominica, Níger y Paraguay;
 - una reducción del 20% de metilbromuro por lo que respecta a Fiji, Guatemala, Uganda y Uruguay;
 - una reducción del 85% de CTC con respecto a Bolivia, Macedonia, Mauricio, México y Zimbabwe, así como
 - una reducción del 30% de TCA con respecto a Chile, Croacia y Zimbabwe.

- En la segunda parte figuran los datos relativos a países respecto de los cuales se han adoptado decisiones sobre cumplimiento, países en riesgo de incumplimiento y países que tal vez requieran aprobar medidas adicionales para el cumplimiento.
- En la tercera parte se indica que 67 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 han suministrado datos relativos a la ejecución del respectivo programa de país (96 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 aportaron datos por estas fechas el año pasado), el Fondo Multilateral examinó todas las cantidades, pero faltan aún datos relativos al consumo de 10.495,1 toneladas PAO.
- Asimismo, figura en la tercera parte información acerca del nuevo formato de los programas nacionales, aspectos como la operación del sistema de licencias y los planes de gestión de refrigerantes; la existencia de sistemas de cuotas (cantidades anuales) y de licencias de importación; el número de máquinas de reciclaje y las cantidades de SAO recuperadas y reutilizadas; el número de funcionarios de Aduanas y de técnicos en refrigeración capacitados para la labor, así como los costos de algunas SAO y de las alternativas.

Introducción

1. El presente documento consta de tres partes, a saber:
 - a) La primera parte se preparó atendiendo a las Decisiones 32/76(b) y 46/4, en las que se pedía a la Secretaría que preparase una actualización anual del estado del cumplimiento de las medidas de control de Protocolo de Montreal en países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5.
 - b) La segunda parte versa sobre una actualización del estado de la ejecución de los proyectos con respecto a todos los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y cuyos niveles de consumo, conforme a los últimos datos suministrados, rebasa los objetivos específicos de las actuales medidas de control, así como acerca de los que están en riesgo de incumplir las medidas de control en el futuro.
 - c) En la tercera parte se presentan datos relativos a la ejecución de los programas por países, incluido un análisis de los datos sobre consumo de SAO por sectores. Asimismo, contiene un apartado acerca de la nueva ejecución sobre la base de los datos aportados en los programas nacionales que aborda las características de los programas de eliminación gradual de SAO y una evaluación cualitativa de sus resultados.
2. El análisis y las conclusiones del presente documento no menoscaban en modo alguno la situación de cumplimiento que determine la Reunión de las Partes, único órgano facultado para ello.
3. Los datos comunicados de conformidad con el Artículo 7 sirven únicamente para determinar el estado de cumplimiento todos los años. El análisis aquí utilizado se basa en una combinación de datos comunicados a la Secretaría del Fondo sobre la ejecución de los programas por países durante distintos periodos de cumplimiento y parte del supuesto de que se logrará la eliminación gracias a los proyectos en curso. El presente documento no determina el cumplimiento per se, sino más bien anula la posibilidad de que los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 logren cumplir uno o más de las medidas de control previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal.

PRIMERA PARTE: ANÁLISIS DE SITUACIÓN/PERSPECTIVAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO EN FUNCIÓN DE LOS ÚLTIMOS DATOS DISPONIBLES

4. En este apartado se presentan los resultados del análisis del estado de cumplimiento con respecto a las medidas de control actualizadas conforme a los controles correspondientes a 2005 y en relación con las medidas de control de CFC, halones, metilbromuro, tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) y 1,1,1-tricloroetano ((TCA)).¹ En el análisis del estado de cumplimiento se supone que en

¹ No existe proyecto alguno que trate de las sustancias incluidas en el Anexo B-1; el Comité Ejecutivo no ha examinado ni financiado proyecto alguno en relación con estas sustancias para las que se aplicaba una reducción básica del 80%, a partir de 2003.

los últimos datos comunicados en relación con el consumo se tuvo en cuenta la eliminación gradual de los proyectos concluidos que aprobara el Comité Ejecutivo. En diciembre de 2005 ya se habían eliminado de los proyectos finalizados 246 449 toneladas PAO, de las cuales 38 806 toneladas PAO de producción de CFC, 31 188 toneladas PAO de producción de halones y 9 295 toneladas PAO de producción de CTC, cuyo valor ascendía a 1,36 millardos de \$EUA, de la cantidad total aprobada por valor de unos 1,98 millardos de \$EUA. En el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, que se sometió a la consideración de la 37ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, se describe de forma exhaustiva la metodología aplicada en los análisis.

5. Aviniéndose a lo dispuesto en el Artículo 7, 42 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 aportaron datos correspondientes a 2005 (a 26 de mayo de 2006). Otros 37 países más comunicaron los datos correspondientes a 2005 a la Secretaría del Fondo, sólo en relación con los adelantos observados en la ejecución de los programas nacionales (decisión 17/34). En cuanto a los países que no habían aportado los datos correspondientes a 2005, se tuvieron en cuenta los últimos datos sobre el consumo. Se utilizaron datos correspondientes a 2003 para un país en particular y datos correspondientes a 2004 en el caso de otros 63 países. Supuestamente no se registraron aumentos en los últimos datos comunicados, por lo que respecta a los niveles de consumo de SAO. No obstante, cabe señalar que puede que algunos de los 64 países estén en situación de incumplimiento.

6. Los organismos bilaterales y multilaterales de ejecución aportaron los datos relativos a la situación de ejecución de todas las actividades y proyectos que aprobó el Comité Ejecutivo a finales de 2005, en los correspondientes informes sobre la marcha de las actividades que se sometieron a la consideración de la 49ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo. Los datos correspondientes a las posibles aprobaciones durante 2006 se obtuvieron del Plan administrativo refundido del Fondo Multilateral correspondiente al periodo 2006-2008.

7. La Secretaría del Fondo proseguirá con la preparación de todos los datos incluidos en las ulteriores versiones relativas al estado y a las perspectivas de cumplimiento. Estos datos están a disposición de quien los solicite. Han servido para la labor de análisis que realiza la Secretaría. En la Tabla 1 figuran las categorías adicionales de datos relativos a los CFC.

Tabla 1

DATOS ADICIONALES QUE SE PODRÁN SOLICITAR

| Región | Situación | Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la congelación | reducción del 50% de CFC | Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la reducción del 50% de CFC | Reducción del 85% de CFC | Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la reducción del 85% de CFC | Eliminación gradual aprobada pero pendiente de ejecución (en octubre de 2005) | Fecha de terminación de los proyectos aprobados | Eliminación gradual de SAO en el plan administrativo definitivo para 2005 | Planes de gestión de refrigerantes aprobados | Planes de gestión de refrigerantes para que los países de bajo consumo de SAO cumplan con la reducción del 85% de CFC |
|--------|-----------|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

SECTOR DE PRODUCCIÓN

8. Todavía no se ha llevado a cabo el análisis del sector de producción, debido a que el Comité Ejecutivo estableció un procedimiento concreto para los proyectos en el mismo. De los ocho países que operan al amparo del Artículo 7 y que disponen de instalaciones para la producción de CFC, los Gobiernos de Argentina, China, República Democrática Popular de Corea, India, México, Rumania y Venezuela están implementando acuerdos relativos a las reducciones previstas. Brasil indicó que ha venido eliminando gradualmente, por cuenta propia, las instalaciones de producción. Por lo que respecta a la producción de halones, China está implementando un acuerdo e India recibió una subvención única para el cierre de las instalaciones de producción de halones.

9. Cinco países, a saber, Brasil, China, República Popular Democrática de Corea, India y Rumania tienen una producción básica de CTC. El Comité Ejecutivo ya aprobó los proyectos de eliminación total de CTC en los sectores de producción y consumo para cuatro países, a saber, China, República Popular Democrática de Corea, India y Rumania. En el Plan administrativo del PNUD para 2006 se incluye un proyecto para el sector de solventes de tetracloruro de carbono en Brasil.

10. Se aprobaron planes de eliminación de Metilbromuro para China y Rumania, únicos dos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y que disponen de instalaciones para la producción de metilbromuro.

SECTOR DE CONSUMO

11. En el Anexo I figura un análisis exhaustivo del grado de incumplimiento de los países que supuestamente incumplen o están a punto de incumplir lo estipulado, con datos pormenorizados por país y por sustancia. Asimismo, en el Anexo I se observa si estos países han recibido la ayuda prevista por parte del Comité Ejecutivo. En este apartado se reseñan los resultados del análisis pormenorizado.

Triclorofluorometano (CFC)

12. En la Tabla 2 se resume la situación de los países en relación con el cumplimiento de las medidas de control de CFC. En base a los últimos datos suministrados en relación con el consumo, 139 países están cumpliendo con las medidas, de los cuales 63 no han comunicado aún los datos correspondientes a 2005. Además de los oportunos datos comunicados y de los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas previstas, en la Tabla 2 figuran los países con riesgo de incumplimiento, agrupados en tres categorías, a saber: los países en los que el consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico en relación con la congelación; los países que incumplen las medidas previstas o con riesgo de haber incumplido el objetivo del cálculo básico en relación con la reducción del 50% en 2005, debido a que los datos más recientes sobre el consumo superan el 50% del cálculo básico en relación con el objetivo de reducción, así como

los países con riesgo de incumplir los controles ulteriores, habida cuenta de que su consumo más reciente rebasa el 85% del cálculo básico en relación con el objetivo de reducción.

Tabla 2

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE LOS CFC: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO O INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN QUE SE PUEDA INCURRIR EN INCUMPLIMIENTO

| Datos | Países que observan el cumplimiento | Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico para la congelación | Países que actualmente incumplen o puedan incumplir el nivel de reducción de 2005, debido a que los últimos datos sobre consumo rebasan el cálculo básico de la reducción del 50% | Países con riesgo de incumplir las medidas de control ulteriores, debido a que el consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico del 85% del objetivo de reducción |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Consumo más reciente | 139 países | Bosnia y Herzegovina, Estados Federados de Micronesia, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Turkmenistán (en base a los datos de 2004) | 32 países | 107 países (101 habida cuenta de los Programas de Acción) |
| Datos correspondientes a 2005 (Artículo 7 ó Plan de país) | 79 países | 0 | 5 países: Cabo Verde, Djibouti, Dominica, Níger y Paraguay | 54 países (48 habida cuenta de los Programas de Acción) |

Halones

13. En la Tabla 3 se reseña la situación de los países por lo que respecta al cumplimiento de las medidas previstas para los halones. Habida cuenta de los datos más recientes en cuanto al consumo, son 64 los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas previstas. Entre 1995 y 2004, 75 países aportaron datos negativos en relación con el consumo de halones, de los cuales un país comunicó datos ambiguos sobre los niveles de consumo y otro país no comunicó los datos relativos al cálculo básico ni las cifras de consumo más recientes. Cincuenta países recibieron ayuda para la gestión de bancos de halones o los planes de eliminación. En esta cifra se incluyen los países que participan en los bancos de halones regionales. Además de los oportunos datos comunicados y de los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas previstas, figuran en la Tabla 3 los países que pueden incurrir en incumplimiento, agrupados en dos categorías, a saber: aquellos países cuyos datos más recientes en relación con el consumo rebasa el cálculo básico para la congelación y los países que realmente incumplen o puedan incurrir en incumplimiento con respecto a las medidas de control correspondientes a 2005, debido a que su consumo es superior al objetivo de reducción del 50%.

Tabla 3

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE HALONES: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO O INCUMPLIMIENTO O QUE PUEDAN INCURRIR EN INCUMPLIMIENTO

| Datos | Países que observan el cumplimiento | Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico para la congelación | Países que pueden incurrir en incumplimiento al no atenerse al cálculo básico del 50% en cuanto a la reducción de halones |
|---|--|--|--|
| Consumo más reciente | 139 países (64 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó de consumo 0) | Libia, Sierra Leona y Somalia (según datos de 2004) | Bosnia y Herzegovina, Libia, Nigeria, Pakistán, Rumania, Sierra Leona y Somalia (según datos de 2004) |
| Datos correspondientes a 2005 (Artículo 7 ó Plan de país) | 78 países (36 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | 0 | 0 |

Metilbromuro

14. En la Tabla 4 se reseña la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control relativas al metilbromuro (salvo las de cuarentena y las previas a la expedición). De los 130 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y que han ratificado la Enmienda de Copenhague, 126 suministraron datos exhaustivos de referencia. Cuarenta y seis de estos 126 países comunicaron datos relativos al consumo básico y al consumo más reciente equivalentes a 0. El Fondo Multilateral prestó ayuda a 96 países para actividades o proyectos relacionados con el metilbromuro. Además de los oportunos datos comunicados y de los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas estipuladas, figuran en la Tabla 4 los países que pueden incurrir en incumplimiento, agrupados en dos categorías, a saber: aquellos países cuyos datos más recientes en relación con el consumo rebasa el cálculo básico para la congelación y los países que puedan haber incurrido en incumplimiento con respecto a las medidas de control correspondientes a 2005, debido a que las cifras más recientes de consumo rebasan el objetivo de reducción del 20%.

Tabla 4

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE METILBROMURO: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO O INCUMPLIMIENTO O QUE PUEDAN INCURRIR EN INCUMPLIMIENTO

| Datos | Países que observan el cumplimiento | Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico de metilbromuro para la congelación | Países que pueden incurrir en incumplimiento al no atenerse al cálculo básico del 20% en cuanto a la reducción de metilbromuro |
|---|---|--|---|
| Consumo más reciente | 130 países (77 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | Bosnia y Herzegovina, Fiji, Guatemala, Libia, Singapur, Túnez y Uruguay | 10 países: Bosnia y Herzegovina, Fiji, Guatemala, Indonesia, Libia, Singapur, Sudáfrica, Túnez, Uganda y Uruguay (9 países habida cuenta de los Planes de Acción) |
| Datos correspondientes a 2005 (Artículo 7 ó Plan de país) | 73 países (49 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | Fiji, Guatemala y Uruguay | 4 países: Fiji, Guatemala, Uganda y Uruguay (3 países habida cuenta de los Planes de Acción) |

Tetracloruro de carbono (CTC)

15. En la Tabla 5 se reseña la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento las medidas de control del tetracloruro de carbono (CTC). En los datos resumidos se excluyen las materias primas y no se diferencian del uso final concreto, como los solventes y los agentes de procesos. Ochenta y uno de los 141 países que comunicaron datos de referencia registraron un consumo de referencia, con el consumo más reciente equivalente a 0. Además de los oportunos datos suministrados y de los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas estipuladas, se destacan en la Tabla 5 los países que incumplen o puedan haber incurrido en incumplimiento de las medidas de control previstas para 2005, debido a que los datos más recientes relativos al consumo rebasan el 85% de la reducción prevista.

Tabla 5

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DEL TETRACLORURO DE CARBONO (CTC): RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO O INCUMPLIMIENTO O QUE PUEDAN INCURRIR EN INCUMPLIMIENTO

| Datos | Países que observan el cumplimiento | Países que puedan haber incumplido o puedan incurrir en incumplimiento de las medidas de control previstas para 2005, debido a que los últimos datos sobre consumo rebasan la reducción del 85% |
|---|---|--|
| Consumo más reciente | 125 países (44 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | 16 países: Bahrein, Bangladesh, Bolivia, República Popular Democrática de Corea, India, Indonesia, Irán, Macedonia, Mauricio, México, Nigeria, Pakistán, Rumania, Túnez, Sierra Leona y Zimbabwe |
| Datos correspondientes a 2005 (Artículo 7 ó Plan de país) | 72 países (31 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | 5 países: Bolivia, Macedonia, Mauricio, México y Zimbabwe |

Metil-cloroformo

16. En la Tabla 6 se reseña la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento a las medidas de control del 1,1,1-tricloroetano (TCA). Ochenta y tres de los 141 países que suministraron datos de referencia registraron un consumo de referencia y un consumo más reciente equivalentes a 0. Además de los oportunos datos comunicados y de los países que supuestamente cumplen con las medidas estipuladas, figuran en la Tabla 6 los países que pueden incurrir en incumplimiento, agrupados en dos categorías, a saber: aquellos países cuyos datos más recientes en relación con el consumo rebasan el cálculo básico para la congelación y los países que incumplen o puedan incurrir en incumplimiento con respecto a las medidas de control correspondientes a 2005, debido a que los datos más recientes sobre el consumo rebasan el objetivo de reducción del 30%.

Tabla 6

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE 1,1,1-TRICLOROETANO (TCA): RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO O INCUMPLIMIENTO O QUE PUEDAN INCURRIR EN INCUMPLIMIENTO

| Datos | Países que observan el cumplimiento | Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el cálculo básico para la congelación | Países que incumplen o que podrían incurrir en incumplimiento del objetivo del 30% de reducción de referencia de TCA |
|---|---|---|--|
| Consumo más reciente | 137 países (54 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | Bosnia y Herzegovina, Croacia, Irán y Zimbabwe | 8 países: Bosnia y Herzegovina, Chile, Croacia, Indonesia, Irán, República de Corea, Nigeria y Zimbabwe |
| Datos correspondientes a 2005 (Artículo 7 ó Plan de país) | 75 países (31 países sin un cálculo básico de 0 ó con consumo 0) | Croacia y Zimbabwe | Chile, Croacia y Zimbabwe |

SEGUNDA PARTE: ESTADO DE LA EJECUCIÓN EN PAÍSES QUE ESTÁN PENDIENTES DE DECISIONES DE LAS PARTES EN RELACIÓN CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO Y LOS QUE ESTÁN EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

17. En el Anexo II figura la información relativa a países que están pendientes de decisiones de las Partes en relación con el cumplimiento y los que están en riesgo de incumplimiento sobre la base de los últimos datos que comunicó bien la Secretaría del Ozono, a tenor del Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal, bien la Secretaría del Fondo, mediante el suministro de datos relativos a la ejecución de los programas de país. El Anexo II se desglosa por país, decisión de las Partes, recomendaciones de la 35ª Reunión del Comité de Aplicación y asuntos conexos. Las cuestiones versan acerca de asuntos (licencias y sistemas de cuotas, así como prohibiciones de importación de equipo), suministro de datos, cumplimiento de las medidas de control por sustancia, por encima de los niveles estipulados en las medidas de control o el Plan de Acción, sobre la base de

los datos relativos a 2005. Asimismo, figuran en el anexo las medidas oportunas previstas en las decisiones o las recomendaciones, con la fecha de vencimiento correspondiente.

18. En el Anexo II figura una columna titulada “Observaciones”, con información sobre los datos aportados en los informes correspondientes al respectivo Programa de país, que presentaron las Unidades Nacionales de Ozono; los datos procedentes de los organismos bilaterales y multilaterales de ejecución; la información acerca de los casos de desviación de los valores de reducción y producción previstos en el Protocolo; los requisitos necesarios para el suministro de datos (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/36/3), así como los datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades en 2005 sobre el particular.

19. Los datos relativos a los programas por país incluyen información por sectores. Para aquellos países que hayan utilizado el nuevo formato de informes, se proporciona información acerca del funcionamiento del sistema de licencias y el tonelaje que representan las cuotas de importación asignadas, así como acerca de la existencia de un sistema de cuotas y de inscripción de los importadores llegado el caso. Asimismo, se proporciona información relativa al número de funcionarios de aduana capacitados y de los que recibieron formación como instructores en la materia. También hay información relativa a los adelantos registrados en cuanto a los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y de cómo funciona la recuperación y el reciclaje de equipo, la cantidad de SAO recuperada y reutilizada, así como el número de técnicos de refrigeración capacitados (instructores inclusive) y diplomados. En el nuevo formato también figura el número de usuarios finales cuyo equipo para la utilización de SAO se haya retroadaptado y se incluyen las previsiones del país en cuanto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control en el futuro.

20. En la Tabla 7 se indica qué países rebasaron los niveles previstos en las medidas de control o los niveles de consumo previstos en el Plan de Acción acordado por las Partes para 2005. Asimismo, figura en esta tabla la fuente de información de la que proceden los datos comunicados con arreglo al Artículo 7 ó a partir de los datos correspondientes al respectivo programa de país (PN).

Tabla 7

**PAÍSES CUYOS DATOS CORRESPONDIENTES AL CONSUMO EN 2005 REBASAN
LOS NIVELES PREVISTOS EN LAS MEDIDAS DE CONTROL O LOS OBJETIVOS
DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN**

| CFC | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| País | Cálculo de referencia | Reducción del 50% de CFC | Consumo más reciente | Plan de Acción para 2005 | Año del consumo más reciente | Fuente |
| Cabo Verde | 2,26 | 1,13 | 1,72 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Djibouti | 21,02 | 10,51 | 12,12 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Dominica | 1,48 | 0,74 | 1,39 | n/c | 2005 | A7 |
| Níger | 32,02 | 16,01 | 22,38 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Paraguay | 210,56 | 105,28 | 110 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| METILBROMURO | | | | | | |
| País | Cálculo de referencia | Reducción del 20% de metilbromuro | Consumo más reciente | Plan de Acción para 2005 | Año del consumo más reciente | Fuente |
| Fiji | 0,67 | 0,54 | 1,74 | 1,50 | 2005 | A7 |
| Guatemala | 400,7 | 320,56 | 522,79 | 360,00 | 2005 | PN |
| Uruguay | 11,2 | 8,96 | 19,44 | 8,90 | 2005 | PN |
| TETRACLORURO DE CARBONO | | | | | | |
| País | Cálculo de referencia | Reducción del 85% de tetracloruro de carbono | Consumo más reciente | Plan de Acción para 2005 | Año del consumo más reciente | Fuente |
| Bolivia | 0,3 | 0,05 | 0,11 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Macedonia | 0,07 | 0,01 | 0,012 | n/c | 2005 | A7 |
| Mauricio | 0,01 | 0,002 | 0,03 | n/c | 2005 | A7 |
| México | 0 | 0 | 68,08 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Zimbabwe | 11,58 | 1,74 | 3,49 | n/c | 2005 | A7 |
| METILCLOROFORMO | | | | | | |
| País | Cálculo de referencia | Reducción del 30% de metilcloroformo | Consumo más reciente | Plan de Acción para 2005 | Año del consumo más reciente | Fuente |
| Chile | 6,45 | 4,51 | 5,23 | 4,51 | 2005 | PN |
| Croacia | 0 | 0 | 0,0003 | n/c | 2005 | PN |
| Zimbabwe | 0,003 | 0,002 | 0,04 | n/c | 2005 | A7 |

TERCERA PARTE: DATOS RELATIVOS A LA EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS

21. La tercera parte se dedica a los datos relativos a la ejecución de los programas de país. Los datos de los programas de país se remiten todos los años a la Secretaría del Fondo el 1 de mayo. Estos programas incluyen datos relativos al consumo de SAO, de los cuales datos por sectores. También se presenta en ellos información adicional que sirve para evaluar las posibilidades de cumplimiento sobre la base de las características del respectivo programa para la eliminación gradual de SAO, a través de la nueva base de datos de programas de país, conforme a la Decisión 46/39.

DATOS RELATIVOS AL CONSUMO DE SAO POR SECTORES

22. Los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 remiten todos los años a la Secretaría del Fondo los datos relativos al consumo de SAO por sectores, conforme a las Decisiones de las 11^a, 13^a, 22^a, 28^a, 29^a, 30^a y 46^a Reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo. A 26 de mayo de 2006, la Secretaría ha recibido sólo 67 de los 136 informes relativos a la ejecución de programas de país para el año 2005.

23. La Secretaría compiló estos datos en el formato adecuado e incluyó los datos de informes de programas de país de los restantes, para los que no se disponía de los datos de 2005. Por consiguiente, se incluyen cuarenta y tres informes de 2004, doce informes de 2003, dos informes de 2002 y un informe de 2001.

24. La base de datos para la información de programas de país figura en el sitio Web de la Secretaría del Fondo (www.multilateralfund.org) y en una hoja de cálculo del programa de Microsoft Excel 2002.

25. Pese a que el consumo registrado corresponde a distintos años y tal vez no concuerde necesariamente con los datos comunicados de conformidad con el Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal, los datos constituyen el cálculo sectorial más reciente por países, así como a nivel mundial. Estos datos deberán ayudar a los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 interesados, y también al Comité Ejecutivo, en sus esfuerzos para evaluar lo que queda por eliminar en cada sector.

26. En la Tabla 8 se expone el consumo total de SAO por sectores que todavía hay que eliminar, después de tener en cuenta los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados aún. También se incluye el consumo total, la eliminación correspondientes a proyectos aprobados, pero no ejecutados y el porcentaje del saldo que hay que eliminar por sectores.

Tabla 8

CONSUMO TOTAL DE SAO RESTANTE, POR SECTORES

| Sector | Consumo Total | Porcentaje del Consumo Total | Total Aprobado pero no Ejecutado | Saldo | Porcentaje del Saldo Respecto del Consumo Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Aerosoles | 2 546,73 | 3,59% | 560,30 | 1 986,43 | 78,00% |
| Espumas | 12 600,67 | 17,75% | 6 685,70 | 5 914,97 | 46,94% |
| Fumigantes | 5 023,73 | 7,08% | 2 596,87 | 2 426,86 | 48,31% |
| Halones | 3 973,53 | 5,60% | 9 707,10 | -5 733,57 | n/c |
| Usos de laboratorio | 11,23 | 0,02% | 0,00 | 11,23 | 100,00% |
| Inhaladores de dosis medida | 1,89 | 0,003% | 0,00 | 1,89 | 100,00% |
| Agentes de procesos | 6 515,16 | 9,18% | 4 560,00 | 1 955,16 | 30,01% |
| Refrigeración | 29 098,20 | 40,98% | 7 222,41 | 21 875,79 | 75,18% |
| Solventes | 10 767,65 | 15,17% | 1 887,05 | 8 880,60 | 82,47% |
| Esterilizantes | 0,00 | 0,00% | 9,70 | -9,70 | n/c |
| Tabaco | 463,05 | 0,65% | 350,00 | 113,05 | 24,41% |
| Total | 71 001,84 | 100,00% | 33 579,13 | 37 422,71 | 52,71% |

27. La eliminación total aprobada, pero no lograda, que se especifica en la Tabla 8 no incluye la aprobada en principio para los acuerdos plurianuales ni la eliminación que se espera sea el resultado de la aplicación de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y del establecimiento de bancos de halones. Además de la eliminación ya financiada, el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó en principio proyectos sectoriales y nacionales de eliminación para los que se asignan créditos parciales anuales sobre la base de las reducciones programadas logradas.

28. La eliminación con cargo a esos créditos parciales anuales en el futuro reducirá una cantidad importante del consumo restante señalado en la Tabla 8. Además, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes para países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO representan también todo menos un 15% del consumo básico de estos países, aunque los datos de los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados no tienen en cuenta todo este tonelaje. Además, la eliminación aprobada pero no ejecutada indicada en la Tabla 8 no incluye un determinado consumo de halones correspondiente a países que ya han recibido un proyecto de banco de halones. Por consiguiente, la Tabla 9 refleja el consumo pendiente por sustancia que el Comité Ejecutivo todavía no ha examinado, después de tener en cuenta los acuerdos plurianuales, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes para países de bajo consumo y el establecimiento de bancos de halones.

Tabla 9

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SUSTANCIAS, BASADO EN LOS DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS POR PAÍSES, DESPUÉS DE TENER EN CUENTA LOS PROYECTOS DE ELIMINACIÓN TOTAL Y LAS APROBACIONES EN PRINCIPIO DE LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES

| Producto Químico | Consumo Restante de SAO (toneladas PAO) |
|-------------------------|--|
| CFC | 4 282,34 |
| Tetracloruro de carbono | 2 268,96 |
| Halones | 60,48 |
| Metilbromuro | 3 491,35 |
| Metilcloroformo | 391,88 |
| Total | 10 495,01 |

29. Cabe recordar que en los cálculos que se realizaron en la 47ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se indicó que quedaban pendientes 12 609,8 toneladas PAO según los datos más recientes de los programas por países, teniendo en cuenta los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados. La reducción de 2 114,8 toneladas PAO en el consumo resulta de las cifras aprobadas en las 47ª y 48ª Reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo y de los datos actualizados sobre consumo recibidos desde que el documento se publicó para su examen en la 47ª Reunión.

Datos relativos a los HCFC (hidrofluorocarbonos)

30. En la Tabla 10 figuran las cantidades correspondientes al consumo de HCFC sobre la base de los últimos datos disponibles. Se observa que el consumo de HCFC asciende a 241 911 toneladas métricas (16 551 toneladas PAO), principalmente de HCFC-22 (58,1% del total) y HCFC-141b (38,9% del total).

Tabla 10

DATOS CORRESPONDIENTES A LAS CANTIDADES DEL CONSUMO TOTAL DE HCFC POR PRODUCTO QUÍMICO

| Producto Químico | Toneladas Métricas | (toneladas PAO) | Porcentaje del 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 | 100,0% |

PERSPECTIVAS EN RELACIÓN CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO SOBRE LA BASE DE LAS CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS PLANES NACIONALES DE ELIMINACIÓN

31. El nuevo formato de informes de país que se aprobó por decisión 46/39 brinda una oportunidad para que las unidades nacionales de ozono evalúen las perspectivas en relación con el cumplimiento desde un punto de vista tanto cualitativo como cuantitativo. De los 67 países que suministraron datos correspondientes a 2005, sólo 47 utilizaron el nuevo formato para el informe de país. Siete de los países que presentaron informes con el nuevo formato no suministraron ninguno de los nuevos datos que requiere el nuevo formato. Debido a la escasez de datos y a la falta de completitud, estas estadísticas no suelen ser representativas, por lo general, de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5.

Completitud de los datos

32. Este es el primer año en que se utiliza el nuevo formato y tras analizarlo, cabe señalar ciertas anomalías. Los datos que al parecer son anómalos se descartaron en el resumen que se presenta en esta rúbrica. En ciertos casos, da la sensación de que se desconoce cuándo hay que suministrar los datos en forma acumulativa – por ejemplo en el caso de personas capacitadas-; cuándo hay que suministrar datos cada año – como por ejemplo las cuotas de exportación e importación, así como cuándo se debe representar el número de cuotas otorgadas o la cantidad de cuotas en toneladas métricas.

33. Además, los datos suministrados conforme al nuevo formato eran incompletos, en su mayoría, por lo que respecta a los tres ámbitos principales: cualitativo, cuantitativo y normativo. Sólo un país, Bolivia, suministró información completa en estos tres ámbitos. Nueve de los 47 países aportaron datos cuantitativos completos y 21 de los 47 países suministraron datos de índole normativa. Únicamente siete países suministraron datos en el ámbito cualitativo y otros 23 aportaron información completa en el ámbito cualitativo, excepto la evaluación de los resultados de los organismos de ejecución. Por consiguiente, es menester seguir asesorando e instruyendo a los organismos de ejecución para que cumplimenten debidamente el formulario. El Comité Ejecutivo podría solicitar que los organismos de ejecución presten esta ayuda y pida al Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento del PNUMA la inclusión de puntos del orden del día sobre la forma de cumplimentar el nuevo formulario con miras a las próximas reuniones de la red regional.

Resumen de los datos e información suministrada en el nuevo formato

34. De los 42 países que suministraron datos, sólo 34 cifraron los adelantos observados con respecto a la ejecución del correspondiente plan de gestión de refrigerantes.

35. Según los datos que aportaron esos países, se financió un total de 1 815 máquinas de recuperación en funcionamiento y 524 máquinas de reciclado con los recursos del Fondo Multilateral. De los 35 países que suministraron información acerca de la recuperación operativa y de los sistemas de reciclaje, el 46% de los países alegó un funcionamiento algo deficiente de dichas operaciones; el 43 por ciento indicó que las operaciones son satisfactorias y el 11 por

ciento comunicó un funcionamiento óptimo. Se recuperó un total de 846 toneladas PAO de CFC-12, de las cuales se reutilizaron 775 toneladas PAO. De dicha cantidad, 730 toneladas PAO corresponden sólo a Brasil. No se comunicó dato alguno acerca de la recuperación de CFC-11, pero no está claro si ésta referencia es anual o plurianual.

36. Se realizó la capacitación de 24 416 técnicos de mantenimiento refrigeración, de los cuales se diplomó a 18 423 y 1 328 se diplomaron como instructores de técnicos de refrigeración. Como se mencionó anteriormente, no está claro hasta qué punto los datos reflejan las cantidades anuales o el total acumulativo.

37. De los 40 países que suministraron información acerca de los sistemas de licencias operativos, el 17,5% señaló que estos sistemas no funcionan debidamente; el 32,5% indicó que los sistemas operan de manera satisfactoria y el 50% comunicó el funcionamiento óptimo de dichos sistemas. De los 47 países, 36 (77%) de los que utilizaron el nuevo formato indicaron que estaban aplicando los sistemas de cuotas. Cuarenta y tres (91%) de los 47 países que suministraron datos indicaron que era obligatoria la inscripción de los importadores.

38. En 2005 se concedió un total de 18 319 toneladas métricas de cuotas de importación, además de 157 toneladas métricas para la exportación. Cabe la posibilidad de que algunos de estos datos sean acumulativos y no anuales. Asimismo, es ambiguo el dato referente a la capacitación de 6 434 funcionarios de aduanas, pues no hay indicio de que los países suministren estos datos de forma anual, en lugar de acumulativa. El nuevo formato para el informe de país aporta también información relativa a los costos de SAO y del sucedáneo HFC-134^a según el resumen que figura en la Tabla 11.

Tabla 11

PRECIO MEDIO DE SAO Y SUCEDÁNEOS

| SAO | Precio Medio/kilogramo (\$EUA) | Banda de fluctuación(\$EUA) | Datos excluidos del Cálculo del Precio Medio |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| CFC-11 | 7,13 | 2,00-11,41 | 18,00 \$EUA en México y 0,42 \$EUA en El Salvador |
| CFC-12 | 10,25 | 4,00-23,50 | 3 \$EUA en Nepal, 3,50 \$EUA en Brasil, 38 \$EUA en Cabo Verde, 68 \$EUA en Turquía, 272,73 \$EUA en Jamaica y 320 \$EUA en Filipinas |
| CFC-113 | 11,97 | 10,00-15,90 | 329 \$EUA en Ecuador |
| CFC-114 | 9,24 | | Sólo un dato |
| CFC-115 | 9,24 | | Sólo un dato |
| Bromoclorodifluorometano (halón 1211) | N/p | | |
| Halón 1301 | N/p | | |
| Metilbromuro | N/p | | |
| Tetracloruro de carbono | N/p | | |
| HCFC-141b | N/p | | |
| HCFC-22 | 5,49 | 1,83-15,00 | 0,24 \$EUA en Brasil, 48 \$EUA en Turquía, 60,30 \$EUA en Jamaica y 130 \$EUA en Filipinas |
| HFC-134a | 13,28 | 4,87-25,74 | 42,40 \$EUA en Madagascar, 106 \$EUA en Turquía, 196,18 \$EUA en Jamaica y 465 \$EUA en Filipinas |
| R-502 | 13,6 | 5,60-20,00 | 29 \$EUA en Mauritania y 40 \$EUA en Madagascar |

39. Habida cuenta de los precios medios a nivel mundial que reflejan los datos que aportan 47 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 7, son más onerosos los precios medios de los sucedáneos como el HFC-134^a y el R-502 que los del CFC-11 y el CFC-12. No obstante, el HCFC-22 resulta más barato.

RECOMENDACIONES

40. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre Situación/Perspectivas de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 en relación con el cumplimiento de las medidas de control iniciales e intermedias del Protocolo de Montreal, que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/49/6;
- b) Pedir a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución que incluyan en sus planes de trabajo para 2007-2009 actividades de eliminación respecto del consumo que reúna los requisitos, según proceda, en relación con los siguientes países:
 - i) En el caso de los clorofluorocarburos y los halones: Somalia, cuando existan las condiciones para realizar actividades sostenibles;

- ii) En el caso del tetracloruro de carbono: Bolivia y Macedonia, así como
- iii) En el caso del 1,1,1-tricloroetano: Croacia y Zimbabwe;
- c) Pedir a los organismos bilaterales y multilaterales de ejecución asesoramiento para que los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 cumplimenten debidamente los datos o la información que requiere el nuevo formato del informe de país y
- d) Solicitar que el PNUMA incluya, como punto del orden del día en las reuniones de la red que se celebren antes de mayo de 2007, un debate acerca de la inclusión de datos y la forma de cumplimentar el nuevo formato de informes de país.

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 |

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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 |

Annex II

| 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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| 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. |

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| 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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| 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. |

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| 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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| 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 |