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THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
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**STATUS/PROSPECTS OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE
WITH THE INITIAL AND INTERMEDIATE CONTROL MEASURES OF THE
MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- All countries that are at risk of not meeting the interim reductions prior to 2010 have projects approved to achieve those targets, or activities in the 2007-2009 business plans, with the exception of halons in Equatorial Guinea and Somalia.
 - 21 countries have not yet provided 2006 data and therefore the assessment of their prospects of compliance is based on prior years' data.
 - For the first time information has been included in the assessment of compliance on when the activity enabling compliance was approved and whether the country has reported the establishment of a licensing system.
- Concerning information on countries with possible compliance issues being considered by the Implementation Committee:
 - Table 8 of the document indicates possible non-compliance based on recently submitted data for the 2006 control measures with respect to CFCs for India (based on Article 7 [A7] data) and Solomon Islands (based on CP data); halon for Ethiopia (CP) and Somalia (A7); and CTC for Bolivia (A7) and El Salvador (A7).
 - Of the 95 issues for Article 5 (A5) Parties, considered by the Implementation Committee at its meetings in 2007, 80 have been resolved and 15 have not yet been resolved.
 - With respect to decisions requiring regulatory actions (including reports/clarifications on the establishment of licensing systems/quotas/ODS-equipment bans), 21 countries have established such systems, seven reported that they have not, and three have reported that they had not established the required regulations/quotas.
- Data on the implementation of country programmes indicate that:
 - From an estimated 9,156 ODP tonnes in 2006, about 5,994 ODP tonnes (including A7 data for the eight countries that have not reported CP data) excluding HCFCs remain to be considered for action by the Executive Committee.
 - Most of the 5,994 ODP tonnes of consumption is for CFCs (2,659 ODP tonnes) and methyl bromide (MB) (3,277 ODP tonnes).
 - A total of 359,804 metric tonnes of HCFC consumption (24,016 ODP tonnes) was reported in CP data. For countries reporting 2005 and 2006 data, HCFC consumption increased by 31 per cent while CFC consumption decreased by 20 per cent.
 - 88 out of 111 countries reporting information on RMP/NPP/TPMPs indicated progress in their implementation.
 - 67.7 per cent of countries employing R&R machines reported that they had been functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well'.
 - 53,529 refrigeration servicing technicians have been trained.
 - 102 out of 119 countries reporting information on licensing systems have reported them as being operational (91 of the 104 countries that reported 2006 data had operational licensing systems with 85.7 per cent of them functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well').
 - 10,792 customs officers have been trained.
 - In most countries, the price of CFCs and alternatives is increasing.
- The document also includes proposals from the Fund Secretariat on assessing risk of non-compliance and implementation delays in the future.

Introduction

1. This document consists of four parts:
 - (a) Part I has been prepared in response to decisions 32/76(b) and 46/4, which requested the Secretariat to prepare an update, for each Meeting of the Executive Committee, of the status of compliance of Article 5 (A5) countries that are subject to the Montreal Protocol's control measures.
 - (b) Part II contains information on those A5 countries that are subject to decisions of the Parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on compliance.
 - (c) Part III presents data on the implementation of country programmes (CPs), including an analysis of the ozone depleting substances (ODS) consumption data by sector. It also contains a section that addresses the characteristics of national ODS phase-out programmes.
 - (d) Part IV presents a proposal from the Fund Secretariat on addressing countries at risk of non-compliance in future documents and including information on projects with implementation delays in the Status/Prospects of Compliance document.
2. The analysis performed and the conclusions reached in this document are without prejudice to the status of compliance determined by the Meeting of the Parties, which is the only body empowered to assess such status.
3. Data reported pursuant to Article 7 (A7) are used exclusively to determine status of compliance on an annual basis. The analysis in this document uses a mix of data reported to the Fund Secretariat on CP implementation for various compliance periods and A7 data. Therefore, this document does not determine compliance *per se*. Rather, it assesses the prospects of A5 countries in their efforts to achieve compliance with one or more of the control measures in the Montreal Protocol. Its main purpose is to identify ODS yet to be addressed by actions supported by the Multilateral Fund.

PART I: STATUS OF, AND PROSPECTS FOR, COMPLIANCE (BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)

4. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures up to and including the 2005 controls for CFC, halon, methyl bromide (MB), carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform (TCA) control measures.¹ The analysis assumes that the latest reported consumption data has taken into account the phase-out from completed projects approved by the Executive Committee. By December 2006, 310,964 ODP tonnes had been phased out from completed projects. This included 54,177 ODP tonnes of CFC production, 31,188 ODP tonnes of halon production, 37,892 ODP tonnes of CTC production, and

¹ No projects have been identified that address Annex B-1 substances; the Executive Committee has neither considered nor funded projects that address these substances that are subject to the 80 per cent baseline reduction starting in 2003.

5 ODP tonnes of MB production. The completed projects were valued at US \$1.47 billion out of the total amount approved of about US \$1.95 billion. A detailed description of the methodology used in the analyses is provided in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, which was presented at the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

5. The analysis used the latest available data. As of 17 October 2007, 112 A5 countries had reported 2006 data pursuant to A7 (compared to 79 in August 2007). An additional 13 countries reported to the Fund Secretariat 2006 data only on progress in the implementation of the country programmes (decision 17/34). For countries that had not submitted 2006 data, latest consumption data was used in the analysis. This involved using 2005 A7 data for 20 countries and 1998 A7 data for one country. The analysis assumes that the latest reported levels of ODS consumption have not increased, although it should be noted that some of the 21 countries for which 2006 data was not available might not be in compliance.

6. The bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies submitted annual progress reports to the 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, which contained data on the status of implementation of all activities and projects approved by the Committee up to the end of 2006. Data on potential approvals in 2007 have been taken from the *Consolidated Business Plan of the Multilateral Fund for the Years 2007-2009*, as modified at the 51st Meeting.

7. The Fund Secretariat will continue to prepare all of the data that was included in previous versions of the reports on the status of, and prospects for, compliance, which have been used by the Fund Secretariat for analytical purposes. These data are available upon request. Table 1 indicates the additional categories of data that are available for CFCs.

Table 1

ADDITIONAL DATA AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

Region	Status	Amount needed to meet the freeze	50% CFC reduction	Amount needed to meet 50% CFC reduction	85% CFC reduction	Amount needed to meet 85% CFC reduction	Phase-out approved but not yet implemented (as of October 2005)	Date for completion of approved projects	ODS phase-out in final 2005 business plan	RMP approved	RMP for LVCs to meet 85% CFC reduction

PRODUCTION SECTOR

8. An analysis has not been performed for the production sector because the Executive Committee has established a specific process for production sector projects. Of the eight A5 countries with CFC production facilities, the Governments of Argentina, China, India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mexico, Romania and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have agreements in place for scheduled reductions. The Government of Brazil indicated that it has phased out its production of CFCs on its own. For halon production, the Government of China has an agreement in place and the Government of India received a one-time grant for the closure of its halon production facilities.

9. Five countries (Brazil, China, India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania) have a CTC production baseline. Projects for the complete phase-out of CTC in the

production and consumption sectors in four countries (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, and Romania) have already been approved by the Executive Committee. A CTC solvent/process agent sector project in Brazil is included in UNDP's business plan for 2007.

10. MB production closure projects were approved for China and Romania, which were the only two A5 countries with MB production facilities. The Executive Committee has approved a production sector agreement with both countries. Under the agreements China is to decrease its levels of production until phase-out in 2015, and Romania must achieve zero production in 2006. The Government of Romania reported zero production of MB in 2005, having ceased producing in advance of the deadline specified in its agreement.

CONSUMPTION SECTOR

11. This section presents a summary of the results of a detailed analysis of the extent to which countries appear to be in non-compliance or are at risk of non-compliance. The data on which this summary is based is included in Annex I, which contains detailed information for each country, presented by substance. Annex I also indicates whether countries have received all of the assistance expected to be provided to them by the Executive Committee.

12. For the first time, information has been included in the assessment of compliance in Annex I on when the activity enabling compliance was approved and whether the country has reported the establishment of a licensing system. This information should further enable the Executive Committee to assess the prospects of compliance for countries because the approval date indicates how long the project or agreement has been under implementation, and the information on the establishment of a licensing system indicates that controls exist to enable future compliance regardless of the level of current consumption. The information on project approval is taken from the Inventory on Approved Projects. The data on the establishment of licensing systems has been provided by the Ozone Secretariat (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/39/4).

CFCs

13. A summary of the status of countries with respect to compliance with controls on CFCs is presented in Table 2. Based on their latest reported consumption data, 145 countries now appear to be in compliance, but 21 have not yet reported 2006 data. Table 2 presents the type of data reported and data on those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also includes countries at risk of non-compliance, which have been grouped into three categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; (ii) those that appear to be in 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, (iii) those at risk of not meeting future controls because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent baseline reduction target.

Table 2

**CFC CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE
OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze	Countries 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	Countries at risk of not meeting future controls because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent baseline reduction target
Latest consumption	145 countries	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Six countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, India, Solomon Islands and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Bosnia and Herzegovina was in compliance with its Action Plan*)	87 countries (77 taking into account approved Action Plans)
2006 Data (A7 or CP)	124 countries	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina, India and Solomon Islands (Bosnia and Herzegovina was in compliance with its Action Plan)	71 countries (63 taking into account approved Action Plans)

* The Action Plan allows Bosnia and Herzegovina to exceed the 50 per cent reduction.

14. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures or that are considered to be at risk of non-compliance, have either received support from the Multilateral Fund or have projects to address their compliance needs included in the 2007-2009 business plans.

Halons

15. A summary of the status of countries with respect to compliance with controls on halons is presented in Table 3. Based on their latest consumption data, 143 countries now appear to be in compliance. Seventy-five countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2006. Fifty-six countries have received support for halon banking activities or phase-out agreements, which includes countries participating in regional halon banks. Table 3 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. Where countries are at risk of non-compliance, they have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and, (ii) those that appear to be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent reduction target.

Table 3

**HALON CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE,
NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze for halons	Countries at risk of not achieving the 50 per cent baseline reduction for halons
Latest consumption	143 countries (68 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Three countries: Equatorial Guinea (based on 1998 data), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (based on 2005 data, but in compliance with approved Action Plan target) and Somalia	Four countries: Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea (based on 1998 data), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (based on 2005 data, but was in compliance with its Action Plan's 2005 requirements) and Somalia.
2006 Data (A7 or CP)	124 countries (57 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Somalia	Ethiopia and Somalia

16. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures have received support from the Multilateral Fund, except for Equatorial Guinea and Somalia. An activity would be provided for Somalia, once conditions permit a sustainable activity. Equatorial Guinea does not have activity planned in the 2007 business plans.

Methyl bromide

17. Table 4 presents a summary of countries' compliance with MB control measures (excluding quarantine and pre-shipment). All of the 136 A5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment have reported complete baseline data. Of these 136 countries, 55 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption. Ninety-eight A5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for MB activities and/or projects. Table 4 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also includes countries at risk of non-compliance, which have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and, (ii) those that might be in non-compliance or at risk of non-compliance with the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent reduction target.

Table 4

**METHYL BROMIDE CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE,
NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE***

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the MB baseline freeze	Countries at risk of not achieving the 20 per cent MB baseline reduction
Latest consumption	141 countries (81 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Three countries: Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia (Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were in compliance with Actions Plans)	Five countries: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia (excluding Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which were in compliance with their Actions Plan's requirements based on latest consumption)
2006 Data (A7 or CP)	123 countries (72 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Honduras (Honduras was in compliance with its Action Plan)	Three countries: Fiji, Guatemala and Honduras (excluding Fiji, Guatemala and Honduras, which were in compliance with their Actions Plan's requirements of 2006)

* This table refers to 144 A5 countries with baseline and latest consumption data reported.

18. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures have received support from the Multilateral Fund with the exception of Saudi Arabia, which sought assistance from the Multilateral Fund in 2006 and the project preparation of a country programme/national phase-out plan was approved at the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Carbon tetrachloride

19. Table 5 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the CTC control measures. The data summarized excludes feedstock and does not differentiate by specific end use (such as solvents and process agents). Of the 144 countries with reported baseline data, 87 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption. Table 5 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also identifies countries that might be in non-compliance or are at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent reduction target.

Table 5**CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Data	Countries in compliance	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
Latest consumption	140 countries (53 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Four countries: Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador and United Arab Emirates (Democratic Republic of the Congo was in compliance with its Action Plan)
2006 Data (A7 or CP)	121 countries (48 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo and El Salvador (Democratic Republic of the Congo was in compliance with its Action Plan)

20. Project preparation has been approved to prepare a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) for El Salvador that can address the CTC issue. The Government of the United Arab Emirates has been requested not to seek Multilateral Fund assistance. All other countries at risk have received assistance from the Fund.

Methyl chloroform

21. Table 6 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the TCA control measures. Of the 144 countries that have reported baseline data, 102 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption. Table 6 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. Where countries are at risk of non-compliance, they have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and, (ii) those that might 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.

Table 6**METHYL CHLOROFORM CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest TCA consumption exceeds the baseline freeze	Countries that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not achieving the 30 per cent TCA baseline reduction
Latest consumption	144 Countries (42 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	N/A	Democratic Republic of the Congo (in compliance with its Action Plan)
2006 Data (A7 or CP)	124 countries (36 countries have reported some consumption and a baseline)	N/A	Democratic Republic of the Congo (in compliance with its Action Plan)

22. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is the only country at risk of non-compliance with the 30 per cent TCA baseline reduction targets. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has received support from the Multilateral Fund to address this control measure.

PART II: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND THOSE AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

23. This section addresses A5 countries that are subject to decisions on compliance and those at risk of decisions on non-compliance.

24. There are 95 compliance issues (including three baseline revision requests) identified in 61 countries that are being tracked by the Implementation Committee in 2007. These issues include regulatory matters (licensing/quotas systems and bans on ODS-containing equipment importation), data reporting, compliance with the control measures/action plans by substance, expected future non-compliance, requests for clarifications on action plans, and changes in baselines.

25. Action Plans are approved by the Parties to facilitate the return to compliance of countries that have, in the past, been found to have been in non-compliance. Action Plans often include different consumption targets from those required by the control measures for A5 countries.

26. Table 7 indicates that all but 15 countries have either reported being in compliance with their Action Plans or have submitted the information requested by the Implementation Committee.

Table 7

REPORTED COMPLIANCE WITH ACTION PLANS

Compliance issue	Yes	No	Yes but more clarification sought	Yes report No Licensing	Yes report Yes Licensing No Regulations (Operationalization)	Yes report No Regulation	Yes report Yes Risk for Future Years	Total
Baseline revision request		1						1
Baseline revision request for CTC	1							1
Baseline revision request for Methyl bromide			1					1
CFC phase out	18	1	1					20
CFC phase out action plan	1							1
CFC phase-out (anticipated future non-compliance)							1	1
CTC phase out	8	2						10
CTC phase out action plan	1							1
Data reporting	7							7
Halon phase out	4	2						6
Methyl bromide phase out	7	1						8
Methyl bromide phase out action plan		1						1
Methyl bromide phase-out	1							1
Methyl chloroform phase out	5							5
Regulatory measures	12	7		9	2	1		31
Total	65	15	2	9	2	1	1	95

27. For those countries where reports have been requested on the status of establishing licensing systems/quotas/equipment bans, 21 have established such systems, seven reported that they have not, three have reported that they had not established the required regulations/quotas.

COMPLIANCE BASED ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA

28. CP data includes information by sector. For those countries that used the new reporting format, information is provided on the functioning of the licensing system, the tonnage represented by the import quotas that were issued, the existence of a quota system, and/or whether importer registration was required. The number of trained customs officers and the number of those who were trained to be trainers is also provided. Information is included on the progress of the RMP and the functioning of the recovery and recycling equipment, the amount of ODS recovered and reused, and the number of refrigeration technicians trained (including as trainers) and certified. The new format also indicates the number of end users that have had their ODS-using equipment retrofitted, and provides the country's forecast of compliance with future control measures.

29. Table 8 identifies those countries that appear to have exceeded a control measure or a consumption level in an Action Plan agreed by the Parties for actions required in 2006. It also specifies the source of the data as being reported pursuant to A7 or CP data.

Table 8

COUNTRIES WHERE 2006 CONSUMPTION DATA EXCEEDS CONTROL MEASURES OR ACTION PLAN TARGETS

CFC						
Country	Baseline	50% CFC reduction	Latest Consumption	2006 Action Plan Target	Year of Latest Consumption	Source
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24.2	12.1	32.6	33.00	2006	A7
India	6,681.0	3,340.5	3,411.8		2006	A7
Solomon Islands	2.0	1.0	1.4		2006	CP
HALON						
Country	Baseline	50% Halon reduction	Latest Consumption	2006 Action Plan Target	Year of Latest Consumption	Source
Ethiopia	1.1	0.6	1.0		2006	CP
Somalia	17.7	8.9	18.8		2006	A7
METHYL BROMIDE						
Country	Baseline	20% MBR reduction	Latest Consumption	2006 Action Plan Target	Year of Latest Consumption	Source
Fiji	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.30	2006	A7
Guatemala	400.7	320.6	333.4	400.70	2006	A7
Honduras	259.4	207.5	284.6	295.80	2006	A7
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE						
Country	Baseline	85% CTC reduction	Latest Consumption	2006 Action Plan Target	Year of Latest Consumption	Source
Bolivia	0.3	0.0	0.2		2006	A7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15.3	2.3	16.5	16.50	2006	A7
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.1		2006	A7
METHYL CHLOROFORM						
Country	Baseline	30% TCA reduction	Latest Consumption	2006 Action Plan Target	Year of Latest Consumption	Source
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.00	2006	A7

30. Table 8 indicates that thirteen countries that appear to be in non-compliance with the control measure are in compliance with the Action Plans approved by the Meeting of the Parties to enable them to return into compliance. Based on A7 data for MB, Fiji, Guatemala and Honduras are in compliance with the targets in their Action Plans. Based on A7 data for CTC and TCA, Democratic Republic of the Congo is in compliance with the targets in its Action Plan. Also, based on A7 data for CFCs, Bosnia and Herzegovina is in compliance with the target in its Action Plan.

31. However, Table 8 also indicates possible non-compliance based on recently submitted data for the 2006 control measures on CFCs for India (based on A7 data) and Solomon Islands (based on CP data); halon for Ethiopia (CP) and Somalia (A7); and CTC for Bolivia (A7) and El Salvador (A7).

2006 DATA

32. Based on 2006 data, two countries may be found to be in non-compliance with the Protocol's control measures for A5 countries. The 2006 A7 data for Somalia indicates that its consumption exceeds 50 per cent of the baseline figure for halon. El Salvador appears to have exceeded the control measure for CTC.

33. El Salvador has reported A7 data for 2006. Since 1986, El Salvador has reported zero consumption of CTC except this year and in 1993. El Salvador reported information about its national phase-out programme in its 2006 CP data report. In that report El Salvador indicated that it had trained 40 customs officers, had in place an ODS import/export licensing or permit system for bulk ODS, regulatory procedures for ODS data collection and reporting, and required permits for import or sale of bulk CFCs. It also had a quota system for CTC. El Salvador has registers for ODS importers and uses a database on import quotas and actual imports shared between the ozone office and customs. In 2006, El Salvador indicated that its import licensing system operated 'not so well'.

34. A TPMP is under preparation for El Salvador by UNDP. The Executive Committee approved the project preparation in April 2006 on the understanding that in developing and subsequently implementing the TPMP, UNDP be requested to take into account decision 47/10(e) regarding the inclusion in the licensing systems of import controls for MB, CTC and/or TCA, as well as CFCs. No funds were disbursed in 2006. UNDP's progress report to the 52nd Meeting indicated that the preparation of the TPMP had been delayed due to the slow progress in execution of the RMP update. The TPMP proposal was expected to be submitted to the last meeting in 2007. In the light of the potential non-compliance of El Salvador with respect to its CTC consumption, UNDP and UNEP have submitted the TPMP proposal to the 53rd Meeting.

35. A halon activity for Somalia will be submitted once conditions exist for a sustainable activity.

INFORMATION IN ANNEX II

36. Annex II presents information on countries subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance that have not met the actions required in decisions, or appear to be in non-compliance. It is arranged by compliance issue and by country.

37. Annex II also includes a column entitled “Multilateral Fund Comments” that provides information from CP data reports submitted by National Ozone Units, input from multilateral and bilateral implementing agencies, and data from the latest status and progress reports on the issue.

PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

38. Part III contains data on the implementation of country programmes, which is submitted to the Fund Secretariat by 1 May of each year and includes ODS consumption data and data by sector. This section also presents additional information on the characteristics of a country’s ODS phase-out programme.

ODS CONSUMPTION DATA BY SECTOR

39. ODS consumption data by sector is submitted to the Fund Secretariat annually by A5 countries as a result of decisions from the 11th, 13th, 22nd, 28th, 29th, 30th and 46th Meetings of the Executive Committee. As of 17 October 2007 the Secretariat had received reports on the implementation of country programmes for the year 2006 from 109 of the 142 countries required to report. The following countries have never reported CP data: Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Montenegro, Mozambique (submitted Section D for 2006 only), Myanmar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Vanuatu. Many of these countries are relatively recent Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee may wish to encourage these countries to report CP data, noting that renewal of institutional strengthening projects is contingent on receiving such data.

40. The Secretariat compiled these data into the required format and included data from previous CP reports for those countries for which no data had been reported for 2006. Therefore, it also includes 20 reports from 2005, two reports from 2004 and three reports from 2003.

41. The database for the CP data is provided on the Fund Secretariat’s web site (www.multilateralfund.org) in the spreadsheet programme, Microsoft Excel 2002.

42. Although the consumption levels recorded are from different years and may not necessarily correspond to the data reported pursuant to A7 of the Montreal Protocol, the CP data provide the most recent sectoral assessment by country as well as on a global basis. These data should assist both the A5 countries concerned and the Executive Committee in their efforts to assess what remains to be phased out on a sectoral basis.

43. Table 9 presents the total remaining ODS consumption to be phased out by sector, taking into account projects that have been approved but are as yet unimplemented. It also includes total

consumption phase-out from approved projects that have not yet been completed, and the percentage of the balance to be phased out (by sector).

Table 9

TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Total latest consumption	Percentage of total latest consumption	Total phase-out approved but not completed	Balance to be phased out	Percentage of balance to total latest consumption
Aerosol	925.8	2.4%	1,183.8	*	N/A
Foam	7,254.8	19.0%	1,186.2	6,068.6	83.6%
Fumigant	4,142.4	10.9%	2,269.1	1,873.3	45.2%
Halon	1,783.6	4.7%	5,937.5	*	N/A
Lab Use	570.0	1.5%	0.0	570.0	100.0%
MDI	1,884.5	4.9%	0.0	1,884.5	100.0%
Process Agent	898.6	2.4%	439.7	458.9	51.1%
Refrigeration	19,111.8	50.1%	6,186.5	12,925.3	67.6%
Solvent	1,582.6	4.1%	223.0	1,359.6	85.9%
Sterilant	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	N/A
Tobacco	21.3	0.1%	0.0	21.3	100.0%
Total	38,175.4	100.0%	17,425.8	20,749.6	54.4%

* More phase-out approved than latest consumption.

44. The total ODS phase-out approved but not implemented (specified in Table 9) does not include the phase-out approved in principle for multi-year agreements or the phase-out that is expected to result from the implementation of RMPs and halon banking. In addition to the phase-out already being funded, the Executive Committee has approved, in principle, sectoral and national phase-out projects for which annual tranches are released on the basis of achieved scheduled reductions.

45. The phase-out from future annual tranches will address a significant amount of the remaining consumption identified in Table 9. Moreover, RMPs for low-volume consuming (LVC) countries account for 85 per cent of the baseline consumption of these countries, but the data in the projects that have been approved but are not yet implemented do not account for all of this tonnage. Also, the approved but unimplemented phase-out in Table 9 does not include some halon consumption for countries that have already received a halon banking project.

46. Table 10 presents the remaining consumption, by substance, which has not yet been addressed by the Executive Committee after taking into account multi-year agreements, RMPs for LVC countries, and halon banking.

Table 10**TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SUBSTANCE BASED ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA****(AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PHASE-OUT REPRESENTED BY RMPS FOR LVCS, HALON BANKING, TOTAL PHASE-OUT PROJECTS, AND MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS THAT ARE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE)**

Chemical	Remaining ODS consumption (ODP tonnes)
CFC	1,604.6
CTC	4.2
Halons	0.0
MB	3,248.8
TCA	5.1
Total	4,862.7

47. It may be recalled that the document submitted to the 50th Meeting of the Executive Committee indicated that there were 7,609.3 ODP tonnes remaining to be addressed based on the latest CP data, taking into account projects that had been approved but not implemented. The reduction of 2,746.6 ODP tonnes in consumption is due to the funding approvals at the 50th, 51st and 52nd Meetings of the Executive Committee and the updated consumption data received since the document was issued for consideration at the 50th Meeting. The remaining ODS consumption is based on the 134 A5 countries that reported CP data. The eight countries that have not reported CP data may also seek the Fund's assistance. Using A7 data for those eight countries the total amount of remaining ODS, taking into account the phase-out represented by RMPs for LVC countries, halon banking, total phase-out projects, and multi-year agreements that are approved in principle, appears to be 5,994 ODP tonnes as shown in Table 11. This is a reduction from the figure of 9,156 that was reported to the 50th Meeting.

Table 11**TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SUBSTANCE BASED ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND ARTICLE 7 DATA****(AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PHASE-OUT REPRESENTED BY RMPS FOR LVCS, HALON BANKING, TOTAL PHASE-OUT PROJECTS, AND MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS THAT ARE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE)**

Chemical	Remaining ODS consumption (ODP tonnes)
CFC	2,658.6
CTC	6.1
Halons	48.1
MB	3,277.3
TCA	3.9
Total	5,994.0

HCFC data

48. Table 12 presents the levels of HCFC consumption based on the latest data available. It shows that there are 359,804 metric tonnes (24,016 ODP tonnes) of HCFC consumption consisting primarily of HCFC-22 (59 per cent of the total) and HCFC-141b (33.4 per cent of the total).

Table 12

AMOUNT OF HCFC LATEST CONSUMPTION DATA BY CHEMICAL

Chemical	Metric Tonnes	ODP Tonnes	Percent of Total
HCFC-121	6.80	0.27	0.0%
HCFC-123	1,426.30	28.53	0.1%
HCFC-124	392.93	15.72	0.1%
HCFC-141b	72,874.73	8,016.22	33.4%
HCFC-142b	26,989.76	1,754.33	7.3%
HCFC-21	1.35	0.05	0.0%
HCFC-22	257,776.82	14,177.72	59.0%
HCFC-225	335.06	23.45	0.1%
Total	359,803.74	24,016.30	100.0%

49. The level in this report is based on 2006 data from 109 countries. Consumption in those countries increased by 72,286 metric tonnes (5,346 ODP tonnes), representing a 31 per cent increase over 2005 data. By contrast, CFC consumption decreased by 20 per cent for those countries reporting data in both 2005 and 2006.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PROGRAMMES

50. The new CP reporting format adopted in decision 46/39 provides an opportunity for NOUs to assess the prospects for compliance from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

Completeness of the data

51. This is the second year of use of the new format for reporting CP data. Following the first year of its operation and the lack of response, the Executive Committee took two decisions to improve compliance with the new format. As a result of addressing the issue of the new format at regional network meetings (per decision 49/5), the development of a manual and web-based system for input of the data (per decision 50/4), and the new requirement of the submission of data in advance of approval at the last meeting of the year (decision 52/5(d)); 105 of the 109 countries that provided 2006 data used the new format. The Fund Secretariat also initiated a programme for seeking an immediate clarification of apparent data anomalies directly from NOUs. As a result of these efforts, there were significantly fewer data anomalies in 2006 than had occurred in 2005.

52. Nevertheless, most of the data provided in the new format were incomplete for the three main sections: qualitative, quantitative and regulatory. Only eleven countries, Bolivia, Cameroon, Fiji, Guyana, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam, provided all the information for all three sections. Only five countries used the web-based system, which was initiated on 25 April 2007. The Executive Committee has already requested (in decision 52/5(d)) UNEP CAP to allocate time during its regional network meetings for additional training on the web-based system and has asked for feedback on the experience gained from the initial users of the web-based system.

53. Only 109 of the required 142 countries provided CP data in time for analysis in this document. Although several countries that submitted requests for funding to the 53rd Meeting also submitted CP data, several did not. Countries requesting TPMPs or NPPs for consideration at the 53rd Meeting that did not submit CP data include: Burundi, Indonesia, Montenegro, Mozambique (submitted Section D for 2006 only), Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and United Republic of Tanzania.

Summary of data

54. Seventy-nine of the 99 reporting countries with RMPs/NPP/TPMP indicated progress in the implementation of their RMPs. Including those countries reporting data prior to 2006, 88 out of 111 countries indicated progress in the implementation of their RMPs.

55. With the inclusion of those countries reporting data prior to 2006, a total of 5,472 recovery machines and 1,338 recycling machines are operational. Of these, 5,115 recovery machines and 1,324 recycling machines were funded with resources from the Multilateral Fund in countries reporting data. Of those countries employing R&R machines, 67.7 per cent reported that the machines had been functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well'. A total of 223.6 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 has been recovered of which 142.3 ODP tonnes was reused, and a total of 1,843.8 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 has been recovered of which 2,390.1 ODP tonnes was reused. Data is not collected for the other ODS.

56. Data reported for 2006, taken together with that from previous years' reports, indicates that a total of 53,529 refrigeration servicing technicians have been trained, 42,390 have been certified, and 2,625 refrigeration technician trainers have been trained.

57. One-hundred and two out of 119 countries have reported operational licensing systems (91 of the 104 countries that reported 2006 data had operational licensing systems with 85.7 per cent of them functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well'). There were 17 countries that had not reported the establishment of their licensing systems. Since operational licensing systems are considered essential to compliance with the Montreal Protocol, the Executive Committee may wish to consider urging the 17 countries that have not established licensing systems to endeavour to do so.

58. Eighty-eight of the 119 countries that reported data (including data from previous years' reports) indicated that they had quota systems in place. In addition, 101 countries indicated that importer registration was required.

59. A total of 10,792 customs officers (including data from previous years' reports) have been reported as having been trained. Again, the extent to which countries had reported annual data rather than cumulative was not clear.

60. The cost of some ODS and substitutes are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13

AVERAGE PRICE OF ODS AND SUBSTITUTES

ODS	Average price/ kilogram (US\$/kg.) (2005 per Report to 50 th Meeting)	Average Price/ kilogram (US\$/kg) (2006 per current Report)	Number of countries where prices increased	Number of countries where prices decreased	Range (US\$/kg) (2006 Report)	Number of countries reporting non-zero data for 2006	Data excluded* from the calculation of the average (US\$/kg.) (2006 Report)
CFC-11	\$7.09	\$9.92	13	4	\$2.04 (China) to \$23.79 (Togo)	40	\$1.65 (Guyana) and \$36.70 (Brazil)
CFC-12	\$8.98	\$10.42	21	13	\$2.60 (Korea, DPR) to \$24.00 (Haiti)	85	\$1.95 (Guyana), \$95.00 (Lesotho) and \$250.00 (Seychelles)
CFC-113	\$9.02	\$13.28	1	N/A	\$8.33 (Barbados) to \$19.50 (Serbia)	6	\$3.83 (China) and \$44.00 (El Salvador)
CFC-114	\$9.98	\$17.54	1	N/A	\$8.33 (Barbados) to \$30.00 (Cuba)	6	None
CFC-115	\$10.94	\$12.41	1	N/A	\$5.50 (Chile) to \$21.74 (China)	7	None
HCFC-22	\$5.41	\$6.14	20	14	\$1.53 (China) to \$20.00 (Honduras)	89	\$0.96 (Guyana), \$30.00 (Lesotho), and \$190 (Seychelles)
HFC-134a	\$12.21	\$13.03	15	15	\$3.00 (Marshall Islands) to \$38.00 (Lesotho)	77	\$2.61 (Guyana) and \$240.00 (Seychelles)
R-502	\$14.20	\$17.05	8	6	\$4.91 (St. Lucia) to \$54.00 (Lesotho)	48	\$3.61 (Guyana) and \$320.00 (Seychelles)

* All zero \$ entries were excluded.

61. No data was provided for halons, MB, CTC, or HCFC-141b.

62. Table 13 indicates that average prices for CFC-11, CFC-12 and HCFC-22 have increased and that more countries experienced increases in prices than experienced decreases. It also shows that the average prices of HFC-134a have increased and that these increases were the same as countries experiencing increases. However, consistent with the 2005 data, the average prices of substitutes (such as HFC-134a and R-502) remain higher than CFC-11 and CFC-12, and HCFC-22 still remains much less expensive than CFCs.

PART IV: REPORTING ON PROJECTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS IN THE STATUS OF COMPLIANCE AND THE ASSESSMENT OF RISK

63. Part IV addresses the possibility of streamlining requirements with respect to reporting on projects with implementation delays and status of compliance, addressing delays in the context of compliance issues and, in particular, combining the two reports: *Project Implementation Delays* and *Status/Prospects of Article 5 Countries in Achieving Compliance with the Initial and Intermediate Control Measures of the Montreal Protocol*. Implementation of the proposals

contained in this section would result in one report from the Fund Secretariat which would address implementation delays in the context of compliance issues (as a key indicator of risk of non-compliance) and that further analyses the risk of non-compliance based on an expanded list of indicators.

64. The Fund Secretariat provided a draft of this section to the implementing agencies and incorporated their comments. The Secretariat proposes that this general approach could be followed starting with the report on the Status/Prospects for Compliance that will be submitted to the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

65. This section addresses the following two main issues:

- Reporting on projects with implementation delays with a view to including such reporting into an assessment of prospects for compliance; and
- Reporting on the status of and prospects for compliance with an emphasis on risk assessment.

66. Several issues are explored with a view to presenting an approach to reporting on compliance whereby the status of compliance is determined from the perspective of risk of non-compliance. This approach might assist the Fund in fulfilling its role to intervene to avoid the occurrence of non-compliance where such risk has been identified in sufficient time. The approach is based on criteria/indicators developed for this purpose taking into account existing methodologies employed by the Fund Secretariat. This includes the methodology developed for reporting on delays, which could be incorporated into a broader risk assessment analysis.

Reporting on projects with implementation delays in the context of compliance issues

67. In order to cohesively include in this analysis the issue of implementation delays for future reporting on risk of non-compliance, it is proposed that such delays be included in reports on compliance in the context of their role as a key indicator for assessing risk of possible non-compliance.

68. Several criteria are already in place for determining delays, and project implementation delays are subject to procedures based on decisions of the Executive Committee. These include a definition of delays as being projects: i) that are expected to be completed more than 12 months late and/or, ii) where no disbursement has been made within 18 months of the project's approval. Delays are further classified into seven categories for the reporting procedure. Further, countries are required to report on levels of progress and various solutions are available to the Executive Committee to seek further monitoring, additional status reports, or issue letters of possible cancellation. Projects are often monitored with respect to implementation delays in countries that already have compliance issues. Finally, procedures are in place to enable projects to be removed from the list of delayed projects once certain criteria have been met.

69. The extensive methodology that has been developed to assess implementation delays could logically be incorporated into a list of criteria or indicators to assess risks of non-compliance, and included in the subsequent reporting procedures.

Reporting on the risk of non-compliance

70. In addition to delays, there are other issues that could be explored in a concept paper with a view to developing a methodology to assess potential risks of non-compliance. Based on discussions at the Meeting of the Implementation Committee, and comments received from countries, the Fund Secretariat has already undertaken to provide the following information in its reporting with respect to the status of, and prospects for, achieving compliance:

- (a) Information on when a project was approved; and
- (b) An indication of whether or not a country has in place a licensing system.

71. This information is now included in Annex I to the present document.

72. These two issues are important components of assessing risks of non-compliance and could be included in a new set of procedures for analyzing compliance in the future. The approach proposed incorporates these criteria, considers delays, and identifies additional criteria or indicators to further streamline reporting on compliance-related issues and assessing risks of non-compliance. The aim of this exercise is to develop a comprehensive snapshot that allows the Fund Secretariat and the Executive Committee to assess levels of risk, taking into account the challenges and complexities associated with achieving compliance.

73. At present, risk of non-compliance is determined primarily by assessing whether the consumption level of a specific substance in a country is greater than the level of consumption required by subsequent control measures. Therefore, the key threshold question in the analysis is: is consumption greater than that required by the next control measure? It might also be relevant to consider whether or not consumption patterns over the compliance period show a steady, normal decline according to Protocol obligations or whether the problem from year to year has been irregular.

74. In all cases, where the current consumption is greater than that allowed by the next control measure an initial indicator could be:

- *Is there an approved project to address consumption?*

75. As demonstrated in past reports on the status of compliance, with only a few exceptions (due largely to conditions in country that do not permit implementation or recent ratifications) all countries that have been identified at risk have received assistance or have had activities included in their business plans that would provide that assistance. Therefore, this indicator will typically already have been satisfied although in the event that there is no approved project, the risk of non-compliance would be high.

76. Even, however, where this indicator has been satisfied, a risk assessment could be augmented by the consideration of additional indicators. At a general level, indicators of risk of possible non-compliance could be classified under the following four general headings:

- *Licensing systems;*
- *Terminal Phase-out Management Projects and National Phase-Out Plans;*

- *Implementation delays; and*
- *Institutional issues and market forces.*

Licensing Systems

77. The lack of an operational licensing system including import and export quotas that addresses all of the control measures of the Montreal Protocol is perhaps the most important indicator of risk of non-compliance because without such a system imports might occur that could put a country into non-compliance. However, the enactment of a licensing system and the associated regulations may not be sufficient to avoid non-compliance. Therefore, a country's assessment of the operation of the licensing system on whether it is operating adequately is a further indicator that the risk of non-compliance is low or non-existent. However, in other cases, countries may have zero consumption and may not appear to be at risk, but are nevertheless subject to a risk that imports may occur in future if there is no licensing system. Therefore, an additional indicator to consider in assessing risk of non-compliance might be the following:

- *Is there an operational licensing system in place?*

Terminal Phase-out Management Projects and National Phase-Out Plans

78. The lack of an approved TPMP, NPP, or relevant ODS (or sector) phase-out plan may indicate that a country is at risk of non-compliance. This category of indicators should include countries that have chosen to pursue sector plans (or, in some cases, a combination of terminal umbrella projects and sector plans) to address total ODS phase-out. If there is no TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan in a country then it may be at greater risk of non-compliance because these types of projects are designed to provide the assistance that a country requires to enable it to achieve and sustain compliance, while minimizing the impact of ODS phase-out on national economies. Project approval alone does not mean that a country is no longer at risk because, for example, the project may have only recently been approved, or not yet begun to be implemented. Recently approved activities may not have had time to begin implementation and facilitate phase out. Levels of disbursement are also important. If no disbursements have been made under a project for a lengthy period of time, it might be an indicator of risk. Therefore, additional indicators to consider in assessing risk of non-compliance might include the following:

- *What is the status of TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan implementation?*
- *If there is a TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan, was it approved less than one year ago?*
- *If a TPMP, NPP, or sector phase-out plan was approved two years ago, have there been any disbursements?*

Implementation delays

79. Implementation delays are also an indicator of risk of possible non-compliance. Indicators have already been developed for implementation delays, and these could be transposed into the risk assessment analysis. In some cases projects with implementation delays are subject to further reporting requirements. In other cases these projects are subject to procedures for project cancellation. In both of these cases, therefore, delays are an important indicator of possible risk of non-compliance, especially in view of the fact that the on-going

projects are mostly either national phase-out plans or TPMPs, which are the major tools for achieving compliance for each country.

- *Are there delayed projects relevant to the control measure?*
- *Has an additional status report been requested?*
- *Has a letter of possible cancellation been issued?*

Institutional issues and market forces

80. There are also several institutional issues and market forces that can affect a risk assessment with respect to possible non-compliance. For example, if imports are declining faster than the allowable import quotas, it would indicate a lessening of demand for ODS and suggest a lower risk of non-compliance. Also, if prices of CFC alternatives are competitive, or below the cost of CFCs, this might also suggest a low risk of non-compliance in a specific country. Moreover, the presence or absence of a list of authorized ODS importers is an indicator of a serious effort to control ODS imports and enforce the licensing system. Countries may be at greater risk of non-compliance if there is no list, and, or if prices of alternatives are not competitive. Finally, the effective operation of a NOU within a country, its integration into the planning process, and other domestic forces might also indicate a greater or lesser risk of possible non-compliance.

81. Additional indicators that might be incorporated into a risk assessment include the following:

- *Are the actual imports, as observed over a few years, declining faster than the allowable import quotas?*
- *Is there a declining or negative difference between prices of CFCs and their alternatives?*
- *Does the country maintain a list of authorized ODS importers?*
- *Does the country have an operational NOU and is the NOU integrated into national institutions/planning processes?*
- *Are there any forces within the country that might encourage or dissuade compliance?*

82. To undertake an assessment of the risk of non-compliance, it may be useful to develop such a list of general indicators along the lines of those highlighted above (including implementation delays) and present them in a table format along the lines of the following example. Moreover, with respect to consumption, it might be useful to chart this from the date of the freeze when formulating the risk assessment indicators associated with consumption. A list of possible indicators is set out in the table below.

Table 14

POSSIBLE RISK INDICATORS

Category	Risk Assessment Indicator	Yes	No	Other	Comment
Consumption	Is latest consumption above the next control measure/action plan target?				
	Do consumption patterns over the compliance period show a steady, normal decline according to Protocol obligations?				
	Is there an approved project to address consumption?				
Licensing Systems	Is there an operational licensing system in place?				
TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan	What is the status of TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan implementation?				
	If there is a TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan, was it approved less than one year ago?				
	If a TPMP, NPP or sector phase-out plan was approved two years ago have there been any disbursements?				
Implementation delays	Are there delayed projects relevant to the control measure?				
	Has an additional status report been requested?				
	Has a letter of possible cancellation been issued?				
Institutional issue and market forces	Are the actual imports declining faster than the allowable import quotas, as observed over a few years?				
	Are imports below quotas?				
	Is there a decreasing or negative differential between prices of CFCs and alternatives?				
	Is a list of registered importers of ODS maintained?				
	Does the country have an operational NOU and is the NOU integrated into national institutions/planning processes?				
	Are there any forces within the country that might encourage or dissuade compliance?				

Conclusion

83. The outcome of the assessment could point to at least three possible scenarios. First, there could be few or no suggestions of possible risk of non-compliance in which case no further analysis is necessary. Second, the indicators might show that a country is subject to implementation delays, but that there are no other indicators of risk of non-compliance. In such a case, further analysis could be carried out along the lines of the current procedures for dealing with projects with implementation delays. Third, there could be several indicators suggesting varying degrees of risk of non-compliance. In these cases, further analysis could be undertaken with a view to addressing the potential risk and avoiding future non-compliance.

84. The Fund Secretariat would report the results of the non-compliance risk assessment analysis (including, where relevant, implementation delays) and decisions taken by the Executive Committee in its normal reporting letters, which are prepared following the Committee Meetings. The Executive Committee already incorporates standard language into decisions with respect to implementation delays. This language could be augmented and expanded to address areas where there is a potential risk of non-compliance.

85. For example, a country may be deemed to be at risk based on the fact that its latest consumption level exceeds levels allowed by the next control measure, but further reporting indicates that several of the risk-assessment criteria have been met. In this case, the Executive Committee might frame a decision along the following lines, “The Executive Committee notes that the latest consumption level exceeds that allowed by the next control measure, indicating that ODS reductions are required to meet this. However, based on the Executive Committee’s criteria of assessing risk, it understands that a licensing system is in place, import quotas have been reduced, the institutional strengthening unit is receiving timely renewals, and the NOU is maintaining a list of importers. On balance, the risk-assessment indicators suggest that the level of risk is minimal and the Executive Committee encourages your continued vigilance in sustaining the phase-out in order to meet the required future reductions in ODS.”

86. For other countries, whose level of consumption exceeds levels allowed by subsequent control measures, the assessment might indicate that there have been no disbursements made under a country’s TPMP, despite the fact that it was approved over two years ago, as well as project delays, so indicating a risk of non-compliance. In such a case, the Executive Committee decision might be framed along the following lines, “the Executive Committee notes that latest consumption level exceeds that allowed by the next control measure, indicating that ODS reductions are required to meet this control measure. In order to ensure phase-out is achieved, the Committee encourages you to expedite the full implementation of your TPMP and notes, with respect to delays, that the Secretariat and implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat’s assessments (progress, some progress or no progress), and will report to and notify governments and implementing agencies as required.

RECOMMENDATIONS

87. The Executive Committee may wish to:

- (a) Note the report on the status/prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the initial and intermediate control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/6/Rev.1;
- (b) Request the Fund Secretariat to proceed with a revision the status of compliance, based on any guidance the Committee might give, and to include data on project implementation delays and an assessment of risks of non-compliance based on criteria.

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, 145 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 21 have not yet reported 2006 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries, combined, is 36,620 ODP tonnes compared to 43,582 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 127,621 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 164,241 ODP tonnes. Of these countries, 101 are LVCs of which 91 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 75 LVCs to meet their 85 per cent reduction targets 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 one LVC: Bosnia and Herzegovina. All other countries appear to be in compliance. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has received the following support to enable its compliance:

- 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.

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

5. This category consists of six countries. These countries may be in non-compliance with the control measures. It includes four LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 298.1 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of the six countries in this category, four have projects with phase-out included in the 2007 business plans.

6. Of the six countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one LVC -- Solomon Islands. The Government of Solomon Islands has already received a national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee for complete phase-out of CFCs.

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

8. The remaining two countries that might need additional activities to achieve the 50 per cent reduction are Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea. These countries have activities planned in the 2007 business plans.

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

9. This category consists of 87 countries including 57 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 16,075 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 87 countries, 61 were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2007 business plans.

10. Of the 87 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 15 non-LVCs and 49 LVCs, including 61 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.

11. 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.

12. The remaining 18 countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, 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 Equatorial Guinea, 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 for the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates that do not seek Multilateral Fund assistance.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

13. Based on their latest consumption data, 68 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 1,351 ODP tonnes compared to 6,816 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 44,424 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 45,775 ODP tonnes.

14. Seventy-five countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2006.

15. 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.

16. 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

17. This category consists of three countries – Equatorial Guinea, 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 83.2 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. The Government of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has received support for halon banking from the Multilateral Fund. Activities would be provided for in Somalia once conditions exist for a sustainable activity. The Government of Equatorial Guinea does not have activity planned in the 2007 business plan.

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

18. This category consists of four countries, including three LVCs that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 423.2 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Ethiopia and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have received support from the Multilateral Fund for halon banking activities. The remaining two countries that might not achieve its 50 per cent reduction targets are Equatorial Guinea and Somalia that have reported latest consumption of 29 ODP tonnes (1998 data) and 18.8 ODP tonnes (2006 data), respectively.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix III)

19. 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). All of the 136 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment have reported complete baseline data. Of these 136 countries, 55 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

20. 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.

21. 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

22. This category consists of three countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries are: Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 54.1 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.

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

24. Additional activities may be required in Saudi Arabia. The Government of 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

25. This category consists of the following five countries: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia. This list includes three LVCs. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 137.9 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. Four of the five countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Three of these four countries (Fiji, Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) have phase-out agreements or projects for total phase-out, and one country (Guatemala) has a project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent

baseline reduction. The Governments of Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have reported consumption data that are consistent with their Action Plan requirements.

26. All countries except Saudi Arabia have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

27. This section presents the analysis of compliance with CTC 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.

28. Of the 144 countries with reported baseline data, 87 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

29. 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 countries that have not ratified the London Amendment.

30. Four countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 14.9 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. One of these four countries has reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes: Democratic Republic of the Congo (16.5 ODP tonnes).

31. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects in two out of the four countries (Bolivia and Democratic Republic of the Congo). All countries that have ratified the London Amendment and are eligible for Multilateral Fund assistance have received assistance or have activities in the 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 Government of the United Arab Emirates has been requested not to seek Multilateral Fund assistance.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

32. This section presents the analysis for compliance with TCA control measures. Of the 144 countries that have reported baseline data, 102 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

33. 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

34. 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

35. This category consists of one country that has ratified the London 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. The Government of 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 (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Afghanistan	A7	2006	380.0	94.5				0%	0%	66%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-05	Yes
Albania	A7	2006	40.8	15.2	decision XV/26	36.20	15.20	0%	0%	148%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-03	Yes
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).		Yes
Angola	CP	2006	114.8	42.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-03	No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	10.7	1.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes
Argentina	A7	2006	4,697.2	1,654.2				0%	0%	135%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-04	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	196.5	59.0				0%	0%	100%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-out plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party).	Not available	No
Bahamas	A7	2006	64.9	4.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total a CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-01	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	135.4	58.7				0%	0%	189%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	581.6	196.2				0%	0%	125%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-04	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	21.5	7.9				0%	0%	145%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to decision 31/48.	Jul-04	No
Belize	A7	2006	24.4	3.9	decision XIV/33	12.20	10.00	0%	0%	7%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to decision 31/48.	Dec-04	Yes
Benin	A7	2005	59.9	10.0				0%	0%	11%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to decision 31/48.	Dec-00	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.2	0.1				0%	0%	90%	No	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	75.7	33.1	decision XV/29	37.84		0%	0%	192%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-07	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	24.2	32.6	decision XV/30	102.10	33.00	35%	169%	798%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	6.8	0.7				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-05	No
Brazil	A7	2006	10,525.8	477.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-02	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	78.2	27.8				0%	0%	137%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	36.3	5.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	59.0	3.5				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	94.2	28.3				0%	0%	100%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	256.9	103.5				0%	0%	169%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	2.3	0.9				0%	0%	161%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	11.3	2.6				0%	0%	53%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-01	Yes
Chad	CP	2006	34.6	9.2				0%	0%	78%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Nov-02	Yes
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 with decision 41/48).		Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
China	CP	2006	57,818.7	12,378.8				0%	0%	43%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-2005 (last agreement approved by the ExCom for CFC)	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	2,208.2	660.4				0%	0%	99%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	2.5	0.8				0%	0%	113%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Congo	CP	2006	11.9	3.3				0%	0%	84%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-00	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	1.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	250.2	55.7				0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	294.2	85.5				0%	0%	94%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP prior to decision 31/48.	Jul-02	Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	219.3	-31.4				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-03	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	625.1	239.5				0%	0%	155%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-04	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CP	2006	441.7	24.5				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-05	Yes
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.	Jul-06	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2006	21.0	3.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-02	Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	1.5	0.5	decision XVIII/22		0.45	0%	0%	122%	No	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-06	Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	539.8	156.2				0%	0%	93%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-05	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	301.4	63.0				0%	0%	39%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Egypt	A7	2006	1,668.0	593.6				0%	0%	137%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-05	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	306.6	64.4				0%	0%	40%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-04	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	31.5	31.4				0%	99%	565%	No	No	LVC country with no RMP.		No
Eritrea	A7	2005	41.1	30.2				0%	47%	390%	No	Yes	LVC country with no RMP.		No
Ethiopia	CP	2006	33.8	12.9	decision XIV/34	17.00		0%	0%	154%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	No
Fiji	A7	2006	33.4	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-05	Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	10.3	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	23.8	1.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-02	Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	22.5	5.8				0%	0%	72%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	35.8	13.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	6.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-06	Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	224.6	12.7	decision XV/34	85.00	50.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-01	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	42.4	9.3				0%	0%	46%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-05	Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	26.3	13.1	decision XVI/24	13.14	13.14	0%	0%	232%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-04	Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	53.2	8.8				0%	0%	10%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-01	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	169.0	50.4				0%	0%	99%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-03	No
Honduras	A7	2006	331.6	94.7				0%	0%	90%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
India	A7	2006	6,681.0	3,411.8				0%	2%	240%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-04	Yes
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.	Dec-04	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	4,571.7	1,032.6				0%	0%	51%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	93.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-02	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	673.3	21.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-02	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	239.5	57.7	decision XVIII/28		60.00	0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	No
Kuwait	A7	2006	480.4	106.8				0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	72.8	5.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2006	43.3	17.8				0%	0%	174%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-01	Yes
Lebanon	A7	2006	725.5	224.4				0%	0%	106%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2006	5.1	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	No
Liberia	A7	2006	56.1	5.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	716.7	252.0	decision XV/36	303.00		0%	0%	134%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	No
Madagascar	A7	2006	47.9	2.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	57.7	3.6				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-04	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	3,271.1	565.2				0%	0%	15%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-01	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Maldives	A7	2006	4.6	1.1	decision XV/37	0.00	2.30	0%	0%	59%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Nov-02	Yes
Mali	A7	2006	108.1	16.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-00	Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	1.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	15.7	3.0				0%	0%	27%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	29.1	1.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	4,624.9	-441.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-04	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	1.2	0.4	decision XVII/32	1.35	0.00	0%	0%	122%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	10.6	2.2				0%	0%	38%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-05	Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	104.9	14.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with no RMP.		Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	802.3	40.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-04	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	18.2	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	No
Myanmar	A7	2006	54.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-05	Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	21.9	0.0	decision XV/38	10.00	9.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-03	Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	No
Nepal	A7	2006	27.0	0.0	decision XVI/27	13.50	13.50	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	82.8	27.6				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-05	Yes
Niger	A7	2006	32.0	15.9				0%	0%	231%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Nigeria	A7	2006	3,650.0	454.0	decision XIV/30	1,800.00	1,100.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-02	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	No
Oman	A7	2006	248.4	25.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	1,679.4	626.0				0%	0%	149%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-04	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	1.6	0.7				0%	0%	175%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	Yes
Panama	CP	2006	384.2	43.7				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	36.3	3.1	decision XV/40	17.00	8.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-03	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	210.6	102.9	decision XIX/22			0%	0%	226%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-07	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	289.5	87.2				0%	0%	101%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-04	Yes
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.	Nov-02	Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	101.4	31.4				0%	0%	106%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-01	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	9,159.8	2,730.0				0%	0%	99%	No	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	73.3	12.0				0%	0%	9%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Romania	A7	2005	675.8	180.2				0%	0%	78%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-05	Yes
Rwanda	CP	2006	30.4	12.0				0%	0%	163%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	3.7	0.6				0%	0%	8%	No	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-06	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	8.3	0.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	1.8	0.5	decision XVI/30	1.39	0.83	0%	0%	85%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-05	Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	4.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-00	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	4.7	1.7				0%	0%	141%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	No
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.		Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	155.8	25.0				0%	0%	7%	No	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-07	Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	849.2	233.8				0%	0%	84%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-04	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-07	Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	78.6	18.2				0%	0%	54%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Singapore	A7	2006	210.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	CP	2006	2.0	1.4				0%	41%	370%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	241.4	84.6				0%	0%	134%	No	No	LVC country with no RMP.		No
South Africa	A7	2006	592.6	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	445.6	135.0				0%	0%	102%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-04	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	456.8	120.0				0%	0%	75%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	41.3	0.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	24.6	0.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-03	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	2,224.6	541.2				0%	0%	62%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-06	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Thailand	A7	2006	6,082.1	453.7				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-01	Yes
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.	Apr-05	Yes
Togo	A7	2006	39.8	10.1				0%	0%	69%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Nov-02	Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	No
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	120.0	2.9				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-03	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	870.1	59.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Jul-06	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	3,805.7	0.2				0%	0%	0%	No	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-01	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	37.3	16.8				0%	0%	200%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-out plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party).	Not Available	Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	12.8	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Dec-04	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	529.3	264.6				0%	0%	233%	No	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	253.9	54.0				0%	0%	42%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Jul-05	No
Uruguay	A7	2006	199.1	81.9				0%	0%	174%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Nov-06	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with a total CFC phase-out plan.	Mar-02	No
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.	Apr-04	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	500.0	148.7				0%	0%	98%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Apr-05	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing System
Yemen	A7	2006	1,796.1	394.7				0%	0%	47%	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 with decision 41/48).		Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	27.4	6.6				0%	0%	61%	Yes	No	LVC country with an RMP/RMP update approved in accordance with decision 31/48.	Apr-04	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	451.4	63.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan.	Dec-04	Yes

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HALON ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Afghanistan	A7	2006	1.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target.		Yes
Albania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	237.3	80.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Argentina	A7	2006	167.8	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	38.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-00	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	No
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	3.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Apr-04	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Botswana	A7	2006	5.2	0.3				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	No
Brazil	A7	2006	21.3	2.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	May-96	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	2.4	1.2	decision XV/32			0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Chad	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	8.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-07	Yes
China	CP	2006	34,186.7	161.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-97	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	187.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-03	Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Congo	CP	2006	5.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Croatia	A7	2006	30.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-04	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	218.7	6.8				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	4.2	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-07	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	5.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	705.0	44.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-00	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	28.3	29.0				2%	105%	No	No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	2.3	0.3				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target.		No
Ethiopia	CP	2006	1.1	1.0				0%	82%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	No
Fiji	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	42.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-05	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	8.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-06	No
Honduras	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
India	A7	2006	1,249.4	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-00	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	354.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-99	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	1,420.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-99	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	210.0	36.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-99	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Kuwait	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	decision XVII/36	2.40	1.20	0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Apr-06	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-00	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2006	0.2	0.0	decision XVI/25	0.20	0.10	0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	No
Liberia	A7	2006	19.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	633.1	714.5	decision XVII/37	714.50	653.91	13%	126%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-05	No
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	8.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-93	Yes
Maldives	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	124.6	51.6				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	2.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		No
Myanmar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Namibia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Nepal	A7	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Niger	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	285.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Oman	A7	2006	13.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-05	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	14.2	0.0	decision XVI/29	7.10		0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-03	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Panama	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Peru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	103.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-95	Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	10.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-00	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	3,678.0	855.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Romania	A7	2005	3.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-06	Yes
Rwanda	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,064.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	3.8	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	16.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-07	Yes
Singapore	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	17.7	18.8				6%	112%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target.		No
South Africa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption.		Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	416.9	56.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-01	Yes
Thailand	A7	2006	271.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-99	Yes

Annex I

Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 50% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 business plans	Remarks	Date approved	Licensing system
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	32.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-02	Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	46.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-98	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	104.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Jul-06	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	141.0	30.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Nov-02	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	75.4	25.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	No
Uruguay	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	37.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Apr-05	Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	140.0	1.2				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Mar-00	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project.	Dec-01	Yes

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Afghanistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Albania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	4.7	3.6				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-06	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No	No	No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Argentina	A7	2006	411.3	287.4				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Mar-02	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	decision XVIII/20			0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target.		Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target.		No
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-01	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	3.5	0.0	decision XV/30	5.61	5.61	0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-03	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Botswana	A7	2006	0.1	0.0	decision XV/31	0.00		0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-98	No
Brazil	A7	2006	711.6	76.8				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-05	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-05	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	18.1	8.7				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-07	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Chad	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	212.5	169.3	decision XVII/29	170.00		0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Dec-00	Yes
China	CP	2006	1,102.1	310.0				0%	0%	Yes	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).	Dec-03	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	110.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Congo	CP	2006	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	342.5	251.3				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-01	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	8.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-04	Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	15.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-01	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	50.5	10.8				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-04	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CP	2006	30.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-98	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	1.4	0.1				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	104.2	21.3				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-02	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	66.2	51.0				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	238.1	180.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Ethiopia	CP	2006	15.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			No
Fiji	A7	2006	0.7	0.7	decision XVII/33	1.50	1.30	0%	25%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	13.7	7.2				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	400.7	333.4	decision XVIII/26		400.70	0%	4%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	NDR	0.0						No	No	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target.		Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Honduras	A7	2006	259.4	284.6	decision XVII/34	327.60	295.80	10%	37%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-06	Yes
India	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	40.7	31.8				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-04	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	26.7	9.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	4.9	1.8				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Jordan	A7	2006	176.3	42.6				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-99	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	217.5	34.2				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Kiribati	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	14.2	2.7				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-03	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2006	236.4	44.3				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			No
Liberia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	94.1	96.0	decision XVII/37	96.00	96.00	2%	28%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	No
Madagascar	A7	2006	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	112.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-00	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	14.6	11.3				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-04	Yes
Maldives	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mali	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-03	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	1,130.8	722.6				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Apr-04	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	697.2	383.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Jul-01	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	3.4	0.9				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target.		No
Myanmar	A7	2006	3.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.8	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Nepal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes
Niger	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Oman	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Pakistan	A7	2006	14.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Panama	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-03	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-00	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	10.3	8.2				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-04	Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes
Romania	A7	2005	111.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
Rwanda	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-06	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	0.6	27.6				4500%	5650%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Senegal	A7	2006	53.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Yes			Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-05	Yes
Singapore	A7	2006	5.0	1.2				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Solomon Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
South Africa	A7	2006	602.7	330.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-02	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	3.0	1.8				0%	0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Nov-02	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	188.6	64.8				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
Thailand	A7	2006	183.0	141.1				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-04	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	12.2	-0.3				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Dec-00	Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	1.7	0.4				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-06	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	8.3	5.3				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 limit in a future year.		Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	479.7	20.4				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Dec-01	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	6.3	0.0	decision XV/43	6.00	4.80	0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	7.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Uruguay	A7	2006	11.2	8.5	decision XVII/39	8.90	8.90	0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Jul-01	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target.		No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	10.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Apr-05	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	136.5	96.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-06	Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	54.5	36.7				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would at a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target.	Dec-03	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	29.3	6.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 20% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	557.0	156.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB.	Nov-06	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Afghanistan	A7	2006	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-05	Yes
Albania	A7	2006	3.1	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-03	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	20.9	2.2				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0					No	No	No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Argentina	A7	2006	187.2	9.9				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.7	0.0				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	5.7	0.1				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-04	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.3	0.2				344%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Mar-07	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Brazil	A7	2006	411.6	0.1				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	No			No

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	No			Yes
Chad	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	0.6	-0.1				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
China	CP	2006	38,220.6	890.6				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-02	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	6.1	0.7				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-06	Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Congo	CP	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	3.9	-1.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	2.7	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Jul-04	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CP	2006	1,285.2	0.0				0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	15.3	16.5	decision XVIII/21		16.50	619%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Mar-07	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	29.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	38.5	5.5				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.1				Over	No	No	Yes			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	NDR	1.9					No	No	Yes			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Ethiopia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	No
Fiji	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	10.6	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Honduras	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
India	A7	2006	11,505.4	1,127.5				0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Jul-03	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	77.0	11.0	decision XIX/27			0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-06	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-04	Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Jordan	A7	2006	40.3	1.1				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-02	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	65.9	0.3				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Kiribati	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	No			No
Liberia	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	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	No	Yes			No
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	4.5	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-01	Yes
Maldives	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mali	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	62.5	0.1	decision XVIII/30			0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Jul-07	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Morocco	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Myanmar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Nepal	A7	2006	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-05	Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Niger	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	152.8	0.0				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Jul-04	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Oman	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	412.9	41.8	decision XVIII/31		41.80	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Panama	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	0.6	0.0	decision XIX/22			0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	638.0	-437.8				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Romania	A7	2005	368.6	32.7				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Rwanda	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

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Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	259.2	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	18.8	1.4				0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	2.6	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Singapore	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Solomon Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
South Africa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	35.1	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Jul-04	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	2.2	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Thailand	A7	2006	7.5	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-01	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over 85% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plan	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	2.9	0.0				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	105.1	0.9				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	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	No	Yes			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		No
Uruguay	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	1,107.2	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	1.6	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target.		Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	11.6	0.0				0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project.	Nov-06	Yes

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TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Afghanistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Albania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-03	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	5.8	4.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No	No	No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Argentina	A7	2006	65.7	15.3				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	22.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	0.9	0.5	decision XVII/27	0.55	0.55	0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-04	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	1.5	0.0	decision XVII/28	1.30	0.00	0%	0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Brazil	A7	2006	32.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Burundi	A7	2005	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.5	0.3				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	8.2	0.6				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Nov-06	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			Yes
Chad	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	6.4	4.5	decision XVII/29	4.51	4.51	0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
China	CP	2006	721.2	279.9				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Mar-00	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Congo	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	CP	2006	7.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	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	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Mar-07	Yes
Djibouti	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	3.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	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	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	26.0	12.5				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	NDR	0.0						No	No	Yes			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Ethiopia	CP	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	No
Fiji	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		No
Honduras	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
India	A7	2006	122.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	13.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	8.7	4.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Nov-06	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-04	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	18.2	2.2				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Nov-02	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Kiribati	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	No			No
Liberia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	49.5	5.2				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-01	Yes
Maldives	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mali	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	56.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Myanmar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Nepal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Niger	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	32.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Jul-04	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Oman	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	2.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Panama	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Peru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	513.3	355.7				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Romania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Rwanda	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	29.8	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Singapore	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Solomon Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
South Africa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Jul-04	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Thailand	A7	2006	54.6	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-01	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Compliance decision	2005 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	2006 Action Plan target (ODP tonnes)	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 30% reduction	Ongoing phase-out (as of October 2007)	Phase-out in 2007 business plans	Ratified London Amendment	Remarks	Year approved	Licensing system
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	37.4	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Dec-03	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Uruguay	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes			No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	4.6	1.7				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target.		Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Apr-05	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes	No	Yes			Yes

Annex II

COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPLIANCE

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Albania	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm that CFC consumption is no greater than 15.2 ODP tonnes.	The country met its action plan for 2006, based on A7 data. The Executive Committee has approved a total CFC phase-out plan for Albania.	Yes
Armenia	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	In an email dated 4 July 2007, the Government of Armenia advised the Ozone Secretariat that "the last Government Resolution on the Approval of ODS Import/Export and Transit Shipment Permit Form and its Issuing Procedure that would allow the Law on ODS to be fully operational, was adopted by the Government last week which means that the licensing system is already in place in Armenia."	Yes
Bangladesh	CFC phase-out (anticipated future non-compliance)	Submit a copy of the CFC MDI transition strategy following Executive Committee approval of the strategy, ensuring that the documentation submitted includes a description of the planned regulatory measures intended to restrict the consumption of CFC-based MDIs and to expedite the adoption of CFC-free alternatives. Submit a report on the implementation of its NPP and any revisions that could be made, in the light of the progress made in the implementation of the NPP, to the estimated amount by which the Party is expected to exceed its annual allowable consumption of CFCs in each of the years 2007 to 2009.	The 52 nd Meeting of the Executive Committee approved a project for an MDI transition strategy. The country was in advance of its commitment in decision XVII/27 of PCA. However, with respect to the country's expectation that it will exceed its allowable CFC consumption for 2007-2009, the Implementation Committee requested updated information on its NPP and MDI strategy. According to UNDP, the additional information requested by the 39 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee is due to be submitted by February 2008 and in this regard the Government is currently compiling the necessary information. The MDI project has to complete the internal approval procedure of the Government of Bangladesh before implementation begins. It is expected that this will occur before the end of 2007.	Yes (report) No (2007-2009 compliance)
Bangladesh	Methyl chloroform phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm TCA consumption at a level no greater than 0.550 ODP tonnes.	The country reported that it consumed 0.5 ODP tonnes of TCA, which is within its commitment for 2006. The Government of Bangladesh did not submit its CP or A7 data. The Government of 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 ODS, would ensure that it met its methyl chloroform consumption reduction commitments contained in decision XVII/27. A7 data was reported on 10 September according to UNDP.	Yes

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Barbados	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	A licensing system has been submitted for approval, but the approval has not yet been reported. UNDP indicated to both the 52 nd Meeting and in its current report that the NOU had not been responsive. Moreover, none of the US \$198,761 approved by the RMP has been disbursed. It should be noted that an RMP is to assist the 2007 controls and without implementation of the RMP, the Executive Committee has not approved TPMPs to assist with the final 2010 CFC phase-out.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Belize	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 10 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated 3.9 ODP tonnes. An RMP/RMP update has been approved for Belize.	Yes
Bolivia	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 37.84ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated consumption of 33.1 ODP tonnes. The Executive Committee has approved a total CFC phase-out plan for Bolivia. The country has an approved CFC phase-out plan.	Yes
Bolivia	CTC phase-out	Possible deviation of the 2006 action plan requirement.	Activity should be addressed in the TPMP. Reported consumption exceeds the zero action plan requirement and no indication has been provided as to whether the consumption had been for laboratory applications. The country has an approved CTC phase-out plan/project. The Government indicated to the Ozone Secretariat that the consumption was used for laboratory and analytical uses. The Parties decided that any consideration of compliance for CTC for analytical and laboratory process was deferred until 2007 (decision XVII/13).	Yes
Bolivia	CTC phase-out	Submit information on the status of the Party's efforts to phase out CTC consumption, in particular consumption for the testing of tar in road-paving and total petroleum hydrocarbon in water, recalling decision XI/15, which removed those laboratory applications from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses on the grounds that they could be performed without the use of that ODS.	Activity should be addressed in the TPMP. Reported consumption exceeds the zero action plan requirement and no indication has been provided as to whether the consumption had been for laboratory applications. The country has an approved CTC phase-out plan/project. The Government indicated to the Ozone Secretariat that the consumption was used for laboratory and analytical uses. The Parties decided that any consideration of compliance for CTC for analytical and laboratory process was deferred until 2007 and decided to defer consideration therefore in accordance with decision XVII/13.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 33ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated 32.6 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved CFC phase-out plan.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 5.61 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated zero consumption. The country has approved projects for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl chloroform phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain TCA at zero ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated zero consumption. The country has an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system (including quotas) and the ban on ODS-containing 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 their progress reports that import of ODS-using equipment was banned as of 1 July 2007, as per Chapter VIII, article 32 of the decision. The 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina had introduced a ban and established a licensing system.	Yes
Botswana	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system (including quotas) for methyl bromide.	The Government of Botswana informed the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its Agro-Chemical Act of 1999 would ensure the sustained phase-out of methyl bromide and the 38 th Meeting of the Implementing Committee noted, with appreciation, that the Party had completed implementation in 2006 of the commitment contained in decision XVII/28 to introduce a ban on the import of ODS equipment and to establish a system for licensing the import and export of ODS, including quotas, in that year. However, the Parties urged the Government of Botswana to submit information to clarify the operation of its licensing system with respect to exporting of methyl bromide and imports and exports of mixtures containing methyl bromide.	No
Cape Verde	Regulatory measures	Submit information to clarify the operation of its licensing system with respect to the control of exports of methyl bromide and the control of the import and export of mixtures containing methyl bromide.	The country has not reported CP data for 2006 but in 2005 it indicated, in the context of its CP report, that its licensing system was not operating so well.	No
Chile	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain methyl bromide consumption at a level no greater than 170 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated consumption of 169.61 ODP tonnes. A project has been approved that would enable 2005 phase-out target.	Yes The 39 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee urged the Government of Chile to provide an update on its progress in introducing an import quota system and

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
				implementing alternatives to TCA.
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.51 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated 4.5 ODP tonnes of TCA consumption. The country has an approved TCA phase-out project.	Yes
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.512 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated consumption of 4.46 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Yes
Chile	Regulatory measures	Report on progress towards regulations for an import quota system.	CP data indicated that the regulatory process had not been completed. The Government of Chile informed the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that five of the required six ministers had signed the regulations, all of which were needed before presidential signature. The Parties have requested an update on progress on introducing a licensing system (including quotas) by 29 February 2008.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Chile	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	UNEP reported that the licensing system had been approved by Parliament.	Yes
Cook Islands	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	CP data indicated that the draft regulation was in public consultation. This was also indicated by UNEP to the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee. The country expects to establish the licensing system during the fourth quarter of 2007, according to UNEP.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Cote d'Ivoire	Data reporting	No action required.	The country has reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
Dominica	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 0.5ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated 0.5 ODP tonnes consumption. A CFC phase-out project has been approved for the country.	Yes
Dominica	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system (including quotas).	The Government of Dominica reported in its CP data that an import/export licensing and quota system has been in place since December 2006. The 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that systems for licensing and import quotas were in place.	Yes
DR Congo	CTC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC consumption.	Yes
DR Congo	Data reporting	Report 2005 A7 data.	The country has reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
DR Congo	Methyl chloroform phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. Consumption was 4 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved TCA phase-out project.	Yes
Ecuador	Methyl bromide phase-out action plan	Submit information requested by the Secretariat in its correspondence dated 27 April 2007 in order that the Committee might complete its review of the Party's plan of action for returning to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for methyl bromide.	A revised plan of action was submitted by the Government of Ecuador that included a 140 per cent increase in methyl bromide consumption over the Party's estimated 2006 consumption and would not return the Party to compliance until 2008. Moreover, the plan would not provide an accelerated phase-out as was a condition of the Executive Committee (decision 48/9(a)) including the project in the World Bank's business plan. The Parties requested the Government of Ecuador to submit the outstanding information by the Ozone Secretariat in its correspondence dated 27 April 2007 as well as additional information requested at the 29 th Meeting by 29 February 2008. The Government of Ecuador provided additional clarification at the 39 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee as to what compliance measures the country was taking. These clarifications included the point that some alternatives demonstrated in the earlier projects had not shown positive results but needed to be replicated in other parts of the country; and one alternative (agrocelhone), already identified as good alternative to methyl bromide, had to be registered in Ecuador. Registration of this alternative is expected to be completed within the next six months. In addition to this report, the Bank has learned that the Secretary of Industry asked the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the import of 415 liters of agrocelhone in order to carry out the testing. The product is expected to arrive by October. Testing will be phased in as the product arrives in Ecuador. Registration of this product has already been initiated and is expected to be completed by the time testing is concluded. The country has also received assistance (in the spring) on developing a schedule of activities to start new research with clear roles laid out for each institution participating, selection of alternatives to be tested (i.e., agrocelhone, metam-sodium, and MB at 50 per cent concentration), as well as the farms, budget and agreements needed. The Government of Ecuador plans to respond to the additional questions raised at the 39 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee by the 29 February 2008 deadline.	No

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
El Salvador	CTC phase-out	Possible deviation from a 2006 action plan requirement.	The survey identified 0.7 kg for laboratory uses. The Government indicated that it would report this in its 2006 data and request it be noted that deviation was for laboratory uses. The Parties decided that any consideration of compliance for CTC for analytical and laboratory process was deferred until 2007 (decision XVII/13) and therefore decided to defer consideration of this matter accordingly.	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Data reporting	Submit outstanding base-year and baseline data (make best efforts).	The country submitted all outstanding data.	Yes
Eritrea	CFC phase-out	Submit an explanation for a 2005 CFC consumption deviation and, if relevant, a CFC plan of action.	A TPMP and a country programme was submitted to the 52 nd Meeting but was subsequently withdrawn. The Government of Eritrea indicated to the Ozone Secretariat that the reason for the deviation in 2005 was a lack of capacity to control ODS imports which has subsequently been redressed as an import permit system for ODS has been established. However, it also indicated that the action plan would be submitted when the CP was completed, which has not yet occurred.	Yes (explanation) No (action plan)
Eritrea	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Eritrea indicated to the Ozone Secretariat that its licensing system would commence operation following approval from the legal office. The Government had committed to establish a licensing system by 1 January 2006 (per decision XVII/32) and communicated to UNEP that the establishment of the licensing system is in the final stage (i.e., only awaiting the final approval by the government legal office responsible for harmonizing all legal proclamations in Eritrea in order to operationalize the licensing of imports and exports of ODSs). Data for 2006 is being verified and cross-checked with the Government of Eritrea for discrepancies.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Ethiopia	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain CFC consumption no greater than 17 ODP tonnes.	Consumption was 15 ODP tonnes. The country fulfilled its action plan commitments.	Yes
Federated States of Micronesia	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero.	The country has not reported CP or A7 data. A total CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country.	No
Federated States of Micronesia	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system (including quotas).	The country informed the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that the required regulation was still in draft form and under review, but that the licensing system had been established. The regulation is expected to be completed by the end of September 2007, according to a report from the Government of Australia.	Yes (licensing system) No (quota regulations)

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Fiji	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2005 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 1.3 ODP tonnes	CP data indicated consumption of 0.7 ODP tonnes. The country achieved its action plan commitment based on CP data. The Executive Committee has approved projects for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide in the country.	Yes
Guatemala	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 50 ODP tonnes.	A7 data indicated a consumption of 12.7 ODP tonnes. An RMP/RMP update was approved for the country.	Yes
Guatemala	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 400.7 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. A project that would, at a minimum, enable compliance with the 2005 control measures was approved for the country.	Yes
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Submit an explanation as to why the ban it has introduced on the import of CFC-using equipment does not also cover the import of equipment using other ODS, in accordance with the commitment detailed in paragraph 3 (d) of decision XV/34.	The country has not reported CP data. UNEP indicated that an agreement was signed in May 2007 to control imports and banned equipment but that it did not include 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 that in the action plan. The Ozone Secretariat has requested clarification.	No
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Submit an explanation as to why the maximum allowable CFC consumption limit for the year 2007 contained in its ODS regulations appears to be inconsistent with decision XV/34, which recorded the commitment of the Government of Guatemala to limit its CFC consumption in 2007 to 20 ODP tonnes.	No report has been provided to the Ozone Secretariat.	No
Guinea Bissau	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 13.137 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. An RMP/RMP update has been approved for the country.	Yes
Guyana	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Ozone Secretariat confirmed the establishment of the licensing system.	Yes
Haiti	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	CP data indicated that the country does not have ODS regulations or a licensing system. UNDP reported that draft ODS legislation has been prepared and has been ready for some time but minor adjustments required by the Government remain pending. UNEP CAP has had several meetings with the Minister who is prepared to sign the legislation as soon as the updated version is provided by the NOU. At the Regional Network meeting held in August, information available indicated that the legislation had not yet been enacted. UNDP indicated that the NOU has been non-communicative with	Yes (report) No (licensing system)

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
			respect to the status of the regulations. UNEP CAP is visiting Haiti in October, and they will probably be able to better assess the situation regarding the enactment of the ODS legislation. UNDP understands that little progress has been made. The 52 nd Meeting of the Executive Committee approved a revised strategy for the R&R programme in Haiti. The revised plan of action includes activities such as additional training, provision of tools, etc. These activities can be implemented without having the ODS licensing system in place. UNDP has started the implementation of the revised R&R programme.	
Honduras	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 295.8 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. The Executive Committee approved a project for the total phase-out of methyl bromide for the country.	Yes
Islamic Republic of Iran	CTC phase-out	Submit an explanation for a 2005 CTC deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action.	A draft decision incorporating the action plan is being forwarded to the 19 th Meeting of the Parties. The country has a project/plan for the phase-out of CTC.	Yes
Kenya	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. A total CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country.	Yes
Kenya	Regulatory measures	Report the gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement a licensing and quota system.	ODS regulations were gazetted on 31 May 2007.	Yes
Kiribati	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The establishment of the licensing system is expected during the fourth quarter of 2007, according to UNEP. The Government of Australia indicated that there had been significant progress made on regulations and temporary controls had been approved. The Environment Bill has been approved, and the country is now legislating ODS regulations, which will be ready for implementation in late 2007, according to a report from the Government of Australia.	Yes (report) No (licensing system and regulations, pending)
Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon.	A7 data indicated zero consumption. A halon banking project has been approved for the country.	Yes
Lao PDR	Data reporting	Submit outstanding base-year and baseline data (make best efforts).	The Ozone Secretariat indicated that all outstanding data had been provided.	Yes
Lesotho	Halon phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to consume no greater than 0.1 ODP tonnes of halon.	A7 data indicated zero consumption. A halon banking project has been approved for the country.	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 303 ODP tonnes	The country met its action plan target for 2006. A terminal CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Halon phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce halon consumption at no greater than 653.91 ODP tonnes.	The country has not reported CP data or A7 data to enable a review of commitments. A halon banking project was approved for the country. UNIDO indicated that the methyl bromide and halon data are under preparation. It is expected that the data will not be submitted until the end of October 2007. A delegation from the NOU is planning to visit UNIDO Headquarters in October 2007.	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain methyl bromide at no greater than 96 ODP tonnes.	The country has not reported CP data or A7 data to enable a review of commitments. The Executive Committee approved a project for the total phase-out of methyl bromide. UNIDO indicated that the methyl bromide and halon data are under preparation. It is expected that the data will not be submitted until the end of October 2007. A delegation from the NOU is planning to visit UNIDO Headquarters in October 2007.	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system (including quotas) and monitor the ban.	The country has confirmed that it has fulfilled its commitment for a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	Yes
Maldives	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes.	The country met its action plan commitment. An RMP/RMP update has been approved for the country. The country also indicated that it might have difficulty meeting its 2007 commitments, but was seeking means by which to stay within its requirement while meeting the needs of its country for CFCs.	Yes
Marshall Islands	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The country has reported the establishment of a licensing system.	Yes
Montenegro	Data reporting	Submit outstanding base-year and baseline data (make best efforts).	Data has been submitted.	Yes
Namibia	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 9.0 ODP tonnes.	CP data and A7 data indicate 0 ODP tonnes. A total CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes
Nauru	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	Information has not been reported although draft regulations have been submitted and UNEP through SPREP, which is assisting. According to UNEP, the Government of Nauru circulated the draft regulations to both UNEP and SPREP for additional comments in September 2007.	No
Nepal	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to release no more than 13.5 ODP tonnes onto domestic market.	Zero consumption has been reported. A total CFC phase-out plan has been approved for Nepal. The country reported the release of 12 ODP tonnes of confiscated CFC, which is consistent with its commitment.	Yes
Nigeria	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 1100 ODP tonnes.	The country has reported and is in compliance, according to the Ozone Secretariat. A terminal CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes

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Niue	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of 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 and the ODS Regulations should be passed in the fourth quarter of 2007.	Yes (report) No (regulation)
Pakistan	CTC phase-out	Possible deviation of a 2006 action plan requirement.	The country met its action plan commitment and has banned imports effective 28 May 2007.	Yes
Pakistan	Halon phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce halon to 7.1 ODP tonnes.	The country reported A7 data and on 6 September indicated compliance with the action plan. A halon banking project was approved for the country.	Yes
Palau	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Australia indicated that Palau's licensing system became operational in August 2006. Palau's CP data and the Ozone Secretariat confirmed this.	Yes
Papua New Guinea	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 8 ODP tonnes	CP data and A7 data indicated 3.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs. A total CFC phase-out plan has been approved for the country.	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Regulatory measures	Report on the commitment to ban imports of ODS-using equipment.	The Government of Germany indicated that regulations banning import of equipment containing ODS is being enforced by customs. Correspondence was received by the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee from the Government of Papua New Guinea, which indicated that regulations were passed on 9 February 2007.	Yes
Paraguay	CFC phase-out action plan	Respond to requests for clarification on a CFC plan of action and submit 2006 data.	An action plan was approved in decision XIX/22 and the Party provided 2006 CFC data, returning to compliance.	Yes
Paraguay	CTC phase-out action plan	Respond to requests for clarification on a CTC plan of action and submit 2006 data.	An action plan was approved in decision XIX/22 and the Party reported zero consumption. A total CTC phase-out plan/project has been approved for the country.	Yes
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of the commitment to reduce CFC to 0.83 ODP tonnes.	CP data and A7 data indicate 0.5 ODP tonnes. A total CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country.	Yes
Samoa	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Australia indicated that Samoa's licensing system was established in May 2006 and the Ozone Secretariat received confirmation of this in June 2007.	Yes
Sao Tome & Principe	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Sao Tome and Principe did not submit CP implementation data in 2006 nor has it reported on its licensing system. However UNEP reported that the licensing system, regulations and quota were approved in January 2007 by the Government and are to be approved by legislation in November.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Saudi Arabia	Baseline revision request	Submit information per decision XV/19 to support its requested change to the data for each of the methyl bromide consumption baseline years.	With respect to the deviation reported in 2005 methyl bromide consumption, the Government of Saudi Arabia indicated that it would seek a baseline change that, if approved, would indicate that its 2005 consumption was in compliance. A detailed report on a request for a baseline change would be submitted at the end of the year. The country requested that it should be allowed to present its case to the 40 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee.	No
Saudi Arabia	Methyl bromide phase-out	Explain a 2005 data deviation.	With respect to the deviation reported in 2005 methyl bromide consumption, the Government of Saudi Arabia indicated that it would seek a baseline change that, if approved, would indicate that its 2005 consumption was in compliance. 2006 data is expected to be reported shortly.	Yes
Serbia, Republic of	Baseline revision request for CTC	Clarify whether it sought to change its reported consumption data for CTC for the baseline year 2000, recalling that requests to change baseline data must be made in accordance with decision XV/19.	The Government of the Republic of Serbia indicated that the previously reported data for 2000 was correct and it does not seek to change the baseline. According to UNEP, the issue seems to be that the reported CTC consumption during the baseline years was in the military sector and based from verbal confirmation without written proof (best estimates). Recently, they found evidence of a small amount of CTC consumption in the civil sector during the baseline years. Adding this small amount of CTC consumption in the civil sector to the already reported CTC consumption in the military sector would not significantly change the baseline and probably not justify the amount of effort and time required to change the baseline. The country also reported that the current CTC consumption is for laboratory use only.	Yes
Serbia, Republic of	CTC phase-out	Submit an explanation of why 2006 data exceeded the 2.8 tonnes requirement for compliance.	Corrected data resulted in CTC consumption of 1.4 ODP tonnes for 2006, placing Serbia in compliance in 2006.	Yes
Serbia, Republic of	Data reporting	Submit outstanding data for Annex B group I to III (1998 and 1999), and Annex E (1995-1998).	Outstanding data was submitted according to the Ozone Secretariat.	Yes
Solomon Islands	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	The country reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
Solomon Islands	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Ozone Secretariat confirmed the established of the licensing system. The Government of Australia reported that the 'Prohibited Import and Export Order' and the 'Restricted Import and Export Order' was drafted and gazetted in mid-2007.	Yes

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Somalia	Halon phase-out	Explain a 2006 data deviation.	The country reported 2006 data which shows a consumption of 18.8 ODP tonnes against a baseline of 17.7 ODP tonnes. The country requested assistance from the Fund to enable compliance but it is not clear that conditions permit for implementing agencies to travel to Somalia at this time. UNEP reported that an action plan has not been prepared due to the institutional problems such as the high turnover of NOU officers and the fact that they are located outside the country.	No
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.	The country submitted a letter requesting assistance from implementing agencies in order to develop measures to support phase-out. UNEP indicated that there was difficulty with respect to institutional arrangements as the NOU keeps changing.	Yes
Somalia	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	UNEP proposed a mission to provide technical assistance, but no licensing system has been established and there has not been an indication that travel restrictions to Somalia have been lifted in order to meet the requirement of providing funding when conditions permit. UNEP indicated that there was difficulty with respect to institutional arrangements as the NOU keeps changing.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Tonga	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Australia indicated that the country's ODS Bill is one of four pieces of legislation to be approved in 2006 and was still 4 th in line as of 31 December 2006.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Turkmenistan	Baseline revision request for methyl bromide	Submit outstanding information in accordance with decision XV/19.	The Government of Turkmenistan has been requested not to seek funding outside of institutional strengthening from the Multilateral Fund. A7 data indicated zero consumption of MB. Outstanding information was submitted but additional clarifications are required.	Yes (but more clarification sought)
Tuvalu	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	The Government of Australia indicated that draft regulations have been submitted to Parliament for approval. At the 17 th SPREP Meeting in September 2006, the Director of Environment requested 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. UNEP indicated that the Government of Tuvalu expects the licensing system to be established during the fourth quarter of 2007.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Uganda	Methyl bromide phase-out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 4.8 ODP tonnes.	A7 data is consistent with commitments in the plan of action. A project for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide was approved for the country.	Yes
United Arab Emirates	CFC phase-out	Submit an explanation for an apparent 2005 CFC consumption deviation.	The Government of the United Arab Emirates resubmitted data that put it in compliance in 2005.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
United Arab Emirates	CTC phase-out	<p>Submit information on the uses to which the CTC imported in the baseline years was put, as well as an explanation as to why the Party's reported imports of CTC in 2000 were significantly higher than in preceding years.</p> <p>Submit an explanation of the measures taken to verify the data contained in the reports on imports registered under the Harmonized System code for CTC in each of the baseline years 1998–2000, which accompanied correspondence from the Government of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretariat dated 24 April 2007.</p>	The Government of the United Arab Emirates reported that it had begun investigations with respect to its CTC baseline from the baseline years 1998-2000 and would report to the 40 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee.	No
United Republic of Tanzania	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	Although the country has not reported CP data, the Government of Germany indicated that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has still not approved its ODS regulations. The Government of 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, after which it would 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 the commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 8.9 ODP tonnes.	CP and A7 data indicated consumption of 8.5 ODP tonnes. A project has been approved for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide.	Yes
Vanuatu	Regulatory measures	Report on the establishment of a licensing system.	No further progress has been made on the establishment of a licensing system.	Yes (report) No (licensing system)
Venezuela	CFC phase-out	Explain a 2006 data deviation.	The country has submitted 2005 A7 data that put it in possible non-compliance. The Government of Venezuela explained that the excess CFC was produced in 2005 for use as feedstock in a future year and the 38 th Meeting of the Implementation Committee will record this reason. A terminal CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country as well as a CFC production closure project.	Yes