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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima cuarta Reunión
Montreal, 7 al 11 de abril de 2008

**SITUACIÓN DE EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS CON DEMORAS Y
PERSPECTIVAS DE LOS PAÍSES QUE OPERAN AL AMPARO DEL ARTÍCULO 5 EN
RELACIÓN CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS MEDIDAS DE CONTROL
SIGUIENTES DEL PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL**

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

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

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

- Todos los países que se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir con las reducciones intermedias antes de 2010 cuentan con proyectos aprobados para alcanzar dichos objetivos, o bien con actividades en los planes administrativos para 2008-2010, excepto:
 - halones en Guinea Ecuatorial, que no ha notificado consumo desde 1998 y en Somalia (para el que hay financiación disponible para un plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva cuando las condiciones lo permitan), y
 - tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) en El Salvador (donde el consumo registrado estaba destinado a usos para laboratorio y análisis).
 - Siete países que no han presentado aún datos de 2006 y, por lo tanto, la evaluación de sus perspectivas respecto del cumplimiento se basa sobre datos de años anteriores.
- Respecto de los países en los que el Comité de Aplicación está considerando posibles cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento:
 - De las 84 cuestiones consideradas por el Comité de Aplicación respecto de las Partes que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, 66 han sido resueltas y 17 aún no han sido resueltas.
 - Respecto de las decisiones que requieren medidas reglamentarias (incluidos informes/aclaraciones sobre el establecimiento de sistemas de licencias/cupos/prohibiciones basadas en las SAO), 19 países han establecido tales sistemas, siete informaron que no los han establecido y tres han notificado que no han establecido los reglamentos/cupos requeridos.
- Los datos sobre la ejecución de los programas de país indican que:
 - Del cálculo de 9 156 toneladas PAO de 2007, el Comité Ejecutivo debe aún considerar alrededor de 4 718 toneladas PAO (incluidos datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 para siete países que no han notificado los datos de su programa de país) excluidos los HCFC.
 - La mayor parte de las 4 718 toneladas PAO de consumo corresponde a CFC (1 417 toneladas PAO) y metilbromuro (3 249 toneladas PAO).
 - En los datos de programa de país se notificó un consumo de 360 641 toneladas métricas de HCFC (24 023 toneladas PAO). Para los países que notificaron datos de 2005, 2006 o 2007, el consumo de HCFC aumentó 30 por ciento, mientras que el consumo de CFC disminuyó 20 por ciento para aquellos países que notificaron datos tanto en 2005 como en 2006.
 - Noventa y ocho de los 120 países que notificaron información acerca de planes de gestión de refrigerantes/planes nacionales de eliminación/planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva indicaron progresos en la ejecución.
 - Entre los países que emplean máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje, 67,6 por ciento informó que funcionaban 'satisfactoriamente' o 'muy bien'.
 - Se ha impartido capacitación a 58 087 técnicos de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración.
 - Entre los países que notificaron información acerca de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, 112 de 127 países han informado que dichos sistemas se encuentran en vigencia (106 de los 121 países que notificaron datos para 2006 contaban con sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes, de los cuales el 85,8 por ciento funcionaba 'satisfactoriamente' o 'muy bien').
 - Se ha impartido capacitación a 10 838 oficiales de aduanas.
 - En la mayoría de los países, el precio de los CFC y los productos de alternativa está aumentando.
- La Parte IV incluye la primera evaluación de riesgo encomendada en la 53ª Reunión.

- El desarrollo de la evaluación del riesgo exigió un importante esfuerzo de recopilación de datos y creación de sistemas para dicha recopilación.
- Varios países comentaron acerca del valor de la evaluación del riesgo.
- La evaluación indica que, si bien varios países tienen indicador de posible riesgo o más, 42 de los 43 países indicaron que confiaban en que cumplirían con las medidas de control.

Introducción

1. De conformidad con la decisión 53/4, la Secretaría del Fondo ha reestructurado el formato de este documento para incluir datos sobre demoras en la ejecución de proyectos y una evaluación de los riesgos de incumplimiento. Este documento consta de cinco partes:

- a) La Parte I se preparó atendiendo a las decisiones 32/76 b) y 46/4, en las que se pedía a la Secretaría que preparase una actualización, para cada Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, de la situación de cumplimiento en los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal.
- b) La Parte II contiene información acerca de aquellos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a decisiones de las Partes y recomendaciones del Comité de Aplicación acerca del cumplimiento.
- c) En la Parte III se presentan datos sobre la ejecución de programas de país, incluido un análisis de los datos de consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono por sector. También incluye una sección que se ocupa de las características de los programas de eliminación de SAO nacionales.
- d) La Parte IV presenta los resultados de la primera evaluación del riesgo, incluida información sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución.
- e) La Parte V se ocupa de una cuestión relacionada con las presentaciones de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006.

2. El análisis y las conclusiones del presente documento no menoscaban en modo alguno la situación de cumplimiento que determine la Reunión de las Partes, único órgano facultado para ello. Los datos comunicados de conformidad con el Artículo 7 se utilizan exclusivamente para determinar la situación respecto del cumplimiento cada año. El análisis que se realiza en este documento utiliza una combinación de datos notificados a la Secretaría del Fondo sobre la ejecución de los programas de país para diversos períodos de cumplimiento y datos con arreglo al Artículo 7. Por lo tanto, este documento no determina el cumplimiento *per se*. Por el contrario, evalúa las perspectivas de los esfuerzos de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 de cumplir con lo estipulado por una o más medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal. Su principal finalidad es identificar las SAO que aún deben ser abordadas por medidas apoyadas por el Fondo Multilateral.

PARTE I: SITUACIÓN Y PERSPECTIVAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO (SEGÚN LOS DATOS MÁS RECIENTES DISPONIBLES)

3. Para este análisis, se utilizaron los datos más recientes disponibles. Al 5 de marzo de 2008, cuatro países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían notificado datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 para 2007, 128 países habían notificado datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 (en comparación con 112 en octubre de 2007). Otros seis países notificaron datos de 2006 o 2007 a

la Secretaría del Fondo relativos únicamente a la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de sus programas de país (decisión 17/34).

SECTOR DE PRODUCCIÓN

4. De los siete ¹ países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que disponen de instalaciones para la producción de CFC, los Gobiernos de Argentina, China, República Democrática Popular de Corea, India, México y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela han concertado acuerdos para llevar a cabo las reducciones previstas. El Gobierno de Brasil indicó que ha eliminado por cuenta propia la producción de CFC. Para la producción de halones, el Gobierno de China tiene un acuerdo vigente, y el Gobierno de la India recibió una donación por única vez para el cierre de sus instalaciones de producción de halones.

5. Cuatro países (Brasil, China, República Popular Democrática de Corea y la India) tienen establecido un consumo básico de referencia para la producción de CTC. El Comité Ejecutivo ya ha aprobado proyectos para la eliminación definitiva del CTC en los sectores de producción y consumo para tres países (China, República Popular Democrática de Corea y la India). En el Plan administrativo del PNUD para 2008 se incluye un proyecto para el sector de solventes/agentes de proceso de CTC en Brasil.

6. Se aprobaron proyectos para el cierre de la producción de metilbromuro para China, que era uno de los dos únicos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 con instalaciones de producción de metilbromuro.

SECTOR DE CONSUMO

7. En esta sección se presenta un resumen de los resultados de un análisis detallado del grado en que los países parecen encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o están en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado. Los datos sobre los que se basa este resumen se incluyen en el Anexo I, que contiene información detallada para cada país, presentada por sustancia. Asimismo, en el Anexo I se indica si los países han recibido toda la asistencia que se esperaba que les proporcionara el Comité Ejecutivo.

CFC

8. El informe a la 53ª Reunión indicó que el consumo para los siguientes países había excedido la medida de control de reducción de 2005 o el requisito del plan de acción: Eritrea, Guinea Ecuatorial, India, Islas Salomón y República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Todos los restantes países cumplían ya sea con las medidas de control o con sus planes de acción aprobados. Para ese entonces, 21 países no habían notificado datos para 2006. Desde entonces, 14 de los 21 países han notificado datos y el consumo de 2006 para el siguiente país excede el nivel de reducción de 2005 o el plan de acción (si corresponde) como se indica: Venezuela (controles de 2005).

¹ Si bien Rumania recibió financiación para la eliminación de la producción y el consumo, no se lo incluye ya que se ha reclasificado como país que no opera al amparo del Artículo 5.

9. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede las medidas de control o que se considera que están en riesgo de incumplimiento han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral o bien cuentan con proyectos para abordar sus necesidades de cumplimiento incluidas en los planes administrativos para 2008-2010.

10. Sobre la base de los datos de consumo de 2006 y 2007, 135 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 parecen estar ahora en situación de cumplimiento de la congelación de CFC y las medidas de control de 2005 o el plan de acción.

Halones

11. El informe a la 53ª Reunión indicó que el consumo de halones en Somalia había excedido el nivel de congelación y el nivel de la medida de control de 2005 para la reducción de 50 por ciento del nivel de referencia y que Etiopía había excedido los niveles de reducción para 2005. También indicó que los datos de 1988 para Guinea Ecuatorial excedían los niveles de congelación y de 2005. Todos los restantes países cumplían ya sea con las medidas de control o con sus planes de acción aprobados.

12. Sobre la base de los datos de consumo de 2006 o 2007, 137 países parecen encontrarse ahora en situación de cumplimiento de las medidas de control de halones o los planes de acción. Setenta y cinco países han notificado un consumo nulo de halones entre 1995 y 2006. Cincuenta y siete países han recibido apoyo para actividades de bancos de halones o acuerdos de eliminación, incluidos los países que participan en bancos de halones regionales. De los 21 países que no habían notificado datos de 2006 al 17 de octubre de 2007, 14 países han notificado ahora datos de consumo de 2006 que indican el cumplimiento con la congelación y la medida de control para 2005.

13. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral, excepto Guinea Ecuatorial y Somalia. Está previsto proporcionar una actividad para Somalia, una vez que las condiciones permitan ejecutar una actividad sostenible. Para Guinea Ecuatorial no hay ninguna actividad prevista en los planes administrativos para 2008, pero no ha notificado un consumo de halones o ningún otro consumo desde 1998.

Metilbromuro

14. El informe a la 53ª Reunión indicaba que el consumo de metilbromuro en Arabia Saudita había excedido el nivel de congelación y el nivel de la medida de control para 2005 de reducción de 20 por ciento del nivel de referencia. Todos los restantes países cumplían ya sea con las medidas de control o con sus planes de acción aprobados. De los 21 países que no habían notificado datos de 2006 al 17 de octubre de 2007, 14 países han notificado ahora datos de consumo de 2006 que indican el cumplimiento con la congelación y la medida de control para 2005.

15. La totalidad de los 135 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que han ratificado la Enmienda de Copenhague han notificado datos de consumo básico completos. De estos 135 países, 55 notificaron un consumo nulo, tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como

para el consumo más reciente. El Fondo Multilateral prestó ayuda a 99 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 para actividades y/o proyectos relacionados con el metilbromuro. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral.

Tetracloruro de carbono

16. El informe a la 53ª Reunión indicó que el tetracloruro había excedido en Bolivia y El Salvador el objetivo de reducción de 85 por ciento en 2005. Todos los restantes países habían cumplido con la medida de control o sus planes de acción aprobados. De los 21 países que no habían notificado datos de 2006 al 17 de octubre de 2007, 13 países han notificado ahora datos de 2006 que indican el cumplimiento con la congelación y la medida de control para 2005. De los 142 países que comunicaron datos de niveles básicos de referencia completos, 87 países notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral, salvo El Salvador, cuyo consumo más reciente estaba destinado a uso en laboratorios y análisis.

Metilcloroformo (TCA)

17. El informe a la 53ª Reunión indicó que todos los países cumplían con el nivel de congelación, la medida de control para 2005 que requería una reducción de 30 por ciento del nivel de referencia o sus planes de acción aprobados. De los 21 países que no habían notificado datos de 2006 al 17 de octubre de 2007, 14 países han notificado ahora datos de 2006 que cumplen con la congelación y la medida de control para 2005. De los 143 países que comunicaron datos de niveles básicos de referencia completos, 101 países notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral.

PARTE II: SITUACIÓN DE LA EJECUCIÓN EN LOS PAÍSES SUJETOS A LAS DECISIONES DE LAS PARTES SOBRE EL CUMPLIMIENTO Y AQUELLOS EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

18. Esta sección versa sobre los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a decisiones en relación con el cumplimiento y aquellos que corren el riesgo de estar sujetos a decisiones en materia de incumplimiento.

19. Se han identificado 84 cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento (incluido un pedido de modificación del consumo básico de referencia) identificadas en 58 países, de las que el Comité de Aplicación está haciendo un seguimiento en 2008. Estas cuestiones incluyen asuntos relacionados con reglamentos (sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos y prohibiciones de importación de equipos que contienen SAO), notificación de datos, cumplimiento de las medidas de control/planes de acción por sustancia, incumplimiento en el futuro esperado, pedidos de aclaraciones sobre los planes de acción y cambios en los niveles básicos de referencia.

20. Las Partes aprueban los planes de acción a fin de facilitar el retorno a la situación de cumplimiento de los países que, en el pasado, se determinó que se encontraban en situación de incumplimiento. Estos planes a menudo incluyen objetivos de consumo diferentes de aquellos requeridos por las medidas de control para los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5. La Tabla 1 indica que todos salvo 17 países han notificado que están en cumplimiento de sus planes de acción o han presentado la información solicitada por el Comité de Aplicación.

Tabla 1

CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS PLANES DE ACCIÓN NOTIFICADO

Cuestión de cumplimiento	Sí	No	n.d.	Total
Pedido de modificación de nivel básico de referencia		1		1
Eliminación de CFC	18	1	1	20
Plan de acción para la eliminación de CFC	1			1
Eliminación de CFC (futuro incumplimiento previsto)		1		1
Eliminación de CTC	6			6
Plan de acción para la eliminación de CFC	1			1
Presentación de datos	3			3
Eliminación de halones	4	2		6
Eliminación de metilbromuro	8	1		9
Plan de acción para la eliminación de metilbromuro	1			1
Eliminación de metilcloroformo	5			5
Medidas reglamentarias	19	11		30
Total	66	17	1	84

21. Para aquellos países para los que se han pedido informes sobre el establecimiento de sistemas de licencias/cupos/prohibiciones de equipos, 19 países han establecido tales sistemas y 11 informaron que no los han establecido.

INFORMACIÓN QUE FIGURA EN EL ANEXO II

22. En el Anexo II figura información sobre los países sujetos a decisiones de las Partes en relación con el cumplimiento y que aún no han cumplido lo que exigen dichas decisiones, o parecen encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento. La información se presenta por cuestión relacionada con el cumplimiento y por país.

23. El Anexo II incluye asimismo una columna titulada “Observaciones del Fondo Multilateral” que contiene información procedente de los informes de programas de país presentados por las dependencias nacionales del ozono, información procedente de organismos de ejecución multilaterales y bilaterales, y datos sobre el particular obtenidos de los últimos

informes de situación y sobre la marcha de las actividades. El anexo también incorpora información anteriormente incluida en el informe sobre demoras en la ejecución en proyectos con demoras en países con cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento.

PARTE III: DATOS SOBRE LA EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS

24. La Parte III contiene datos sobre la ejecución de los programas de país, que se presentan a la Secretaría del Fondo antes del 1° de mayo de cada año, e incluyen datos de consumo de SAO y datos por sector. Esta sección también presenta información adicional sobre las características de los programas de eliminación de SAO de los países.

DATOS DE CONSUMO DE SAO POR SECTOR

25. La base de datos con la información de programas de país está disponible en el sitio Web de la Secretaría del Fondo (www.multilateralfund.org) en una hoja de cálculo del programa Microsoft Excel 2002.

26. Al 5 de marzo de 2008, la Secretaría había recibido informes sobre la ejecución de los programas de país para 2007 de siete de los 141 países que se requería que presenten informes y para 2006 de 117 países. Los siguientes países nunca han notificado datos de programa de país: Arabia Saudita, Eritrea, Guinea Ecuatorial, Montenegro, Myanmar, Somalia y Vanuatu. Muchos de estos países son Partes en el Protocolo de Montreal desde hace relativamente poco tiempo. No obstante, el Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno alentarlos a notificar datos de programa de país, señalando que la renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional está sujeta a la recepción de dichos datos.

27. Los países que pidieron que se consideraran planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva o planes nacionales de eliminación en la 54ª Reunión, que no presentaron datos de país son: Eritrea. De conformidad con la decisión 52/5, los datos sobre la ejecución de los programas de país debían presentarse con antelación a la última reunión del año y las reuniones subsiguientes como una condición previa para la aprobación y liberación de fondos para los proyectos.

28. Si bien los niveles de consumo registrados son de años diferentes y pueden no necesariamente corresponderse con los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7, los datos del programa de país presentan la evaluación sectorial más reciente por país y en el nivel mundial. Estos datos servirán de ayuda a los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 interesados y al Comité Ejecutivo para determinar lo que queda por eliminar en cada sector.

29. En la Tabla 2 se muestra el consumo total de SAO remanente por sectores, después de tener en cuenta los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados aún. También incluye la eliminación del consumo total correspondiente a proyectos aprobados que no han sido completados y el porcentaje del saldo restante que hay que eliminar (por sector).

Tabla 2

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SECTOR

Sector	Consumo total más reciente	Porcentaje del consumo total más reciente	Eliminación total aprobada aún pendiente	Resto que hay que eliminar	Porcentaje restante del consumo total más reciente
Aerosoles	691,4	2,0%	1 194,3	*	n.d.
Espumas	7 073,0	20,3%	1 479,4	5 593,6	79,1%
Fumigantes	3 885,4	11,1%	2 332,2	1 553,2	40,0%
Halones	1 322,0	3,8%	5 934,0	*	n.d.
Usos de laboratorio	568,4	1,6%	0,0	568,4	100,0%
MDI	2 038,7	5,8%	0,0	2 038,7	100,0%
Agente de proceso	819,9	2,4%	319,2	500,7	61,1%
Refrigeración	16 879,2	48,4%	6 979,9	9 899,3	58,6%
Solventes	1 562,2	4,5%	340,8	1 221,4	78,2%
Esterilizantes	21,3	0,1%	0,0	21,3	100,0%
Tabaco	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0	n.d.
Total	34 861,4	100,0%	18 579,8	21 396,6	61,4%

* Se aprobó más eliminación que el consumo más reciente.

30. La eliminación de SAO total aprobada, pero no ejecutada (Tabla 2) no incluye la eliminación aprobada en principio para los acuerdos plurianuales o la eliminación que se espera como resultado de la ejecución de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y del establecimiento de bancos de halones. Además de la eliminación ya financiada, el Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado en principio proyectos sectoriales y nacionales de eliminación para los que se liberan tramos anuales a condición de que se hayan logrado las reducciones previstas.

31. La eliminación resultante de los futuros tramos anuales reducirá considerablemente el consumo remanente indicado en la Tabla 2. Además, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO representan el 85 por ciento del nivel de consumo básico de referencia de estos países, aunque los datos de los proyectos aprobados pero que aún no se han ejecutado no representan todo este tonelaje. Además, la eliminación de SAO aprobada pero no ejecutada aún indicada en la Tabla 2 no incluye una parte del consumo de halones para los países que ya han recibido un proyecto de banco de halones.

32. La Tabla 3 representa el consumo remanente por sustancia que aún no ha sido abordado por el Comité Ejecutivo, una vez considerados los acuerdos plurianuales, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes para los países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO y los bancos de halones.

Tabla 3

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SUSTANCIA, SEGÚN LOS DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS

(TENIENDO EN CUENTA LA ELIMINACIÓN QUE REPRESENTAN LOS PLANES DE GESTIÓN DE REFRIGERANTES EN PAÍSES DE BAJO VOLUMEN DE CONSUMO, LOS BANCOS DE HALONES, LOS PROYECTOS DE ELIMINACIÓN DEFINITIVA Y LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES APROBADOS EN PRINCIPIO)

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	1 309,8
CTC	1,9
Halones	0,0
Metilbromuro	3 249,7
TCA	0,4
Total	4 561,8

33. En el documento presentado a la 50ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se indicó que quedaban pendientes 7 609,3 toneladas PAO según los datos más recientes de los programas de país, teniendo en cuenta los proyectos que se habían aprobado pero no se habían ejecutado aún. La reducción de 3 047,5 toneladas PAO en el consumo es consecuencia de las aprobaciones de financiación en las 50ª, 51ª, 52ª y 53ª Reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo y de los datos de consumo actualizados recibidos desde que se emitió el documento para su consideración en la 50ª Reunión. El consumo de SAO restante se basa en los 134 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que notificaron datos de programa de país. Los siete países que no han notificado datos de programa de país también pueden solicitar asistencia del Fondo. Según los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 para estos siete países, y tomando en consideración la eliminación que representan los proyectos de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo, los bancos de halones, los proyectos de eliminación definitiva y los acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en principio, el volumen total de SAO remanente asciende a 4 718 toneladas PAO (Tabla 4). Esto indica una reducción respecto de la cifra de 9 156 toneladas PAO que se habían notificado a la 50ª Reunión.

Tabla 4

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SUSTANCIA, SEGÚN LOS DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS Y LOS DATOS NOTIFICADOS CON ARREGLO AL ARTÍCULO 7

(TENIENDO EN CUENTA LA ELIMINACIÓN QUE REPRESENTAN LOS PLANES DE GESTIÓN DE REFRIGERANTES EN PAÍSES DE BAJO VOLUMEN DE CONSUMO, LOS BANCOS DE HALONES, LOS PROYECTOS DE ELIMINACIÓN DEFINITIVA Y LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES APROBADOS EN PRINCIPIO)

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	1 416,6
CTC	3,6
Halones	48,1
Metilbromuro	3 249,3
TCA	0,4
Total	4 718,0

Datos sobre hidrofluorocarbonos (HCFC)

34. En la Tabla 5 figuran los niveles de consumo de HCFC según los datos más recientes disponibles. Se observa que el consumo de HCFC asciende a 360 641 toneladas métricas (24 023 toneladas PAO), principalmente de HCFC-22 (59,5 por ciento del total) y HCFC-141b (33 por ciento del total).

Tabla 5

NIVELES DE DATOS DE CONSUMO MÁS RECIENTE DE HCFC POR SUSTANCIA

Sustancia química	Toneladas métricas	Toneladas PAO	Porcentaje del 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. El nivel indicado en este informe se basa en datos de 2007 de siete países y datos de 2006 de 117 países. El consumo en dichos países aumentó 73 412 toneladas métricas (5 374 toneladas PAO), lo que representa un 30 por ciento de aumento respecto de los datos de 2005. El consumo de CFC, por lo contrario, disminuyó 20 por ciento para aquellos países que notificaron datos tanto en 2005 como en 2006.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS PROGRAMAS NACIONALES DE ELIMINACIÓN

36. Noventa y dos de los 114 países que presentaron informes y que tienen planes de gestión de refrigerantes/planes nacionales de eliminación/planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva indicaron progresos en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes. Con inclusión de los países que notificaron datos anteriores a 2006, 98 de 120 países mostraron progresos en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes.

37. Incluidos los países que notificaron datos anteriores a 2006, se encuentran en funcionamiento 6 869 máquinas de recuperación y 1 865 máquinas de reciclaje en total. Entre los países que emplean máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje, 67,6 por ciento informó que las máquinas funcionaban ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’. En total, se han recuperado 223,6 toneladas PAO de CFC-11, de las cuales se reutilizaron 142,3 toneladas PAO, y un total de 1 846,5 toneladas PAO de CFC-12, de las cuales se reutilizaron 2 391,4 toneladas. No se recopilieron datos para las restantes SAO.

38. Los datos notificados para 2006 y 2007, considerados junto con los datos de los informes de años anteriores, indican que se ha impartido capacitación a 58 087 técnicos de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración, se ha certificado a 47 264 técnicos y se ha impartido capacitación a 2 429 instructores de técnicos en servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración.

39. Ciento doce de 127 países notificaron que tienen sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes (106 de los 121 países que notificaron datos de 2006 tenían sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes, de los cuales el 85,8 por ciento funcionaba ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’).

40. Noventa y seis de los 126 países que notificaron datos (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores) indicaron que tenían sistemas de cupos vigentes. Además, 109 países notificaron que requerían el registro de los importadores. Se ha informado que se ha impartido capacitación a 10 838 oficiales de aduanas en total (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores). No resulta claro si se trata de datos anuales o acumulativos. En la Tabla 6 se presenta un resumen del costo de algunas SAO y los productos sustitutivos.

Tabla 6

PRECIO MEDIO DE SAO Y PRODUCTOS SUSTITUTIVOS

SAO	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2005 según informe a la 50ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2006 según informe actual)	Cantidad de países donde los precios aumentaron	Cantidad de países donde los precios disminuyeron	Fluctuación (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2006)	Cantidad de países que notificaron datos diferentes de cero para 2006	Datos excluidos al calcular el valor medio (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2006)
CFC-11	7,09 \$EUA:	9,67 \$EUA:	16	5	2,04 \$EUA (China) a 23,79 \$EUA (Togo)	50	1,65 \$EUA (Guyana) 36,70 \$EUA (Brasil)
CFC-12	8,98 \$EUA:	10,95 \$EUA:	28	14	2,60 \$EUA (RPD de Corea) a 44,00 \$EUA (El Salvador)	98	1,95 \$EUA (Guyana) 95,00 \$EUA (Lesotho) 100,00 \$EUA (Tanzania)
CFC-113	9,02 \$EUA:	19,41 \$EUA:	1	n.d.	8,33 \$EUA (Barbados) a 44,00 \$EUA (El Salvador)	8	3,83 \$EUA (China) 73,75 \$EUA (Serbia) 108,00 \$EUA (Argentina), 329,12 \$EUA (Ecuador)
CFC-114	9,98 \$EUA:	17,37 \$EUA:	1	n.d.	8,33 \$EUA (Barbados) a 30,00 \$EUA (Cuba)	6	Ninguna
CFC-115	10,94 \$EUA:	12,41 \$EUA:	1	n.d.	5,50 \$EUA (Chile) a 21,74 \$EUA (China)	7	Ninguna
HCFC-22	5,41 \$EUA:	6,52 \$EUA:	22	18	1,53 \$EUA (China) a 30,00 \$EUA (Lesotho)	103	0,965 \$EUA (Guyana) 125,00 \$EUA (Tanzania)
HFC-134a	12,21 \$EUA:	13,16 \$EUA:	19	19	3,00 \$EUA (Islas Marshall) a 38,00 \$EUA (Lesotho)	93	2,61 \$EUA (Guyana) 177,60 \$EUA (Tanzania)
R-502	14,20 \$EUA:	16,74 \$EUA:	10	8	4,91 \$EUA (Santa Lucía) a 54,00 \$EUA (Lesotho)	59	3,61 \$EUA (Guyana) 115,00 \$EUA (Tanzania) 176,67 \$EUA (Turkmenistán)

* Se excluyeron todas las entradas con cero \$ EUA.

41. La Secretaría del Fondo pidió aclaraciones acerca de los datos de precios que no reflejaban los datos comparables de otros países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5. Por ejemplo, Brasil indicó que su precio para el CFC-11 se debía a la prohibición de las importaciones y la creciente escasez de reservas. Otros motivos para los costos más altos incluyeron el bajo volumen de importación y la imposición de impuestos y aranceles.

42. No se proporcionaron datos para halones, metilbromuro, CTC o HCFC-141b. La información de los precios de los HCFC y sus productos de alternativa (inclusive aquellos diferentes) serán cada vez más importantes para la evaluación de las solicitudes relacionadas con

los HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir que se incluya información sobre los HCFC y sus productos de alternativa en los informes de datos de programa de país.

43. La Tabla 6 indica que los precios medios del CFC-11, el CFC-12 y el HCFC han aumentado y que más países experimentaron más aumentos que disminuciones de precios. También indica que los precios medios del HFC-134a han aumentado. Sin embargo, conforme a los datos de 2005, los precios medios de los productos sustitutos (tales como el HFC-134a y el R-502) continúan siendo más altos que los precios del CFC-11 y el CFC-12, y el HCFC-22 sigue siendo aún mucho menos costoso que los CFC.

PARTE IV: EVALUACIÓN DEL RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

44. En la 53ª Reunión, la Secretaría del Fondo presentó a Comité Ejecutivo una propuesta destinada a mejorar la evaluación de las perspectivas respecto del cumplimiento proporcionando una evaluación más exhaustiva del riesgo que examinara cuestiones tales como los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, la situación de los planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva y planes nacionales de eliminación, las demoras en la ejecución y otros asuntos institucionales y fuerzas del mercado. El Comité luego pidió a la Secretaría del Fondo que lleve a cabo una modificación del documento sobre la situación de cumplimiento para que incluyera una evaluación de los riesgos de incumplimiento basada en criterios, al mismo tiempo que participa en consultas continuas con los países y organismos a fin de asegurar que los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 estén incluidos en el proceso (decisión 53/4).

45. La Secretaría del Fondo utilizó información de diversas bases de datos y recopiló una evaluación de riesgo que aborda los indicadores generales de riesgo, incluso por sustancia. El Anexo III presenta un resumen de información para estos indicadores y una lista de países que están potencialmente en riesgo de incumplimiento, así como información para aquellos países con demoras en la ejecución y proyectos para los que se han pedido informes de situación adicionales.

46. Los indicadores generales se puede agrupar en las siguientes categorías de indicadores, que cubren: sistema de otorgamiento de licencias y registro de importadores; medida en que la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono está en funcionamiento e integrada en las instituciones nacionales del país, las opiniones del país acerca del cumplimiento y de las fuerzas que alientan o menoscaban el cumplimiento y la medida en que los proyectos en curso están demorados. Estos indicadores se exponen a continuación.

Sistema de otorgamiento de licencias establecido	Sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en funcionamiento	Importadores registrados	Dependencia Nacional del Ozono operativa	Integración en las instituciones nacionales (del país)	Opinión del país sobre la capacidad para cumplir con lo estipulado	Comentarios sobre la evaluación del riesgo	Fuerzas que alientan la capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado	Fuerzas que menoscaban la capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado	Proyecto en curso actualmente demorado	Tipo de informe (informe de situación/demora de 12 meses)	Decisión de la última reunión sobre proyectos con demoras

47. Los últimos tres indicadores se refieren a las demoras en la ejecución notificadas a la última reunión del Comité Ejecutivo. En el Anexo III también se presenta un resumen de los resultados de la información proveniente de los informes sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución y para los que se pidieron informes de situación adicionales para la 54ª Reunión. Incluye información acerca de los proyectos que pueden clasificarse en las siguientes categorías: completados, que experimentan progresos, que experimentan algunos progresos, sin progresos en una reunión, sin progresos en dos reuniones consecutivas, posibles cancelaciones y proyectos para los que se solicitaron informes de situación adicionales.

48. Los indicadores de riesgo evaluados según cada sustancia se pueden dividir en dos grupos: indicadores principales y aquellos que pueden indicar riesgo. Los indicadores principales se relacionan con la asistencia que el Fondo Multilateral ha proporcionado o no para abordar el consumo restante de una SAO determinada. Esto incluye indicadores relacionados con el hecho de que los fondos a través de iniciativas del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento o de proyectos financiados hayan abordado todo el consumo restante. El segundo grupo consta de indicadores que pueden señalar riesgo. Esto incluye indicadores relacionados con demoras en el proyecto para abordar el consumo restante, aprobación de tramos anuales, puntualidad y porcentaje de desembolso para los proyectos para abordar el consumo restante, patrones de consumo y comparaciones entre importaciones y cupos, así como indicadores relacionados con el costo de las SAO en comparación con las alternativas (si están disponibles). Estos indicadores se listan a continuación:

Período de demora para abordar el consumo restante, si lo hay, por medio de la ejecución del proyecto (meses)	Tramo anual aprobado dentro del calendario o previsto	Puntualidad (Proyecto aprobado por más de 1 año)	Porcentaje de desembolso	Patrones de consumo	Las importaciones disminuyen más rápidamente e que los cupos	Las importaciones son menores o iguales a los cupos (programa de país más reciente)	La diferencia entre el precio del HFC-134a y el CFC-12 está disminuyendo (años anteriores)	La diferencia entre el precio del HFC-502 y el CFC-12 está disminuyendo (años anteriores)
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49. Tras la recopilación de los datos, la Secretaría del Fondo envió un cuestionario a 142 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 respecto de la evaluación. Cuarenta y tres países respondieron como se indica en el Anexo III. El Anexo VII presenta un ejemplo de una evaluación de riesgo. Las evaluaciones de riesgo de todos los países están disponibles a pedido.

Indicadores generales

50. Se invitó a los países a suministrar comentarios acerca de la evaluación de riesgo, junto con sus opiniones acerca de su capacidad para cumplir con lo estipulado e información sobre las fuerzas que, en su país, podrían alentar o menoscabar el cumplimiento. Se formularon preguntas acerca de la información de los datos de programa de país que se requerían para la evaluación del riesgo, especialmente respecto de los datos de precios y la integración en las instituciones nacionales.

51. De los 43 países que respondieron al cuestionario de la Secretaría, 18 indicaron que se sentían "muy confiados" respecto de la capacidad de su país para cumplir con lo estipulado. Los

restantes países indicaron que se sentían “confiados”. Sólo Viet Nam indicó que "no confiaba" en su capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado, sin especificar los motivos.

52. Algunos países señalaron que la evaluación de riesgo era una herramienta útil e importante para ayudar a las Partes que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 a abordar las cuestiones que podrían afectar adversamente el progreso ya logrado en la eliminación de SAO. Algunos países indicaron que, para lograr el cumplimiento, las dependencias nacionales del ozono debían contar con sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias plenamente operativos con el apoyo de sus gobiernos.

53. Varios indicadores, incluso los siguientes, fueron destacados como especialmente importantes o se propusieron:

- El establecimiento de un sistema de licencias;
- La aprobación de los planes nacionales de eliminación para los CFC;
- Las demoras en la ejecución de los proyectos;
- Las demoras en el desembolso de fondos;
- La inestabilidad administrativa de las dependencias nacionales del ozono;
- La aplicación de reglas de comercio regionales que, de no aplicarse, pueden alentar el desarrollo del comercio ilícito;
- Falta de cohesión entre todos los actores en cuestión en la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal.

Fuerzas que alientan a cumplir con lo estipulado

Varios países respondieron positivamente a la pregunta acerca de las fuerzas que alentarían un cumplimiento sostenido, indicando una potencial exposición menor al riesgo de incumplimiento futuro. Entre las fuerzas identificadas por los países se incluyen las siguientes:

- Medidas de políticas y legislación tal como sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias y programas para reducir la demanda de consumo de SAO;
- Información fiable sobre las importaciones de SAO;
- Seguimiento de las empresas que ya han efectuado la conversión, para verificar la eliminación definitiva del uso de SAO;
- Apoyo continuo (incluida capacitación) a las autoridades gubernamentales pertinentes y los oficiales de aduanas y fortalecimiento de los mismos;
- Existencia de una dependencia nacional del ozono y apoyo institucional para la misma;

- Capacitación en prácticas óptimas en el sector de refrigeración a cargo de los institutos nacionales acreditados para brindar capacitación a los técnicos;
- Aprobación y ejecución de los planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva;
- Controles aduaneros eficaces y oficiales de aduanas capacitados de manera adecuada y continua para realizar las revisiones y obtener información comparativa sobre importación y consumo de SAO;
- Fortalecimiento de enfoques de sensibilización del público, incluidas asociaciones pertinentes de la industria e importadores, junto con una sólida colaboración con las autoridades gubernamentales pertinentes; y
- Fuerte voluntad política y compromiso de los gobiernos.

54. Otra cuestión planteada por los países fue la utilidad de los instrumentos de mercado (tales como impuestos) para reducir el precio de los productos de alternativa a las SAO, proporcionar incentivos y, por ende, alentar el cumplimiento.

Fuerzas que menoscaban la capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado

55. Veintiocho países informaron que no existían fuerzas, por lo menos conocidas, que menoscabaran su capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado, lo que también indica un riesgo relativamente bajo de potencial incumplimiento. Los países que identificaron posibles obstáculos para lograr un cumplimiento sostenido incluyeron las siguientes fuerzas en sus respuestas:

- Existencia de un sector informal de refrigeración y aire acondicionado;
- Comercio ilícito y falta de rigor y uniformidad en los controles de importación;
- El uso de equipos de refrigeración doméstica con CFC en los segmentos pobres de la población, que carecen de poder de adquisición para comprar refrigeradores sin CFC;
- Inestabilidad política y falta de seguridad en situaciones de posguerra;
- Demoras en la ejecución e instalación de equipos en el marco de los proyectos; y
- Procedimientos administrativos inadecuados o excesivamente complejos.

Otros indicadores generales

56. Con respecto de los otros indicadores generales de riesgo, 17 países no han establecido sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias según los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7. Entre los 126 que hay establecido sistemas de licencias, 17 países han indicado que sus sistemas de licencia no estaban en funcionamiento. Los países que no han establecido sistemas de licencias y aquellos en que los sistemas no están en funcionamiento se encuentran en riesgo de que se produzcan importaciones inesperadas que ocasionan incumplimiento.

57. Quince países indicaron que no registran a sus importadores. Los países que no registran a los importadores pueden estar en riesgo de incumplimiento porque no saben con exactitud cuáles son los importadores de SAO.

58. Los países que no han identificado actividades que estén siendo ejecutadas por una dependencia nacional del ozono pueden no tener una dependencia operativa y se considera que están en riesgo porque las dependencias nacionales del ozono son los administradores primarios del plan nacional de eliminación de SAO. Para cuatro de los países analizados, no hay información suficiente para evaluar este indicador. Ciento treinta y ocho países indicaron que tienen una dependencia nacional del ozono operativa. Cuando las dependencias nacionales del ozono están plenamente integradas en las instituciones nacionales, es más probable que puedan alentar medidas gubernamentales de apoyo al cumplimiento. Para seis de los países analizados no hay información suficiente para evaluar este indicador. Ciento treinta y seis países notificaron que su dependencia nacional del ozono estaba integrada en las instituciones nacionales.

59. Los países con proyectos con demoras y proyectos para los que se pidieron informes de situación adicionales están sujetos a una estrecha supervisión. De los 142 países analizados, 87 tienen proyectos sujetos a demoras de 12 a 18 meses, o pedidos de informes de situación.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

60. Hay 41 proyectos en curso que se han clasificado como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución y están sujetos a los procedimientos del Comité para la cancelación de proyectos. Los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución son aquellos: i) que se prevé completar con una demora de más de 12 meses, y/o, ii) en los que no se ha efectuado ningún desembolso en un plazo de 18 meses después de la aprobación del proyecto. El desglose de los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución por organismo de ejecución y bilateral se presenta en la Tabla 7 como sigue: PNUD (10); ONUDI (9); el Banco Mundial (6); PNUMA (5); Japón (4); Francia (3); Alemania (2); Canadá (1); y España (1). Las demoras son frecuentemente causadas por factores relacionados con la empresa externa (9) y beneficiaria (8).

Tabla 7

	Canadá	Francia	Alemania	Japón	España	PNUD	PNUMA	ONUDI	Banco Mundial	Total
Cantidad de proyectos notificados	1	3	2	4	1	10	5	9	6	41
Cantidad de proyectos completados		1	1			5	1	2	3	13
Cantidad de proyectos con progresos								1		1
Cantidad de proyectos con algún progreso	1	1	1	4	1	5	3	4	3	23

Progreso en la solución de las causas de las demoras

61. En sus informes, los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales informaron que el progreso en superar las demoras había sido variable. Trece de los proyectos listados con demoras en la 53ª Reunión ya se han completado (Anexo IV). Un proyecto, de asistencia técnica para solventes en Túnez, para el que ha habido progresos de un hito a otro o una resolución de la demora en la ejecución, puede ser retirado de los futuros informes sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución.

Proyectos con algún progreso

62. Veintitrés proyectos se clasificaron en la categoría “con algún progreso” y los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales indicaron que continuarían supervisando dichos proyectos (Anexo V). No obstante el progreso observado, debe señalarse que los proyectos aprobados por más de tres años deben continuar siendo supervisados en virtud de la decisión 32/4. Por consiguiente, estos proyectos no pueden ser retirados de la lista correspondiente a supervisión antes de su terminación definitiva, sea cual fuere la amplitud del progreso que se haya logrado. Por lo tanto, se recomienda continuar con la supervisión de los mismos.

Proyectos sin progreso: notificación de posible cancelación

63. Los proyectos para los cuales no se ha notificado ningún progreso por primera vez y para los que la evaluación se ha convenido con el organismo correspondiente, incluyen dos proyectos de espumas en Irán que se indican en el Anexo III. Conforme a los procedimientos existentes, la Secretaría del Fondo enviará avisos de posible cancelación respecto de estos proyectos debido a que no han logrado ningún progreso.

Proyectos para los que no se notificaron progresos en dos reuniones seguidas

64. Antes de la 53ª Reunión, se enviaron notas sobre posible cancelación al país y al organismo respecto del proyecto que se identifica en el Anexo III, para el que no se había notificado ningún progreso en dos reuniones consecutivas del Comité Ejecutivo. En respuesta a la clasificación de proyecto sin progresos, se suministrarán hitos y fechas límite a la 54ª Reunión en el contexto de esta cuestión del orden del día.

Posible cancelación de proyecto y repercusiones del proyecto cancelado en el cumplimiento

65. En el Anexo III se identifican dos proyectos para posible cancelación por mutuo acuerdo. Ambos proyectos son para Cote D'Ivoire. No se espera que ninguno de estos proyectos tenga una repercusión negativa en el cumplimiento, dado que el país no está sujeto a una decisión relativa al cumplimiento conforme al Protocolo.

Proyectos para los que se pidieron informes de situación adicionales

66. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, bancos de halones, capacitación aduanera, recuperación, reciclaje y demostración no están sujetos a los procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos. Sin embargo, el Comité Ejecutivo ha decidido continuar supervisándolos según corresponda (decisión 36/14 b)). Los organismos de ejecución informaron a la 54ª Reunión

acerca de 46 proyectos para los que se había solicitado un informe de situación adicional en la 53ª Reunión. Dichos informes de situación se solicitan cuando no ha habido ningún indicio de progreso después del último informe y/o cuando se han notificado nuevos impedimentos para su ejecución. Dado que se presentan informes sobre la marcha de las actividades para todos los proyectos aprobados a la 55ª Reunión, no se requieren informes de situación adicionales.

Indicadores evaluados según cada SAO

67. La evaluación de los indicadores principales se detalla en la Parte I de este documento, y formula la conclusión de que todos los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 han recibido financiación o recibirán financiación como parte de los planes administrativos o iniciativas especiales del Programa de asistencia al cumplimiento, según proceda.

68. Respecto de los indicadores de riesgo para cada SAO, en aquellos casos en que los proyectos fueron aprobados hace menos de un año, la implementación puede haberse iniciado recientemente y puede no haber habido tiempo suficiente para ejecutar el proyecto y evitar el riesgo de incumplimiento. Treinta y tres países tienen proyectos que se ocupan del consumo de CFC que se aprobaron hace menos de un año. Cinco países tienen proyectos de este tipo para halones, dos para metilbromuro, seis para CTC y tres para TCA.

69. Los países con proyectos o planes para la eliminación definitiva que no se aprueban puntualmente pueden encontrarse en riesgo de incumplimiento. Dieciséis países indicaron que tenían proyectos que se ocupan del consumo de CFC que no fueron aprobados conforme al calendario previsto. Ningún país tenía proyectos de halones que no se hubieran aprobado conforme al calendario previsto, pero dos países tuvieron demoras en la aprobación de actividades para metilbromuro, CTC y TCA.

70. Cincuenta y cuatro países indicaron que habían sufrido demoras en la ejecución de proyectos que se ocupan del consumo de CFC, 29 para halones, 22 para metilbromuro, 17 para CTC y 14 para TCA. Los países con proyectos o planes para la eliminación definitiva cuya ejecución sufre demoras pueden encontrarse en riesgo de incumplimiento.

71. En el caso de los proyectos que no han desembolsado fondos durante el primer año de ejecución, puede no haber habido actividades para reducir el riesgo de incumplimiento. Dieciséis países indicaron que tenían proyectos que ya habían sido aprobados con más de un año de anterioridad que se ocupan del consumo de CFC y en los que aún no se habían realizado desembolsos, más otros seis para halones y metilbromuro respectivamente y cuatro para CTC y TCA respectivamente.

72. Los países cuyos patrones de consumo no indican una disminución lineal uniforme en el consumo pueden estar en riesgo de aumentar su consumo, a menos que se comprendan los motivos del patrón irregular. Del total de 142 países analizados, en el caso del CFC, se indican 27 países con un patrón de consumo irregular y fluctuante. Hay 15 países con un patrón irregular de consumo de halones, 24 para el metilbromuro, 19 para el CTC y 9 para el TCA.

73. Si las importaciones reales no disminuyen más rápidamente que los cupos para el mismo período, el país puede estar en riesgo de incumplimiento. Se han analizado los datos para

2005-2006. Hay 84 países para los cuales no había datos disponibles (ya sea para uno o ambos años) para los CFC, 116 para los halones, 111 para el metilbromuro, 115 para el CTC y 118 para el TCA, de manera que no se pudo calcular el indicador para estos países. Veinticuatro países indicaron que sus importaciones reales no estaban disminuyendo más rápidamente que los cupos en el caso de los CFC, un país en el caso de los halones, nueve países en el caso del metilbromuro, seis países en el caso del CTC y tres países en el caso del TCA.

74. Si los niveles de importación son más elevados que los cupos, el país puede encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento. No hubo datos para 45 países en relación con los CFC, 87 países en relación con los halones, 78 países en relación con el metilbromuro, 84 países en relación con el CTC y 88 países en relación con el TCA. Doce países indicaron que sus importaciones eran mayores que los cupos para el CFC, uno para los halones, ocho para el metilbromuro, cinco para el CTC y uno para el TCA.

75. Los países pueden estar en riesgo si la diferencia de precio entre el HFC-134a y el CFC-12 no está disminuyendo. Para 88 países, no se pudo calcular este indicador debido a la falta de datos. Para 12 países, la diferencia de precios no indicó una tendencia de disminución.

76. Los países pueden estar en riesgo si la diferencia de precio entre el HFC-502 y el CFC-12 no está disminuyendo. Para 116 países, no se pudo calcular este indicador debido a la falta de datos. Para diez países, la diferencia de precios no indicó una tendencia de disminución.

Conclusiones

77. Los indicadores generales observan las prácticas y políticas anteriores de los países como parte de una evaluación general del riesgo. El análisis mostró que, si bien la mayoría de los países no se encuentran potencialmente en riesgo conforme a estos indicadores, hay varios países que no han establecido sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias o en los que dichos sistemas no están en funcionamiento. También hay países que todavía no registran a sus importadores.

78. Respecto de los indicadores específicos, la mayoría de los países no parecen estar en riesgo de incumplimiento. Algunos países enfrentan cuestiones relacionadas con aprobaciones de proyectos, patrones de consumo fluctuantes y niveles de importación superiores a los cupos. Asimismo, para algunos países, la diferencia entre los precios del HFC-134a y el CFC-12 y el HFC-50 y el CFC-12, no indicaron una tendencia de disminución.

79. Varios países comentaron acerca del valor de la evaluación del riesgo. El desarrollo de la evaluación del riesgo exigió esfuerzos muy importantes para la recopilación de datos y creación de sistemas para dicha recopilación. Debido a las limitaciones de tiempo relacionadas con la preparación de la documentación para la 54ª Reunión, la Secretaría del Fondo pudo dar a los países sólo unas pocas semanas para responder. No obstante, el índice de respuestas se consideró muy bueno, visto que era la primera vez que se realizaba el análisis y se compartía con los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5. La oportunidad de la primera evaluación del riesgo permitió examinar los datos de los programas de país. En la solicitud de opinión del país acerca de sus perspectivas respecto del cumplimiento se incluyeron preguntas acerca de los datos en sí mismos. Dado que los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 prepararán las presentaciones de datos del programa de país de 2007 para la siguiente reunión, se podrá realizar una evaluación

de riesgo actualizada con esos datos, incorporando la experiencia adquirida en la primera evaluación de riesgo. La información adicional sobre datos de precios para todas las SAO facilitaría las evaluaciones de riesgo futuras, dado que las directrices actuales no solicitan datos de precios para todas las SAO o para todos los productos de alternativa, especialmente los HCFC y los hidrocarburos. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si pide datos de precios adicionales para los futuros informes sobre la ejecución de los programas de país. Además, los aportes adicionales de los organismos de ejecución y la información de las reuniones de redes regionales sobre la evaluación de riesgo deberían incorporarse a las evaluaciones futuras, tomando en cuenta la experiencia con la primera evaluación de riesgo.

80. Uno de los hallazgos clave de la evaluación fue que 42 países indicaron que se sentían ya sea muy confiados o confiados en que podrían cumplir con lo estipulado después de haber examinado la evaluación de riesgo. Tal como se indica en el documento presentado a la 53ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera tomar nota de los países que han respondido a la evaluación de riesgo y han indicado que se sienten confiados en que alcanzarán sus objetivos de cumplimiento, así como de los países que no han respondido aún al cuestionario enviado por la Secretaría del Fondo pero parecen presentar cierto riesgo de potencial incumplimiento. La Secretaría enviaría notas a estos países señalando el posible riesgo y solicitando aclaraciones acerca de sus opiniones sobre el cumplimiento futuro y la evaluación.

PARTE V: PRESENTACIÓN DE LOS INFORMES SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE 2006

81. En la 53ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo solicitó a los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y Finlandia que presentasen sus informes sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 54ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo (decisión 53/9 e)). La Secretaría del Fondo ha recibido un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera pedir a Finlandia que proporcione su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 55ª Reunión.

RECOMENDACIONES

82. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera:

- a) Tomar nota:
 - i) Con beneplácito, de los informes de situación sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución presentados a la Secretaría por los gobiernos de Alemania, Canadá, España, Francia, Japón y los cuatro organismos de ejecución, y del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2006 del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América examinados en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/5;
 - ii) De la terminación de 13 proyectos entre los 41 de la lista de proyectos con demoras en la ejecución;

- iii) De que deberían remitirse comunicaciones de posible cancelación respecto a los siguientes proyectos:

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
ONUDI	IRA/FOA/28/INV/50	Eliminación del SAO en la fabricación de espuma de embaldosado en poliuretano flexible mediante el uso de tecnología de soplado de CO ₂ en Bahman Plastic Co.
ONUDI	IRA/FOA/37/INV/149	Eliminación del SAO en la fabricación de espuma para embaldosado de poliuretano flexible mediante el uso de tecnología de soplado de dióxido de carbono líquido en Esfanj Shirvan Co.

- b) Pedir que se informe a la 54ª Reunión acerca de hitos y fechas límite para los siguientes proyectos:

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
PNUMA	SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01	Formulación de estrategia nacional de eliminación
Francia	SYR/REF/29/INV/53	Conversión de CFC-12 a tecnología a base de HFC-134a en la fabricación de equipo de refrigeración comercial en Shoukairi and Co.

- c) Tomar nota de la cancelación por acuerdo mutuo de los siguientes proyectos:

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
Francia	IVC/REF/24/TAS/10	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes
Francia	IVC/REF/37/TAS/16	Ejecución del plan de gestión de refrigerantes: supervisión de las actividades del plan de gestión de refrigerantes y establecimiento de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias.

- d) Pedir al Gobierno de Finlandia que presente su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 54ª Reunión;
- e) Pedir que se incluya información sobre los precios de todas las SAO, incluidos los HCFC, y sus productos de alternativa en los informes de datos de los programas de país;
- f) Tomar nota, con agradecimiento, de que 42 países indicaron que confiaban en cumplir con las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal después de haber examinado la evaluación de riesgo; y
- g) Pedir a la Secretaría del fondo que envíe notas a los países que pueden estar en riesgo sobre la base del análisis respecto a uno de los indicadores generales o más, con excepción de aquellos países que han indicado que su confianza en que cumplirán con estipulado. Se debe alentar a los países que reciban notas a tomar en cuenta los resultados de la evaluación del riesgo en sus esfuerzos de planificación para cumplir con lo estipulado.

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 0		107.0 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		<p>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 54th Meeting where an additional status report had been requested at the 53rd 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 55th Meeting, no additional status reports are required.</p>	
Possible project cancellation by mutual agreement		<p>France. Implementation of the RMP (IVC/REF/24/TAS/10). Net approved funds: US\$227,650. Funds disbursed: US \$31,436.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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



