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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Cinquante-deuxième réunion
Montréal, 23-27 juillet 2007

**ETAT/PERSPECTIVES DES PAYS VISES A L'ARTICLE 5
A SE CONFORMER AUX MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION
INITIALES ET INTERMEDIAIRES DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL**

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

Par souci d'économie, le présent document a été imprimé en nombre limité. Aussi les participants sont-ils priés de se munir de leurs propres exemplaires et de s'abstenir de demander des copies supplémentaires.

RESUME ANALYTIQUE

- Au 28 juin 2007, 53 pays visés à l'Article 5 avaient communiqué les données de 2006 en vertu de l'Article 7 (A7) et 22 autres pays de l'Article 5 avaient fourni les données sur les Programmes de pays (PP).
 - La Section I du présent document examine les perspectives de conformité dans les pays de l'Article 5, sur la base des plus récentes données disponibles fournies aux Secrétariats de l'Ozone et du Fonds. Elle conclut que tous les pays risquant de ne pas atteindre les réductions provisoires avant 2010 sont dotés de projets approuvés pour réaliser ces objectifs, ou d'activités dans les plans d'action 2007-2009 à l'exception de la Somalie, concernant les halons, où les activités sont planifiées quand les conditions le permettraient.
- La Section II du présent document fournit des informations sur les pays dont les problèmes potentiels de conformité sont en cours d'examen par le Comité chargé de l'application. Elle aboutit aux conclusions suivantes :
 - Sur les 92 problèmes soumis à l'examen du Comité chargé de l'application, 48 ont été résolus, 26 n'ont pas été résolus et l'on attend des informations sur 18.
 - Pour ce qui est des décisions exigeant l'institution des systèmes de permis/quotas/interdictions d'importation d'équipements, sept pays se sont dotés de tels systèmes, 20 pays ne l'ont pas fait et des informations sont attendues pour deux pays.
- La Section III présente les données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. Elle indique que :
 - Le Comité chargé de l'application doit encore à examiner un volume d'environ 6 839 tonnes PAO (incluant les données fournies en vertu de l'Article A7 pour les 12 pays n'ayant pas fourni les informations sur les PP) en excluant le HCFC.
 - La majeure partie des 6 839 tonnes PAO de consommation est constituée par les CFC (3 523 tonnes PAO) et le BM (3 284 tonnes PAO).
 - Un total de 296 272 tonnes métriques de consommation de HCFC (19 245 tonnes PAO) a été déclaré dans les informations sur les PP. Pour les pays ayant fourni les données de 2005 et 2006, la consommation de HCFC a affiché un accroissement de 15%, tandis que celle des CFC a augmenté de 45%.
 - 75 des 105 pays ayant fourni des informations sur les PGF/PNE/PGEF ont indiqué des progrès dans leur mise en œuvre.
 - 59,4% des pays utilisant des appareils de récupération et de recyclage ont jugé leur fonctionnement « satisfaisant » ou « très bien ».
 - 45 462 techniciens d'entretien en réfrigération ont été formés.
 - 77 des 101 ayant fourni des données sur les systèmes de permis ont indiqué que les systèmes sont opérationnels (52 des 53 pays qui avaient fourni les données pour 2006 étaient dotés de systèmes de permis opérationnels; 98,1 % de ces pays ont jugé le fonctionnement « satisfaisant » ou « très bien »).

- 9 404 agents des douanes ont été formés.
- Dans la plupart des pays, le prix des CFC est en augmentation, tandis que celui des produits de remplacement décroît.

Introduction

1. Ce document comprend trois sections :
 - a) La Section I a été préparée en réponse aux décisions 32/76 (b) et 46/4 qui demandent au Secrétariat de préparer, pour chaque réunion du Comité exécutif, une mise à jour de la situation de conformité des pays visés à l'Article 5 concernant les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.
 - b) La Section II présente les données sur les pays visés à l'article 5 concernant les décisions des Parties et les recommandations du Comité chargé de l'application en ce qui a trait à la conformité.
 - c) La Section III présente les données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays dont une analyse de la consommation sectorielle des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO). Elle contient également une partie sur les caractéristiques des programmes nationaux d'élimination des SAO.
2. L'analyse effectuée dans ce document, et les conclusions tirées, ne portent pas atteinte à la situation de conformité déterminée par la Réunion des Parties, seul organe habilité en la matière.
3. Les données déclarées en vertu de l'Article 7 sont utilisées à la seule fin de déterminer annuellement la situation de conformité. La présente analyse s'appuie sur des données de sources diverses communiquées au Secrétariat du Fonds dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays à différentes périodes de conformité, ainsi que sur des données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7. Par conséquent, ce document ne détermine pas la conformité en tant que telle, mais évalue plutôt les perspectives que les pays visés à l'Article 5 soient en situation de conformité par rapport à une ou plusieurs mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Son principal objectif est donc d'identifier les SAO non encore prises en charge par les mesures mises en place par le Fonds Multilatéral.

SECTION I : ANALYSE DE LA SITUATION/PERSPECTIVES DE CONFORMITE SUR LA BASE DES DONNEES DISPONIBLES LES PLUS RECENTES

4. Cette partie présente les résultats de l'analyse de la situation de conformité aux mesures de réglementation jusqu'en 2005 inclusivement, en ce qui concerne les CFC, les halons, le bromure de méthyle, le tétrachlorure de carbone (TTC) et le méthylchloroforme (TCA)¹. L'analyse de la situation de conformité tient pour acquis que les plus récentes données de consommation transmises tiennent compte de l'élimination réalisée dans le cadre des projets achevés approuvés par le Comité exécutif. À la date de décembre 2006, 310 964 tonnes PAO avaient été éliminées dans le cadre des projets achevés. Ce volume incluait : 54 177 tonnes PAO

¹ Aucun projet portant sur les substances de l'Annexe B-1 n'a été identifié; le Comité exécutif n'a ni examiné, ni financé des projets traitant de ces substances qui sont visées par la réduction de 80% de la consommation de référence à compter de 2003.

de production des CFC, 31 188 tonnes PAO de production de halons, 37 892 tonnes PAO de production du CTC et 5 tonnes PAO de production de bromure de méthyle. Les projets achevés étaient évalués à 1,47 milliard \$US, sur un montant total approuvé d'environ 1,95 milliard \$US. Le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, présenté à la 37^e réunion du Comité exécutif, contient une description détaillée de la méthode d'analyse utilisée.

5. L'analyse a utilisé les plus récentes données disponibles. Au 28 juin 2007, 53 pays visés à l'Article 5 avaient communiqué les données en vertu de l'Article 7. 22 autres pays ont fourni au Secrétariat du Fonds en 2006, des renseignements concernant uniquement les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de leur programme de pays (décision 17/34). En ce qui concerne les pays qui n'ont pas communiqué les données de 2006, les plus récentes données de consommation fournies ont été utilisées. Il s'agit des données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7 de 2005 pour 69 pays. L'analyse présume que les plus récentes données de consommation de SAO déclarées n'ont pas baissé, même s'il convient de noter que certains des 69 pays dont les données de 2006 n'étaient pas disponibles, pourraient être en situation de non-conformité.

6. Les agences d'exécution bilatérales et multilatérales ont soumis à la 52^e réunion du Comité exécutif les rapports périodiques contenant des données sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités et projets approuvés par le Comité exécutif jusqu'à la fin de 2006. Les données sur les approbations possibles pendant l'année 2007 proviennent du Plan d'activités général du Fonds multilatéral pour 2007-2009, tel que modifié à la 51^e Réunion.

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

Tableau 1

AUTRES DONNÉES DISPONIBLES SUR DEMANDE

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

SECTEUR DE LA PRODUCTION

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

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

9. Cinq pays (Brésil, Chine, Inde, République populaire démocratique de Corée et Roumanie) disposent d'une base de référence pour la production du CTC. Le Comité exécutif a déjà approuvé des projets visant l'élimination totale du CTC dans les secteurs de la production et de la consommation de quatre pays (Chine, République populaire démocratique de Corée, Inde et Roumanie). Un projet pour le secteur du CTC (solvants/agents de transformation) du Brésil figure dans le plan d'activités 2006 du PNUD.

10. Des projets visant l'élimination du bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés pour la Chine et la Roumanie – seuls pays visés à l'Article 5 dotés d'installations de production de cette substance. Le Comité exécutif a conclu un accord pour le secteur de la production avec les deux pays. Conformément à ces accords, la Chine doit réduire progressivement sa production jusqu'à l'élimination totale en 2015, tandis que la Roumanie doit atteindre la production nulle en 2006. La Roumanie a déclaré une production nulle du bromure de méthyle en 2005, après avoir arrêté la production de cette substance avant l'échéance stipulée dans son accord.

SECTEUR DE LA CONSOMMATION

11. Cette section présente un résumé des résultats d'une analyse détaillée du degré de non-conformité des pays, ou du risque de se trouver dans la situation de non-conformité. Les données sur lesquelles se base ce résumé sont contenues dans l'Annexe I qui fournit des informations détaillées par pays et par substance. L'Annexe I indique aussi si ces pays ont reçu toute l'assistance que devait leur fournir le Comité exécutif.

CFC

12. Un résumé de la situation des pays en ce qui concerne la conformité aux mesures de réglementation visant les CFC est présenté au Tableau 2. Selon les plus récentes données de consommation communiquées, 141 pays peuvent déjà être considérés comme étant en situation de conformité ; toutefois, 69 d'entre eux n'ont pas encore fourni leurs données pour 2005. Le Tableau 2 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et ceux susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité répartis dans trois catégories : (i) les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel ; (ii) ceux effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réduction de 2005 parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse à l'objectif de réduction de 50% ; et (iii) ceux risquant de ne pas satisfaire les nouvelles mesures de réglementation parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.

Tableau 2

**MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION VISANT LES CFC : RESUME DE LA
CONFORMITE, DE LA NON-CONFORMITE OU
DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITE**

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel	Pays effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou à risque, en cas de non-réalisation de la réduction de 2005 parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50%	Pays risquant de ne pas respecter les nouvelles mesures de réglementation parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%
Plus récente consommation	141	Bhoutan, Bosnie-Herzégovine et Paraguay	6 pays : Bhoutan, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Érythrée, Palau, Paraguay et République bolivarienne du Venezuela (La Bosnie-Herzégovine était en conformité avec son Plan d'action*)	93 pays (82 pays, compte tenu des Plans d'action approuvés)
Données de 2006 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	59	N/D	Bhoutan, Bosnie-Herzégovine et Palau (la Bosnie-Herzégovine était en conformité avec son plan d'action)	39 pays (33 pays, compte tenu des Plans d'action approuvés)

* Le plan d'action permet à la Bosnie-Herzégovine de dépasser la réduction de 50%.

13. Tous les pays dont la plus récente consommation ne satisfait pas leurs mesures de réglementation, ou susceptibles de ne pas respecter ces mesures, ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral ou sont dotés de projets permettant d'atteindre leurs objectifs de conformité inclus dans les plans d'activités de 2007-2009.

Halons

14. Le Tableau 3 présente un résumé de la situation des pays en ce qui concerne la conformité aux mesures de réglementation visant les halons. Sur la base de leurs plus récentes données de consommation, 142 pays peuvent déjà être considérés comme étant en situation de conformité. 74 pays n'ont déclaré aucune consommation des halons entre 1995 et 2006 et deux pays n'ont déclaré ni leur consommation de référence, ni les plus récentes données de leur consommation. 56 pays ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds multilatéral pour les activités liées aux banques de halons ou aux accords pour l'élimination. Ce nombre inclut les pays participant aux banques régionales de halons. Le Tableau 3 présente les données fournies par types et recense les pays qui semblent en conformité. Les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité ont été répartis dans les deux catégories suivantes : (i) les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel, et (ii) ceux effectivement en situation de non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50%.

Tableau 3

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

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel pour les halons	Pays risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 50% pour les halons
Plus récente consommation	142 pays (68 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	2 pays: la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne (sur la base des données de 2005), mais en conformité avec l'objectif du Plan d'activités approuvé) et la Somalie.	2 pays: la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne (sur la base des données de 2005, mais était en conformité avec les exigences de son Plan d'action pour 2005) et la Somalie.
Données 2006 (en vertu de l'Art-7 ou PP)	74 pays (39 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	Somalie	Somalie

15. Tous les pays dont la plus récente consommation ne satisfait pas leurs mesures de réglementation ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral, à l'exception de la Somalie qui recevra un appui lorsque les conditions seront favorables à une activité durable.

Bromure de méthyle

16. Le Tableau 4 présente un résumé de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le bromure de méthyle (excluant les activités sanitaires et préalables à l'expédition). Parmi les 133 pays visés à l'Article 5 ayant ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague, 131 ont fourni toutes les données de référence. Parmi ces 133 pays, 53 ont déclaré une consommation égale à zéro pour la consommation de référence et pour la plus récente consommation. 98 pays visés à l'Article 5 ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds multilatéral pour les activités et/ou les projets liés au bromure de méthyle. Le Tableau 4 présente les données fournies par types et recense les pays qui semblent en conformité. Il présente également les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité répartis dans les deux catégories suivantes : (i) les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel; et (ii) ceux susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 20%.

Tableau 4

**MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION VISANT LE BROMURE DE METHYLE :
RESUME DE LA CONFORMITE, DE LA NON-CONFORMITE OU
DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITE***

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation du BM est supérieure au niveau de référence	Pays risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 20% du BM
Plus récente consommation	138 pays (80 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	4 pays: Honduras, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Nicaragua et Arabie saoudite (Le Honduras et la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne étaient en conformité avec leurs Plans d'action).	7 pays: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Nicaragua, Arabie saoudite et Ouganda (excluant, le Fiji, le Guatemala, le Honduras, la Jamahiriya arabe libyenne et l'Ouganda qui étaient en conformité avec les exigences de leurs Plans d'action, compte tenu de leur plus récente consommation.
Données de 2006 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	72 pays (45 pays ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	2 pays: le Honduras et le Nicaragua (le Honduras était en conformité avec son Plan d'action).	4 pays: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras et Nicaragua (excluant le Fiji, le Guatemala et le Honduras qui étaient en conformité avec les exigences de leurs Plans d'action de 2006)

* Ce tableau vise les 140 pays de l'Article 5 qui ont communiqué leur valeur de référence et leurs plus récentes données de consommation.

17. Tous les pays dont la plus récente consommation est supérieure aux limites de leurs mesures réglementation ont bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral, à l'exception de l'Arabie saoudite qui a demandé l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral en 2006 et la préparation d'un projet de programme de pays/plan national d'élimination a été approuvé lors de la 49^e réunion du Comité exécutif. Le Nicaragua a également bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral, mais semble en situation de non-conformité, compte tenu des données de 2006, et n'est pas doté d'un plan d'action approuvé.

Tétrachlorure de carbone

18. Le Tableau 5 présente un résumé de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le tétrachlorure de carbone. Les données résumées ne comprennent pas les matières premières et ne sont pas détaillées en fonction des utilisations (comme les solvants et les agents de transformation). Parmi les 143 pays ayant communiqué les données de référence, 87 pays ont déclaré des valeurs nulles pour leur niveau de référence et leur consommation la plus récente. Le Tableau 5 présente les données fournies par types, recense les pays qui semblent en conformité et met en relief les pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.

Tableau 5

MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION VISANT LE TETRACHLORURE DE CARBONE : RESUME DE LA CONFORMITE, DE LA NON-CONFORMITE OU DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITE

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85%.
Plus récente consommation	135 pays (48 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	8 pays: Bolivie, République démocratique du Congo, El Salvador, Iran, Pakistan, Paraguay, Serbie et Émirats arabes unis (la République démocratique du Congo était en conformité avec son plan d'action)
Données 2006 (en vertu Art -7 ou PP)	71 pays (30 pays ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	République démocratique du Congo, El Salvador et Serbie (la République démocratique du Congo était en conformité avec son plan d'action)

19. La préparation du projet d'un Plan de gestion d'élimination finale (PGEF) du tétrachlorure de carbone pour El Salvador été approuvée. Le plan d'activités de la Serbie pour l'année 2007 comprend un projet d'élimination. Il a été demandé aux Émirats arabes unis de s'abstenir de demander un appui supplémentaire du Fonds Multilatéral. Tous les autres pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité ont déjà bénéficié de l'appui d Fonds Multilatéral.

Méthylchloroforme

20. Le Tableau 6 présente un résumé de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation visant le méthylchloroforme. Parmi les 143 pays ayant communiqué les données de référence, 101 ont déclaré des valeurs nulles pour leur niveau de référence et leur consommation la plus récente. En plus de présenter les données fournies par types et de recenser les pays qui semblent en conformité, le Tableau 6 regroupe les pays susceptibles de se trouver en situation de non-conformité dans les deux catégories suivantes : (i) les pays dont la plus récente consommation dépasse le niveau de gel et (ii) ceux susceptibles d'être dans la non-conformité ou qui risquent de ne pas satisfaire les mesures de réglementation de 2005, parce que leur plus récente consommation dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 30%.

Tableau 6

**MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION VISANT LE METHYLCHLOROFORME :
RESUME DE LA CONFORMITE, DE LA NON-CONFORMITE OU
DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITE**

Données	Pays en conformité	Pays dont la plus récente consommation de TCA dépasse le niveau de gel	Pays susceptibles d'être en non-conformité ou risquant de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 30%.
Plus récente consommation	143 pays (42 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	N/D	République démocratique du Congo (en conformité avec son Plan d'action).
Données de 2006 (en vertu Art-7 ou PP)	74 pays (24 ont déclaré une certaine consommation et ont une valeur de référence)	N/D	République démocratique du Congo (en conformité avec son Plan d'action).

21. Le seul pays susceptible de ne pas atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 30% de la consommation de référence du méthylchloroforme est la République démocratique du Congo qui a déjà bénéficié de l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral à cet effet.

SECTION II: ETAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DANS LES PAYS VISES PAR LES DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES EN MATIÈRE DE CONFORMITE ET LES PAYS QUI POURRAIENT ETRE EN SITUATION DE NON-CONFORMITE

22. Cette section traite des pays de l'Article 5 qui sont visés par les décisions sur la conformité et les pays susceptibles de ne pas respecter ces décisions.

23. 92 problèmes de conformité ont été recensés dans 66 pays et leur suivi sera pris en charge par le Comité d'application en 2007. Ces problèmes incluent les questions de réglementation (les systèmes de permis et de quotas, et les interdictions d'importation d'équipements contenant les SAO), la communication des données, la conformité aux mesures de réglementation/plans d'action par substance, les demandes de plans d'action et les changements de références.

24. Les Plans d'action sont approuvés par les Parties pour faciliter le retour à la conformité des pays qui, dans le passé, se sont trouvés dans la non-conformité. Les Plans d'action comportent souvent des objectifs de consommation différents de ceux fixés par les mesures de réglementation pour les pays visés à l'Article 5.

25. 48 mesures exigées pour 2006 ont été réalisées. Il ressort du Tableau 7 que plusieurs pays ont déjà indiqué leur conformité à leurs Plans d'action, sur la base des données des programmes de pays. À ce jour, un seul pays a indiqué qu'il réaliserait les objectifs stipulés dans son Plan d'action.

Tableau 7

ETAT DE LA CONFORMITE PAR RAPPORT AUX PLANS D'ACTION

Question de mesure de réglementation de la conformité	Oui	Non	N/D	Total
Élimination de CFC	13		6	19
Plan d'action pour l'élimination de CFC		1	1	2
Élimination du CTC	4	2	1	7
Plan d'action pour l'élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone	1		1	2
Communication des données	7	1	1	9
Élimination des Halons	2	1	2	5
Demande de changement de référence pour le bromure de méthyle			1	1
Élimination du bromure de méthyle	6		2	8
Plan d'action pour l'élimination du BM		1		1
Élimination du chloroforme de méthyle	3		1	4
Mesures de réglementation	7	20	2	29
Examen des recommandations précédentes	5			5
Total	48	26	18	92

26. Parmi les pays qui devaient communiquer les renseignements sur la situation en ce qui concerne l'institution des systèmes des permis/quotas/interdictions d'importation d'équipements, sept ont mis en place de tels systèmes, 19 ne l'ont pas fait et des informations sont attendues à ce sujet pour les deux autres pays.

CONFORMITE SUR LA BASE DES DONNEES DU PROGRAMME DE PAYS

27. Les données sur les programmes de pays fournissent des informations par secteur. Pour les pays qui ont utilisé le nouveau format de présentation de rapport, les informations sont fournies sur le fonctionnement du système de permis, sur les quantités représentées par les quotas d'importation qui ont été attribués et sur l'existence d'un système de quota, et/ou sur l'enregistrement des importateurs, le cas échéant. Le nombre d'agents des douanes formés et de ceux formés comme formateurs est également indiqué. Les informations sont également fournies sur l'évolution du plan de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF) et sur le fonctionnement de l'équipement de récupération et de recyclage, la quantité de SAO récupérée et réutilisée, ainsi que sur le nombre de techniciens en réfrigération formés (incluant ceux formés comme formateurs) et accrédités. Le nouveau format indique aussi le nombre d'utilisateurs finaux qui ont fait convertir leur équipement à base de SAO, et fournit les prévisions en ce qui concerne la conformité aux futures mesures de réglementation.

28. Le tableau 8 recense les pays qui ne semblent pas avoir respecté une mesure de réglementation ou un niveau de consommation indiqué dans un plan d'action approuvé par les

Parties pour 2006. Il précise aussi également la source des données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7 ou celles provenant de programmes de pays.

Tableau 8

PAYS OU LES DONNEES DE CONSOMMATION DE 2006 NE RESPECTENT PAS LES MESURES DE REGLEMENTATION OU LES OBJECTIFS DU PLAN D'ACTION

CFC						
Pays	Référence	20% de réduction BM	Plus récente consommation	Objectif du Plan d'action de 2006	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Bhoutan	0.2	0.1	57.0		2006	PP
Bosnie-Herzégovine	24.2	12.1	31.6	33.0	2006	PP
Palau	1.6	0.8	0.9		2006	PP
HALON						
Pays	Référence	20% de réduction BM	Plus récente consommation	Objectif du Plan d'action de 2006	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Somalie	17.7	8.9	18.8		2006	A7
BROMURE DE MÉTHYLE						
Pays	Référence	20% de réduction BM	Plus récente consommation	Objectif du Plan d'action de 2006	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
Fiji	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	2006	PP
Guatemala	400.7	320.6	333.4	400.7	2006	A7
Honduras	259.4	207.5	291.0	295.8	2006	PP
Nicaragua	0.4	0.3	17.0		2006	PP
TETRACHLORURE DE CARBONE						
Pays	Référence	20% de réduction BM	Plus récente consommation	Objectif du Plan d'action de 2006	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
République démocratique du Congo	15.3	2.3	16.5	16.5	2006	A7
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.8		2006	A7
Serbie	18.8	2.8	5.1		2006	A7
MÉTHYLCHLOROFORME						
Pays	Référence	20% de réduction BM	Plus récente consommation	Objectif du Plan d'action de 2006	Année de la plus récente consommation	Source
République démocratique du Congo	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.0	2006	A7

29. Il ressort du Tableau 8 que 12 pays qui semblent en non conformité aux mesures de réglementation, sont en conformité avec les Plans d'action approuvés par la Réunion des Parties pour permettre leur retour à la conformité. Sur la base des données fournies par l'article 7 et les programmes de pays et relatives au bromure de méthyle, le Fiji, le Guatemala et le Honduras ont atteint les objectifs fixés dans leurs Plans d'action. Sur la base des données de l'article 7 concernant le tétrachlorure de carbone et le chloroforme de méthyle, la république démocratique du Congo se trouve en conformité avec les objectifs fixés par son Plan d'action. De même, sur la base des données du programme de pays concernant les CFC, la Bosnie-Herzégovine se trouve en conformité avec l'objectif fixé par son Plan d'action.

DONNEES DE L'ANNEE 2006

30. Sur la base des données de 2006, trois pays pourraient se trouver en non conformité aux mesures de réglementation visant les pays de l'Article 5. Les données du programme de pays du Nicaragua de l'année 2006 indiquent que la consommation de ce dernier dépasse 50% de la valeur de référence pour le bromure de méthyle. Sur la base des données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7, El Salvador et la Somalie dépassent les limites fixées pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et les halons respectivement.

31. Le Nicaragua est doté d'un projet approuvé pour l'élimination finale du bromure de méthyle. Ce pays a certes fourni les données de consommation de 2006, mais n'a pas communiqué les renseignements sur les caractéristiques de son programme national d'élimination. Ces informations ont été fournies par le pays en 2005 en lorsqu'il a indiqué avoir formé 50 agents des douanes, mis en place des procédures réglementaires pour la collecte des données sur les SAO et de préparation des rapports, institué le système de permis pour l'importation ou la vente en gros des SAO. Cependant, le Nicaragua n'a pas introduit un système de quota ou de permis pour le bromure de méthyle.

32. El Salvador n'a pas fourni les données sur le programme de pays pour 2006. Depuis 1986, ce pays a déclaré une consommation nulle du CTC, sauf en ce qui concerne l'année en cours et 1993. El Salvador a fourni des renseignements sur son programme national d'élimination et dans son rapport 2006 sur le programme de pays. Dans ce rapport, El Salvador a indiqué avoir formé 40 agents des douanes, mis en place un système de permis pour l'importation et l'exportation des SAO ou pour la vente en gros des SAO, des procédures réglementaires pour la collecte des données sur les SAO et la préparation des rapports, et institué les permis pour l'importation ou la vente en gros des CFC. Il a aussi institué un système de quota pour le CTC. El Salvador dispose de registres pour les importateurs des SAO et utilise une base des données sur les quotas d'importation et les importations réelles réparties entre le bureau de l'ozone et le service des douanes. En 2006, El Salvador a indiqué que son système de permis d'importation fonctionnait « très bien ».

33. Le PNUD prépare en ce moment un PGEF pour El Salvador. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé la préparation du projet en avril 2006, à la condition qu'il soit demandé au PNUD, lors de l'élaboration et plus tard, de la mise en œuvre du PGEF, de tenir compte de la décision 47/10(e) concernant l'inclusion dans les systèmes d'autorisation, des contrôles des importations du bromure de méthyle, de CTC et/ou de TCA, ainsi que des CFC. Aucun financement n'a été décaissé en 2006. Le rapport périodique du PNUD à la 52^e Réunion montre que la préparation du PGEF avait été retardée en raison de la lenteur dans l'exécution de la mise à jour du PGF. Le projet de PGEF devait être soumis à la dernière réunion de 2007. Étant donné la possibilité d'une non-conformité d'El Salvador en ce qui concerne sa consommation de CTC, le Comité exécutif pourrait demander au PNUD et à El Salvador d'accélérer la procédure de soumission de la proposition de PGEF à la 53^e Réunion.

34. En Somalie, une activité concernant les halons sera présentée une fois que les conditions d'une activité durable seront mises en place.

INFORMATIONS CONTENUES DANS L'ANNEXE II

35. L'Annexe II présente les informations recueillies sur les pays visés par les décisions des Parties sur la conformité, et qui n'ont pas respecté les mesures stipulées dans les décisions, ou qui pourraient être en situation de non-conformité. L'organisation de l'Annexe II est basée sur la situation de conformité et sur les pays.

36. L'Annexe II comporte également une colonne intitulée "Observations du Fonds Multilatéral" qui fournit des informations provenant des rapports sur les programmes de pays soumis par les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone; des informations provenant des agences d'exécution multilatérales et bilatérales; ainsi que des données provenant des plus récents rapports de situation et des rapports périodiques, et relatives à cette question.

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

37. La Section III présente les données recueillies sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. Ces données doivent être soumises au Secrétariat du Fonds au plus tard le 1^{er} mai de chaque année. Elles comprennent les données de consommation des SAO détaillées par secteur. Cette section présente également des informations complémentaires sur les caractéristiques des programmes d'élimination des SAO des pays.

DONNÉES DE CONSOMMATION DES SAO, PAR SECTEUR

38. Les données sur la consommation des SAO par secteur sont soumises chaque année par les pays visés à l'Article 5 au Secrétariat du Fonds, en vertu des décisions des 11^e, 13^e, 22^e, 28^e, 29^e et 30^e et 46^e réunions du Comité exécutif. Au 1^{er} juillet 2007, le Secrétariat avait reçu les rapports sur la mise en œuvre pour l'année 2006, de 64 pays sur les 136. Les pays suivants n'ont jamais soumis de données sur les programmes de pays: Afghanistan, Arménie, Guinée Équatoriale, Eritrée, Monténégro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niue, Rwanda, Arabie Saoudite, Somalie, et Vanuatu. Bon nombre de ces pays sont des Parties relativement nouvelles au Protocole de Montréal. Néanmoins, le Comité exécutif pourrait les encourager à communiquer les données recueillies sur les programmes de pays, étant donné que le renouvellement du renforcement des institutions est subordonné à la réception de ces données.

39. Le Secrétariat a rassemblé ces données selon le format requis et a utilisé des données provenant de rapports antérieurs pour les pays n'ayant pas communiqué de données pour 2006. Ainsi, 52 rapports sur 2005, 6 rapports sur 2004, 6 rapports sur 2003 et deux rapports sur 2002 sont également utilisés.

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

41. Bien que les niveaux de consommation enregistrés proviennent d'années différentes, et peuvent ne pas correspondre nécessairement aux données communiquées en vertu de l'Article 7 du Protocole de Montréal, les informations sur les programmes des pays offrent néanmoins l'évaluation sectorielle la plus récente par pays et à l'échelle mondiale. Ces données devraient

aider les pays visés à l'Article 5 concernés ainsi que le Comité exécutif à évaluer les quantités qui restent à éliminer dans les différents secteurs.

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

Tableau 9

TOTAL DE LA CONSOMMATION RESTANTE DE SAO A ELIMINER

Secteur	Total de la plus récente consommation	Pourcentage de la plus récente consommation	Élimination totale approuvée, mais non achevée	Solde	Pourcentage de solde par rapport au total de la plus récente consommation
Aérosols	937.3	2.0%	1,011.1	*	N/D
Mousses	8,488.9	17.9%	1,396.2	7,092.7	83.6%
Fumigènes	4,624.4	9.7%	2,293.0	2,331.4	50.4%
Halons	5,468.3	11.5%	12,335.1	*	N/D
Applications de laboratoire	622.9	1.3%	0.0	622.9	100.00%
Inhalateurs doseurs	1,658.8	3.5%	0.0	1,658.8	100.00%
Agents de transformation	1,299.9	2.7%	432.4	867.5	66.7%
Réfrigération	21,575.5	45.5%	8,074.0	13,501.5	62.6%
Solvants	2,662.7	5.6%	326.1	2,336.6	87.8%
Stérilisants	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	N/D
Tabac	128.0	0.3%	150.0	*	N/D
Total	47,466.7	100.0%	26,017.9	28,411.4	59.9%

* Élimination approuvée autre que la plus récente consommation

43. L'élimination totale approuvée mais non mise en œuvre (indiquée au Tableau 9) ne comprend pas l'élimination approuvée en principe dans les accords pluriannuels, ni les éliminations qui devraient découler de la mise en œuvre des PGF ou des banques de halons. Outre l'élimination déjà financée, le Comité exécutif a approuvé en principe des projets d'élimination nationaux et sectoriels pour lesquels des tranches annuelles sont décaissées en fonction de la réalisation des réductions prévues.

44. L'élimination associée aux futures tranches annuelles visera une part importante de la quantité restante recensée dans le Tableau 9. De plus, les PGF des pays à faible volume de consommation représentent 85 % de la consommation de référence de ces pays; toutefois, les données des projets approuvés, mais non mis en œuvre ne tiennent pas compte de toutes ces quantités. Aussi, l'élimination approuvée mais non mise en œuvre indiquée au Tableau 9 ne comprend pas une part de la consommation de halons pour les pays bénéficiant déjà d'un projet de banque de halons.

45. Le Tableau 10 indique la consommation restante par substance, qui n'a pas encore été abordée par le Comité exécutif, après avoir tenu compte des accords pluriannuels, des PGF des pays à faible volume de consommation et des banques de halons.

Tableau 10

**CONSOMMATION RESTANTE TOTALE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE,
SELON LES DONNÉES DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS**

**(APRES AVOIR TENU COMPTE DES ELIMINATIONS DECOULANT
DES PGF DES PAYS A FAIBLE VOLUME DE CONSOMMATION,
DES BANQUES DE HALONS, DES PROJETS D'ELIMINATION TOTALE
ET DES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVES EN PRINCIPE)**

Substance	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	2,530.9
Tétrachlorure de carbone	11.0
Halons	0.0
BM	3,255.4
Trichloroéthane	5.1
Total	5,802.4

46. Il convient de rappeler que le document soumis à la 50^e réunion du Comité exécutif indiquait que, selon les dernières données des programmes de pays et en tenant compte des projets approuvés mais non mis en œuvre, il restait encore 7 609,3 tonnes PAO à éliminer. La réduction de la consommation (1 806,9 tonnes PAO) est liée aux approbations des 50^e et 51^e réunions du Comité exécutif et aux nouvelles données de consommation reçues depuis la publication du document pour examen à la 50^e réunion. La consommation restante des SAO est basée sur les 130 pays visés à l'Article 5 qui ont fourni des informations sur les programmes de pays. Les 12 pays qui n'ont pas communiqué les données sur les programmes de pays peuvent aussi demander l'appui du Fonds Multilatéral.

47. Sur la base des données fournies en vertu de l'Article 7 d pour les 12 pays et en tenant compte des éliminations découlant de la mise en œuvre des PGF des pays à faible volume de consommation, des banques de halons, des projets d'élimination totale et des accords pluriannuels approuvés en principe, le volume total de la consommation restante des SAO serait de 6 839 tonnes PAO, comme l'indique le Tableau 11.

Tableau 11

**CONSOMMATION RESTANTE DES SAO PAR SUBSTANCE
SUR LA BASE DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS ET DES DONNEES FOURNIES
EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 7**

**(APRES AVOIR PRIS EN COMPTE LES ELIMINATIONS ASSOCIEES AUX PGF DES
PFVC, LES BANQUES DE HALONS, LES PROJETS D'ELIMINATION TOTALE ET
LES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVES EN PRINCIPE)**

Substance	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	3,522.8
Tétrachlorure de carbone	8.6
Halons	19.1
BM	3,283.9
Trichloroéthane	4.3
Total	6,838.7

Données sur le HCFC

48. Le Tableau 12 présente le volume de HCFC consommé, sur la base des données disponibles les plus récentes. Il indique une consommation de 296,272 tonnes métriques de HCFC (19,245 tonnes PAO) comprenant le HCFC-22 (65,7% du volume total) et le HCFC-141b (29,7%).

Tableau 12

**PLUS RECENTES DONNEES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE HCFC,
PAR SUBSTANCE**

Substance	Tonnes métriques	Tonnes PAO	Pourcentage total
HCFC-121	0.90	0.04	0.0%
HCFC-123	1,028.95	20.58	0.1%
HCFC-124	392.88	15.72	0.1%
HCFC-141	78.91	5.52	0.0%
HCFC-141b	52,040.02	5,724.40	29.7%
HCFC-142b	12,392.74	805.53	4.2%
HCFC-21	28.86	1.15	0.0%
HCFC-22	229,966.17	12,648.14	65.7%
HCFC-225	342.31	23.96	0.1%
Total	296,271.73	19,245.04	100.0%

49. Les quantités indiquées dans ce rapport sont basées sur les données de 2006 provenant de 64 pays. La consommation de ces pays a augmenté de 14,446 tonnes métriques (1,120 tonnes PAO), ce qui représente un accroissement de 15% par rapport aux données de 2005. Par contre, la consommation des CFC a marqué une baisse de 45% dans les pays qui ont fourni des données en 2005 et 2006.

CARACTERISTIQUES DES PROGRAMMES NATIONAUX D'ELIMINATION

50. Le nouveau format de rapport sur les données des programmes de pays adopté par la décision 46/39 donne aux Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone la possibilité d'évaluer les perspectives de conformité sous un angle quantitatif et qualitatif.

Rigueur dans les données

51. Il s'agit de la deuxième année d'utilisation du nouveau format pour la transmission des données sur les programmes de pays. Après la première année d'utilisation et en raison de l'absence de réponse, le Comité exécutif a pris deux décisions pour améliorer la conformité au nouveau format. Suite à l'examen de la question du nouveau format aux réunions de réseaux régionaux (décision 49/5) et à l'élaboration d'un guide et d'un système basé sur le site web, expliquant la manière de transmettre les données (décision 50/4), 62 pays sur 64 qui avaient communiqué les données de 2006 ont utilisé le nouveau format. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a également mis au point un programme pour demander directement aux Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone, des explications sur les anomalies observées dans les données. Comme conséquence de ces efforts, les données de 2006 comportaient beaucoup moins d'anomalies que celles de 2005.

52. Néanmoins, les données fournies dans le nouveau format étaient pour la plupart incomplètes en ce qui concerne les trois principales sections suivantes : évaluation quantitative, évaluation qualitative et réglementation. Sept pays seulement, à savoir : Fiji, Guyane, Mexique, Maroc, Seychelles, Trinidad et Tobago, et Vietnam, ont fourni toutes les informations dans toutes les trois sections. Seulement cinq pays ont utilisé le système basé sur le web lancé le 25 avril 2007. Le Comité exécutif pourrait demander au Programme d'action pour la conformité du PNUE de prévoir, dans l'ordre du jour des réunions de ces réseaux régionaux, du temps pour une formation complémentaire sur le système basé sur le web, et pour les commentaires sur l'expérience des premiers utilisateurs de ce système.

53. 64 pays seulement sur 142 ont fourni des informations sur les programmes de pays à temps pour analyse dans le présent document. Certes, bon nombre de pays qui ont présenté des demandes de financement à la 52^e réunion ont également fourni les données sur les programmes de pays, mais plusieurs ne l'ont pas fait. Les pays ayant soumis le PGEF à l'examen de la 52^e réunion et qui n'ont pas communiqué les données sur les programmes de pays sont les suivants : Tchad, Comores, et Sénégal.

54. Les PGEF et les plans nationaux d'élimination fournissent beaucoup de données (et dans certains cas, plus de données que requis des programmes de pays). Les informations sur les programmes de pays sont indispensables pour l'examen de toutes les soumissions de demande de financement. Pour cette raison, le Comité exécutif n'approuve pas les demandes de

renouvellement de renforcement institutionnel tant que les données sur les programmes de pays n'ont pas été fournies. En outre, la communication des données sur les programmes de pays le 1^{er} mai permet au Comité chargé de l'application de disposer d'informations importantes avant la date buttoir du 30 septembre pour la transmission des données en vertu de l'Article 7. Le Comité exécutif pourrait voir si la soumission des renseignements sur les programmes de pays devrait constituer une condition préalable à l'approbation et à la libération des fonds, pour toute demande qui lui est présentée.

Résumé des données

55. Quarante-cinq pays, parmi les 58 ayant fourni des données, et dotés d'un PGF/PP/PGEF, ont indiqué des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leur PGF, et 75 des 105 pays ayant fourni des données avant 2006, ont indiqué des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leurs PGF.

56. Si l'on tient compte des pays qui avaient communiqué leurs données avant 2006, un total de 4 435 appareils de récupération et de 1 499 appareils de recyclage serait en exploitation. Parmi ces appareils, 2,923 appareils de récupération et 651 appareils de recyclage seraient financés par les ressources du Fonds multilatéral dans les pays qui ont communiqué les données. 59,4% des pays utilisant les appareils de récupération et de recyclage ont jugé le fonctionnement de ces appareils « satisfaisant » ou « très satisfaisant ». Un volume total de 222,8 tonnes PAO de CFC-11 a été récupéré duquel 141,6 tonnes PAO ont été réutilisées. Aussi, un volume total de 9 325,2 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 a été récupéré duquel 9 313,1 tonnes PAO ont été réutilisées. Il n'y a pas eu de collecte des données pour les autres SAO.

57. Les données fournies pour 2006, prises avec celles provenant des rapports des années précédentes, indiquent qu'un nombre total de 45 462 techniciens d'entretien en réfrigération ont été formés, que 35 976 d'entre eux ont été accrédités, et que 2 227 formateurs des techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés.

58. 77 des 101 pays ont présenté un rapport sur le fonctionnement de leurs systèmes de permis (52 (98,1%) des 53 pays ayant fourni les données en 2006 avaient jugé le fonctionnement de leurs systèmes de permis « satisfaisant » ou « très satisfaisant ». 24 pays n'avaient pas présenté de rapport sur l'institution de leurs systèmes de permis. L'existence de systèmes de permis opérationnels étant considérée essentielle pour la conformité au Protocole de Montréal, le Comité exécutif pourrait exhorter les 24 pays n'ayant pas mis en place des systèmes de permis, à tout mettre en œuvre à cet effet.

59. 73 pays sur les 103 ayant fourni des données (y compris les données provenant des rapports des années précédentes), ont indiqué qu'ils avaient institué des systèmes de quotas. 87 pays ont indiqué que l'enregistrement des importateurs est une exigence.

60. Un nombre total de 9 404 agents des douanes (incluant les données provenant des rapports des années précédentes) ont été formés. Une fois encore, il n'a pas été précisé si les données fournies par les pays sont annuelles ou cumulatives.

61. Le Tableau 13 présente un résumé des prix de certaines SAO et produits de remplacement

Tableau 13

PRIX MOYENS DES SAO ET DES PRODUITS DE REMPLACEMENT

SAO	Prix moyen/kg (\$US/kg) (Rapport de 2005 à la 50 ^e réunion)	Prix moyen/kg (\$US/kg) (Rapport de 2006 à la 52 ^e réunion)	Nombre de pays où les prix ont augmenté	Nombre de pays où les prix ont baissé	Marge (\$US/kg) (Rapport de 2006)	Nombre de pays n'ayant pas déclaré une valeur nulle	Données non incluses* dans le calcul de la moyenne des prix (\$US/kg) (Rapport de 2006)
CFC-11	7,09 \$US	9,05 \$US	8	3	5 \$US (Kuwait) et 18 \$US (Mexique)	22	1,65 \$US (Guyana) et 36,70 \$US (Brésil)
CFC-12	8,98 \$US	10,65 \$US	12	12	3 \$US (Népal) 24 \$US (Haïti)	51	1,95 \$US (Guyana) et 250 \$US (Seychelles)
CFC-113	9,02 \$US	14,04 \$US	N/D	N/D	8,33 \$US (Barbade), 14,29 \$US (Gabon) et 19,50 \$US (Serbie)	4	44 \$US (El Salvador)
CFC-114	9,98 \$US	20,91 \$US	N/D	N/D	8,33 \$US (Barbados), 19,50 \$US (Serbie), 25,80 \$US (Argentine) et 30 \$US (Cuba)	4	Aucun
CFC-115	10,94 \$US	6,92 \$US	N/D	N/A	5,50 \$US (Chile) et 8,33 \$US (Barbados)	2	Aucun
HCFC-22	5,41 \$US	5,17 \$US	11	11	1,58 (Costa Rica) et 13,10 \$US (Malawi)	54	0,96 \$US (Guyana), 20 \$US (Honduras) et 190 \$US (Seychelles)
HFC-134a	12,21 \$US	11,99 \$US	10	11	3 \$US (Marshall) et 29,63 \$US (Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis).	45	2,61 \$US (Guyana) et 240 \$US (Seychelles)
R-502	14,2 \$US	15,91 \$US	3	4	4,91 (Ste. Lucie) et 31 \$US (Maroc)	26	3,61 \$US (Guyana) et 320 \$US (Seychelles)

* Toutes les entrées des valeurs nulles ont été exclues.

62. Aucune information n'a été fournie pour les halons, le MB, le CTC, or HCFC-141b.

63. Le Tableau 13 indique que la moyenne des prix du CFC-11 et du CFC-12 a augmenté et que les pays ont connu plus d'augmentations que de baisses des prix concernant le CFC-11. Il montre aussi une baisse de la moyenne des prix du HFC-134a et du HCFC-22, et que les pays touchés par ces baisses sont plus nombreux que ceux ayant subi des augmentations concernant le HFC-134a. Toutefois, sur la base des données fournies en 2005, la moyenne des prix des produits de remplacement tels que le HFC-134a et le R-502) demeure plus élevée que celle du CFC-11 et du CFC-12; le HCFC-22 demeure beaucoup moins coûteux que les CFC.

RECOMMANDATIONS

64. Il est demandé au Comité exécutif de bien vouloir:
- a) Prendre note du rapport sur la Situation/Perspectives de conformité aux mesures de réglementation initiales et intermédiaires du Protocole de Montréal dans les pays visés à l'Article 5, contenu dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7/Rev.1;
 - b) Demander au PNUD et à El Salvador d'accélérer la soumission à la 53^e réunion, de la proposition du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale;
 - c) Prier les pays qui ne l'ont pas encore fait, de tout mettre en œuvre pour instituer les systèmes de permis le plus tôt possible;
 - d) Demander au Programme d'action pour la conformité du PNUE d'allouer, lors des réunions de ces réseaux régionaux, du temps pour une formation complémentaire sur le système basé sur le web pour les rapports périodiques sur les programmes de pays, et de fournir les réactions sur l'expérience des premiers utilisateurs de ce système; et
 - e) Demander la soumission des données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays avant l'approbation et la libération des fonds destinés aux projets et aux activités approuvées après la date prévue.

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 country (LVC) 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, 141 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 68 have not yet reported 2006 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries combined is 37,708 ODP tonnes compared to 43,582 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is some 126,185 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 163,893 ODP tonnes. Ninety-seven of these countries are LVCs of which 89 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 73 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 three LVC countries: Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Paraguay. All other countries appear to be in compliance.

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

- Bhutan has received an RMP to meet its 50 per cent and 85 per cent reduction target.

- 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.
- Paraguay has a national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee for complete phase-out of CFCs prior to 1 January 2010.

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

6. This category consists of 6 countries. These countries may be in non-compliance with the control measures. It includes 5 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 412 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of these 6 countries in this category, 5 have projects with phase-out included in the 2007 business plans.

7. Of the 6 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 3 LVCs (Bhutan, Palau and Paraguay). These 3 countries had already received either a RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or a national phase-out agreement.

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not have an approved RMP, but have national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee.

9. The remaining one country that appears to possibly need additional activities to achieve the 50 per cent reduction is Eritrea. Eritrea has activities planned in the 2007 business plans.

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

10. This category consists of 93 countries including 61 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 17,365 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 93 countries, 68 were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2007 business plans.

11. Of the 93 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 17 non-LVCs and 54 LVCs, including 68 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, 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.

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

13. The remaining 17 countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). With the

exception of Eritrea, Somalia and Saudi Arabia, 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. All of the countries that are at risk have received support from the Executive Committee or have projects in the 2007-2009 business plans to address their compliance needs except the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates that do not seek Multilateral Fund assistance.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

14. Based on their latest consumption data, 68 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 5,717 ODP tonnes compared to 6,816 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is some 40,056 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 45,773 ODP tonnes.

15. Seventy-four countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2006. Two countries have reported neither baseline nor latest consumption data.

16. Fifty-six 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 two countries (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 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 82.5 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has received support for halon banking from the Multilateral Fund. Activities would be provided for Somalia once conditions exist for a sustainable activity.

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

19. This category consists of two countries, including one LVC that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 408 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has received support from the Multilateral Fund for halon banking activity. The remaining one country that might not achieve its 50 per cent reduction target, Somalia had reported latest consumption in 2006 of 18.8 ODP tonnes.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix III)

20. 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 134 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 133 have reported complete baseline data. Of these 133 countries, 53 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

21. Ninety-eight 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 50 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 16 of these countries, and other forms of assistance received by 32 of these countries.

22. 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

23. This category consists of four countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries are: Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Saudi Arabia. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 77 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. With the exception of Saudi Arabia (27.6 ODP tonnes), all countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

24. Of the four countries, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nicaragua have phase-out agreements or approved projects under the Multilateral Fund that amount to a total phase-out of methyl bromide consumption. Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have reported consumption that is consistent with the Action Plan requirements.

25. Saudi Arabia may require additional activities. Saudi Arabia has sought assistance from the Multilateral Fund and project preparation for a country programme/national phase-out plan was approved at the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

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

26. This category consists of the following 7 countries: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and Uganda. This list includes five LVCs. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 162 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. Six of the 7 countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Five of these six countries (Fiji, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Uganda) have phase-out agreements or projects for total phase-out, and one country (Guatemala) has project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction. Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya and Uganda have reported consumption data that are consistent with the Action Plan requirements.

27. All countries except Saudi Arabia have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund and as mentioned above.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

28. 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.

29. Of the 143 countries with reported baseline data, 87 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

30. 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.

31. Eight countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 107 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. Three of these eight countries have reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes including: Pakistan (148.5 ODP tonnes), Democratic Republic of the Congo (16.5 ODP tonnes) and Islamic Republic of Iran (13.6 ODP tonnes).

32. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects in 5 out of the 8 countries (Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Paraguay). All countries that have ratified the London Amendment and are eligible for Multilateral Fund assistance have received assistance or in business plans except for El Salvador and United Arab Emirates. Project preparation has been approved to prepare a TPMP for El Salvador that can address the CTC issue. The United Arab Emirates has been requested not to seek Multilateral Fund assistance. Serbia has a project with phase-out included in the 2007 business plan.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

33. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl chloroform control measures. Of the 143 countries that have reported baseline data, 101 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

34. 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

35. All countries are in compliance with the 2003 freeze target.

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

36. This category consists of one country that has ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and may need to achieve additional phase-out amounting to 0.6 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 30 per cent reduction targets: Democratic Republic of the Congo. Democratic Republic of the Congo has received assistance for TCA phase-out project from the Multilateral Fund.

Appendix I

CFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	380.0	141.2				0%	0%	148%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Albania	CP	2006	40.8	15.2	Decision XV/26	36.2	15.2	0%	0%	148%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Algeria	A7	2006	2,119.5	302.6				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
Angola	CP	2006	114.8	42.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	10.7	1.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Argentina	CP	2006	4,697.2	1,654.2				0%	0%	135%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Armenia	A7	2006	196.5	59.0				0%	0%	100%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party)
Bahamas	CP	2006	64.9	4.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bahrain	A7	2005	135.4	58.7				0%	0%	189%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bangladesh	A7	2005	581.6	263.0				0%	0%	201%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Barbados	A7	2006	21.5	7.9				0%	0%	145%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Belize	A7	2006	24.4	3.9	Decision XIV/33	12.2	10.0	0%	0%	7%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Benin	A7	2005	59.9	10.0				0%	0%	11%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.2	57.0				28400%	56900%	189900%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Bolivia	A7	2005	75.7	26.7	Decision XV/29	37.8		0%	0%	135%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	24.2	31.6	Decision XV/30	102.1	33.0	31%	161%	771%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Botswana	A7	2005	6.8	1.9				0%	0%	86%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Brazil	A7	2006	10,525.8	477.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	78.2	39.0				0%	0%	232%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	36.3	5.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Burundi	A7	2005	59.0	3.5				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cambodia	CP	2006	94.2	28.5				0%	0%	101%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cameroon	A7	2005	256.9	120.0				0%	0%	211%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Cape Verde	A7	2005	2.3	0.9				0%	0%	161%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Central African Republic	A7	2005	11.3	2.6				0%	0%	53%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Chad	A7	2005	34.6	11.3				0%	0%	118%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Chile	A7	2006	828.7	181.8				0%	0%	46%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
China	A7	2005	57,818.7	13,123.8				0%	0%	51%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Colombia	CP	2006	2,208.2	661.7				0%	0%	100%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Comoros	A7	2005	2.5	0.9				0%	0%	140%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Congo	A7	2005	11.9	3.7				0%	0%	107%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cook Islands	CP	2006	1.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Costa Rica	A7	2006	250.2	55.7				0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	294.2	70.1				0%	0%	59%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP prior to Decision 31/48
Croatia	A7	2005	219.3	43.5				0%	0%	32%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Cuba	CP	2006	625.1	239.5				0%	0%	155%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	441.7	91.8				0%	0%	39%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	665.7	170.7				0%	0%	71%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Djibouti	A7	2005	21.0	7.1				0%	0%	125%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Dominica	A7	2006	1.5	0.5	Decision XVIII/22		0.5	0%	0%	122%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	539.8	204.3				0%	0%	152%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Ecuador	A7	2006	301.4	63.0				0%	0%	39%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Egypt	A7	2006	1,668.0	593.6				0%	0%	137%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
El Salvador	A7	2006	306.6	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No		LVC country with no RMP
Eritrea	A7	2005	41.1	30.2				0%	47%	390%	No	Yes	LVC country with no RMP
Ethiopia	A7	2005	33.8	15.0	Decision XIV/34	17.0		0%	0%	196%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Fiji	CP	2006	33.4	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Gabon	A7	2006	10.3	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Gambia	A7	2005	23.8	0.7				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Georgia	A7	2005	22.5	8.2				0%	0%	143%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Ghana	A7	2006	35.8	13.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Grenada	A7	2006	6.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Guatemala	A7	2006	224.6	12.7	Decision XV/34	85.0	50.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guinea	A7	2005	42.4	9.3				0%	0%	46%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	26.3	12.5	Decision XVI/24	13.1	13.1	0%	0%	217%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guyana	A7	2006	53.2	8.8				0%	0%	10%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Haiti	A7	2006	169.0	50.4				0%	0%	99%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Honduras	CP	2006	331.6	99.7				0%	0%	100%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
India	A7	2005	6,681.0	1,957.8				0%	0%	95%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Indonesia	A7	2005	8,332.7	2,385.3				0%	0%	91%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Annex I

Appendix I

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	4,571.7	2,221.0				0%	0%	224%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Jamaica	A7	2006	93.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Jordan	A7	2006	673.3	21.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Kenya	A7	2006	239.5	57.7	Decision XVIII/28		60.0	0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Kuwait	A7	2006	480.4	106.8				0%	0%	48%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	72.8	5.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	43.3	19.5				0%	0%	200%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Lebanon	A7	2005	725.5	287.3				0%	0%	164%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Lesotho	A7	2005	5.1	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Liberia	CP	2006	56.1	5.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	716.7	252.0	Decision XV/36	303.0		0%	0%	134%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Madagascar	A7	2006	47.9	2.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Malawi	A7	2006	57.7	3.6				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Malaysia	A7	2005	3,271.1	668.3				0%	0%	36%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Maldives	A7	2005	4.6	0.0	Decision XV/37	0.0	2.3	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Mali	A7	2005	108.1	25.0				0%	0%	54%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	1.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mauritania	A7	2005	15.7	6.1				0%	0%	159%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Mauritius	A7	2006	29.1	1.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mexico	A7	2006	4,624.9	-441.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	1.2	0.4	Decision XVII/32	1.4	0.0	0%	0%	122%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mongolia	A7	2006	10.6	2.2				0%	0%	38%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No		LVC country with no RMP

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Morocco	A7	2006	802.3	40.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Mozambique	A7	2005	18.2	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Myanmar	A7	2005	54.3	14.8				0%	0%	82%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Namibia	A7	2006	21.9	0.0	Decision XV/38	10.0	9.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Nauru	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Nepal	CP	2006	27.0	0.0	Decision XVI/27	13.5	13.5	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Nicaragua	CP	2006	82.8	27.6				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Niger	A7	2005	32.0	15.1				0%	0%	215%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Nigeria	A7	2005	3,650.0	466.1	Decision XIV/30	1,800.0	1,100.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Oman	A7	2006	248.4	25.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Pakistan	A7	2005	1,679.4	453.0				0%	0%	80%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Palau	CP	2006	1.6	0.9				0%	14%	281%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Panama	A7	2005	384.2	92.8				0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	36.3	3.1	Decision XV/40	17.0	8.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Paraguay	A7	2005	210.6	250.7				19%	138%	694%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Peru	A7	2005	289.5	127.7				0%	0%	194%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Philippines	A7	2005	3,055.9	1,014.2				0%	0%	121%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Qatar	A7	2005	101.4	37.0				0%	0%	143%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	9,159.8	2,730.0				0%	0%	99%	No		
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	73.3	12.0				0%	0%	9%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Romania	A7	2005	675.8	180.2				0%	0%	78%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal

Annex I

Appendix I

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
													CFC phase-out plan
Rwanda	A7	2005	30.4	12.3				0%	0%	170%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	3.7	0.6				0%	0%	8%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	8.3	0.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	1.8	0.5	Decision XVI/30	1.4	0.8	0%	0%	85%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Samoa	A7	2006	4.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	4.7	2.3				0%	0%	226%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,798.5	878.5				0%	0%	226%	No	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets
Senegal	A7	2005	155.8	30.0				0%	0%	28%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Serbia	A7	2006	849.2	233.8				0%	0%	84%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Seychelles	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	78.6	26.2				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Singapore	A7	2005	210.5	-0.7				0%	0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	2.0	0.9				0%	0%	200%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Somalia	A7	2006	241.4	84.6				0%	0%	134%	No		LVC country with no RMP
South Africa	A7	2005	592.6	30.0				0%	0%	0%	No		
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	445.6	135.0				0%	0%	102%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Sudan	CP	2006	456.8	120.0				0%	0%	75%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Suriname	A7	2006	41.3	0.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Swaziland	A7	2006	24.6	0.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	2,224.6	541.2				0%	0%	62%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Thailand	CP	2006	6,082.1	453.7				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	519.7	7.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Togo	A7	2005	39.8	18.6				0%	0%	212%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Tonga	A7	2005	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	120.0	2.9				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Tunisia	CP	2006	870.1	59.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Turkey	A7	2006	3,805.7	0.2				0%	0%	0%	No		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	37.3	16.8				0%	0%	200%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party)
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Uganda	A7	2005	12.8	0.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	529.3	264.6				0%	0%	233%	No		
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	253.9	54.0				0%	0%	42%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Uruguay	CP	2006	199.1	81.9				0%	0%	174%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	3,322.4	1,841.8				0%	11%	270%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Viet Nam	CP	2006	500.0	148.7				0%	0%	98%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Yemen	A7	2005	1,796.1	710.5				0%	0%	164%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
Zambia	A7	2006	27.4	6.6				0%	0%	61%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	451.4	63.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Appendix II

HALON ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	1.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Algeria	A7	2006	237.3	80.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Angola	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Argentina	CP	2006	167.8	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bahrain	A7	2005	38.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Benin	A7	2005	3.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Botswana	A7	2005	5.2	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Brazil	A7	2006	21.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		

Annex I

Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Cameroon	A7	2005	2.4	1.2	Decision XV/32			0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Chile	A7	2006	8.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
China	A7	2005	34,186.7	4,516.5				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Colombia	CP	2006	187.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Congo	A7	2005	5.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Croatia	A7	2005	30.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cuba	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	218.7	6.8				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	4.2	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Ecuador	A7	2006	5.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Egypt	A7	2006	705.0	44.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No		
Eritrea	A7	2005	2.3	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Ethiopia	A7	2005	1.1	0.4				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	-3.3				0%	0%	No		
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Georgia	A7	2005	42.5	16.5				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Guinea	A7	2005	8.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Guyana	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Haiti	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
India	A7	2005	1,249.4	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Indonesia	A7	2005	354.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	1,420.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Jordan	A7	2006	210.0	36.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Kenya	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Kuwait	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVII/36	2.40	1.20	0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

Annex I

Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.2	0.0	Decision XVI/25	0.20	0.10	0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Liberia	CP	2006	19.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	633.1	714.5	Decision XVII/37	714.50	653.91	13%	126%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Malaysia	A7	2005	8.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mexico	A7	2006	124.6	51.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No		
Morocco	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Namibia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Nepal	CP	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Nigeria	A7	2005	285.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Oman	A7	2006	13.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Pakistan	A7	2005	14.2	0.0	Decision XVI/29	7.10		0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Peru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Philippines	A7	2005	103.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Qatar	A7	2005	10.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	3,678.0	855.0				0%	0%	No		
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Romania	A7	2005	3.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,064.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Serbia	A7	2006	3.8	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	16.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Somalia	A7	2006	17.7	18.8				6%	112%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		

Annex I

Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sudan	CP	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	416.9	56.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Thailand	CP	2006	271.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	32.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	46.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Tunisia	CP	2006	104.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Turkey	A7	2006	141.0	30.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Uganda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	75.4	25.0				0%	0%	No		
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Viet Nam	CP	2006	37.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Yemen	A7	2005	140.0	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Zambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	4.7	3.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	411.3	270.9				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVIII/20			0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	3.5	0.0	Decision XV/30	5.61	5.61	0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.1	0.0	Decision XV/31	0.00		0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	711.6	76.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Annex I

Appendix III

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Cameroon	A7	2005	18.1	9.7				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	212.5	169.3	Decision XVII/29	170.00		0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
China	A7	2005	1,102.1	540.3				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as a soil fumigant in ginseng crop).	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	110.1	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	342.5	251.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	8.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	15.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	50.5	10.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	30.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	1.4	0.1				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	104.2	22.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	66.2	51.0				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	238.1	180.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
												2005 phase-out target	
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	15.6	6.6				0%	0%	No			No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.7	0.7	Decision XVII/33	1.50	1.30	0%	19%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Georgia	A7	2005	13.7	8.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	400.7	333.4	Decision XVIII/26		400.70	0%	4%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	NDR	0.0						No			No
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	259.4	291.0	Decision XVII/34	327.60	295.80	12%	40%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
India	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	40.7	31.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	26.7	16.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	4.9	1.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	176.3	42.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	217.5	34.2				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	14.2	2.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	236.4	48.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	94.1	96.0	Decision XVII/37	96.00	96.00	2%	28%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	112.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	14.6	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	1,130.8	722.6				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	697.2	383.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	3.4	0.9				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	3.4	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Namibia	A7	2006	0.8	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.4	17.0				4139%	5199%	No		Country with approved projects for complete	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
												phase-out of MB	
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	14.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Peru	A7	2005	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	10.3	8.2				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Romania	A7	2005	111.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	0.6	27.6				4500%	5650%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	53.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Annex I

Appendix III

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Serbia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes		Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	5.0	2.4				0%	0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	602.7	476.2				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	3.0	1.3				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	188.6	64.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	183.0	141.1				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	12.2	-0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	1.7	0.4				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	8.3	5.3				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 limit in a future year	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	479.7	9.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	6.3	6.0	Decision XV/43	6.00	4.80	0%	19%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	7.2	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	11.2	8.5	Decision XVII/39	8.90	8.90	0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	10.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	136.5	96.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	54.5	38.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	29.3	6.0				0%	0%	No			No
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	557.0	156.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Appendix IV

CTC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Albania	CP	2006	3.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	20.9	2.2				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0					No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	187.2	9.9				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.7	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	5.7	0.8				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.3	0.1				122%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	411.6	0.1				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cameroon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Central African	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No

Annex I

Appendix IV

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Republic												
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	0.6	-0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2005	38,220.6	1,060.3				0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	6.1	0.6				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	3.9	0.3				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	2.7	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	1,285.2	191.4				0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	15.3	16.5	Decision XVIII/21		16.50	619%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	29.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	38.5	5.5				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.8				Over	No			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR					No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Ghana	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	10.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2005	11,505.4	1,644.0				0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	77.0	13.6				18%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	40.3	1.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	65.9	0.3				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	4.5	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

Annex I

Appendix IV

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	62.5	0.1	Decision XVIII/30			0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR					No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	152.8	0.0				0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	412.9	148.5	Decision XVIII/31		41.80	140%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.6	0.7				678%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Peru	A7	2005	1.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	638.0	-437.8				0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Romania	A7	2005	368.6	32.7				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	259.2	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	18.8	5.1				81%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	2.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	35.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	2.2	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	7.5	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	2.9	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	105.1	0.9				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.4	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	0.0	0.4				Over	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	1,107.2	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	1.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	11.6	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes

Appendix V

TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	5.8	4.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	65.7	15.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	22.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.9	0.5	Decision XVII/27	0.55	0.55	0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	1.5	0.0	Decision XVII/28	1.30	0.00	0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	32.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.5	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2005	8.2	5.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	6.4	4.5	Decision XVII/29	4.51	4.51	0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2005	721.2	186.6				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	7.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	4.8	4.0	Decision XVIII/21		4.00	0%	19%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	3.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	2.0	0.0	Decision XVII/31	1.40		0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	26.0	12.5				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2005	122.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	13.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	8.7	4.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	18.2	2.2				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	0%	Yes		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	49.5	3.3				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	56.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	32.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	2.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Peru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	513.3	355.7				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Romania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	29.8	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	54.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	37.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	4.6	1.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes			Yes

Annex II

COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPLIANCE

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Albania	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm CFC consumption no greater than 15.2 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 15.2 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Armenia	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to introduce by 1 July 2007 an ODS licensing and quota system.	UNEP reported that with respect to the introduction of an ODS licensing and quota system, an official reporting system would occur when a new ministry is in place following the legislative elections that are taking place in May 2007. Armenia advised the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that it was confident it would meet its 1 July deadline for introducing the licensing and quota system.	N/a
Bangladesh	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm TCA consumption at no greater than 0.550 ODP tonnes.	Bangladesh did not submit its country programme data and UNDP was asked if it had information on the prospects of Bangladesh achieving its TCA action plan target for 2006. UNDP urged the Government to finalise its 2006 data report and submit it as soon as possible, but did not have any advance information. UNDP also reported that following the signature of the national phase-out plan, UNDP was in the process of organising the Technical Assistance Workshop for the Solvent Sector to assist in the management of solvents. Bangladesh informed the Implementation Committee of its hope that the import controls it had imposed on methyl chloroform, as well as planned training workshops for importers and end-users of methyl chloroform on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, would ensure that it met its methyl chloroform consumption reduction commitments contained in decision XVII/27.	N/a
Bangladesh	CFC phase-out	Submit a copy of its NPP 2007 and 2008 annual programmes, estimates of the total amount by which the Party expected to exceed its annual maximum allowable consumption of CFC in each of the years from 2007 to 2009, and CFC MDI transition strategy.	Bangladesh has not submitted its country programme so the Fund Secretariat asked UNDP and UNEP if Bangladesh was expected to achieve the methyl chloroform phase out. UNEP indicated that CAP ROAP has helped Bangladesh in drafting a response to the Implementation Committee and a signed copy was expected to be sent on 28 May 2007. An MDI project was submitted to the 52nd Meeting. Bangladesh reported to the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its regulations would be revised to correspond to its transition strategy and it planned to restrict the consumption of CFC-based MDIs and would expedite the adoption of CFC-free alternatives.	N/a
Barbados	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The country programme data indicates that Barbados does not have a licensing system, quota systems or an import licensing system in place. The Fund Secretariat requested Barbados and UNEP to report on the establishment of the licensing system, when it was approved, and when it became operational or when approval and/or operationalization was expected. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received an indication of the operationalization of the licensing system.	No

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Belize	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 10 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 3.9 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Bolivia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 37.84ODP tonnes.	NOU informed UNDP that 22.23 ODP tonnes were consumed but country programme data had not been submitted as of this writing.	Yes
Bolivia	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 CTC consumption data.	Activity should be addressed in the TPMP.	N/a
Bosnia & Herzegovina	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 33ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 31.6 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 5.61 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate zero consumption.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain TCA at zero ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate zero consumption.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas and a ban on ODS-using equipment.	UNIDO indicated in the context of its progress report that a Decision of Council of Ministers on conditions regarding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase-out of ozone depleting substances was published in the Official Gazette No. 36 of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 15 May 2007. With this decision, the licensing system, quota system and permitting system have been established. Licenses, quota or permits have not yet been issued due to the recent enforcement date. UNEP and UNIDO indicated in the context of its progress report that import of ODS-using equipment was banned from 1 July 2007, as per Chapter VIII, Article 32 of the Decision. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that Bosnia and Herzegovina had introduced a ban and established a licensing system.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Botswana	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of methyl bromide, including quotas.	Germany indicated that the draft regulations had been finalised and were hoped to be approved at the next cabinet session, but there had not been an indication of when the next cabinet session would occur or when the draft would be finalized. Germany indicated that the legal department requested a further stakeholder consultation which has been planned for June 2007 and that following the consultation the regulations would be forwarded to the Cabinet for approval. Botswana informed the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its Agro-Chemical Act of 1999 would ensure the sustained phase-out of methyl bromide. The Ozone Secretariat is seeking clarification if the act would also prohibit export.	No
Cape Verde	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Cape Verde has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNDP and UNEP to indicate the status of the licensing system in Cape Verde. UNDP indicated that the NOU stated that all efforts are being made to pass the legislation and a breakthrough was expected shortly.	No
Chile	Regulatory measures	Report on Chile's efforts to introduce its import quota system and its progress in implementing alternatives to methyl chloroform in the solvent sector.	CP data indicates that the regulatory process had not been completed. The Secretariat asked about the current status but has not received a response as of this writing. Chile informed the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that five of the required six ministers had signed the regulations all of which were needed before presidential signature.	No
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.512 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 4.46 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Chile	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide consumption at no greater than 170 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 169.61 ODP tonnes.	Yes
China	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, China was in compliance.	Yes
Cook Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	CP data indicates that the draft regulation was in public consultation. Since the Ozone Secretariat reported to the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that a draft regulation had been prepared and put into legal format and that it was hoped that the regulation would be established in 2006, the Fund Secretariat requested the NOU to indicate when public consultation was expected to be completed and what was the expected date of making the licensing system operational. No response has been received as of this writing.	No

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Cote d'Ivoire	Data reporting	Report 2005 A7 data.	Cote d'Ivoire has reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
DR Congo	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 4 ODP tonnes of TCA consumption.	Yes
DR Congo	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC consumption.	Yes
Dominica	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 0.45ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated zero consumption.	Yes
Dominica	Regulatory measures	Report on introduction of ODS licensing and quota system.	Dominica reported in its CP data that an import/export licensing and quota system has been in place since December 2006. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that a systems for licensing and import quotas were in place.	Yes
Ecuador	Methyl bromide phase out action plan	Submit methyl bromide plan of action.	According to the World Bank, Ecuador had submitted its action plan to the Ozone Secretariat but is in the process of revising it based on comments received. A meeting was scheduled in May 2007 to address the methyl bromide action and the Bank would report on the outcome at the meeting. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee requested additional information about the plan since it put the country in non-compliance.	No
El Salvador	CTC phase out	As soon as possible.	El Salvador reported 0.8 ODP tonnes of consumption that it above the zero consumption requirement of its action plan. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNDP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.S30	No
Equatorial Guinea	Data reporting	As soon as possible.	Equatorial Guinea did not submit a country programme and base year and baseline data is not due since Equatorial Guinea became a Party to the London Amendment on 9 June 2006. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.	No
Eritrea	CFC phase out action plan	Submit explanation for 2005 CFC consumption deviation and, if relevant, CFC plan of action.	Eritrea has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate if Eritrea was submitting a CFC plan of action and how UNEP was assisting Eritrea in this respect. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response. A TPMP and a country programme was submitted to the 52nd Meeting but subsequently withdrawn.	No
Eritrea	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Eritrea has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate the status of the establishment of a licensing system in Eritrea. UNEP reported that the final draft of the "Regulations for the Issuance of Permit for the Importation and Exportation of Ozone Depleting Substances and Ozone Depleting Substances-based Equipment or Products" had been submitted in early May 2007 to the Ministry of Justice for review.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Ethiopia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC consumption no greater than 17 ODP tonnes.	Germany indicated total importation of 10 ODP tonnes, however, country programme data had not been submitted as of this writing.	Yes
Federated States of Micronesia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero.	FS Micronesia has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat asked Australia and UNEP whether FSM had reduced its CFC consumption to zero in 2006, but neither had information.	N/a
Federated States of Micronesia	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to introduce by 1 January 2006 a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system.	Australia that draft regulations had been submitted to the Attorney General's Office for comments in late 2005/early 2006. There had been a delay in the Office on commenting on the draft regulations, despite requests for meetings in mid 2006. The Regional Consultant has been working with the ODS focal point to provide answers to questions raised by the Secretary of Justice and staff attorney on the draft ODS regulations. In August 2006 the Regional Consultant provided comments to the ODS focal point. The comments document and the regulations were tabled at a Sustainable Development Council Meeting in September 2006 for consideration. As at 31 December 2006, the bill had not been submitted for regulatory approval. FSM sought technical assistance from SPREP for a licensing system.	No
Fiji	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2005 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 1.3 ODP tonnes	CP data indicated consumption of 1.3 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Guatemala	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 50 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 12.7 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Guatemala	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 400.7 ODP tonnes.	A cooperation agreement between the ministry of Environment and Customs has been signed to control ODS imports and exports. Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 333.4 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide.	Yes
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to ban by 2005 imports of ODS-using equipment did not address all equipment and why its consumption target was different from that of the action plan.	Guatemala has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate if Guatemala had banned imports of ODS-using equipment. UNEP indicated that an agreement was signed in May 2007 to control imports and banned equipment but not all equipment containing ODS. The Ozone Secretariat noted that the banned equipment only addresses CFCs but not other ODS or aerosols and the consumption limit was different from the action plan.	No
Guinea Bissau	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 13.137 ODP tonnes.	Guinea Bissau has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNDP to indicate if Guinea Bissau had reduced CFC consumption to 13.137 ODP tonnes. UNDP indicated that it had requested information from the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response.	N/a

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Guyana	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The Ozone Secretariat reported to the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that a licensing system was submitted for approval in Guyana. Guyana's country programme report for 2006 indicates that there is no licensing system yet. Therefore, the Secretariat requested an update on the status but no response has been received as of this writing.	No
Haiti	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	CP data indicates that Haiti does not have ODS regulations or a licensing system. The Ozone Secretariat noted that a licensing system was not approved due to the preparations for the recently-held presidential elections. Proposal will be submitted once set-up of new government has been finalized. UNEP and UNDP were requested to indicate when a licensing system was expected to be established. UNEP advised that in April 2007 the Ministry of the Environment advised that the draft legislation would be submitted to Cabinet in May 2007	No
Honduras	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 295.8 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 295.8 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Islamic Republic of Iran	CTC phase out action plan	Submit explanation for 2005 CTC deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action.	UNIDO indicated that Iran had already provided the explanation for its 2005 CTC deviation together with an Action Plan (that was prepared with UNDP and UNIDO assistance) in a communication between the Ozone Secretariat and Iran dated 21 March 2007, 4 and 11 April 2007 in this regard. A draft decision incorporating the action plan is being forwarded to the 19th Meeting of the Parties.	Yes
Kenya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 57.7 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Kenya	Regulatory measures	Report gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement licensing and quota system.	ODS regulations were gazetted on 31 May 2007.	Yes
Kiribati	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Ozone Secretariat that the ODS regulations were awaiting the approval of the Environment Bill in 2006. Australia indicated that Parliament did not consider the Environment Bill in 2006, as some amendments to the Bill had not been approved. Kiribati has also drafted a set of regulations that could be implemented under their Customs Act to implement an interim license system. However, as at 31 December 2006, they have not been approved by the Government, pending more work on the regulations. UNEP reported that the country expects the ODS regulation to be passed soon. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP was encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. SPREP had been preparing the customs training to take place once the licensing system was in place. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia would closely following up the PIC issues.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon.	Article 7 data indicated a zero consumption.	Yes
Lao PDR	Data reporting	As soon as possible.	Lao PDR did not submit a country programme. Since Lao PDR became a Party to the London Amendment on 28 June 2006, base year and baseline data was now due for Annex B, groups I, II and III (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), Annex C, group I and II (hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrobromofluorocarbons), and Annex E (methyl bromide) in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 and paragraphs 3 and 8 ter of Article 5 of the Protocol. The Ozone Secretariat indicated that all outstanding data had been provided.	Yes
Lesotho	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 0.1 ODP tonnes of halon.	Germany indicated that Lesotho achieved a zero consumption. This consumption was also reported in the context of its TPMP reporting.	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 303 ODP tonnes	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. UNEP was asked whether the country had achieved its Action Plan target of 303 ODP tonnes of CFC consumption in 2006. UNEP did not have information but requested the information from the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received the information.	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas and monitor the ban.	The Ozone Secretariat indicated that the 36th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted that the interim import permit arrangement was still in place and that the NOU had yet to indicate that a permanent licensing system has been established. UNIDO received a letter from Libya confirming that the ODS legislation had already been enacted since 1999. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate how Libya monitors its import ban of ODS using-equipment. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon consumption at no greater than 653.91 ODP tonnes.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate whether they expected the country to achieve its action plan target of 653.91 ODP tonnes of halon consumption in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide at no greater than 96 ODP tonnes.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate whether they expected the country to achieve its action plan target of 96 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide consumption in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	N/a

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Maldives	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes.	Maldives has not reported country programme data. UNEP reported in its progress report that Maldives had imported 1 ton of CFC in 2006. Upon clarification sought by the Secretariat, UNEP indicated that the Maldives import data had been based on information provided by the country informally during the network meeting, but that the official A7 data would be submitted by the due date.	N/a
Marshall Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The Marshall Islands reported in CP data both in 2005 and 2006 that its import/export licensing system was functioning satisfactorily and Australia's progress report indicates that the Marshall Islands regulations were approved in August 2004.	Yes
Mauritius	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, Mauritius was in compliance.	Yes
Mexico	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CTC at no greater than 89.54 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicates 0.49 ODP tonnes. Mexico stated, however, that the company concerned wanted to import 80 ODP tonnes but the exporting country was concerned about Mexico's status of non-compliance and permission to ship the CTC was not received in time. Mexico further reports that this delay is causing some problems for the country. A CTC phase-out project was submitted to the 52 nd Meeting.	Yes
Montenegro	Data reporting	Submit base-year and baseline data.	Montenegro did not submit a country programme. Since Montenegro became a Party to the London Amendment on 23 October 2006, base year and baseline data was now due for the controlled substances in Annex A, groups I and II controlled (CFCs and halon), Annex B, groups I, II and III (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), Annex C, group I and II (hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrobromofluorocarbons), and Annex E (methyl bromide). The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.	N/a
Namibia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 9.0ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Nauru	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that the draft regulations were first prepared in 2005 and were forwarded to the SPREP legal adviser and the in-country legal officer in March 2006 for additional comments. However it appeared that the Nauru Customs Act did not have sufficient powers to ban the manufacture, sale or release of ODS to the atmosphere. Amendments to the Act have subsequently been passed, but the regulations had not been introduced into the Parliament as at 31 December 2006. UNEP indicated that Nauru was assessing the timeframe in which the Environment Management Bill might be passed. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP is encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia is closely following up the PIC issues.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Nepal	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to release no more than 13.5 ODP tonnes onto domestic market.	CP data indicates 12 ODP tonnes of use but zero of consumption. A TPMP is submitted to the 52 nd Meeting.	Yes
Nigeria	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 1100 ODP tonnes.	Nigeria has not reported country programme data. UNDP and UNEP indicated that they did not have information about whether Nigeria achieved its action plan target of a CFC consumption of 1100 ODP tonnes in 2006. Both agencies have requested Nigeria to submit its country programme data. S92	N/a
Nigeria	Regulatory measures	By 1 January 2008, ban import of ODS-using equipment.	Nigeria has not submitted its country programme data. With respect to the upcoming ban of imports of ODS -equipment by January 2008, UNEP indicated that Nigeria is in the process of amending the Federal Environment Protection Agency Act. The draft Amendment had been subjected to stakeholders' workshops, approved by the Federal Executive Council and submitted to the Federal Ministry of Justice for legal review.	N/a
Niue	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations had been prepared by the Crown Counsel and had been circulated to Ministries for comment and approval. UNEP reported that the ODS Act had been passed while ODS Regulation should be passed shortly. SPREP was preparing the customs training to take place once the licensing system was in place. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP has been encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia is closely following up the PIC issues.	No
Pakistan	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CTC to 41.8 ODP tonnes.	Pakistan has not reported country programme data. According to UNEP, Pakistan is in compliance with zero consumption of halons in 2005 and that 2006 country programme implementation data would be submitted soon.	Yes
Pakistan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon to 7.1 ODP tonnes.	Pakistan has not submitted country programme data. According to UNDP, Pakistan has held several workshops on CTC with the assistance of UNIDO and informally indicated that it would meet the targets set out in its Action Plan for CTC. UNEP reported that CAP ROA reviewed the compliance situation of Pakistan at the last regional network meeting. The NOU indicated that it would collaborate closely with customs officers to monitor CTC imports into the country. Awareness-raising activities on CTC phase-out would be undertaken in vulnerable high CTC consumption areas. Republic of Korea and Pakistan would collaborate closely on CTC import data sharing and controls. A plan of action had been agreed to for Pakistan by the 18th MOP. It was agreed that Pakistan and Republic of Korea will continue their bilateral efforts as discussed during the Karachi workshop (2-3 April 2007) on exchange of information on export of CTC from Republic of Korea to Pakistan in 2007-2010.	N/a
Palau	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated Palau's licensing system became operational in August 2006. Palau's country programme data confirmed this, too.	Yes

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Papua New Guinea	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to ban imports of ODS-using equipment.	Germany indicated that regulations banning import of equipment containing ODS is being enforced by customs. Correspondence was received by the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee from the Government indicated that regulations were passed on 9 February 2007.	Yes
Papua New Guinea	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 8 ODP tonnes	CP data and Article 7 data indicated 3.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs.	Yes
Paraguay	CFC phase out action plan	Submit CFC plan of action but plan raised compliance issues.	UNDP indicated that the plan of action had been submitted but it was received by the Ozone Secretariat after the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee. The plan indicated a consumption of 250.7 ODP tonnes in 2006 when the maximum allowable level was 105.3 ODP tonnes.	N/a
Paraguay	CTC phase out action plan	Submit CTC plan of action but plan raised compliance issues.	A joint mission was conducted by UNDP and UNEP to help Paraguay design the Action Plans called for under DecisionXVIII/32. UNDP understood that the Action Plans had been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat. TPMP preparation has been approved to address all ODSs. The plan would possibly keep the country in non-compliance.	N/a
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 0.83 ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0.5 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Samoa	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that Samoa's licensing system was established in May 2006.	Yes
Sao Tome & Principe	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Sao Tome and Principe did not submit country programme implementation data in 2006. UNEP was requested to provide information on the status of the establishment of a licensing system in the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	No
Saudi Arabia	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	UNIDO reported in the context of its progress report that the 2005 A7data had been compiled and was being cleared by the relevant government authority for official transmission to the Ozone Secretariat. UNIDO expected that the data would be sent to the Ozone Secretariat prior to the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee. Data was submitted but the data appeared to put the country in non-compliance.	Yes
Serbia, Republic of	Data reporting	Submit outstanding Annex B group I to III (1998 and 1999), and Annex E (1995-1998).	Outstanding data was submitted according to the Ozone Secretariat.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Serbia, Republic of	CTC phase-out	Submit explanation of why 2006 data exceeded 2.8 tonnes requirement for compliance.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 5.1 ODP tonnes.	No
Solomon Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations under the Customs Excise Act were under preparation as at 31 December 2006.	No
Solomon Islands	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Solomon Islands reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
Somalia	Halon phase out	Submit clarification of the status of its previously submitted halon plan of action, including the regulatory and other measures that the Party would undertake to support its proposed halon consumption reduction benchmarks.	UNEP reported that there had been a high turn-over in the NOU and also no improvement in the political situation. It is unlikely that Somalia will achieve its commitment at the present time. Somalia had planned to submit an action plan in June but was unable to do so. Halon consumption was 18.8 ODP tonnes which is in excess of the baseline of 17.7 ODP tonnes.	No
Somalia	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	UNEP reported that there had been a high turn-over in the NOU and also no improvement in the political situation. It is unlikely that Somalia will achieve its commitment at the present time.	No
Somalia	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Reported 2006 data.	Yes
South Africa	Review of previous recommendation	Submit explanation for 2005 BCM consumption deviation.	BCM consumption was mis-reported and was a non-ODS.	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, FYR Macedonia was in compliance.	Yes
Tonga	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that Tonga's ODS Bill is one of four legislation to be approved in 2006 and was still 4th in line as at 31 December 2006.	No
Turkey	Review of previous recommendation	No action required.	Zero consumption reported.	Yes
Turkmenistan	Methyl bromide change of baseline request	Submit outstanding information in accordance with decision XV/19.	Turkmenistan has been requested not to seek funding outside of institutional strengthening from the Multilateral Fund. CP data indicated zero consumption of MBR.	N/a
Tuvalu	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations are with the Attorney General's office for consideration. At the 17th SPREP Meeting in September 2006, the Director of Environment requested for assistance on the regulations, in particular, whether they should prepare regulations under the Environment Legislation or the Customs legislation. They have sought further assistance on this issue.	No

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Uganda	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 4.8 ODP tonnes.	Uganda has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNIDO to indicate whether Uganda expected to achieve its 4.8 ODP tonnes reduction of methyl bromide in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response.	N/a
United Arab Emirates	CFC phase out	Submit explanation for apparent 2005 CFC consumption deviation.	UAE resubmitted data that put it in compliance in 2005.	Yes
United Arab Emirates	CTC phase out	Submit explanation for apparent 2005 CTC consumption deviation and submit information in accordance with decision XV/19 if wish to revise its CTC consumption baseline period data.	39th ImpCom to decide if data was sufficient to change the baseline that would put the country in compliance.	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Although UR Tanzania has not reported country programme data, Germany indicated that Tanzania has still not approved its ODS regulations. Germany was informed that the process is ongoing and regulations will be approved before the end of the year. UNEP also indicated that the final draft ODS regulations had been submitted to legal consultants for review following which it would then be submitted to the Attorney General's chambers for approval. The NOU was optimistic that regulations would be gazetted by December 2007.	No
Uruguay	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 8.9 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 8.5 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Venezuela	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Venezuela has submitted 2005 A7 data that put it in possible non-compliance.	Yes