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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Cinquante-quatrième réunion
Montréal, 7 – 11 avril 2008

**ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS RETARDÉS ET PERSPECTIVES DES
PAYS VISÉS À L'ARTICLE 5 À SE CONFORMER AUX PROCHAINES MESURES DE
RÉGLEMENTATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL**

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

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

SOMMAIRE ANALYTIQUE

- Les plans d'activités de 2008-2010 contiennent des projets ou des activités pour tous les pays qui risquent de ne pas respecter les objectifs de réduction intérimaires d'avant 2010 afin de les aider à atteindre ces objectifs. Il y a toutefois certaines exceptions :
 - Les halons en Guinée équatoriale, dont aucune consommation n'a été déclarée depuis 1998, et en Somalie (pour lesquels le financement ne sera disponible que lorsque les conditions seront propices à un plan de gestion de l'élimination finale);
 - Le tétrachlorure de carbone au El Salvador (où les quantités consommées étaient destinées à des utilisations en laboratoire et à des fins analytiques);
 - Sept pays qui n'ont pas encore fourni de données pour 2006, de sorte que l'évaluation de leurs perspectives de conformité est fondée sur les données des années précédentes.
- En ce qui concerne les pays dont les problèmes de conformité sont à l'étude par le Comité d'application :
 - Soixante-six des 84 points concernant les pays visés à l'article 5 examinés par le Comité d'application au cours de ses réunions de 2007 ont été réglés et 17 n'ont pas encore été réglés.
 - Quant aux décisions exigeant des mesures réglementaires (y compris des rapports et/ou des précisions sur la mise sur pied de programmes de permis et/ou de quotas et des interdictions visant l'équipement à base de SAO), 19 pays ont mis sur pied un tel programme, sept indiquent qu'ils ne l'ont pas fait et trois indiquent qu'ils n'ont pas adopté la réglementation et/ou les quotas requis.
- Les données sur l'application des programmes de pays révèlent que :
 - Le Comité exécutif doit encore se prononcer sur environ 4 718 tonnes PAO de 9 156 tonnes PAO pour l'année 2007 (comprenant les données relatives à l'article 7 pour sept pays qui n'ont pas déclaré de données de programmes de pays), à l'exception des HCFC;
 - La part la plus importante de la consommation des 4 718 tonnes PAO consiste en des CFC (1 417 tonnes PAO) et du bromure de méthyle (3 249 tonnes PAO);
 - Une consommation totale de 360 641 tonnes de HCFC (24 023 tonnes PAO) a été déclarée dans les programmes de pays. La consommation de HCFC a augmenté de 30 pour cent dans les pays qui ont déclaré une consommation de HCFC en 2005, 2006 et 2007, tandis que la consommation de CFC a diminué de 20 pour cent dans les pays qui ont déclaré des données en 2005 et 2006.
 - Quatre-vingt-dix-huit des 120 pays qui ont fourni de l'information sur le plan de gestion des frigorigènes, le plan national d'élimination et/ou le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale ont déclaré des progrès dans la mise en œuvre;
 - Une proportion de 67,6 pour cent de tous les pays qui utilisent des appareils de récupération et recyclage a déclaré qu'ils fonctionnent de façon « satisfaisante » ou « très bien ».
 - 58 087 techniciens d'entretien en réfrigération ont été formés.
 - Cent douze des 127 pays ayant fourni de l'information sur les programmes de permis ont précisé que le programme était opérationnel (106 des 121 pays ayant déclaré des données en 2006 possédaient un programme de permis opérationnel, et 85,8 pour cent de ceux-ci fonctionnaient de façon « satisfaisante » ou « très bien »).
 - 10 838 agents de douane ont été formés.

- Le prix des CFC et des substances de remplacement est à la hausse dans la plupart des pays.
- La partie IV comprend la première évaluation des risques demandée à la 53^e réunion.
 - L'élaboration de l'évaluation des risques a exigé énormément de travail afin de compiler les données et créer les programmes pour compiler les données.
 - Plusieurs pays ont émis leurs commentaires sur la valeur de l'évaluation des risques.
 - L'évaluation révèle l'existence d'un ou plusieurs indicateurs de risque possibles pour plusieurs pays, mais 42 pays sur 43 se sont toutefois dits confiants d'être en mesure de respecter les mesures de réglementation.

Introduction

1. Le Secrétariat a modifié la présentation du présent document en vertu de la décision 53/4 afin d'y inclure des données sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre des projets et une évaluation des risques de non-conformité. Le présent document comprend cinq parties :

- a) La partie A a été préparée en réponse aux décisions 32/76 b) et 46/4, qui chargent le Secrétariat de préparer une mise à jour de l'état de la conformité des pays visés à l'article 5 assujettis aux mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal, pour chaque réunion du Comité exécutif.
- b) La partie II contient de l'information sur les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés par les décisions des Parties et les recommandations du Comité d'application concernant la conformité.
- c) La partie III propose des données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, dont une analyse des données de consommation des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone (SAO) par secteur. Elle contient également une section sur les caractéristiques des programmes nationaux d'élimination des SAO.
- d) La partie IV présente les résultats de la première évaluation des risques, y compris l'information sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard.
- e) La partie V porte sur une question relative à la remise des rapports périodiques de 2006.

2. L'analyse réalisée et les conclusions contenues dans ce document ne portent pas atteinte à l'état de conformité déterminé par la Réunion des Parties, le seul organe autorisé à établir cette situation. Les données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7 servent uniquement à déterminer l'état de conformité à chaque année. L'analyse présentée dans ce document est fondée sur des données sur les programmes de pays communiquées au Secrétariat pour différentes périodes de conformité et sur les données relatives à l'article 7. Par conséquent, ce document ne détermine pas la conformité comme telle. Il établit plutôt la perspective des pays visés à l'article 5 à se conformer à une ou plusieurs mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Il a comme objectif premier d'identifier les SAO qui ne font encore l'objet d'aucune mesure du Fonds multilatéral.

PARTIE I : ÉTAT ET PERSPECTIVES DE CONFORMITÉ (SELON LES DERNIÈRES DONNÉES DÉCLARÉES)

3. L'analyse est fondée sur les dernières données déclarées. En date du 5 mars 2008, quatre pays visés à l'article 5 ont déclaré des données relatives à l'article 7 pour l'année 2007 et 128 pays ont déclaré des données relatives à l'article 7 pour l'année 2006 (par rapport à 112 en octobre 2007). Six pays de plus ont déclaré au Secrétariat des données pour 2006 et 2007 qui portent uniquement sur les progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leur programme de pays (décision 17/34).

SECTEUR DE LA PRODUCTION

4. Parmi les sept¹ pays visés à l'article 5 possédant des installations de production de CFC, seuls les gouvernements de l'Argentine, de la Chine, de l'Inde, du Mexique, de la République bolivarienne du Venezuela et de la République populaire démocratique de Corée ont signé un accord assorti d'un calendrier de réduction. Le gouvernement du Brésil a indiqué avoir éliminé sa production de CFC sans aide. Le gouvernement de la Chine a signé un accord pour sa production de halons et le gouvernement de l'Inde a reçu une subvention unique pour la fermeture de ses installations de production de halons.

5. Quatre pays (Brésil, Chine, Inde et République populaire démocratique de Corée) possèdent des valeurs de référence pour la production de tétrachlorure de carbone. Le Comité exécutif a déjà approuvé des projets pour l'élimination complète de la production et de la consommation de tétrachlorure de carbone de trois pays (Chine, Inde et République populaire de Corée). Le plan d'activités du PNUD pour l'année 2008 comprend un projet pour le tétrachlorure de carbone utilisé en tant que solvant/agent de conservation pour le Brésil.

6. Des projets pour la fermeture de la production de bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés pour la Chine, un des deux pays visés à l'article 5 possédant des installations de production de bromure de méthyle.

SECTEUR DE LA CONSOMMATION

7. Cette section propose un sommaire des résultats d'une analyse détaillée de la mesure dans laquelle les pays semblent être en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle. Les données ayant servi à préparer ce sommaire sont jointes à l'annexe I, qui contient de l'information détaillée pour chaque pays, par substance. L'annexe I précise également si les pays ont reçu toute l'assistance que devait leur procurer le Comité exécutif.

¹ La Roumanie n'est pas incluse, bien qu'elle ait reçu un soutien financier pour l'élimination de la production et la consommation, car elle a été re-classée pays non visé à l'article 5

CFC

8. Le rapport présenté à la 53^e réunion révèle que le niveau de consommation des pays suivants a dépassé le niveau établi dans la mesure de réglementation ou le plan d'action de 2005 : Érythrée, Guinée équatoriale, Îles Salomon, Inde et République bolivarienne du Venezuela. Tous les autres pays étaient en conformité aux mesures de réglementation ou leur plan d'action approuvé. Vingt et un pays n'avaient pas déclaré de données pour l'année 2006 dans ce rapport. Depuis, 14 des 21 pays ont déclaré des données et la consommation en 2006 dépasse les niveaux de réduction ou les objectifs du plan d'action (s'il y a lieu) de 2005 dans un pays : le Venezuela (mesures de réglementation de 2005).

9. Tous les pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse la mesure de réglementation ou qui pourraient être en situation de non-conformité ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral ou font l'objet de projets pour assurer leur conformité dans les plans d'activités de 2008-2010.

10. Selon les données de consommation déclarées pour 2006 et 2007, 135 pays visés à l'article 5 semblent être en conformité à l'échéance pour le CFC et les mesures de réglementation ou plans d'action de 2005.

Halons

11. Le rapport à la 53^e réunion révèle que la consommation de halons en Somalie a dépassé le niveau de l'échéance et la mesure de réglementation de 2005, qui consiste en une réduction de 50 pour cent de la valeur de référence, et que l'Éthiopie a dépassé le niveau de réduction de 2005. Il révèle également que les données de 1998 pour la Guinée équatoriale dépassent l'objectif de l'échéance et le niveau de réduction de 2005. Tous les autres pays sont en conformité aux mesures de réglementation ou aux plans d'action approuvés.

12. Les données sur la consommation de 2006 et 2007 révèlent que 137 pays semblent être en conformité aux mesures de réglementation ou aux plans d'action sur les halons. Soixante-quinze pays n'ont déclaré aucune consommation de halons de 1995 à 2006. Cinquante-sept pays ont reçu un soutien pour les activités de banque de halons ou des accords d'élimination, dont des pays qui participent à des banques régionales de halons. Quatorze des 21 pays qui n'avaient pas déclaré de données pour l'année 2006 en date du 17 octobre 2007 ont maintenant déclaré des données de consommation de 2006 qui confirment le respect de l'échéance et de la mesure de réglementation de 2005.

13. Tous les pays dont la dernière consommation déclarée dépasse leur mesure de réglementation ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral, sauf la Guinée équatoriale et la Somalie. Une activité sera mise en œuvre en Somalie lorsque les conditions permettront la tenue d'une activité durable. Aucune activité n'est prévue pour la Guinée équatoriale dans les plans d'activités de 2008, mais le pays n'a déclaré aucune consommation de halons depuis 1998.

Bromure de méthyle

14. Le rapport à la 53^e réunion révèle que la consommation de bromure de méthyle en Arabie saoudite a dépassé le niveau de l'échéance et la mesure de réglementation de 2005, qui consiste

en une réduction de 20 pour cent de la valeur de référence. Tous les autres pays sont en conformité aux mesures de réglementation ou leur plan d'action approuvé. Quatorze des 21 pays qui n'avaient pas déclaré leurs données pour l'année 2006 en date au 17 octobre 2007 ont maintenant fourni ces données, qui confirment le respect de l'échéance et de la mesure de réglementation de 2005.

15. Les 135 pays visés à l'article 5 ayant ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague ont déclaré des données pour toutes les valeurs de référence. Cinquante-cinq de ces 135 pays ont déclaré une valeur nulle pour la consommation de référence et le niveau de consommation le plus récent. Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pays visés à l'article 5 ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral pour des activités et/ou des projets sur le bromure de méthyle. Tous les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse les mesures de réglementation ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral.

Tétrachlorure de carbone

16. Le rapport à la 53^e réunion révèle que la consommation de tétrachlorure de carbone en Bolivie et au El Salvador a dépassé l'objectif de 85 pour cent de réduction en 2005. Tous les autres pays sont en conformité à la mesure de réglementation ou leur plan d'action approuvé. Treize des 21 pays qui n'avaient pas déclaré de données pour l'année 2006 en date du 17 octobre 2007 ont maintenant fourni ces données qui confirment le respect de l'échéance et de la mesure de réglementation de l'année 2005. Quatre-vingt-sept des 142 pays ayant déclaré des données pour toutes leurs valeurs de référence ont déclaré une consommation la plus récente et une valeur de référence nulles. Tous les pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse la mesure de réglementation ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral à l'exception du El Salvador, dont la consommation la plus récente était destinée à des fins d'utilisation en laboratoire et analytiques.

Méthyle chloroforme

17. Le rapport à la 53^e réunion révèle que tous les pays sont en conformité à l'échéance et à la mesure de réglementation de 2005 qui exige une réduction de 30 pour cent par rapport à la valeur de référence ou au plan d'action. Quatorze des 21 pays qui n'avaient pas déclaré de données pour l'année 2006 en date du 17 octobre 2007 ont maintenant fourni ces données qui indiquent qu'ils sont en conformité à l'objectif et la mesure de réglementation de 2005. Cent un des 143 pays ayant déclaré des données pour toutes leurs valeurs de référence ont déclaré une consommation la plus récente et une valeur de référence nulles. Tous les pays dont le dernier niveau de consommation déclaré dépasse la mesure de réglementation ont reçu l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral.

PARTIE II : ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DANS LES PAYS VISÉS PAR LES DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES SUR LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET LES PAYS POTENTIELLEMENT NON CONFORMES

18. Cette section porte sur les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés par les décisions sur la conformité et les pays potentiellement visés par les décisions sur la non-conformité.

19. Le Comité d'application assurera le suivi de 84 points portant sur la conformité (dont une demande de révision de la valeur de référence) dans 58 pays en 2008, notamment en ce qui concerne des questions de réglementation (programmes de permis/quotas et interdictions d'importer de l'équipement à base de SAO), la déclaration de données, le respect des mesures de réglementation/plans d'action par substance, la situation future envisagée en matière de non-conformité, des demandes de précisions concernant les plans d'action et des changements dans les valeurs de référence.

20. Les Parties approuvent les plans d'action afin de faciliter le retour à la conformité des pays qui ont déjà été déclarés en situation de non-conformité. Ces plans comprennent souvent des objectifs de consommation différents des mesures de réglementation pour les pays visés à l'article 5. Le tableau 1 révèle que tous les pays sauf 17 ont déclaré être en conformité avec leur plan d'action ou ont communiqué l'information demandée par le Comité d'application.

Tableau 1

CONFORMITÉ AUX PLANS D'ACTION DÉCLARÉE

Élément de conformité	Oui	Non	S.o.	Total
Demande de révision de la valeur de référence		1		1
Élimination des CFC	18	1	1	20
Plan d'action pour l'élimination des CFC	1			1
Élimination des CFC (non-conformité future prévue)		1		1
Élimination de tétrachlorure de carbone	6			6
Plan d'action pour l'élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone	1			1
Déclaration de données	3			3
Élimination des halons	4	2		6
Élimination du bromure de méthyle	8	1		9
Plan d'action pour l'élimination du bromure de méthyle	1			1
Élimination du méthyle chloroforme	5			5
Mesures de réglementation	19	11		30
Total	66	17	1	84

21. Dix-neuf pays devant remettre un rapport sur l'état de la mise sur pied du programme de permis et/ou de quotas ou d'interdiction concernant de l'équipement ont mis sur pied ce programme et 11 ont déclaré ne pas l'avoir fait.

INFORMATION CONTENUE À L'ANNEXE II

22. L'annexe II contient de l'information sur les pays visés par les décisions des Parties sur la conformité qui n'ont pas appliqué les mesures prévues dans les décisions ou qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité. L'information est regroupée par élément de conformité et par pays.

23. L'annexe II comprend aussi une colonne intitulée « Observations du Fonds multilatéral » qui contient de l'information tirée des rapports sur les programmes de pays fournis par les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone, des données fournies par les agences d'exécution multilatérales et bilatérales, et des données provenant des plus récents rapports d'état de la situation et périodiques sur la question. L'annexe présente aussi l'information fournie précédemment dans le rapport sur les retards dans la mise en œuvre de projets dans les pays connaissant des problèmes de conformité.

PARTIE III : DONNÉES SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE PROGRAMMES DE PAYS

24. La partie III contient des données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. Ces données sont communiquées au Secrétariat du Fonds avant le 1^{er} mai de chaque année et consistent en des données sur la consommation de SAO et des données par secteur. Cette section contient également de l'information supplémentaire sur les caractéristiques des programmes d'élimination des SAO des différents pays.

DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE SAO PAR SECTEUR

25. La banque de données sur les programmes de pays est accessible à partir du site Web du Secrétariat du Fonds (www.multilateralfund.org) dans le programme de chiffrier électronique Microsoft Excel 2002.

26. Le Secrétariat avait reçu un rapport sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays de sept des 141 pays tenus de remettre un tel rapport pour l'année 2007 et de 117 pays pour l'année 2006 au 5 mars 2008. Les pays suivants n'ont jamais déclaré de données sur leur programme de pays : Arabie saoudite, Érythrée, Guinée équatoriale, Monténégro, Myanmar, Somalie et Vanuatu. Plusieurs de ces pays sont des Parties relativement nouvelles au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif pourrait néanmoins souhaiter les encourager à déclarer des données sur leur programme de pays en leur rappelant que la communication de ces données est essentielle au renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions.

27. L'Érythrée propose un plan de gestion de l'élimination finale ou un plan national d'élimination à la 54^e réunion aux fins d'examen, mais n'a pas fourni de données sur le programme de pays. La décision 52/5 stipule que les données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays doivent être proposées avant la dernière réunion de l'année et suivantes. Il s'agit d'une condition préalable à l'approbation et au décaissement des fonds pour les projets.

28. Bien que les niveaux de consommation déclarés portent sur des années différentes et ne correspondent pas nécessairement aux données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7, les données sur le programme de pays constituent la plus récente évaluation sectorielle par pays et à l'échelle

mondiale. Ces données devraient aider les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés et le Comité exécutif à évaluer ce qui reste à éliminer par secteur.

29. Le tableau 2 présente l'ensemble de la consommation restante de SAO par secteur, en tenant compte des projets approuvés mais pas encore mis en œuvre. Il indique également la consommation totale éliminée grâce aux projets approuvés mais inachevés et le pourcentage que représente la quantité restante à éliminer (par secteur).

Tableau 2

CONSOMMATION RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SECTEUR

Secteur	Consommation totale la plus récente	Pourcentage de la consommation totale la plus récente	Élimination totale approuvée mais inachevée	Quantité restante à éliminer	Pourcentage de la quantité restante par rapport à la consommation totale la plus récente
Aérosols	691,4	2,0 %	1 194,3	*	S.o.
Mousses	7 073,0	20,3 %	1 479,4	5 593,6	79,1 %
Fumigènes	3 885,4	11,1 %	2 332,2	1 553,2	40,0 %
Halons	1 322,0	3,8 %	5 934,0	*	S.o.
Utilisation en laboratoire	568,4	1,6 %	0,0	568,4	100,0 %
Inhalateurs à doseur	2 038,7	5,8 %	0,0	2 038,7	100,0 %
Agents de transformation	819,9	2,4 %	319,2	500,7	61,1 %
Réfrigération	16 879,2	48,4 %	6 979,9	9 899,3	58,6 %
Solvants	1 562,2	4,5 %	340,8	1 221,4	78,2 %
Stérilisants	21,3	0,1 %	0,0	21,3	100,0 %
Tabac	0,0	0,0 %	0,0	0,0	S.o.
Total	34 861,4	100,0 %	18 579,8	21 396,6	61,4 %

* L'élimination approuvée est supérieure à la consommation la plus récente

30. L'élimination totale approuvée mais inachevée de SAO (tableau 2) ne comprend pas l'élimination approuvée en principe dans les accords pluriannuels ni l'élimination qui devrait être réalisée grâce à la mise en œuvre des plans de gestion des frigorigènes et les banques de halons. En plus de l'élimination déjà financée, le Comité exécutif a approuvé, en principe, des projets d'élimination sectoriels et nationaux dont les tranches sont décaissées selon la réalisation des éliminations prévues.

31. L'élimination associée aux futures tranches vise une part considérable de la consommation restante indiquée dans le tableau 2. Les plans de gestion des frigorigènes des pays à faible volume de consommation représentent 85 pour cent de la consommation de référence pour ces pays, mais les données des projets approuvés mais non mis en œuvre ne tiennent pas compte de toutes ces quantités. De plus, l'élimination de SAO approuvée mais pas encore mise en œuvre indiquée dans le tableau 2 ne comprend pas une certaine consommation de halons dans les pays qui sont déjà visés par un projet de banque de halons.

32. Le tableau 3 présente la consommation restante, par substance, qui n'a pas encore été ciblée par le Comité exécutif, après avoir tenu compte des accords pluriannuels, des plans de gestion des frigorigènes des pays à faible volume de consommation et des banques de halons.

Tableau 3

**CONSOMMATION RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE SELON LES DONNÉES
DU PROGRAMME DE PAYS**

**(APRÈS AVOIR TENU COMPTE DE L'ÉLIMINATION ASSOCIÉE AUX PLANS DE
GESTION DES FRIGORIGÈNES DES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE
CONSOMMATION, DES BANQUES DE HALONS, DES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION
COMPLÈTE ET DES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE)**

Produit chimique	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	1 309,8
Tétrachlorure de carbone	1,9
Halons	0,0
Bromure de méthyle	3 249,7
Méthyle chloroforme	0,4
Total	4 561,8

33. Le document proposé à la 50^e réunion du Comité exécutif indique que selon les dernières données sur les programmes de pays, il reste 7 609,3 tonnes PAO à éliminer, outre les quantités visées par les projets approuvés mais non mis en œuvre. La réduction de 3 047,5 tonnes PAO de consommation est le résultat des approbations de financement aux 50^e, 51^e, 52^e et 53^e réunions du Comité exécutif et des données de consommation actualisées reçues depuis que le document a été émis aux fins d'examen à la 50^e réunion. La consommation restante de SAO est fondée sur 134 pays visés à l'article 5 ayant déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays. Les sept pays qui n'ont pas déclaré de données sur le programme de pays peuvent aussi demander l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral. En incluant les données pour ces sept pays, la quantité totale restante de SAO semble être de 4 718 tonnes PAO (tableau 4), en tenant compte des plans de gestion des frigorigènes des pays à faible volume de consommation, des banques de halons, des projets d'élimination complète et des accords pluriannuels approuvés en principe. Il s'agit d'une baisse par rapport aux 9 156 tonnes PAO déclarées à la 50^e réunion.

Tableau 4

**CONSOMMATION RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE SELON LES DONNÉES
DU PROGRAMME DE PAYS ET LES DONNÉES RELATIVES À L'ARTICLE 7**

**(APRÈS AVOIR TENU COMPTE DE L'ÉLIMINATION ASSOCIÉE AUX PLANS DE
GESTION DES FRIGORIGÈNES DES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE
CONSOMMATION, DES BANQUES DE HALONS, DES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION
COMPLÈTE ET DES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE)**

Produit chimique	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	1 416,6
Tétrachlorure de carbone	3,6
Halons	48,1
Bromure de méthyle	3 249,3
Méthyle chloroforme	0,4
Total	4 718,0

Données sur les HCFC

34. Le tableau 5 présente les niveaux de consommation de HCFC à partir des dernières données disponibles. Il fait état d'une consommation de 360 641 tonnes (24 023 tonnes PAO) de HCFC composée principalement de HCFC-22 (59,5 pour cent de la quantité totale) et de HCFC-141b (33 pour cent de la quantité totale).

Tableau 5

**NIVEAUX DE CONSOMMATION DE HCFC LES PLUS RÉCENTS PAR PRODUIT
CHIMIQUE**

Produit chimique	Tonnes	Tonnes PAO	Pourcentage du total
HCFC-121	6,80	0,27	0,0 %
HCFC-123	1 455,97	29,12	0,1 %
HCFC-124	139,42	5,58	0,0 %
HCFC-141b	72 145,42	7 936,00	33,0 %
HCFC-142b	26 834,77	1 744,26	7,3 %
HCFC-21	1,35	0,05	0,0 %
HCFC-22	259 721,19	14 284,67	59,5 %
HCFC-225	335,66	23,50	0,1 %
Total	360 640,58	24 023,44	100,0 %

35. Le niveau déclaré dans ce rapport est établi d'après des données pour 2007 de sept pays et des données de 2006 de 117 pays. La consommation dans ces pays a augmenté de 73 412 tonnes (5 374 tonnes PAO), ce qui représente une augmentation de 30 pour cent par

rapport aux données de 2005. Par opposition, la consommation de CFC a diminué de 20 pour cent pour les pays qui ont déclaré des données en 2005 et 2006.

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES PROGRAMMES NATIONAUX D'ÉLIMINATION

36. Quatre-vingt-douze des 114 pays visés par un plan de gestion des frigorigènes/plan national d'élimination/plan de gestion de l'élimination finale en cours ayant communiqué des données ont déclaré des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan de gestion des frigorigènes. Selon les données déclarées par les pays avant 2006, 98 des 120 pays ont réalisé des progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leurs plans de gestion des frigorigènes.

37. Les données déclarées par les pays avant 2006 révèlent que 6 869 appareils de récupération et 1 865 appareils de recyclage sont opérationnels. Parmi les pays qui utilisent des appareils de récupération et de recyclage, 67,6 pour cent indiquent que les appareils fonctionnent de façon « satisfaisante » ou « très bien ». Une quantité totale de 223,6 tonnes PAO de CFC-11 a été récupérée, dont 142,3 tonnes PAO qui ont été réutilisées, et 1 846,5 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 ont été récupérées, dont 2 391,4 tonnes PAO qui ont été réutilisées. Aucune donnée n'a été recueillie pour les autres SAO.

38. Les données déclarées pour 2006 et 2007, jumelées aux données des rapports des années précédentes, indiquent que 47 264 des 58 087 techniciens d'entretien en réfrigération formés ont été accrédités, et que 2 429 formateurs de techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés.

39. Cent douze de 127 pays ont déclaré posséder un programme de permis opérationnel (106 des 121 pays ayant déclaré des données en 2006 possédaient un programme de permis opérationnel, dont 85,8 pour cent fonctionnaient de façon « satisfaisante » ou « très bien »).

40. Quatre-vingt-seize des 126 pays ayant déclaré des données (comprend également les données des rapports des années précédentes) ont indiqué posséder un programme de quotas. De plus, 109 pays ont indiqué que les importateurs étaient tenus de s'enregistrer. Au total, 10 838 agents de douane ont été formés (comprend également les données des rapports des années précédentes). Il n'a pas été déterminé s'il s'agit de données annuelles ou cumulatives. Le coût de certaines SAO et substances de remplacement est indiqué dans le tableau 6.

Tableau 6

PRIX MOYEN DES SAO ET DES SUBSTANCES DE REMPLACEMENT

SAO	Prix moyen au kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2005 par rapport au rapport à la 50 ^e réunion)	Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2006 par rapport au présent rapport)	Nombre de pays où le prix a augmenté	Nombre de pays où le prix a diminué	Échelle (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2006)	Nombre de pays ayant déclaré des données autres que nulles en 2006	Données exclues* du calcul du prix moyen (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2006)
CFC-11	7,09	9,67	16	5	De 2,04 (Chine) à 23,79 (Togo)	50	1,65 (Guyane) 36,70 (Brésil)
CFC-12	8,98	10,95	28	14	De 2,60 (RPD Corée) à 44,00 (El Salvador)	98	1,95 (Guyane) 95,00 (Lesotho) 100,00 (Tanzanie)

SAO	Prix moyen au kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2005 par rapport au rapport à la 50 ^e réunion)	Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2006 par rapport au présent rapport)	Nombre de pays où le prix a augmenté	Nombre de pays où le prix a diminué	Échelle (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2006)	Nombre de pays ayant déclaré des données autres que nulles en 2006	Données exclues* du calcul du prix moyen (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2006)
CFC-113	9,02	19,41	1	S.o.	De 8,33 (Barbade) à 44,00 (El Salvador)	8	3,83 (Chine) 73,75 (Serbie) 108,00 (Argentine) 329,12 (Équateur)
CFC-114	9,98	17,37	1	S.o.	De 8,33 (Barbade) à 30,00 (Cuba)	6	Aucune
CFC-115	10,94	12,41	1	S.o.	De 5,50 (Chili) à 21,74 (Chine)	7	Aucune
HCFC-22	5,41	6,52	22	18	De 1,53 (Chine à 30,00 (Lesotho)	103	0,96 (Guyane) 125,00 (Tanzanie)
HFC-134a	12,21	13,16	19	19	De 3,00 (Îles Marshall) à 38,00 (Lesotho)	93	2,61 (Guyane) 177,60 (Tanzanie)
R-502	14,20	16,74	10	8	De 4,91 (Sainte-Lucie) à 54,00 (Lesotho)	59	3,61 (Guyane) 115,00 (Tanzanie) 176,67 (Turkménistan)

* Toutes les données indiquant un zéro ont été exclues

41. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a tenté d'obtenir de l'information sur les prix qui se démarquaient des prix dans les autres pays visés à l'article 5. À titre d'exemple, le Brésil attribue son prix pour le CFC-11 à l'interdiction d'importer et aux stocks de plus en plus rares. Le prix élevé est aussi attribuable au faible volume d'importation et à l'imposition de taxes et de droits, entre autres.

42. Aucune donnée n'a été fournie pour les halons, le bromure de méthyle, le tétrachlorure de carbone ni le HCFC-141b. L'information sur les prix des HCFC et les substances de remplacement (y compris non en nature) deviendra de plus en plus importante dans l'évaluation des demandes portant sur les HCFC. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander que cette information sur les HCFC et leurs substances de remplacement soit fournie dans les rapports de données sur les programmes de pays.

43. Le tableau 6 révèle que le prix moyen du CFC-11, du CFC-12 et du HCFC-22 a augmenté et que les pays qui ont dû faire face à des augmentations sont plus nombreux que les pays où il y a eu des réductions. Il révèle également que le prix moyen du HFC-134a a augmenté. Cependant, tout comme l'indiquaient les données de 2005, le prix des substances de remplacement (telles que le HFC-134a et le R-502) demeure plus élevé que le prix du CFC-11 et du CFC-12, et le HCFC-22 demeure beaucoup moins cher que les CFC.

PARTIE IV : ÉVALUATION DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

44. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a remis à la 53^e réunion du Comité exécutif une proposition pour améliorer l'évaluation des perspectives de conformité en fournissant une évaluation plus complète des risques qui porterait notamment sur des points tels que le programme de permis, l'état du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale/plan national d'élimination, les retards dans la mise en œuvre et autres questions institutionnelles, ainsi que les forces du marché. Le Comité a

alors chargé au Secrétariat du Fonds de réviser le document sur l'état de conformité afin d'y inclure une évaluation des risques de non-conformité selon des critères, tout en entreprenant des consultations continues avec les pays et les agences pour s'assurer que les pays visés à l'article 5 soient impliqués dans le processus (décision 53/4).

45. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a utilisé l'information de plusieurs banques de données et a préparé une évaluation des risques portant sur les indicateurs de risque d'ordre général, notamment par substance. L'annexe III propose un sommaire de l'information sur ces indicateurs ainsi qu'une liste des pays potentiellement à risque de non-conformité, et de l'information sur les pays dont la mise en œuvre des projets accuse un retard et les projets pour lesquels des rapports périodiques supplémentaires ont été demandés.

46. Les indicateurs d'ordre général peuvent être regroupés dans les catégories suivantes : les programmes de permis et l'enregistrement des importateurs, la mesure dans laquelle le Bureau national de l'ozone est fonctionnel et intégré aux institutions nationales du pays, les points de vue du pays sur la conformité et les forces qui favorisent ou nuisent à la conformité, et la mesure dans laquelle les projets en cours sont retardés. Ces indicateurs sont indiqués ci-dessous :

Programme de permis établi	Programme de permis opérationnel	Importateurs enregistrés	Bureau national de l'ozone opérationnel	Intégration dans les institutions nationales du pays	Points de vue du pays sur sa capacité à se conformer	Commentaires sur l'évaluation des risques	Forces favorisant la capacité à se conformer	Forces nuisant à la capacité à se conformer	Projets en cours connaissant un retard à l'heure actuelle	Type de rapport (rapport périodique / 12 mois de retard)	Décision de la dernière réunion sur les projets en retard
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47. Les trois derniers indicateurs portent sur les retards de mise en œuvre déclarés à la dernière réunion du Comité exécutif. L'annexe III comprend également un résumé de l'information contenue dans les rapports sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre connaît un retard et pour lesquels un rapport périodique supplémentaire a été demandé pour la 54^e réunion. Elle comprend aussi de l'information sur les projets regroupés dans les catégories suivantes : achevés, connaissant des progrès, connaissant un certain progrès, aucun progrès en une réunion, aucun progrès en deux réunions consécutives, annulation possible et projets pour lesquels un rapport périodique supplémentaire a été demandé.

48. Les indicateurs de risque évalués pour chaque substance peuvent être répartis en deux groupes : les indicateurs principaux et les indicateurs pouvant révéler un risque. Les indicateurs principaux portent sur le fait que le Fonds multilatéral a fourni ou n'a pas fourni d'assistance pour éliminer la consommation restante d'une SAO donnée et comprennent les indicateurs relatifs au fait que les fonds fournis dans le cadre d'initiatives ou de projets approuvés du Programme d'aide à la conformité ont permis ou non d'éliminer toute la consommation restante. Le deuxième groupe réunit les indicateurs pouvant révéler un risque. Il comprend les indicateurs relatifs aux retards que connaît le projet à éliminer la consommation restante, l'approbation des tranches annuelles, la durée du retard et le pourcentage de décaissement des projets afin d'éliminer la consommation restante, les habitudes de consommation et la comparaison entre les importations et les quotas, ainsi que les indicateurs relatifs aux prix des SAO par rapport au prix des substances de remplacement (si disponibles). Ces indicateurs sont précisés ci-dessous.

Durée de retard dans la mise en oeuvre du projet pour éliminer la consommation restante, s'il y a lieu (mois)	Tranche annuelle approuvée à la date prévue	Retard (projet approuvé depuis plus d'un an)	Pourcentage de décaissement	Habitudes de consommation	Réduction des importations plus rapide que celle des quotas	Importations inférieures ou identiques aux quotas (dernières données de programme de pays)	La différence entre le prix du HFC-134a et du CFC-12 est à la baisse (années précédentes)	La différence entre le prix du HFC-502 et du CFC-12 est à la baisse (années précédentes)
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49. Après avoir compilé les données, le Secrétariat du Fonds a fait parvenir un questionnaire sur l'évaluation à 142 pays visés à l'article 5. Quarante-trois pays ont répondu au questionnaire, comme indiqué à l'annexe III. L'annexe VI propose des exemples de l'évaluation des risques. Les évaluations des risques de tous les pays sont disponibles sur demande.

Indicateurs d'ordre général

50. Les pays ont été invités à faire part de leurs commentaires sur l'évaluation des risques, à communiquer leurs points de vue sur leur capacité à se conformer et à fournir de l'information sur les forces de leurs pays qui pourraient favoriser ou nuire à la conformité. Il y avait aussi des questions sur l'information contenue dans les données sur le programme de pays nécessaire à l'évaluation des risques, plus particulièrement en ce qui a trait aux prix et à l'intégration dans les institutions nationales.

51. Dix-huit des 43 pays ayant répondu au questionnaire du Secrétariat ont indiqué être « très confiants » en leurs capacités à se conformer. Les autres pays ont indiqué être « confiants ». Seul le Vietnam a indiqué être « non confiant » en sa capacité à se conformer, sans fournir de raisons.

52. Certains pays ont indiqué que les évaluations des risques étaient un outil utile et important pour aider les pays visés à l'article 5 à s'attaquer aux éléments qui pourraient avoir des conséquences négatives sur les progrès déjà réalisés dans l'élimination des SAO. Certains pays ont indiqué que pour atteindre la conformité, les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone doivent posséder des programmes de permis pleinement opérationnels et avoir l'appui des gouvernements.

53. Plusieurs indicateurs, dont les suivants, ont été qualifiés de très importants ou ont été proposés :

- La mise sur pied d'un programme de permis;
- L'approbation des plans nationaux d'élimination pour les CFC;
- Les retards dans la mise en oeuvre des projets;
- Les retards dans le décaissement des fonds;
- L'instabilité administrative des Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone;

- L'application des règles commerciales régionales, car l'absence d'application peut favoriser le développement du commerce illicite;
- Le manque de cohésion entre toutes les personnes impliquées dans l'application du Protocole de Montréal.

Forces qui encouragent l'atteinte de la conformité

Plusieurs pays ont répondu de façon positive à la question sur les forces qui encourageraient une conformité durable, ce qui peut laisser entendre une exposition potentiellement moins grande aux futurs risques de non-conformité. Voici quelques forces mentionnées par les pays :

- Des politiques et des mesures législatives telles que des programmes de permis et des programmes visant à réduire la demande pour la consommation de SAO;
- De l'information fiable sur les importations de SAO;
- Un suivi des entreprises qui ont déjà reconverti leurs activités afin de vérifier l'élimination finale de l'utilisation des SAO;
- Un soutien continu (y compris la formation) des autorités gouvernementales et des agents de douane compétents et le resserrement de ce soutien;
- L'existence des Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et le soutien institutionnel de ceux-ci;
- Une formation en pratiques exemplaires dans le secteur de la réfrigération offerte par les instituts nationaux accrédités pour former les techniciens;
- L'approbation et la mise en oeuvre des plans de gestion de l'élimination finale;
- Des contrôles douaniers efficaces et des agents de douane bien formés et recevant une formation continue sur la tenue de vérifications et l'obtention d'information comparative sur les importations et la consommation de SAO;
- Une approche plus dynamique à la sensibilisation du public, y compris les associations de l'industrie et les importateurs, ainsi qu'une étroite collaboration avec les autorités gouvernementales concernées;
- Une forte volonté politique et un ferme engagement de la part des gouvernements.

54. Les pays ont aussi abordé la question de l'utilité d'utiliser des instruments de marché (tels que les taxes) afin de réduire le prix des substances de remplacement des SAO et offrir des mesures d'encouragement, et ainsi favoriser la conformité.

Forces nuisant à la capacité d'atteindre la conformité

55. Vingt-huit pays ont indiqué qu'il n'y avait pas de forces ou aucune force connue qui nuisaient à leur capacité à atteindre la conformité, ce qui suppose un risque relativement faible de non-conformité possible. Les pays qui ont mentionné des obstacles possibles à la réalisation d'une conformité soutenue ont mentionné les forces suivantes dans la réponse de leurs pays :

- L'existence d'un secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation informel;
- Le commerce illicite et le manque de rigueur et de cohérence dans le contrôle des importations;
- L'utilisation d'équipement de réfrigération domestique à base de CFC dans les quartiers pauvres où le pouvoir d'acheter un réfrigérateur sans CFC est inexistant;
- L'instabilité politique et le manque de sécurité dans les situations d'après-guerre;
- Les retards dans la mise en œuvre des projets et l'installation de l'équipement relevant des projets;
- Des procédures administratives inadéquates ou exagérément lourdes.

Autres indicateurs d'ordre général

56. En ce qui concerne les autres indicateurs de risque d'ordre général, les données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7 révèlent que 17 pays n'ont pas établi de programme de permis. Dix-sept des 126 pays ayant établi un programme de permis ont indiqué que leur programme n'est pas opérationnel. Les pays qui n'ont pas établi de programme de permis et les pays dont le programme n'est pas opérationnel risquent de connaître des importations imprévues pouvant causer la non-conformité.

57. Quinze pays ont indiqué qu'ils n'enregistraient pas les importateurs. Les pays qui n'enregistrent pas les importateurs risquent la non-conformité car ils ne connaissent pas tous leurs importateurs de SAO.

58. Les pays qui n'ont pas mentionné d'activités réalisées par le Bureau national de l'ozone n'ont peut-être pas de Bureau national de l'ozone opérationnel et courent un risque potentiel car les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone sont les gestionnaires de première ligne des plans nationaux d'élimination des SAO. Quatre pays analysés n'ont pas fourni suffisamment d'information pour évaluer cet indicateur. Cent trente-huit pays ont indiqué qu'ils possèdent un Bureau national de l'ozone opérationnel. Les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone ayant été intégrés à part entière aux institutions nationales ont plus de chances d'encourager les gouvernements à agir afin de soutenir la conformité. Six pays analysés n'ont pas fourni assez d'information pour analyser cet indicateur. Cent trente-six pays ont indiqué que leur Bureau national de l'ozone est intégré aux institutions nationales.

59. Les pays dont les projets accusent un retard dans la mise en œuvre et les projets pour lesquels des rapports périodiques supplémentaires ont été demandés pourraient faire l'objet d'un suivi étroit. Quatre-vingt-sept des 142 pays analysés possèdent des projets accusant de 12 à 18 mois de retard ou pour lesquels des rapports périodiques ont été demandés.

Projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard

60. Quarante et un projets en cours ont été classés parmi les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard et sont assujettis aux procédures d'annulation de projet du Comité exécutif. Les projets dont la mise en œuvre sera achevée avec plus de 12 mois de retard et/ou pour lesquels il n'y a eu aucun décaissement dans les 18 mois suivant l'approbation du projet sont considérés des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard. La répartition des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard est illustrée au tableau 7, selon l'agence bilatérale ou multilatérale : PNUD (10), ONUDI (9), Banque mondiale (6), PNUE (5), Japon (4), France (3), Allemagne (2), Canada (1) et Espagne (1). Les retards sont généralement attribuables à des facteurs externes (9) et à l'entreprise bénéficiaire (8).

Tableau 7

	Canada	France	Allema- gne	Japon	Espa- gne	PNUD	PNUE	ONUDI	Banque mondiale	Total
Nombre de projets déclarés	1	3	2	4	1	10	5	9	6	41
Nombre de projets achevés		1	1			5	1	2	3	13
Nombre de projets ayant connu des progrès								1		1
Nombre de projets ayant connu un certain progrès	1	1	1	4	1	5	3	4	3	23

Progrès dans l'élimination des causes de retard

61. Dans leurs rapports, les agences d'exécution et bilatérales ont indiqué avoir connu différents niveaux de progrès dans l'élimination des retards. Treize projets classés parmi les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard à la 53 réunion ont été menés à terme (annexe IV). Un des projets, un projet d'assistance technique pour les solvants en Tunisie, qui est passé d'une étape à l'autre ou dont la cause du retard a été éliminée, peut être retiré de la liste des projets en retard pour lesquels un rapport périodique est demandé.

Projets ayant connu un certain progrès

62. Vingt-trois projets ont connu « un certain progrès » et les agences d'exécution et bilatérales ont indiqué que ces projets continueraient à faire l'objet d'un suivi (annexe V). Nonobstant le progrès, il faut préciser que les projets approuvés il y a plus de trois ans doivent continuer à faire l'objet d'un suivi, comme l'exige la décision 32/4. Ces projets ne peuvent donc

pas être retirés de la liste de suivi tant qu'ils n'auront pas été menés à terme, indépendamment des progrès réalisés. Le maintien du suivi est donc recommandé.

Projets n'ayant connu aucun progrès : lettre d'annulation possible

63. Deux projets de mousse pour l'Iran n'ont connu aucun progrès pour une première fois, une situation que confirme l'agence concernée. Ces projets sont mentionnés à l'annexe III. En vertu de la procédure en vigueur, le Secrétariat fera parvenir une lettre d'annulation possible pour ces projets, car ils n'ont connu aucun progrès.

Projets n'ayant connu aucun progrès pour deux réunions consécutives

64. Des lettres d'annulation possible ont été envoyées avant la 53^e réunion au pays et à l'agence concernés par un projet identifié à l'annexe III pour lequel aucun progrès n'a été déclaré pour deux réunions consécutives du Comité exécutif. À la suite de cette classification « aucun progrès », les étapes et les échéances seront précisées à la 54^e réunion, au point à l'ordre du jour correspondant.

Annulation possible du projet et incidences du projet annulé sur la conformité

65. L'annexe III fait état de deux projets pouvant être annulés d'un commun accord. Les deux projets se déroulent en Côte d'Ivoire. Aucun de ces projets ne devrait avoir de conséquences négatives sur la conformité car le pays n'est pas visé par une décision sur la conformité en vertu du Protocole.

Projets pour lesquels un rapport périodique supplémentaire a été demandé

66. Les projets de renforcement des institutions, de banque de halons, de formation des agents de douane, de récupération et de recyclage et de démonstration ne sont pas assujettis aux procédures d'annulation de projet. Le Comité exécutif a toutefois décidé de continuer à les surveiller, selon qu'il convient (décision 36/14 b)). Les agences d'exécution ont présenté à la 54^e réunion un rapport pour 46 projets pour lesquels la 53^e réunion a demandé un rapport périodique. Ces rapports périodiques sont demandés lorsqu'il n'y a eu aucun signe de progrès depuis la dernière réunion et/ou lorsque des obstacles supplémentaires à la mise en œuvre ont été déclarés. Comme la 55^e réunion sera saisie de rapports périodiques pour tous les projets approuvés, aucun rapport périodique supplémentaire n'est demandé.

Indicateurs évalués selon la SAO

67. Les principaux indicateurs sont évalués à la partie I du présent document. L'évaluation conclut que tous les pays visés à l'article 5 ont reçu une assistance financière ou recevront une assistance financière dans le cadre du plan d'activités ou d'initiatives spéciales du Programme d'aide à la conformité, si nécessaire.

68. En ce qui concerne les indicateurs de risque par SAO, la mise en œuvre peut avoir tout juste débuté dans les projets approuvés il y a moins d'un an et le temps écoulé n'a peut-être pas été suffisant pour mettre le projet en œuvre et éviter le risque de non-conformité. Trente-trois

pays font l'objet d'un projet pour réduire la consommation de CFC approuvé il y a moins d'un an. Cinq pays sont visés par de tels projets pour les halons, deux pour le bromure de méthyle, six pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et trois pour le méthyle chloroforme.

69. Les pays faisant l'objet de projets ou de plans d'élimination finale qui ne sont pas approuvés à la date prévue risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité. Seize pays ont indiqué faire l'objet de projets portant sur la consommation de CFC qui n'ont pas été approuvés à la date prévue. Aucun pays ne fait l'objet d'un projet pour les halons qui n'a pas été approuvé à la date prévue, mais deux pays sont visés par des projets de bromure de méthyle, de tétrachlorure de carbone et de méthyle chloroforme qui ont été approuvés en retard.

70. Cinquante-quatre pays ont indiqué avoir connu des retards dans la mise en œuvre de projets pour éliminer la consommation de CFC, 29 pour les halons, 22 pour le bromure de méthyle, 17 pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 14 pour le méthyle chloroforme. Les pays visés par un projet ou plan d'élimination finale dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité.

71. Les projets dans lesquels aucuns fonds n'ont été décaissés au cours de la première année de mise en œuvre n'ont peut-être pas connu assez d'activités pour réduire le risque de non-conformité. Seize pays ont indiqué être visés par des projets approuvés plus d'un an auparavant pour éliminer la consommation de CFC dans lesquels aucun décaissement n'a encore été fait, six pour les halons, six pour le bromure de méthyle, quatre pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et quatre pour le méthyle chloroforme.

72. Les pays dont les habitudes de consommation ne révèlent pas de réduction continuelle linéaire de la consommation pourraient voir leur consommation augmenter à moins que les raisons des habitudes de consommation variable ne soient comprises. La consommation de CFC varie dans 27 des 142 pays analysés. Quinze pays présentent des niveaux de consommation variables de halons, 24 de bromure de méthyle, 19 de tétrachlorure de carbone et 9 de méthyle chloroforme.

73. Les pays risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité lorsque les importations ne diminuent pas plus rapidement que les quotas pour une période donnée. Les données de 2005-2006 ont été analysées. Aucune donnée n'existe pour 84 pays (pour une ou les deux années à l'étude) en ce qui a trait aux CFC, 116 pays pour les halons, 111 pour le bromure de méthyle, 115 pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 118 pour le méthyle chloroforme, de sorte que l'indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour ces pays. Vingt-quatre pays ont indiqué que leur niveau d'importation ne diminuait pas plus rapidement que leurs quotas pour les CFC, un pays pour les halons, neuf pays pour le bromure de méthyle, six pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et trois pour le méthyle chloroforme.

74. Les pays risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité lorsque le niveau d'importation est supérieur aux quotas. Il n'y a aucune donnée pour 45 pays pour les CFC, 87 pays pour les halons, 78 pays pour le bromure de méthyle, 84 pays pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 88 pays pour le méthyle chloroforme. Douze pays ont indiqué que leur niveau d'importation est supérieur aux quotas pour les CFC, un pour les halons, huit pour le bromure de méthyle, cinq pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et un pour le méthyle chloroforme.

75. Les pays courent un risque lorsque la différence de prix entre le HFC-134a et le CFC-12 ne diminue pas. Cet indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour 88 pays en raison d'un manque de données. La différence de prix n'indique aucune tendance à la baisse dans 12 pays.

76. Les pays courent un risque lorsque la différence de prix entre le HFC-502 et le CFC-12 ne diminue pas. Cet indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour 116 pays en raison d'un manque de données. La différence de prix n'indique aucune tendance à la baisse dans dix pays.

Conclusions

77. Les indicateurs d'ordre général se penchent sur les pratiques et les politiques antérieures des pays afin d'évaluer le risque général. L'analyse a révélé que bien que la majorité des pays ne courent pas de risque par rapport à ces indicateurs, il y a quand même plusieurs pays qui n'ont pas mis sur pied un programme de permis ou dont le programme n'est pas opérationnel. Il y a aussi des pays qui n'enregistrent pas leurs importateurs.

78. La plupart des pays ne courent pas de risque de non-conformité en ce qui a trait aux indicateurs particuliers. Certains pays sont aux prises avec des problèmes de retards dans l'approbation des projets, d'habitudes de consommation variables et de niveau d'importation supérieur aux quotas. De plus, la différence de prix entre le HFC-134a et le CFC-12 et entre le HFC-50 et le CFC-12 n'affiche aucune tendance à la baisse dans certains pays.

79. Plusieurs pays ont émis un point de vue sur la valeur de l'évaluation des risques. L'élaboration de l'évaluation des risques a exigé énormément d'efforts, notamment pour la cueillette de données et la création de programmes pour la compilation des données. Le Secrétariat n'a accordé que quelques semaines aux pays pour répondre au questionnaire en raison du peu de temps disponible pour la préparation des documents pour la 54^e réunion. Le taux de réponse a toutefois été très bon pour une première évaluation, dont les résultats ont été communiqués aux pays visés à l'article 5. La période de l'année choisie pour la tenue de la première évaluation des risques a permis d'examiner les données sur les programmes de pays. La section où les pays étaient invités à communiquer leur point de vue sur leurs perspectives de conformité contenait des questions sur les données. Comme les pays visés à l'article 5 prépareront les données sur les programmes de pays pour l'année 2007 afin de les présenter à la prochaine réunion, une évaluation des risques actualisée pourra être faite à partir de ces données, en se fondant sur l'expérience acquise lors de la première évaluation. Les renseignements supplémentaires sur les prix de toutes les SAO faciliteront les futures évaluations des risques car les lignes directrices actuelles n'exigent pas de données sur les prix de toutes les SAO et toutes les substances de remplacement, plus particulièrement les HCFC et les hydrocarbures. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander des renseignements supplémentaires sur les prix dans les prochains rapports sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays. De plus, les données supplémentaires des agences d'exécution et l'information provenant des réunions de réseaux régionaux sur l'évaluation des risques devraient être intégrées aux futures évaluations en se fondant sur l'expérience de la première évaluation.

80. L'évaluation a révélé un élément important, à savoir que 42 pays ont indiqué être très confiants ou confiants en leur capacité d'atteindre la conformité après avoir analysé l'évaluation des risques. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note des pays qui ont répondu au

questionnaire d'évaluation des risques et indiqué qu'ils estimaient être en mesure de respecter les objectifs de conformité, ainsi que des pays qui n'ont pas encore répondu au questionnaire envoyé par le Secrétariat du Fonds mais semblent courir un certain risque de non-conformité comme indiqué dans le document présenté à la 53^e réunion. Le Secrétariat devrait envoyer une lettre à ces pays mentionnant le risque possible et leur demandant d'expliquer leur point de vue sur la conformité future et l'évaluation.

PARTIE V : PROPOSITION DES RAPPORTS PÉRIODIQUES DE 2006

81. La 53^e réunion du Comité exécutif a demandé aux gouvernements de la Finlande et des États-Unis d'Amérique de remettre leurs rapports périodiques à la 54^e réunion du Comité exécutif (décision 53/9 e)). Le Secrétariat a reçu le rapport périodique du gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander à la Finlande de remettre son rapport périodique à la 55^e réunion.

RECOMMANDATIONS

82. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

- a) Prendre note :
 - i) Avec reconnaissance des rapports périodiques sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard remis au Secrétariat par les gouvernements du Canada, de la France, de l'Allemagne, du Japon et de l'Espagne, et les quatre agences d'exécution, ainsi que du rapport périodique de 2006 des États-Unis d'Amérique dont il est question dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/5;
 - ii) De l'achèvement de 13 des 41 projets figurant sur la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard;
 - iii) Que des lettres d'annulation possible devraient être envoyées pour les projets suivants :

Agence	Code	Titre du projet
ONUDI	IRA/FOA/28/INV/50	Élimination des SAO dans la fabrication de plaques de mousse de polyuréthane souple par la reconversion à une technologie à base de CO ₂ liquide à Bahman Plastic Co.
ONUDI	IRA/FOA/37/INV/149	Élimination des SAO dans la fabrication de plaques de mousse de polyuréthane souple par la reconversion à une technologie de gonflage à base de dioxyde de carbone liquide à Esfanj Shirvan Co.

- b) Demander qu'un rapport sur les étapes repères et les échéances soit remis à la 54^e réunion pour les projets suivants :

Agence	Code	Titre du projet
PNUE	SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01	Élaboration d'une stratégie nationale d'élimination
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/53	Reconversion d'une technologie à base de CFC-12 à une technologie à base de HFC-134a dans la fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération commercial à Shoukairi and Co.

- c) Prendre note de l'annulation d'un commun accord des projets suivants :

Agence	Code	Titre du projet
France	IVC/REF/24/TAS/10	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes
France	IVC/REF/37/TAS/16	Mise en œuvre du plan de gestion des frigorigènes : surveillance des activités du plan de gestion des frigorigènes et mise sur pied d'un programme de permis d'importation/exportation

- d) Demander au gouvernement de la Finlande de remettre son rapport périodique à la 54^e réunion;
- e) Demander d'inclure de l'information sur toutes les SAO, y compris les HCFC, et leurs substances de remplacement dans les rapports de données sur les programmes de pays.
- f) Prendre note, avec reconnaissance, que 42 pays ont indiqué être confiants d'être en mesure de se conformer aux mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal après avoir pris connaissance de l'évaluation des risques;
- g) Demander au Secrétariat du Fonds de faire parvenir une lettre aux pays à risque d'être en situation de non-conformité après analyse d'un ou plusieurs indicateurs d'ordre général, sauf les pays qui se sont dits confiants d'être en mesure d'atteindre la conformité. Les pays qui recevront ces lettres devraient être encouragés à tenir compte des résultats de l'évaluation des risques dans leurs efforts de planification de la conformité.

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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, 144 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 7 have not yet reported 2006 or 2007 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries, combined, is 34,483 ODP tonnes compared to 43,420 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 129,082 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 163,565 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 1,247 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 2008 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 2008 business plans.

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

9. This category consists of 80 countries including 53 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 15,243 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 80 countries, 60 were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2008 business plans.

10. Of the 80 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 13 non-LVCs and 45 LVCs, including 56 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. Palau and Solomon Islands are two 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 17 countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, India, 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 and Somalia, 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 2008-2010 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 2,207 ODP tonnes compared to 6,074 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 44,198 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 46,405 ODP tonnes.

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

15. Fifty-seven 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 two countries – Equatorial Guinea 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 1.8 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. 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 2008 business plan.

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

18. This category consists of three LVC countries that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 25.3 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Ethiopia has 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 135 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment have reported complete baseline data. Of these 135 countries, 55 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

20. Ninety-nine 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 33 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 two countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries are: Honduras and Saudi Arabia. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 52.2 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. All countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

23. Honduras and Saudi Arabia 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 has reported consumption that is consistent with their Action Plan requirements.

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

24. This category consists of the following four countries: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras and Saudi Arabia. This list includes three LVCs. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 117.2 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. These countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Three of these four countries (Fiji, Honduras and Saudi Arabia) 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 and Honduras have reported consumption data that are consistent with their Action Plan requirements.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

25. 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.

26. Of the 142 countries with reported baseline data, 87 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

27. 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.

28. Five countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 84.8 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. Two of these five countries has reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes: Democratic Republic of the Congo (16.5 ODP tonnes) and Mexico (79.1 ODP tonnes).

29. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects in four out of the five countries (Bolivia, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mexico). 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.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date 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	15.2	6.20	0%	0%	148%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-03	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	2,119.5	302.6					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Angola	A7	2006	114.8	42.1					0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-03	No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	10.7	1.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with 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	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-01	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2006	135.4	32.4					0%	0%	60%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with 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	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Jul-04	No
Belize	A7	2007	24.4	2.2	Decision XIV/33	12.20	10.0	3.66	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Benin	A7	2005	59.9	10.0					0%	0%	11%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-00	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Bhutan	A7	2006	0.2	0.1					0%	0%	233%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	75.7	33.1	Decision XV/29	37.84		11.35	0%	0%	192%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-07	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	24.2	32.6	Decision XV/30	102.10	33.0	3.00	35%	169%	798%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	6.8	0.7					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to 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	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	No
Burkina Faso	A7	2007	36.3	4.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Burundi	A7	2006	59.0	3.5					0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-03	Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	94.2	28.3					0%	0%	100%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	256.9	103.0					0%	0%	167%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2006	2.3	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	11.3	2.6					0%	0%	53%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Jul-01	Yes
Chad	A7	2006	34.6	9.2					0%	0%	77%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Chile	CP	2007	828.7	19.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)		Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
China	A7	2006	57,818.7	12,414.9					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	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Congo	A7	2006	11.9	3.3					0%	0%	85%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-00	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	1.7	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	No
Costa Rica	A7	2006	250.2	55.7					0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with 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 RMP prior to Decision 31/48	Jul-02	Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	219.3	-31.4					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with 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	A7	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	A7	2006	21.0	3.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	1.5	0.5	Decision XVIII/22		0.5	0.00	0%	0%	122%	No	Yes	LVC country with 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 total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
														phase-out plan		
Egypt	A7	2006	1,668.0	593.6					0%	0%	137%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Jul-05	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	306.6	64.4					0%	0%	40%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	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		5.00	0%	0%	154%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	No
Fiji	A7	2006	33.4	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	10.3	1.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Gambia	A7	2006	23.8	1.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Georgia	A7	2006	22.5	5.8					0%	0%	72%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	35.8	13.1					0%	0%	144%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	6.0	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-06	Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	224.6	12.7	Decision XV/34	85.00	50.0	20.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-01	Yes
Guinea	A7	2006	42.4	4.9					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-05	Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2006	26.3	13.1	Decision XVI/24	13.14	13.1	3.94	0%	0%	232%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Jul-04	Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	53.2	8.8					0%	0%	10%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	169.0	50.4					0%	0%	99%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-03	No
Honduras	A7	2006	331.6	94.7					0%	0%	90%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with	Dec-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
														RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48		
India	A7	2006	6,681.0	3,560.3					0%	7%	255%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-04	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2006	8,332.7	231.0					0%	0%	0%	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	953.3					0%	0%	39%	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 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	CP	2007	239.5	22.7	Decision XVIII/28		60.0	30.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2006	0.7	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	No
Kuwait	A7	2006	480.4	106.8					0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	72.8	5.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with 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 RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to 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 total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	No
Liberia	A7	2006	56.1	5.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2006	716.7	115.7	Decision XV/36	303.0		107.0	0%	0%	8%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	47.9	2.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	57.7	3.6					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	3,271.1	565.2					0%	0%	15%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an	Dec-01	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
														approved terminal CFC phase-out plan		
Maldives	A7	2006	4.6	1.1	Decision XV/37	0.00	2.3	0.69	0%	0%	59%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Mali	A7	2006	108.1	16.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	1.2	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
Mauritania	A7	2006	15.7	3.0					0%	0%	27%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	29.1	1.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Mexico	A7	2007	4,624.9	-480.6					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-04	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2006	1.2	0.0	Decision XVII/32	1.35	0.0		0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	10.6	2.2					0%	0%	38%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Yes
Montenegro	A7	2006	104.9	14.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	802.3	40.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Jul-04	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2006	18.2	2.7					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	No
Myanmar	A7	2006	54.3	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-05	Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	21.9	0.0	Decision XV/38	10.00	9.0	3.20	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.5	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	No
Nepal	A7	2006	27.0	0.0	Decision XVI/27	13.50	13.5	4.05	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	82.8	27.6					0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-05	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Niger	A7	2006	32.0	15.9					0%	0%	231%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Apr-04	Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	3,650.0	454.0	Decision XIV/30	1,800.00	1,100.0	510.0	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 total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes
Oman	CP	2007	248.4	10.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with 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	A7	2006	1.6	0.7					0%	0%	192%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
Panama	A7	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	8.0	4.50	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-03	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	210.6	102.9	Decision XIX/22			31.60	0%	0%	226%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-07	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	289.5	87.2					0%	0%	101%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Jul-04	Yes
Philippines	A7	2006	3,055.9	603.4					0%	0%	32%	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	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2006	9,159.8	3,026.2					0%	0%	120%	No	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	73.3	12.0					0%	0%	9%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2006	30.4	12.0					0%	0%	163%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	3.7	0.6					0%	0%	8%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-06	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	8.3	0.8					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	1.8	0.5	Decision XVI/30	1.39	0.8	0.45	0%	0%	85%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	4.5	0.0					0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2006	4.7	1.7					0%	0%	141%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,798.5	878.5					0%	0%	226%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	155.8	25.0					0%	0%	7%	No	Yes	LVC country with 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	2007	2.8	0.0					0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-07	Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	78.6	18.2					0%	0%	54%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to 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 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	105.3					0%	0%	58%	Yes	Yes	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 RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-03	Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	24.6	0.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-03	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	2,224.6	541.2					0%	0%	62%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC	Jul-06	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
														phase-out plan		
Thailand	A7	2006	6,082.1	453.7					0%	0%	0%	Yes	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 RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Nov-02	Yes
Tonga	A7	2006	1.3	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with 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 total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-03	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	870.1	59.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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	Yes	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	Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.3	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
Uganda	A7	2006	12.8	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Dec-04	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2006	529.3	132.3					0%	0%	67%	No	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	253.9	54.0					0%	0%	42%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48	Jul-05	Yes
Uruguay	A7	2006	199.1	81.9					0%	0%	174%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	No

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2006	3,322.4	2,641.8					0%	59%	430%	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	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-05	Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	1,796.1	394.7					0%	0%	47%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)		Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	27.4	6.6					0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Zimbabwe	CP	2007	451.4	54.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes

Appendix II

HALON ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
Angola	A7	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 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-98	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2006	38.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-98	No
Belize	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	3.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-02	Yes
Bhutan	A7	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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Apr-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Botswana	A7	2006	5.2	0.3					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 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	2007	5.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-02	Yes
Burundi	A7	2006	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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-02	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Chad	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Chile	CP	2007	8.5	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Mar-07	Yes
China	A7	2006	34,186.7	161.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with 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 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	A7	2006	5.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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
Croatia	A7	2006	30.1	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-04	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5
Annex I
Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-02	Yes
Djibouti	A7	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 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 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 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-05	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Guinea	A7	2006	8.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 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 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-00	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2006	354.0	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with 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 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 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-99	Yes
Kenya	CP	2007	5.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No
Kuwait	A7	2006	3.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption		Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVII/36	2.40	1.20	0.60	0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Apr-06	Yes
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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Mar-00	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Lesotho	A7	2006	0.2	0.0	Decision XVI/25	0.20	0.10	0.10	0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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	2006	633.1	304.5	Decision XVII/37	714.50	653.91	316.53	0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-05	Yes
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 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	2007	124.6	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2006	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	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-07	Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	7.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption		Yes
Mozambique	A7	2006	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
Namibia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-02	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Oman	CP	2007	13.7	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-03	Yes
Palau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Panama	A7	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	2006	103.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Mar-00	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2006	3,678.0	1,470.0					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
Rwanda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
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	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Principe															
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,064.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-07	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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	16.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 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 approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-99	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	32.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	46.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-98	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Tunisia	A7	2006	104.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with 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 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	2006	75.4	12.3					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes
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	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	37.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with 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 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	CP	2007	1.5	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	Yes

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
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	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Angola	A7	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	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Mar-02	Yes	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVIII/20			0.00	0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		Yes	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2006	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	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		No	Yes
Belize	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bhutan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-01	Yes	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2006	3.5	0.0	Decision XV/30	5.61	5.61	0.00	0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	0.1	0.0	Decision XV/31	0.00			0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-98	No	Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	711.6	76.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-05	Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	No

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Burkina Faso	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Burundi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-05	Yes	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	18.1	14.5					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-07	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	No
Chad	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Chile	CP	2007	212.5	169.0	Decision XVII/29	170.0 0			0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Dec-00	Yes	Yes
China	A7	2006	1,102.1	300.4					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as a soil fumigant in ginseng crop).	Dec-03	Yes	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	A7	2006	0.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	342.5	251.3					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-01	Yes	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2006	8.1	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Croatia	A7	2006	15.7	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-01	Yes	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	50.5	10.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2006	30.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-98	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	1.4	0.1					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the	Nov-02	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
													2005 MB limit			
Djibouti	A7	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	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	66.2	51.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	238.1	180.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.5	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
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	1.00	0%	25%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	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	No
Georgia	A7	2006	13.7	7.2					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	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	400.7	333.4	Decision XVIII/26		400.7 0	361.0 0	0%	4%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Guinea	A7	2006	NDR	0.0							No	No			Yes	No
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	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		Yes	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Honduras	A7	2006	259.4	284.6	Decision	327.6	295.8	255.0	10%	37%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects	Nov-06	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
					XVII/34	0	0	0					for complete phase-out of MB			
India	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2006	40.7	22.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	26.7	9.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	4.9	1.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	176.3	42.6					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-99	Yes	Yes
Kenya	CP	2007	217.5	17.4					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	14.2	2.7					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03	Yes	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	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	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	2006	94.1	72.0	Decision XVII/37	96.00	96.00	75.00	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	2.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	112.7	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-00	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2006	14.6	11.3					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-04	Yes	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	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Mexico	A7	2007	1,130.8	894.6					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2006	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	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2006	3.4	0.5					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		No	Yes
Myanmar	A7	2006	3.4	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	No
Namibia	A7	2006	0.8	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Nauru	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Nepal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	No
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.4	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	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	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	CP	2007	1.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	14.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Palau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Panama	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-03	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2006	0.9	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	1.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-00	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Philippines	A7	2006	10.3	4.3					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Qatar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	7.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	A7	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	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	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	Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	0.6	27.6					4500%	5650%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-07	Yes	Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	53.2	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	2.6	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes	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			No	Yes
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	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	3.0	1.8					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes	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	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the	Nov-02	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
													2005 MB limit			
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2006	188.6	64.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Thailand	A7	2006	183.0	141.1					0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	12.2	-0.3					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-00	Yes	Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Tonga	A7	2006	0.2	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	1.7	0.4					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-06	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	8.3	5.3					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target (Decision XV/12)		Yes	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	479.7	20.4					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Dec-01	Yes	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	3.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	Yes			Yes	No
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	0.00	0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2006	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	Yes
Uruguay	A7	2006	11.2	8.5	Decision XVII/39	8.90	8.90		0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.2	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		No	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2006	10.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	136.5	96.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Yemen	A7	2006	54.5	36.7					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	29.3	6.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target		Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	CP	2007	557.0	21.6					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes	Yes

Appendix IV

CTC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2006	0.9	0.1					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Albania	A7	2006	3.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-03	Yes	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	20.9	2.2					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-07	Yes	Yes
Angola	A7	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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2006	0.7	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	5.7	0.1					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Belize	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bhutan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bolivia	A7	2006	0.3	0.2					344%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Mar-07	Yes	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			No	Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	411.6	0.1					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	No
Burkina Faso	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Burundi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	No
Chad	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Chile	CP	2007	0.6	0.7					671%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
China	A7	2006	38,220.6	774.4					0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	6.1	0.7					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-06	Yes	Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Congo	A7	2006	0.6	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Cuba	A7	2006	2.7	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2006	1,285.2	0.0					0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	15.3	16.5	Decision XVIII/21		16.50	2.20	619%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Mar-07	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2006	29.0	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	0.5	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	38.5	5.5					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-	Dec-04	Yes	Yes

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5
Annex I
Appendix IV

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
												out plan/project			
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.1					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	NDR	1.9						No	No			No	Yes
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Ethiopia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	No	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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	10.6	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Guinea	A7	2006	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			No	Yes
Honduras	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
India	A7	2006	11,505.4	1,127.5					0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-03	Yes	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	77.0	11.0	Decision XIX/27			11.60	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	2.8	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	40.3	1.1					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Kenya	CP	2007	65.9	0.1					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-01	Yes	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	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	2007	62.5	79.1	Decision XVIII/30				744%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-07	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2006	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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-07	Yes	Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	1.1	0.1					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
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			No	Yes
Nepal	A7	2006	0.9	0.1					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-05	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Niger	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Nigeria	A7	2006	152.8	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	Yes
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	CP	2007	0.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	412.9	41.8	Decision XVIII/31		41.80		0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Palau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Panama	A7	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			0.10	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Peru	A7	2006	1.0	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Philippines	A7	2006	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	2006	638.0	33.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
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	Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	259.2	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-07	Yes	Yes
Senegal	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	18.8	1.4					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Seychelles	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2006	2.6	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	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			No	Yes
South Africa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	35.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	Yes
Sudan	A7	2006	2.2	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-04	Yes	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	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-01	Yes	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Togo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Tonga	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	2.9	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	105.1	0.9					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	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	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2006	0.0	NDR						No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Uruguay	A7	2006	0.4	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2006	1,107.2	-140.3					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	1.6	0.0					0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Yemen	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.7	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	CP	2007	11.6	0.0					0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-06	Yes	Yes

Appendix V

TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Albania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-03	Yes	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	5.8	4.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Nov-07	Yes	Yes
Angola	A7	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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Bahamas	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2006	22.7	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2006	0.9	0.5	Decision XVII/27	0.55	0.55	0.55	0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Belize	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Bhutan	A7	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	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Botswana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	32.4	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	No
Burkina Faso	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Burundi	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Cambodia	A7	2006	0.5	0.3					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2006	8.2	0.6					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	No
Chad	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Chile	CP	2007	6.4	3.5	Decision XVII/29	4.51	4.51	4.51	0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
China	A7	2006	721.2	279.9					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Mar-00	Yes	Yes
Colombia	A7	2006	0.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Comoros	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Congo	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Cook Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
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	A7	2006	7.7	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	4.8	4.0	Decision XVIII/21		4.00	3.30	0%	19%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Mar-07	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	A7	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	3.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	2.0	0.0	Decision XVII/31	1.40			0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	26.0	12.5					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved	Dec-04	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
													TCA phase-out plan/project			
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	A7	1998	NDR	0.0							No	No			No	Yes
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Ethiopia	CP	2006	0.5	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	No	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	2006	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	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		No	Yes
Honduras	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
India	A7	2006	122.2	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2006	13.3	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2006	8.7	4.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.4	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-04	Yes	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	18.2	2.2					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Nov-02	Yes	Yes
Kenya	CP	2007	1.1	0.1					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-01	Yes	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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Mexico	A7	2007	56.4	0.1					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2006	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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
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			No	Yes
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	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Niue	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	CP	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2006	2.3	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Palau	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Panama	A7	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	2006	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	2006	513.3	279.9					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
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	Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	29.8	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Nov-07	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	2007	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			No	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	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	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-01	Yes	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	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.7	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Tunisia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	37.4	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	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	2006	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	Yes
Uruguay	A7	2006	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2006	4.6	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2006	0.2	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5
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Appendix V

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2008)	Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Yemen	A7	2006	0.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	CP	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No			Yes	Yes

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INFORMATION ON COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND PROJECTS CLASSIFIED WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS IN THOSE COUNTRIES

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Albania	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm CFC consumption no greater than 15.2 ODP tonnes.	Met action plan for 2006 based on Article 7 data. The Executive Committee has approved a total CFC phase-out plan for Albania.	Yes	N/a
Armenia	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	In an email dated 4 July 2007, 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	N/a
Bangladesh	CFC phase-out (anticipated future non-compliance)	Submit copy of CFC MDI transition strategy following ExCom approval of 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 and 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 expected to exceed its annual allowable consumption of CFCs in each of the years 2007–2009.	The 52nd Meeting of the Executive Committee approved a project for an MDI transition strategy. Bangladesh was in advance of its commitment in decision XVII/27 of PCA. However, with respect to Bangladesh'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 39th IMPCOM is due to be submitted by February 2008 and in this regard the Government is currently compiling the necessary information.	No	N/a
Bangladesh	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm TCA consumption at no greater than 0.550 ODP tonnes.	Bangladesh reported that it consumed 0.5 ODP tonnes of TCA, that is within its commitment for 2006.	Yes	N/a
Barbados	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	ODS legislation was approved in November/December 2007. The legislation includes the licensing system. UNEP sent its CAP officer to Barbados to conduct a workshop for customs officer training in November. UNDP indicated that all elements should be in place for a well-functioning licensing system.	Yes	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Belize	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 10 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicate 3.9 ODP tonnes. An RMP/RMP update has been approved for Belize.	Yes	N/a
Bolivia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 37.84ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a 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	N/a
Bolivia	CTC phase out	Possible division of 2006 action plan requirement.	39ImpCom noted with appreciation that Bolivia had submitted information on the status of its efforts to phase out CTC, in particular consumption for the testing of tar in road-paving and total petroleum hydrocarbon in water, recalling decision XI/15 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, which had 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 ozone-depleting substance.	Yes	N/a
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.	39ImpCom noted with appreciation that Bolivia had submitted information on the status of its efforts to phase out CTC, in particular consumption for the testing of tar in road-paving and total petroleum hydrocarbon in water, recalling decision XI/15 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Parties, which had 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 ozone-depleting substance, 39ImpCom noted with appreciation that, while the Party's entire CTC consumption in 2006 continued to be directed to the testing of total petroleum hydrocarbon in water and other laboratory and analytical applications, it had not consumed the substance for the testing of tar in road-paving and that, with the assistance of UNDP and Canada, Bolivia expected to achieve total CTC phase out in 2008.	Yes	N/a
Bosnia & Herzegovina	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 33ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicate 32.6 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved CFC phase-out plan.	Yes	N/a
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 5.61 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicate zero consumption. The country has approved projects for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide.	Yes	N/a

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/ Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain TCA at zero ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicate zero consumption. The country has approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Yes	N/a
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of 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 its progress report that import of ODS-using equipment was banned from 1 July 2007, as per Chapter VIII, Article 32 of the Decision. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that Bosnia and Herzegovina had introduced a ban and established a licensing system.	Yes	N/a
Botswana	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system, including quotas, for methyl bromide.	Botswana informed the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its Agro-Chemical Act of 1999 would ensure the sustained phase-out of methyl bromide and the 38th Meeting of the Implementing Committee noted that 38IMPCOM 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 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. The information is still outstanding.	No	N/a
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.	Cape Verde reported in its country programme data for 2006 that it had a licensing system that was functioning well.	Yes	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Chile	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide consumption at no greater than 170 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated consumption of 169.61 ODP tonnes. Project approved that would enable 2005 phase-out target. 39th ImpCom urged Chile to provide an update on its progress in introducing an import quota system and implementing alternatives to TCA.	Yes	N/a
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.51 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 4.5 ODP tonnes of TCA consumption. Country has an approved TCA phase-out project.	Yes	N/a
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.512 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated consumption of 4.46 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved TCA phase-out plan/project.	Yes	N/a
Chile	Regulatory measures	Regulations for an import quota system.	Chile responded to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that it had legislation that had the effect of a quota system that addressed all ODS except HCFCs. HCFC were addressed through a registry and would be added to the legislation once a baseline had been established.	Yes	N/a
Chile	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	39ImpCom noted with appreciation Chile's status report that the regulation required to fulfil its obligation contained in decision XVII/29 to introduce an import quota system was being processed by the Office of the Comptroller-General and that once that Office had officially noted and published the regulation as a decree it would enter into force. It had also reported that the national ozone unit was making all possible efforts to ensure early publication and that the customs service had developed the necessary internal rules to implement the system as soon as the regulation entered into force.	Yes	N/a
Cook Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	UNEP reported to the 54th Meeting that the licensing system as yet to be established.	No	N/a
Dominica	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 0.5ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 0.5 consumption. A CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Dominica	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system, including quotas.	Dominica reported in its CP data that an import/export licensing and quota system has been in place since December 2006. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that systems for licensing and import quotas were in place.	Yes	N/a
DR Congo	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC consumption.	Yes	N/a

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
DR Congo	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to ---	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. Consumption was 4 ODP tonnes. The country has an approved TCA phase-out project.	Yes	N/a
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.	Ecuador provided additional clarification at the 39th Implementation Committee Meeting as to what compliance measures the country was taking. One alternative (agrocellhane) already identified as good alternative to methyl bromide had to be registered in Ecuador. The Agrocellhane that will be used in the testing was imported at the end of 2007. A firm has been contracted to carry out the tests. Testing is expected to begin between February and March 2008, and last approximately 6 months.	Yes	The delayed project is a demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment for the flower growing industry (ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23) under World Bank implementation. According to the World Bank, the project was originally delayed due to changes in the Government. Latest report advises that a firm that will carry out testing of alternatives was hired in June 2007 and has presented a work plan. Farms where the testing will take place have been selected. The project is recommended for continued monitoring.
El Salvador	CTC phase out	Possible deviation of 2006 action plan requirement.	The survey identified 0.7 kg identified 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	N/a
Equatorial Guinea	Data reporting	Submit outstanding base-year and baseline data (make best efforts).	Equatorial Guinea submitted all outstanding data.	Yes	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Eritrea	CFC phase out	Submit explanation for 2005 CFC consumption deviation and, if relevant, CFC plan of action.	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 country programme was completed which has not occurred at that time. However, a national phase-out plan was submitted to the 54th Meeting. However, as at this writing, neither 2006 data nor an explanation of the apparent deviation in 2005 had been submitted.	No	N/a
Eritrea	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Eritrea had committed to establish a licensing system by 1 January 2006 per decision XVII/32. Eritrea indicated to the Ozone Secretariat that its licensing system would commence operation following approval from the legal office. An NPP was submitted to the 54th Meeting. Since the 1 January 2006 commitment had not been met, the Parties requested Eritrea to submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ODSs.	No	N/a
Ethiopia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC consumption no greater than 17 ODP tonnes.	Consumption was 12.9 ODP tonnes according to CP data. The country fulfilled its action plan commitments, but it has not yet reported A7 data.	Yes	N/a
Federated States of Micronesia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero.	FS Micronesia Article 7 data indicating zero CFC consumption in 2006.ry.	Yes	N/a
Federated States of Micronesia	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system, including quotas.	Party informed 38ImpCom that the required regulation was still in draft form and under review, but that the licensing system had been established. UNEP informed OS prior to 39ImpCOM that "No additional progress, FSM has not yet established the licensing system. Australia reported that on 24th September, FSM advised that there has been no progress so far and that the Attorney General has now been replaced. Following up on the regulation, SPREP has been informed that it was not submitted to Congress in the correct procedure, and that FSM intends to readjust the whole legislation document and to re-submit to the next session of Congress in 2008.	No	N/a

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Fiji	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2005 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 1.3 ODP tonnes	A7 data reported a consumption of 0.7 ODP tonnes.	Yes	N/a
Guatemala	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 50 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 12.7 ODP tonnes. An RMP/RMP update was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Guatemala	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 400.7 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. A project that would, at a minimum, enable compliance with the 2005 control measures was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Submit 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,	Guatemala has not reported country programme data. UNEP indicated that an agreement was signed in May 2007 to control imports and banned equipment but not all equipment containing ODS. The Ozone Secretariat noted that the banned equipment only addresses CFCs but not other ODS or aerosols and the consumption limit was different from the action plan. The Ozone Secretariat has requested clarification. UNEP reported that the Minister of Environment of Guatemala answered to the Ozone Secretariat in October 17, 2007. Party has submitted a response regarding import ban inconsistency with decision XV/34. Attributed inconsistencies to unintentional mistakes. Ministerial resol 369-2007 revised article 12 of original legislation 413-2006 to extend the import/manufacture ban to cover CFC pipe covers and pre-polymers, aerosols (except medical) and portable fire extinguishers based on halon (except those where no alternative available), and ban the operation of factories assembling RAC equipment or foam.	Yes	N/a
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Submit 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 Guatemala to limit its CFC consumption in 2007 to 20 ODP-tonnes.	UNEP reported that the Minister of Environment of Guatemala answered to the Ozone Secretariat in October 17, 2007. Party has submitted a response regarding CFC phase out timetable inconsistency with decision XV/34. Attributed inconsistencies to unintentional mistakes. Ministerial resolution 369-2007 published on 19/9/07 (entered into force 20/9/2007) to correct timetable to reflect decision xv/34 commitments (ie revised Article 6 of ministerial resolution 413-2006).	Yes	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/ Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Guinea Bissau	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 13.137 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. An RMP/RMP update has been approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Guyana	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The Ozone Secretariat confirmed the established of the licensing system.	Yes	N/a
Haiti	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	UNDP reported that draft ODS legislation had been prepared and had 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 NOU. 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. Haiti has ratified Montreal Amendment but not yet notified the Ozone Secretariat of establishment of ODS licensing system.	No	N/a
Honduras	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 295.8 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. The Executive Committee approved a project for the total phase-out of methyl bromide for the country.	Yes	N/a
India	CFC phase out	Consider in the context of the issue of stockpiling	India reported consumption of 3560.3 ODP-tonnes of A/I CFCs in 2006, in excess of limit for that year. The amount in excess represented CFC production in 2006 that had been stockpiled for export in a future year to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 Parties. Consequently their case will be included in the consolidated record of stockpiling cases, per decision XVIII/17, for the information of the ImpCom.	N/a	N/a
Islamic Republic of Iran	CTC phase out	Submit explanation for 2005 CTC deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action.	A draft decision incorporating the action plan is being forwarded to the 19th Meeting of the Parties. The country has a project/plan for the phase-out of CTC.	Yes	There are 3 delayed projects in Iran under UNIDO implementation. UNIDO is informing the 54th Meeting that there has been no progress on two foam projects (IRA/FOA/28/INV/50 and IRA/FOA/37/INV/149). In the first case, the installation did not take place because the enterprise did not provide the

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/ Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
					supplier with information required prior to the installation despite numerous follow ups. If the enterprise provides the information, the installation will be done in April 2008. For the other foam project, the supplier is claiming additional funds related to the EUR-US\$ exchange rate losses however no funds are available to accommodate these losses. Negotiations are in process with the supplier. With respect to the refrigeration project (IRA/REF/28/INV/51), the supplier is not ready to install the equipment. In the case of the 2 foam projects, letters of possible cancellation will be sent. With respect to the refrigeration project, the project will continue to be monitored.
Kenya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. A total CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country.	Yes	The project previously classified with a delay, "Conversion of TCA based cleaning process to non-ODS alternatives at the Kenya Power and Lighting Company" under German implementation has been completed.
Kenya	Regulatory measures	Report gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement licensing and quota system.	ODS regulations were gazetted on 31 May 2007.	Yes	N/a
Kiribati	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	UNEP reported that Kiribati has informed that the amendment to the Customs Act to include ODS was signed and that the NOU is working together with Customs to grant release of ODS (bulk) through this order. Kiribati has ratified Montreal Amendment but not yet notified Ozone Secretariat of establishment of ODS licensing system.	No	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon.	Article 7 data indicated a zero consumption. A halon banking project has been approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
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	N/a
Lesotho	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 0.1 ODP tonnes of halon.	Article 7 data indicated a zero consumption. A halon banking project has been approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 303 ODP tonnes	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya met its action plan target for 2006. A terminal CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon consumption at no greater than 653.91 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. Libya reported 304.5ODPT consumption vs commitment of 653.91ODPT.	Yes	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide at no greater than 96 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. Libya reported 72ODPT consumption vs commitment of 96 ODPT. UNIDO reported that the NOO received a thorough briefing in Nov. 07 on MP-related matters in general and in particular on the status of the IS project. The NOU signed a subcontract amendment to reflect the revised activities to be carried out during the period 1 Dec. 07 - 31 Dec. 08. A national expert contract was issued in Dec. 07 to the NOO, for incentive payments, and to a local expert for public awareness and technical monitoring.	Yes	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system, including quotas and monitor the ban.	The Parties noted that the Party has confirmed that it has fulfilled its commitment for a system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas.	Yes	N/a
Maldives	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes.	Maldives met its action plan commitment. The country also indicated that it might have difficulty in meeting its 2007 commitments but was seeking means by which to stay within its requirement while meeting the needs of its country for CFCs. UNDP and UNEP reported that TPMP has been approved in the 53rd Meeting. Activities to initiate TPMP activities underway. Government contemplating to ban imports of CFCs by early 2008.	Yes	N/a
Marshall Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Has reported establishment of a licensing system.	Yes	N/a
Montenegro	Data reporting	Submit outstanding base-year and baseline data (make best efforts).	Data has been submitted.	Yes	N/a

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Namibia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 9.0ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0 ODP tonnes. A total CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Nauru	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Information has not been reported although draft regulations have been submitted and UNEP through SPREP is assisting. According to UNEP, Nauru has circulated the draft regulation to both UNEP and SPREP for additional comments in Sep 2007. Nauru has ratified Montreal Amendment but not yet notified Ozone Secretariat of establishment of ODS licensing system.	No	N/a
Nepal	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to release no more than 13.5 ODP tonnes onto domestic market.	Zero consumption 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	N/a
Nigeria	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 1100 ODP tonnes.	Has reported and is in compliance according to the Ozone Secretariat. A terminal CFC phase-out project was approved for the country.	Yes	There are two delayed projects in Nigeria. The country programme update under UNDP implementation is proceeding. Similarly, the project "Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol" has had some progress. The Japanese project has been completed but a project completion report is currently under preparation. Both projects are recommended for continued monitoring.
Niue	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Party has notified Secretariat of licensing system establishment, submitting copy of regulation. 1 November 2007.	Yes	N/a
Pakistan	CTC phase out	Possible deviation of 2006 action plan requirement.	Pakistan met its action plan commitment and had banned the import since 28 May 2007..	Yes	Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as a process solvent to 1,2-dichloroethane at Himont Chemicals Ltd. in Pakistan (PAK/PAG/35/INV/42) is a delayed project that has

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
					experienced some progress. The project is under UNIDO implementation. There is no more CTC consumption at the company and project completion is expected in December 2007. .Contract works have been slowed down due to delayed delivery of the 2nd package equipment (glass lined reactors). Project completion is envisaged for April 2008.
Pakistan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon to 7.1 ODP tonnes.	Reported Article 7 data on 6 September indicated compliance with action plan. A halon banking project was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Palau	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated Palau's licensing system became operational in August 2006. Palau's country programme data and Ozone Secretariat confirmed this too.	Yes	N/a
Papua New Guinea	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 8 ODP tonnes	CP data and Article 7 data indicated 3.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs. A total CFC phase-out plan has been approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
Papua New Guinea	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to ban imports of ODS-using equipment.	Germany indicated that regulations banning import of equipment containing ODS is being enforced by customs. Correspondence was received by the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee from the Government indicated that regulations were passed on 9 February 2007.	Yes	N/a
Paraguay	CFC phase out action plan	Respond to requests for clarification on CFC plan of action and submit 2006 data.	An action plan was approved in decision XIX/22 and the Party requested 2006 CFC data returning to compliance.	Yes	N/a
Paraguay	CTC phase out action plan	Respond to requests for clarification on 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	N/a
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 0.83 ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0.5 ODP tonnes. A total CFC phase-out plan was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
Samoa	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that Samoa's licensing system was established in May 2006 and the Ozone Secretariat received confirmation in June 2007.	Yes	N/a
Sao Tome & Principe	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Sao Tome and Principe as ratified Montreal Amendment and recently notified Ozone Secretariat of establishment of ODS licensing system.	Yes	N/a
Saudi Arabia	Baseline revision request	Submit information per decision XV/19 to support its requested change to the data for each of the mebr consumption baseline years.	39ImpCom noted with appreciation that Saudi Arabia was preparing a detailed report in support of its request to revise its methyl bromide baseline data, in accordance with decision XV/19.	No	N/a
Saudi Arabia	Methyl bromide phase out	Explain 2005 data deviation.	39ImpCom noted with appreciation that Saudi Arabia was preparing a detailed report in support of its request to revise its methyl bromide baseline data, in accordance with decision XV/19.	No	N/a
Somalia	Halon phase out	Explain 2006 data deviation.	Reported 2006 data which shows a consumption of 18.8 ODP tonnes against a baseline of 17.7 ODP tonnes. 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 Action plan has not been prepared due to political instability and the associated institutional problems such as the high turnover of NOU officers and the fact that they are located outside the country.	No	N/a
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.	Submitted a letter requesting assistance from implementing agencies in order to develop measure to support phase-out. UNEP indicated that there was difficulty with respect to institutional arrangements as the NOU keeps changing.	No	N/a
Somalia	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Somalia has ratified Montreal Amendment but not yet notified Ozone Secretariat of establishment of ODS licensing system.	No	The Formulation of a national phase-out strategy in Somalia (SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01) is delayed. The project is under UNEP implementation. UNEP has reported that political instability and an uncertain institutional set-up has not allowed for implementation. The uncertain institutional situation has resulted in a high turnover of focal points. Since

Annex II

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project
					there has been no progress reported to two consecutive meetings, UNEP is being asked to agree a milestone and deadline to be achieved by the next meeting to avoid automatic cancellation of the project.
Tonga	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Tonga as ratified Montreal Amendment but not yet notified OS of establishment of ODS licensing system.	No	N/a
Tuvalu	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations have been submitted to Parliament for approval. At the 17th SPREP Meeting in September 2006, the Director of Environment requested for assistance on the regulations, in particular, whether they should prepare regulations under the Environment Legislation or the Customs legislation. They have sought further assistance on this issue. UNEP indicated that Tuvalu expects the licensing system to be established in the fourth quarter of 2007.	No	N/a
Uganda	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 4.8 ODP tonnes.	A7 data consistent with plan of action commitments. A project for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide was approved for the country.	Yes	N/a
United Republic of Tanzania	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Tanzania has ratified Montreal Amendment and recently notified OS of establishment of ODS licensing system in November 2007.	Yes	N/a
Uruguay	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 8.9 ODP tonnes.	CP and Article 7 data indicated consumption of 8.5 ODP tonnes. A project has been approved for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide.	Yes	N/a
Vanuatu	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system	No further progress on establishment of licensing system.	No	N/a
Venezuela	CFC phase out	Explain 2006 data deviation.	Venezuela has submitted 2005 A7 data that put it in possible non-compliance. Venezuela explained that the excess CFC was produced in 2005 for use as feedstock in a future year and the 38th 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	N/a

ANNEX III

Countries that responded to the Fund Secretariat questionnaire on the assessment of potential risk of non-compliance (they are marked with an asterisk in the tables below)	43 countries Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Belize, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Palau, Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
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Other general indicators of potential risk of non-compliance

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk	Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
Established licensing system	Countries that have not established licensing systems are at risk of unexpected imports leading to non-compliance.	17 countries (Angola*, Armenia*, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam*, Cook Islands, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea*, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho ^a Mozambique, Nauru, Somalia, Tonga, Vanuatu)	-
Operational licensing system	If licensing systems are not operating effectively, countries could still be at risk of non-compliance	17 countries (Afghanistan, Armenia*, El Salvador*, Gambia, Georgia*, Haiti, Kiribati, Lebanon*, Liberia, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Nauru, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania)	27 countries

^a In the list received on February 20, 2008 from the Ozone Secretariat, Lesotho is not among the countries with an established licensing system. However, in the 2006 Implementation of the Country Programme Report for 2006, Lesotho reported the establishing of the ODS import/export licensing system as of March 2007.

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk	Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
Importers registered	Countries that do not register importers may be at risk of non-compliance because they do not have full knowledge of ODS importers.	15 countries (Armenia*, Barbados, Guyana*, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nauru, Niue, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen)	15 countries
Operational NOU	Countries that have not identified activities under implementation by an NOU may not have operational NOUs and are considered to be at risk because NOUs are the front-line managers of the national ODS phase-out plan.	-	4 countries
NOUs fully integrated into national institutions	When NOUs are fully integrated into national institutions they are more likely to encourage government action to support compliance	-	6 countries
Delayed projects and projects for which additional status reports have been requested	Countries with delayed projects and projects for which additional status reports have been requested are subject to close monitoring.	50 countries (Algeria*, Antigua and Barbuda*, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam*, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Ecuador*, Egypt, Eritrea*, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica*, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Maldives, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco*, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone*, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia*, Turkey*, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen)	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk	Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
Projects with implementation delays	Progress in resolving causes of delays	<p>Thirteen of the projects listed with delays at the 53rd Meeting have now been completed. (Annex IV)</p> <p>One project, where there has been either progress from one milestone to another or a resolution of the implementation delay may be removed from future reporting of projects with implementation delays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNIDO. Training and awareness workshop in the solvents and process agents (CTC and TCA) sectors (TUN/SOL/45/TAS/45). 	
	Projects with some progress	Twenty-three projects were classified as showing “some progress”. (Annex V)	
	Projects with no progress - letter of possible cancellation	<p>UNIDO. Phasing out ODS in manufacturing of flexible PU slabstock foam through the use of liquid CO₂ blowing technology at Bahman Plastic Co. (IRA/FOA/28/INV/50). Net approved funds: US \$485,929. Funds disbursed: US \$435,488.</p> <p>UNIDO. Phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co. (IRA/FOA/37/INV/149). Net approved funds: US \$373,515. Funds disbursed: US \$299,468.</p>	
	Projects with no progress reported to two consecutive meetings	<p>UNEP. Formulation of national phase out strategy (SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01). Milestone and deadline to be determined.</p> <p>France. Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. (SYR/REF/29/INV/53). Milestone and deadline to be determined.</p>	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk	Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
Projects for which additional status reports were requested		Institutional strengthening, halon banking, customs training, and recovery and recycling, demonstration projects are not subject to procedures for project cancellation. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee has decided to continue to monitor them as appropriate (decision 36/14 (b)). Implementing agencies reported on 46 projects to the 54 th Meeting where an additional status report had been requested at the 53 rd Meeting. Such status reports are requested when there has been no indication of any progress since the last report and/or where additional impediments to implementation have been reported. Since progress reports are submitted for all approved projects to the 55 th Meeting, no additional status reports are required.	
Possible project cancellation by mutual agreement		France. Implementation of the RMP (IVC/REF/24/TAS/10). Net approved funds: US\$227,650. Funds disbursed: US \$31,436. France. Implementation of the refrigerant management plan: monitoring the activities of the RMP and set up of an import/export licensing system (IVC/REF/37/TAS/16). Net approved funds: US \$49,500. Funds disbursed: US \$0.	

Indicators of potential risk of non-compliance assessed on the basis of ODS substance

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
Approved Projects to Address all Consumption	Countries that have not received plans or projects to address all of their remaining consumption may be at risk of non-compliance.	32 countries (Angola*, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam*, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea*, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea*, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone*, Somalia, South Africa, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo*, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen)	3 countries (Afghanistan, Morocco*, Somalia)	11 countries (Afghanistan, Armenia*, Ethiopia, Guyana*, Mozambique, Namibia*, Serbia*, South Africa, Tunisia*, Turkmenistan*, Zambia*)	7 countries (Brazil*, Ecuador*, Kenya, Peru, Serbia*, Uganda, Viet Nam*)	7 countries (Afghanistan, Brazil*, Cambodia*, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador*, Kenya, Mexico*)	-
Special CAP Initiative	In some cases, projects may not be cost-effective for the amount of phase-out to be addressed. Such countries might have special CAP	8 countries (Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Guinea*, Niger, Sierra Leone*, Togo*)	3 countries (Afghanistan, Morocco*, Somalia)	8 countries (Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Guyana*, Namibia*, Serbia*, South Africa,	6 countries (Brazil*, Ecuador*, Kenya, Peru, Serbia*, Viet Nam*)	7 countries (Afghanistan, Brazil*, Cambodia*, Democratic People's Republic of	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
	initiatives to reduce the risk of non-compliance.			Turkmenistan*, Zambia*)		Korea, Ecuador*, Kenya, Mexico*)	
Timing (project approved for more than 1 year)	Where projects were approved less than one year ago, implementation may have just started and there may not have been enough time yet to implement the project and avoid the risk of non-compliance	33 countries (Algeria*, Belize*, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cambodia*, Chad, Comoros*, Costa Rica, Djibouti, El Salvador*, Gabon*, Gambia, Guyana*, Kuwait, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro*, Nepal, Oman*, Paraguay, Qatar, Republic of Moldova*, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles*, Zambia*)	5 countries (Chile, China, Montenegro*, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone*)	2 countries (Cameroon, Saudi Arabia)	6 countries (Algeria*, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Mexico*, Montenegro*, Saudi Arabia)	3 countries (Algeria*, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Saudi Arabia)	-
Annual tranche approved on schedule	Countries with projects or plans for final phase-out that are not approved on time may be at risk of non-compliance.	16 countries (Albania, Antigua and Barbuda*, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Grenada, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and	0 countries	2 countries (Albania, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*)	2 countries (Albania, Bangladesh)	2 countries (Albania, Bangladesh)	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
		the Grenadines*, Serbia*, Uruguay)					
Period of delay in implementation (months)	Countries with projects or plans for final phase-out, which are delayed in implementation, may be at risk of non-compliance.	54 countries (Albania, Antigua and Barbuda*, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil*, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia*, Cook Islands, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Dominican Republic*, Ecuador*, Egypt, Grenada, India, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica*, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon*, Lesotho, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Namibia*, Nauru, Niue, Palau*, Panama, Philippines, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Serbia*, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab	29 countries (Algeria*, Argentina, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Colombia*, Congo, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Dominican Republic*, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea*, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya,	22 countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic*, El Salvador*, Guatemala, Indonesia*, Jamaica*, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritius, Mexico*, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago*, Turkey*, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of),	17 countries (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia*, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia*, Uruguay)	14 countries (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia*, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia*)	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
		Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey*, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe*	Lesotho, Mexico*, Namibia*, Nigeria, Oman*, Thailand, Turkey*, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe*)				
Percent of Disbursement	If projects have not disbursed funds during their first year of implementation, there may not have been any activities to reduce the risk of non-compliance	16 countries (Antigua and Barbuda*, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cook Islands, Dominica, Georgia*, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Tunisia*, Uganda, Uruguay)	6 countries (Chile, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Oman*, Tunisia*, Turkey*)	6 countries (Algeria*, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago*, Viet Nam*)	4 countries (Colombia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Tunisia*, Zimbabwe*)	4 countries (Cameroon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Tunisia*, Zimbabwe*)	-
Consumption Patterns	Countries whose consumption patterns do not indicate a consistent linear decrease in consumption may be at risk of	27 countries (Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Colombia*, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Eritrea*, Ghana,	15 countries (Cameroon, Chile, Colombia*, Croatia, Democratic Republic of	24 countries (Armenia*, Cameroon, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the	19 countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia*, Cuba, Democratic	9 countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Democratic People's	- 4 countries

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
	increasing their consumption, unless the reasons for the irregular pattern are understood	Guinea Bissau, Guyana*, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kenya, Maldives, Nicaragua, Palau*, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Serbia*, Somalia, Swaziland, Turkmenistan*, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	the Congo*, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Mexico*, Pakistan, Serbia*, Sierra Leone*, Somalia, Thailand)	Congo*, Ecuador*, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica*, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Mexico*, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Serbia*, Thailand, Tunisia*, Turkmenistan*, Uruguay, Viet Nam*)	People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico*, Pakistan, Paraguay, Serbia*, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam*, Zimbabwe*)	Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Ecuador*, Indonesia*)	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
Imports declining faster than Quotas	If actual imports do not decline faster than quotas for the same period, then a country may be at risk of non-compliance. Data has been analyzed for 2005-2006	24 countries (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil*, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, China, Colombia*, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic*, Ghana, Indonesia*, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Mexico*, Senegal, Serbia*, Solomon Islands, Sudan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey*)	1 country (Serbia*)	9 countries (Argentina, China, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Indonesia*, Sudan, Uruguay)	6 countries (Colombia*, Cuba, El Salvador*, Sri Lanka, Sudan)	3 countries (China, Mexico*, Turkey*)	CFC – 84 countries Halons – 116 countries MBR – 111 countries CTC – 115 countries TCA – 118 countries
Imports below or Same Quotas (Latest CP)	If levels of imports are above quotas, then a country may be at risk of non-compliance.	12 countries (Bahamas, Brazil*, Cote d'Ivoire, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco*, Niger, Swaziland, Togo*, Tunisia*)	1 country (Democratic Republic of the Congo*)	8 countries (Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador*, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco*, Philippines, Swaziland, Uruguay)	5 countries (Bolivia, El Salvador*, Morocco*, Serbia*, Sri Lanka)	1 country (Mexico*)	CFC – 45 countries Halons – 87 countries MBR – 78 countries CTC – 84 countries TCA – 88 countries

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	Halons	MBR	CTC	TCA	
Difference between Price HFC-134a and CFC-12 is declining (previous years)	Countries may be at risk where the difference in price between HFC-134a and CFC-12 is not declining.	12 countries (Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil*, Colombia*, Congo, Haiti, India, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mongolia*, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe)					88 countries
Difference between Price HFC-502 and CFC-12 is declining (previous years)	Countries may be at risk where the difference in price between HFC-502 and CFC-12 is not declining.	10 countries (Bahrain, Chile, China, Dominican Republic*, Indonesia*, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia*, Serbia*)					116 countries

ANNEX IV**COMPLETED PROJECTS**

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNDP	ARG/FOA/38/INV/132	Terminal umbrella project for phase-out of the use of CFC-11 in the manufacture of polyurethane foam
UNDP	BOL/FUM/35/INV/16	Terminal methyl bromide phase-out, excluding QPS applications
IBRD	CPR/REF/36/INV/389	Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant with HCFC-22 in the manufacture of small and medium open compressors at 5 enterprises (Dalian No.2, Shanghai Minhang, Zhejiang Beifeng, Zhejiang Chunlian, Zhejiang Yuhuan)
UNEP	GLO/SEV/39/TAS/248	Production of OzonAction Newsletter in Russian, translation of 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into Russian, and reprinting and updating existing publications
IBRD	IDS/FOA/23/INV/77	Flexible boxfoam. Technical assistance programme for SMEs at Indonesian Foam Association (AFI)
UNDP	JAM/PHA/37/TAS/17	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs: retrofitting/replacement programme
IBRD	JOR/HAL/32/INV/69	Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phaseout umbrella project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers in Jordan converting to ABC powder, CO ₂ , HFC-227ea and inert gases as substitutes
Germany	KEN/SOL/39/INV/32	Conversion of TCA based cleaning process to non-ODS alternatives at the Kenya Power and Lighting Company
UNDP	MEX/FOA/42/INV/117	Foam sector ODS phase-out plan (second tranche)
UNIDO	MOR/FUM/32/INV/41	Phase out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation in strawberry production
UNDP	SRL/FUM/38/TAS/21	Methyl bromide phase-out for all remaining uses excluding QPS applications
France	SYR/REF/29/INV/48	Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian Refrigerators
UNIDO	VEN/FUM/45/TAS/104	Training and awareness workshop in the fumigants sector (methyl bromide)

ANNEX V**PROJECTS THAT ARE CLASSIFIED AS “SOME PROGRESS”**

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNDP	AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32	Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase out strategies for low volume consuming countries
IBRD	ARG/REF/18/INV/39	Elimination of CFC in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Neba S.A.
UNEP	ARG/REF/32/TRA/115	Training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III)
UNDP	CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154	Technical assistance to phase-out ozone depleting solvents
UNIDO	CPR/FOA/35/INV/379	Phase out of CFC-12 in the manufacturing of extruded polystyrene foams through the use of butane as a blowing agent at 7 enterprises (terminal umbrella project)
IBRD	ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23	Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment for the flower growing industry
UNEP	GLO/ARS/39/TAS/246	Development of guidelines to promote safety in aerosol conversions
UNEP	GLO/SEV/45/TAS/262	Assistance for regional awareness raising (2005)
UNIDO	IDS/SOL/44/INV/162	Plan for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector
UNDP	IND/ARS/41/TAS/368	MDI Transitional Strategy
UNIDO	IRA/REF/28/INV/51	Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant by HFC-134a at Iran Compressor Manufacturing Company (ICMC)
Spain	MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide
Canada	MEX/FUM/42/TAS/122	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide
France	MOR/FUM/29/INV/37	Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production
UNDP	NIR/SEV/36/CPG/102	Country programme update
Japan	NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104	Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol
UNIDO	PAK/PAG/35/INV/42	Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process solvent to 1,2-dichloroethane at Himont Chemicals Ltd.
Japan	SRL/PHA/43/TAS/26	National compliance action plan: incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users
Japan	SRL/PHA/43/TAS/27	National compliance action plan: MAC recovery/recycling and retrofit
Japan	SRL/PHA/43/TAS/28	National compliance action plan: recovery and recycling programme
UNDP	SYR/REF/38/INV/86	Sector phase out plan for CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector (except domestic refrigeration)
IBRD	THA/HAL/32/INV/134	Terminal halon-1211 & halon-1301 phaseout project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO ₂ , HFC-227ea and inert gases
Germany	YEM/FUM/41/TAS/21	Technical assistance programme for the phase-out of methyl bromide in agriculture

Annex VI
SAMPLE RISK ASSESSMENT

Country	Established Licensing System	Operational Licensing System	Importers Registered	Operational NOU	Integration into National Institution (from Country)
Country X	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Country X	Consumption Patterns	Approved Projects to Address all Consumption	Period of delay in implementation, if any (in months)	Annual tranche approved on schedule	Timing (project approved for more than 1 year)	% of Disbursement	Special CAP Initiative	Ongoing project currently delayed	Type of report (status report/12 months delay)	Last Meeting decision on delayed projects	Imports declining faster than Quotas	Imports below or Same Quotas (Latest CP)	Diff between Price HFC-134a and CFC-12 is declining (previous years)	Diff between Price HFC-502 and CFC-12 is declining (previous years)
CFC	Steady decline, below MP target	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	65%	Policy support: Policy assistance to prevent ODS illegal trade; Participation in the Customs enforcement network for the control in trade of ODS	- Plan for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector	- 12 months delay	- Continued Monitoring	No	Below	Yes	No
Halons	No current consumption	No									N/A	N/A		
MB	As of 2002, declining below MP target	Yes			Yes	36%					Yes	Below		
CTC	Steady decline, below MP target	Yes	14		Yes	55%					Yes	Yes		
TCA	Irregular pattern, below MP target, except 1999 and 2001	Yes	14		Yes	55%					Yes	Yes		

* - 8 months implementation delay - Phase-out of CFCs in the refrigeration sector (fourth tranche)

* - 14 months implementation delay - Plan for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector

