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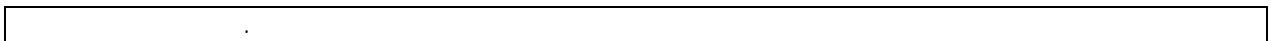
18 June 2008

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166.0	204.0	745,715	1,671,466	1	4	246.0	1,689,800	IBRD	
5.0	8.2	27,456	325,000		2	8.2	325,000		
12.2	17.5	112,853	344,894		2	17.5	344,894		
	65.1	97,759	512,914		2	138.8	725,000		
1.4	2.6	117,330	127,300	2	3	2.6	127,300		
4.6	4.0	204,130	212,030	2	3	4.0	212,030		
	2.2	105,655	205,000		2	3.3	205,000		
10.5	12.0	177,235	252,500	1	2	12.0	252,500		
30.8	35.0	606,900	700,000	1	2	35.0	700,000		
46.0	77.0	240,245	480,000 ³	1	3	77.0	460,000		

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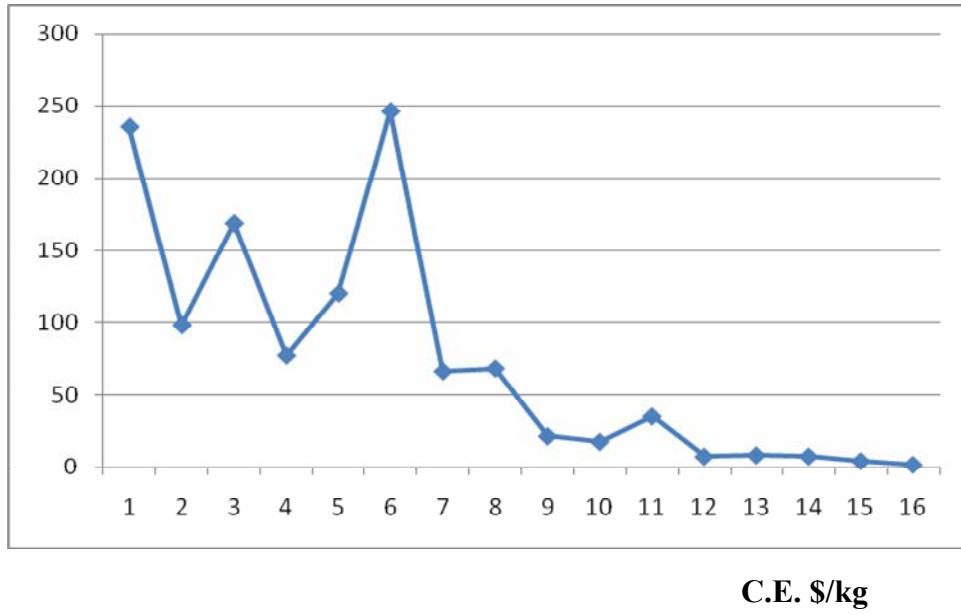
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Annex I

OVERVIEW OF PROJECT APPROVALS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS BY COUNTRY

Country	Sector	Agency	Approved in Principle (As Per Agreements)		Actual Approvals and Implementations						
			Total Funds (US \$)	Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Number of Tranches Approved	Number of Tranches Completed	Funds Approved (US \$)	Funds Returned (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	ODP To Be Phased Out (ODP Tonnes)	ODP Phased Out (ODP Tonnes)
Albania	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	653,125	68.0	9	6	608,481	-7,594	234,629	68.1	34.1
Antigua and Barbuda	CFC Phase Out Plan	IBRD	97,300	1.8	1		69,400	0	0	2.0	0.0
Bahamas	CFC Phase Out Plan	IBRD	560,000	66.0	3	2	560,000	0	240,000	66.0	41.0
Bahrain	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	642,500	58.7	2		482,500	0	11,801	38.4	2.0
Belize	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	295,000	3.7	2		175,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	75,000	0.1	2		75,000	0	289	0.0	0.0
Bolivia	ODS Phase Out Plan	Canada/UNDP	540,000	26.9	2		230,000	0	57,712	0.1	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNIDO	864,160	121.1	3	1	864,160	0	375,422	121.1	58.4
Burkina Faso	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/Canada	345,000	7.4	4		388,000	0	141,203	7.4	0.0
Cambodia	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	450,000	13.5	2		315,000	0	0	3.5	0.0
Cameroon	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNIDO	800,000	50.6	2		705,000	0	244,007	26.6	12.7
Cape Verde	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP	100,000	0.0	1		70,000	0		0.0	
Chad	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	345,000	5.2	2		186,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Comoros	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	205,000	0.4	2		120,000	0	49,011	0.0	0.0
Congo	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	205,000	3.4	2		118,000	0		0.0	
Costa Rica	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP	565,000	37.5	1		200,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Cote D'Ivoire	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	565,000	44.1	2		335,000	0		0.0	
Croatia	CFC Phase Out Plan	Sweden/UNIDO	379,700	98.0	8	6	399,700	0	335,390	76.1	66.0
Djibouti	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	285,000	3.2	2		227,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Dominica	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	217,000	0.7	2		75,000	0	20,518	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	CFC Phase Out Plan	IBRD	1,689,800	246.0	4	1	1,671,466	0	745,715	204.0	166.0
El Salvador	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	565,000	46.0	2		250,000	0	0	16.0	0.0
Eritrea	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	345,000	4.2	2		200,000	0		0.0	
Fiji	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	120,000	0.5	2		120,000	0	80,000	0.5	0.0
Gabon	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	205,000	1.5	2		115,000	0	34,522	0.0	0.0
Gambia	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	295,000	3.6	2		192,500	0	0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP	325,000	8.2	2		325,000	0	27,456	8.2	5.0
Ghana	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP	344,894	17.5	2		344,894	0	112,853	24.4	12.0
Grenada	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP/UNEP	250,000	3.0	2		77,000	0	14,992	0.0	0.0
Guyana	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	345,000	8.0	2		182,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jamaica	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP/Canada	380,000	59.5	2	2	380,000	0	349,928	59.5	2.0
Kenya	CFC Phase Out Plan	France	725,000	138.8	2		512,914	0	97,759	65.1	
Kuwait	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	565,000	70.0	2		460,000	0	66	15.0	0.0

Country	Sector	Agency	Approved in Principle (As Per Agreements)		Actual Approvals and Implementations						
			Total Funds (US \$)	Phase-Out (ODP Tonnes)	Number of Tranches Approved	Number of Tranches Completed	Funds Approved (US \$)	Funds Returned (US \$)	Funds Disbursed (US \$)	ODP To Be Phased Out (ODP Tonnes)	ODP Phased Out (ODP Tonnes)
Kyrgyzstan	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	550,000	7.0	2		336,600	0	80,188	1.0	0.0
Lao, PDR	CFC Phase Out Plan	France	320,000	6.5	1		181,500	0		0.0	
Lesotho	CFC Phase Out Plan	Germany	127,300	2.6	3	2	127,300	0	117,330	2.6	1.4
Liberia	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	345,000	8.4	2		235,500	0	0	0.0	0.0
Madagascar	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	345,000	2.3	2		211,000	0	86,066	0.0	0.0
Malawi	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	345,000	8.7	2		220,500	0	25	0.0	0.0
Maldives	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	180,000	0.7	2		165,000	0	0	0.7	0.0
Mali	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	520,000	16.2	2		292,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	295,000	3.0	2		181,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	ODS Phase Out Plan	Germany	212,030	4.0	3	2	212,030	0	204,130	6.0	4.6
Moldova	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	520,000	10.0	2		227,000	0	506	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	CFC Phase Out Plan	Japan	205,000	3.3	2		205,000	0	105,655	2.2	
Montenegro	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNIDO	270,295	5.2	1		175,000	0	0	3.0	0.0
Namibia	CFC Phase Out Plan	Germany	252,500	12.0	2	1	252,500	0	177,235	13.5	10.5
Nepal	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	170,000	12.0	2		110,000	0	109	0.0	0.0
Niger	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	333,000	4.8	2		212,000	0		0.0	
Oman	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNIDO	470,000	35.0	1		305,800	0	1,803	10.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	CFC Phase Out Plan	Germany	700,000	35.0	2	1	700,000	0	606,900	47.8	30.8
Paraguay	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	565,000	31.6	2		240,000	0	0	68.7	0.0
Qatar	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNIDO/UNEP	432,500	15.0	2		307,500	0	0	3.0	0.0
Rwanda	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	345,000	4.6	2		234,500	0	0	0.0	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	252,000	1.8	2		90,000	0	15,000	0.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	CFC Phase Out Plan	Canada	205,000	1.2	1		156,000	0	15,000	0.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	237,000	2.1	2		168,000	0	30,478	1.3	0.0
Samoa	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	150,000	0.0	2		100,000	0	1,243	0.0	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNIDO	190,000	0.7	2		120,000	0		0.0	
Senegal	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/Italy	565,000	23.4	2		329,500	0	76,000	0.0	0.0
Seychelles	CFC Phase Out Plan	France	193,000	1.4	1		120,000	0	11,428	0.0	
Tanzania	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	485,000	54.0	2		335,000	0		15.9	
Togo	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	316,000	5.9	2		184,000	0		0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP	460,000	77.0	3	1	480,000	0	240,245	77.0	46.0
Uruguay	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNDP/Canada	565,000	29.9	2		400,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Zambia	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP/UNDP	245,000	4.1	2		203,000	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total			25,709,104	1,646.4	146	25	18,851,245	-7,594	4,942,614	1,054.7	492.5

Annex II**RELEVANT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECISIONS****Decision 31/48**

The representative of Sweden, facilitator of the contact group on refrigerant management plans, introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/57, containing draft guidelines on refrigerant management plans. He recalled that an original draft (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/30/39) had been produced at the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee, when some issues had been discussed within a contact group, after which the Executive Committee had urged the contact group to continue its deliberations.

Following a discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- A. Already approved refrigerant management plans (RMPs) for low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs)**
- (a) To request national ozone officers, with the assistance of the implementing agency concerned, to review and assess the content, implementation to date and expected outcomes of their RMPs against their objective to phase out all consumption in the refrigeration sector according to the Montreal Protocol timetable. In undertaking this review, national ozone officers should:
- (i) Calculate current and forecast future consumption in relation to the freeze, 50 % cut in 2005, 85 % cut in 2007 and phase-out in 2010 and calculate the size of consumption cuts in the refrigeration sector required to meet these targets;
 - (ii) Include forecast cuts in consumption attributable to the activities already approved under the RMP, including training activities and recovery/recycling;
 - (iii) Ensure that the current and expected future consumption of all sub-sectors, including the informal sector, small and medium-sized enterprises and mobile air conditioners, are included in the review;
 - (iv) For each activity identified, consider the cost and means of funding, including national financing;
 - (v) Ensure that the RMP and government strategy for delivering phase-out includes adequate provision for monitoring and reporting on progress;
- (b) That LVCs (or groups of LVCs) with already approved RMPs may submit to the Executive Committee requests for funding additional activities necessary to reduce consumption and thereby ensure compliance with the Protocol. Such additional activities should be essential parts of their comprehensive strategy for phase-out in the refrigeration sector. Additional funding shall not exceed 50 % of the funds approved for the original RMP or, where relevant, RMP components.

With the possible exception of the post-2007 period noted in sub-paragraph (d) below, no further funding beyond this level, including funding related to retrofits, would be considered for activities in this sector;

- (c) That requests for additional funding consistent with sub-paragraph (b) above should be accompanied by:
 - (i) A justification for the additional activities to be funded in the context of the country's national phase-out strategy;
 - (ii) A clear explanation of how this funding, together with the initial RMP funding and steps to be taken by the government, will ensure compliance with the Protocol's reduction steps and phase-out;
 - (iii) A commitment to achieve, without further requests for funding for the RMP, at least the 50 % reduction step in 2005 and the 85 % reduction step in 2007. This shall include a commitment by the country to restrict imports if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction steps and to support RMP activities;
 - (iv) A commitment to annual reporting of progress in implementing the RMP and meeting the reduction steps;
- (d) That it will review in 2005 whether further assistance is needed for the post-2007 period, and what assistance the Fund might consider at that time to enable full compliance with the Protocol's phase-out requirements;

B. Preparation and approval of new RMPs for LVCs

- (e) That the project preparation phase for RMPs should, as intended by the existing guidelines, include a full survey of CFC consumption in all sub-sectors, the development of a comprehensive government phase-out strategy and a commitment by the government to enact regulations and legislation required for the effective implementation of activities to phase out the use of CFC refrigerants. To enable these preparatory activities, including the development of legislation and regulations, to be completed in full, the funding provided for the project preparation phase should be double the level traditionally provided;
- (f) That the provisions relating to existing RMPs in section A, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall also apply to new RMPs submitted pursuant to this decision;
- (g) That in lieu of the ability given to already approved RMPs to request additional funds, the total level of funding for the implementation of new RMPs could be increased by up to 50 % compared to the level of RMP funding typically approved to date, with flexibility for the country in selecting and implementing the RMP components which it deems most relevant in order to meet its phase-out commitments. With the exception of the post-2007 phase noted in section A, subparagraph (d) above, no further funding beyond this level, including funding

for retrofits, would be considered for activities in this sector;

- (h) That the following text should be added to the RMP guidelines (decision 23/15) after the last bullet in section 3.1:

The elements and activities proposed for an RMP, whether they are to be funded by the Multilateral Fund or the country itself should reflect the country's particular circumstances and address all relevant sectors including the informal sector. They should be sufficient to ensure fulfilment of the countries' control obligations at least up to and including the 85 % reduction in 2007, and should include mechanisms for reporting progress."

C. RMPs for higher-volume-consuming countries

- (i) That, taking into account the need for large consuming countries to initiate planning for dealing with this large and complex sector, as well as the related decision of the Meeting of the Parties, it will consider requests for funding the development of long-term strategies for the refrigeration sector for high-volume-consuming countries. High volume-consuming countries that have not yet undertaken country programme updates should undertake this strategic RMP development in the context of such updates, consistent with any Executive Committee guidance on country programme updates;
- (j) That future Executive Committee decisions on funding the implementation of the elements of such RMP strategies should take into account the relative priority in national government planning of CFC reductions in the refrigeration sector and the availability of other reduction opportunities in meeting the country's control obligations;
- (k) That, in that context, the Executive Committee may consider whether certain activities often considered to be part of an RMP (such as training of customs officers) could be initiated before an RMP was developed.

Decision 38/64

The Executive Committee decided that specific requests for funding of terminal CFC phase-out plans for LVC countries might be considered on a case-by-case basis, provided that:

- (a) The country concerned has a licensing system in operation and has enacted or improved legislation to phase-out ODS consumption;
- (b) The Government concerned is committed to achieve, without further request for funding from the Multilateral Fund, the complete phase out of CFCs in accordance with its obligation under the Montreal Protocol;
- (c) The Government is committed to annual reporting of progress in implementing the activities proposed and meeting the reduction steps; and

- (d) Implementing and/or bilateral agency(ies) responsible for implementing the terminal phase-out plan be requested to advise the Government concerned on the financial implications to the country for submitting a terminal phase out plan, and make every effort to assist the Government concerned to achieve phase-out targets specified in the plan.

Decision 41/100

Following a discussion, in recognition of the fact that in certain cases Article 5 countries needed flexibility in implementing refrigerant management plans in order to reflect changing circumstances, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To recommend that bilateral and implementing agencies, in collaboration with Article 5 countries preparing and implementing refrigerant management plans, be given flexibility, within historically agreed funding levels, to implement refrigerant management plan components that are adapted to meet the specific needs of relevant Article 5 countries, and that planned changes to project activities be clearly documented and available for future monitoring and evaluation in accordance with Fund rules; and
- (b) That in developing appropriate interventions, Article 5 countries and bilateral and implementing agencies should give consideration to:
 - (i) Concentrating support on the development of legislation and coordination mechanisms with industry, where these are not yet in place, and on further training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, using existing national capacities and providing expert support and resources such as equipment and tools required; this should also include efforts to raise awareness of the value of skilled technicians for end users and for stakeholders;
 - (ii) Also concentrating recovery and reuse of CFC on large-size commercial and industrial installations and mobile air conditioner (MAC) sectors, if significant numbers of CFC-12 based systems still exist and the availability of CFC is strongly reduced by the adoption of effective import control measures;
 - (iii) Further exploring possibilities for facilitating cost-effective retrofitting and/or use of drop-in substitutes, possibly through incentive programmes;
 - (iv) Becoming more selective in providing new recovery and in particular recycling equipment by:
 - a. establishing during project preparation a sounder estimate of the likely demand for recovery and recycling equipment;
 - b. delivering equipment to the country only against firm orders and with significant cost participation by the workshops for equipment

- provided, using locally-assembled machines to the extent possible;
- c. procuring, delivering and distributing equipment in several stages, after reviewing the utilization of equipment delivered and verifying further demand; and
 - d. ensuring that adequate follow-up service and information are available to keep the recovery and recycling equipment in service; and
- (v) Monitoring the use of equipment and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries, on an ongoing basis, through regular consultations and collection of periodic reports from the workshops, to be carried out by national consultants in cooperation with associations of technicians. Progress reports based on such monitoring should be prepared annually by the consultant and/or the National Ozone Units, in cooperation with the implementing agency, as provided for in Decision 31/48, and sufficient additional resources should be made available to allow for such follow-up and reporting work.

Decision 45/54

Following a discussion on the need to provide assistance to low-volume-consuming countries for the post-2007 period, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To urge bilateral and/or implementing agencies on behalf of low volume consuming countries without an approved terminal phase out management plan (TPMP) to submit TPMP proposals, on the understanding that:
 - (i) TPMP project proposals should be in conformity with all relevant decisions taken by the Executive Committee;
 - (ii) TPMP project proposals should contain, as a minimum, a commitment by the government concerned to the phased reduction and complete phase-out of the consumption of CFCs in the country according to a specific phase out schedule, which was at a minimum consistent with the Montreal Protocol's control measures;
 - (iii) No additional resources would be requested from the Multilateral Fund or bilateral and/or implementing agencies for activities related to the phase out of CFCs and other ODS where applicable;
 - (iv) The government concerned would have flexibility in utilizing the resources available to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation to facilitate the smoothest possible phase-out of ODS;
 - (v) Annual reporting on the implementation of the activities undertaken in the previous year, as well as a thorough and comprehensive work plan for the

implementation of the following year's activities, would be mandatory; and

- (vi) The roles and responsibilities of the major national stakeholders, as well as the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies when applicable, must be defined;
- (b) That additional funding of up to US \$30,000 could be requested for the preparation of a TPMP proposal on the understanding that up to US \$10,000 of this funding could be earmarked for the bilateral and/or Implementing Agencies to report on the implementation and impact of the approved recovery and recycling programme, where applicable, and that this report should be integrated within the resulting TPMP proposal;
- (c) That future TPMP proposals for the post-2007 period might include requests for funding up to the levels indicated in the table below, on the understanding that individual project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve complete phase-out of CFCs. Up to 20 per cent of approved funds should be used by the bilateral or implementing agency and/or country concerned to ensure comprehensive annual monitoring and reporting of the TPMP, including the recovery and recycling programme:

CFC baseline (ODP tonnes)	Funding level (US \$)
<15	205,000
15 to 30	295,000
30 to 60	345,000
60 to 120	520,000
>120	565,000

- (d) To require, on an annual basis, verification of a randomly selected sample of approved TPMPs for low volume-consuming countries under implementation (i.e., 10 per cent of approved TPMPs). The costs associated with verification would be added to the relevant work programme of the lead implementing agency; and
- (e) To approve, on a case-by-case basis, up to US \$30,000 for the preparation of a transitional strategy for CFC-MDIs in low-volume-consuming countries where the need for a strategy had been fully demonstrated and documented.

Decision 49/6

Following discussion of those modifications, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To recommend that National Ozone Units (NOUs) in planning and implementing refrigerant management plans and national or terminal phase-out plans consider, where feasible and in cooperation with other relevant government ministries/agencies:

- (i) Updating and complementing ODS-related legislation where additional legal measures were needed and further specification of enforcement mechanisms had been identified, including, for example:
- Banning the import and export of CFC-based second-hand refrigeration equipment;
 - Mandatory certification of technicians performing professional activities in refrigeration servicing;
 - Specification of a system of sanctions in cases of violation of legal regulations;
 - Improvement of the mechanisms for import and export quota allocations under the licensing system and the monitoring of their actual use;
 - Enhancement of cooperation between the NOU and the customs authorities;
- (ii) Upgrading the curriculum for technical training in refrigeration, where needed, and providing all training institutions with the latest relevant information with regard to the general application of good practices to significantly reduce usage of ODS and to promote the use of alternatives;
- (b) To request implementing and bilateral agencies, when implementing ongoing national phase-out plans and when planning new national phase-out plans, to take into consideration decision 41/100 for the recovery and recycling part of national phase-out plans, in particular the following paragraphs:
- (i) *“Concentrating recovery and reuse of CFCs in large-size commercial and industrial installations and mobile air conditioning sectors, if significant numbers of CFC-12-based systems still existed and the availability of CFC was strongly reduced by the adoption of effective import control measures;*
- (ii) *Further exploring possibilities for facilitating cost-effective retrofitting and/or use of drop-in substitutes, possibly through incentive programmes;*
- (iii) *Becoming more selective in providing new recovery, and in particular recycling, equipment by:*
- a. *Establishing during project preparation a sounder estimate of the likely demand for recovery and recycling equipment;*
 - b. *Delivering equipment to the country only against firm orders and with significant cost participation by the workshops for equipment provided, using locally-assembled machines to the extent possible;*
 - c. *Procuring, delivering and distributing equipment in several stages, after reviewing the utilization of equipment delivered and verifying further demand;*

- d. *Ensuring that adequate follow-up service and information was available to keep the recovery and recycling equipment in service;*
- (iv) *Monitoring the use of equipment and knowledge acquired by the beneficiaries, on an ongoing basis, through regular consultations and collection of periodic reports from the workshops, to be carried out by national consultants in cooperation with associations of technicians. Progress reports based on such monitoring should be prepared annually by the consultant and/or the National Ozone Units, in cooperation with the implementing agency, as provided in decision 31/48, and sufficient additional resources should be made available to allow for such follow-up and reporting work” (from decision 41/100);*
- (c) To request bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, in cooperation with the relevant national institutions:
 - (vi) To base the training of technicians on a strategy combining theoretical training with practical exercises during seminars with limited numbers of participants, and assisting in upgrading the curriculum of technical training institutes for refrigeration servicing in countries where it had not yet been done;
 - (vii) To pay full attention to safety aspects and the necessary modification or replacement of electrical components in countries where training in the use of hydrocarbons and particularly retrofitting was carried out; and
 - (viii) To select carefully the type of refrigerant identifiers to be purchased, taking into account preferences for small portable units, suitable for identifying different types of refrigerants, and including a test phase, where feasible, before buying larger numbers. Moreover, the administrative details of their distribution, usage and storage should be planned in advance in order to avoid delays and to increase the effectiveness of their use;
- (d) To request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, to develop recommendations for indicative lists of appropriate equipment for the main target groups and share information about competitive suppliers, including from Article 5 countries; and
- (e) To request the Fund Secretariat, in cooperation with bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies, to develop an appropriate reporting format for the tracking of cumulative progress achieved in the annual work programmes, summarizing in standardized overview tables the information requested in decision 47/50, with a view to simplifying and rationalizing the overall reporting requirements and to report back to the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee. Such assessment should contain a *“comparison of what had been planned in the previous annual tranche and what had been achieved. The disbursement information should be provided cumulatively and data concerning actual or planned commitments could also be provided, as appropriate. The information*

should also specify how the relevant flexibility clause in the agreement was implemented and/or how to allocate unused funds from previous tranches” (from decision 47/50, subparagraph (b)(i)).

Annex III**LIST OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS WITH REGARD TO ACTIVITIES UNDER
TPMPS****1. Legislation and customs**

- (a) Is the licensing scheme fully operational and is it consistently applied?
- (b) Does it cover imports and exports of all ODS, including HCFCs? If not, how lengthy a process would it be to get them included?
- (c) Is the customs training now sustainable? Has national capacity been built up to continue the training?

2. Training of technicians

- (a) Has the formation of an association in the refrigeration service sector been encouraged?
- (b) What support is given to the association by the NOU and what is the level of “buy in” by the associations?
- (c) What are the numbers of technicians trained, how effective was the training and is the training of technicians sustainable?
- (d) Have national vocational or training centres incorporated training modules into their curricula and developed the capacity to continue the training?
- (e) Has the curriculum been changed to reflect the Good Refrigerant Management Practices?
- (f) In countries with significant numbers of expatriate workers how is the training being conducted (language issues) and is it sustainable?
- (g) How is the informal sector of service technicians being identified and induced to participate in the training programme? Is a different modality of training, compared to the in-class and practical training normally given, being used or planned?
- (h) No RMP and TPMP can cover the training needs of all technicians. How is it foreseen to make further training activities financially sustainable?

3. Recovery, recycling, reclaim and retrofit

- (a) Where recycling centres have been proposed and are active, what has been the service sector response to it?
- (b) How is the operating cost of the centre being covered? Approval of recovery/recycling for halon banking requires presentation of a business plan to

demonstrate the sustainability. Would a similar approach be meaningful for R&R operations in refrigeration servicing?

- (c) Has it been considered to cancel the plans for recycling centres and providing instead self purging recovery machines with built-in moisture and particle filters to a larger number of service companies dealing with commercial and industrial equipment?
- (d) Has the use of hand pumps and recovery bags been monitored after they were distributed, either through RMPs or TPMPs? Is there any benefit being seen by the service companies?
- (e) Some new TPMPs have proposed local assembly of recovery equipment. Has an economic analysis been done? How do the prices compare with imported equipment? Can they deal with multi-refrigerants (self purging) and do they have basic filters?
- (f) Are retrofit projects successful? What alternative refrigerants are being used?
- (g) What is the cost per item retrofitted (domestic refrigerators and freezers, small commercial refrigerators, MAC)?
- (h) Is the alternate refrigerant readily available? What is the price compared to CFC-12?
- (i) Has experience available from several retrofitting projects implemented under RMPs, NPPs and TPMPs been considered?
- (j) Where reclaim equipment is proposed, can the equipment deal with CFC-12, HCFC-22, HFC-134a, etc.?
- (k) Where gas chromatographs are proposed to certify purity of refrigerant how is the cost of operation and consumables being covered?
- (l) Are purity standards readily available?
- (m) Have other alternatives such as sub-renting equipment from university laboratories or elsewhere been investigated?
- (n) How effective is the monitoring of the recovery/recycling/reclaim projects? Is regular and appropriate data being made available by the beneficiaries?
- (o) What is done if a beneficiary is not making use of the equipment?
- (p) What is done with regard to the disposal of unusable recovered ODS?

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