

EP

الأمم المتحدة

Distr.

GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/21

20 June 2008

ARABIC

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

برنامج
الأمم المتحدة
للبيئة



اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع الخامس والخمسون
بانكوك، 18/14 يولييه/ تموز 2008

2008 ()

12.495.760 .1
 . 938.682 2008
 : 1 .2
 _____ : 1

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-----|------|
| () | () | / | |
| | | | : |
| | | | : .1 |
| 60,000 | 60,000 | () | |
| 60,000 | 60,000 | : | |
| | | | : .2 |
| 40,000 | 40,000 | | |
| 40,000 | 40,000 | : | |
| | | | : |
| | | | :1 |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 392,000 | | |
| | 214,500 | | |
| | 61,000 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 580,250 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 643,500 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 214,500 | | |
| | 214,500 | | |
| | 196,000 | | |
| | 299,302 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 392,000 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |

| | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 196,000 | | |
| | 321,750 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| | 196,000 | | |
| | 190,000 | | |
| | 321,750 | | |
| | 127,500 | | |
| | 547,000 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 643,500 | | |
| | 392,000 | | |
| | 392,000 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 643,500 | | |
| | 244,650 | | |
| | 643,500 | | |
| | 122,326 | | |
| * | 12,225,760 | : | |
| | | | .2 |
| | 30,000 | | |
| | 40,000 | | |
| | 40,000 | | |
| * | 110,000 | : | |
| | | | .3 |
| | 30,000 | | |
| | 30,000 | | |
| * | 60,000 | : | |
| 100,000 | 12,495,760 | | : " " " |
| 8,100 | 938,682 | 250.000 | 9 7.5) 250.000 :{(|
| 108,100 | 13,434,442 | | : |

*

:

: .1

(60.000) : ()

.3

.4

15.4 2006

.2010

. 57/35

.5

:

.1

2007

()

/

.2

(40.000) : _____

.6

110

1997

.7

.8

.9

.10

1

.11

:

.1

| | | | |
|---------|--|--|-----|
| () | | | |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 392,000 | | | () |
| 214,500 | | | () |
| 61,000 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 580,250 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 643,500 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| 214,500 | | | () |
| 214,500 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 196,000 | | | () |
| 299,302 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 392,000 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| 196,000 | | | () |
| 321,750 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 122,326 | | | () |
| 196,000 | | | () |

| | | | |
|---------|--|--|-----|
| 190,000 | | | () |
| 321,750 | | | () |
| 127,500 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 547,000 | | | |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 643,500 | | | () |
| 392,000 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 392,000 | | | |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| 643,500 | | | () |
| 244,650 | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 643,500 | | | |
| 122,326 | | | () |

44 .12

:

| | |
|----|---|
| | |
| 20 | |
| 15 | / |
| 4 | / |
| 5 | |
| 44 | |

.13

" "

: .14

| | |
|---------|--|
| | |
| 244,600 | |
| 392,000 | |
| 643,500 | |

: .15

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| | | | .1 |
| 94,250 | 47,500 | 24,500 | |
| | | | / / .2 |
| 48,750 | 37,500 | 26,250 | |
| | | | () .3 |
| 110,750 | 69,000 | 50,750 | |
| | | | .4 |
| 179,500 | 104,500 | 59,500 | |
| | | | .5 |
| 31,500 | 21,000 | 10,500 | |
| | | | .6 |
| 84,500 | 65,000 | 48,600 | |
| | | | .7 |
| 94,250 | 47,500 | 24,500 | |
| 643,500 | 392,000 | 244,600 | |
| | | | • ** .() |

.16

:

7 ()

()

()

39/54

| | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|-----|
| / | () | / | () |
| : | () | 39/54 | .17 |
|) | () | (22- | () |
|) | () | 22- | () |
| 141b- | () | .(| .18 |
| | | : 39/54 | () |
| | | | () |
| | | | () |
| | | | () |
| 18 | | | .19 |
| | | | |
| | | 20 | .20 |
| | | | .21 |

4.532.995

.22

580.000

)

(

.23

.24

:

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| * () | * () | - (22) | | |
| () | | | | .1 |
| 15,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | / () |
| 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | |
| 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | |
| 30,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | : |
| | | | | ** .2 |
| 40,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | |
| 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| 35,000 | 25,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | () |
| 85,000 | 55,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 | : |
| | | | | .3 |
| 30,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 |) 3 (|
| 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | () |
| 15,000 | 15,000 | 20,000 | 10,000 | |
| 30,000 | 25,000 | غير مطبق | غير مطبق | |
| 80,000 | 65,000 | 40,000 | 25,000 | : |
| 195,000 | 150,000 | 85,000 | 50,000 | |

*

**

.25

.26

.2

"

34/51

.27

:

()

()

()

()

()

()

()

"

(30.000)

:

.28

5.9

50.000

.29

921.500

5.96

2006

34/51 .30
 2006
 1991
 .2006 Chiesi Italy 2005
 5 .31
 2006
 2006 .2007

| | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|------|
| () | | | |
| 12- | 11- | | |
| 2.4 | 1.7 | 333,000 | 2006 |
| 6.2 | 4.3 | 480,000 | 2007 |

.32
 .33
 3.8 2007
 5.96 .34
 2007
 2006
 2007

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | .35 |
| | 2007-2006 | | | |
| 300.000 | | 5 | | |
| | | 34/51 | | .36 |
| | | | | .37 |
| | 50.000 | | 30.000 | .38 |
| 30.000 | | | | .39 |
| | | 1 | .34/51 | |
| | .34/51 | | | .40 |
| | | | | : |
| | | | | (40.000) |
| 50 | | | | .41 |
| | | | | .42 |
| | 745.050 | | 2006 | |

2005 869.7
 25.71
 2005

(K.C. Pharma) Kaspar-Chabani Pharma

34/51 .43

1998
 K.C. Pharma

.1999 1998

/ 8.5 / 3.600 .44

2.0 2007 K.C. Pharma
 .Chiesi, Italy

: .45

| 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 1,235,000 | 874,000 | 780,400 | 697,000 | 634,000 | Salbutamol BP 100 mcg/puff | Butovent Spray |
| 99,300 | 84,000 | 75,000 | 67,000 | 61,000 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 250 mcg/puff | Clenil Forte Spray |
| 141,000 | 114,000 | 101,800 | 90,900 | 83,000 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 50 mcg/puff | Clenil Spray |
| - | 5,100 | 4,600 | 4,100 | 3,700 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 250 mcg/puff | Clenil Forte jet |
| 104,700 | 81,500 | 72,800 | 65,000 | 59,050 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 50 mcg/puff Salbutamol BP 100 mcg/puff | Clenil Compositum Spray |
| 12,400 | 6,400 | 8,200 | 4,100 | | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 50 mcg/puff | Asthmatide 50 |
| 49,900 | 32,600 | 25,400 | 11,600 | | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 125 mcg/puff | Asthmatide 125 |
| 36,200 | 23,800 | 16,900 | 7,400 | | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 250 mcg/puff | Asthmatide 250 |
| 9,500 | 7,100 | 5,500 | 4,700 | 6,100 | Fluticasone Propionate 50 mcg/puff | Flusone 44 |
| 16,800 | 14,200 | 7,600 | 11,700 | 7,500 | Fluticasone Propionate 125 | Flusone 110 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | mcg/puff | |
| 12,700 | 10,800 | 6,800 | 7,500 | 4,900 | Fluticasone Propionate 250 mcg/puff | Flusone 220 |
| 46,200 | 39,100 | 37,800 | 32,500 | 14,600 | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff | Asthmerol |
| 1,763,700 | 1,292,600 | 1,142,800 | 1,003,500 | 873,850 | Salbutamol BP 100 mcg/puff | Butovent Spray |

.46

(3.500 2007) .47

51.7 .48

2006

(51.7 2007)

6-5 2007 2003 .49

50 2007 .50
34/51

.51

12-6

:

.52

34/51

(40 000

:

.53

29.6

50.000

.54

2.032

20

34/51

.55

1991

Laboratoris L.O. Oftalmi

80

1991

20

Oftalmi

.56

:

| 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 785,419 | 463,112 | 368,640 | 363,514 | 261,086 | Venticort |
| 0 | 0 | 45,315 | 66,910 | 63,220 | Duovent (*) |
| 0 | 0 | 8,014 | 58,425 | 55,949 | Cromospray (*) |
| 546,296 | 555,787 | 732,649 | 593,054 | 596,111 | Salbutamol |
| 423,680 | 141,663 | 319,616 | 325,415 | 294,378 | Beclomax |
| 193,622 | 147,106 | 273,487 | 286,112 | 281,563 | Budecort |
| 1,949,017 | 1,307,668 | 1,747,721 | 1,693,430 | 1,552,307 | المجموع |

2004 / (*)

.57

| () | 12- | 11- | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| 20,716 | 12,266 | 8,450 | 2003 |
| 24,959 | 15,055 | 9,904 | 2004 |
| 28,105 | 16,391 | 11,714 | 2005 |
| 22,853 | 13,864 | 8,989 | 2006 |
| 29,560 | 17,454 | 12,106 | 2007 |
| 126,193 | 75,030 | 51,163 | |

58

.59

| 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| 1,007,200 | 923,000 | 761,300 | |
| 561,400 | 470,200 | 369,700 | |
| 854,000 | 771,300 | 592,700 | |
| 2,422,600 | 2,164,500 | 1,723,700 | |

29.6

.60

| | 2007 | 2006 | 2003 | 2004 |
|-----------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | | 29.6 |
| | | | | .61 |
| / | | | | .62 |
| | | | | .63 |
| 40.000 | | | | .64 |
| | | | | 34/51 |
| | | | | .3 |
| () 34/51 | | | | .65 |
| | | 5 | | " |
| | | | 54/45 | |
| | | : | | |

: ()
:
/ ()
:" : ()
:
: (30.000)
.66

2007 2005

.2007

1.9

.67

900.000

34/51

.68

:

()

2005 2.311.600 .2007- 2005 ()
 2007 1.964.050 2006 2.213.440

()

.69

:

| / | | | |) (| | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----|--|----------|
| 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | | | | |
| 1,867,400 | 2,013,400 | 2,126,000 | | 2 | | Ventalex |
| 196,650 | 200,040 | 185,600 | | 2 | | Beclex |
| 2,064,050 | 2,213,440 | 2,313,600 | | | | |

.70

90) (

.71

.72

(30.000) :

.73

.74

34/51

.75

| / | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | | | |
| 6,480 | 8,538 | | | Moschimfarm, Russia | Salbutamol, aerosol-12ml |
| | | 10,000 | | Altaivitamin, Russia | Salbutamol, aerosal-12ml |

.76

.2007 2006

2005 2003

.77

(2005

6.500)

.78

34/51

.79

.80

:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------|------|
| | | | |
| 30,000 | 2007 / | :() | |
| 30,000 | | | |
| 60,000 | | :() (2 1 -) | |
| 60,000 | | :() (2 1 -) | |
| 4,500 | | :() | |
| 64,500 | | (2 1) | |
| | | | :() |
| غير وارد | 2 1 - | :() / | 12.1 |
| نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2007 | | : | |
| 14.1 | |) (2006) | (|
| | | :() | |
| 104.9 | | (1997-1995) () | () |
| 2.3 | | (1997-1995) () | () |
| 1.1 | | (2000-1998) () | () |
| 0 | | (2000-1998) () | () |
| 0 | | (1998-1995) () | () |
| | | () (2006) | :7 |
| 14.0 | | () | () |
| 0 | | () | () |
| 0.1 | | () | () |
| 0 | | () | () |
| 0 | | () | () |
| 1.3 | | () | () |
| 15.4 | | | |
| 2007 | | : | |
| 245,000 | | :() | |
| 19,973 | | :() (2008 /) | |
| 3.0 | | :() | |
| - | | :() (2008 /) | |

: .1

| | | |
|---------|---|-----|
| () | | |
| 175,000 | | () |
| 30,000 | | () |
| 40,000 | | () |
| 245,000 | : | |

_____ .2

/

2006
() .() 2004 / 2007

_____ .3

Explanatory Note on the Costing of HPMP Preparatory Projects

1. The current HCFC consumption figures reported by the countries in previous years are in many cases misleading and inaccurate.
 - a. On the basis of the level of development and size of industry of several countries and taking into consideration UNIDO's earlier experience working with them, we believe that some countries reported unrealistically high HCFC consumption data, whereas others reported very low.
 - b. We also observed that in many countries HCFCs were phased in as alternatives to CFCs, however, some of these countries still report zero consumption of HCFCs.
 - c. Countries, which reported zero consumption, would need more assistance in data reporting. We believe that such are still not ready yet to report reliable figures on HCFC consumption as having zero consumption in a country is practically not possible at the present time.
 - d. The actual HCFC consumption data will be verified through the HPMP.
2. Since in many cases the currently available HCFC consumption data do not reflect the real consumption in the country they cannot be considered as the only basis for the calculation or categorization of countries at this point of time and it cannot be used as a reliable tool for determination of funding of the HPMP preparation.
3. When calculating funding requirements for HPMP preparation, costs for the preparation of individual investment projects should also be considered, since the 1st stage of the HPMP in countries with HCFC consumption in manufacturing sectors must include enterprise level investment projects as well.
4. The inflation during the last 15 years as well as the strong depreciation in the value of the US\$ and the fast growing air fares should also be accounted for.
5. In addition, the geographical location, complexity and size of a country as well as its industrial structure are parameters that UNIDO considered in drawing the estimated figures.
6. It is also to be noted that in countries where we have dealt only with the servicing sector in the phase out of CFCs, it cannot be ruled out that HCFCs are being used in the manufacturing sector as well. So, for countries we see a likelihood of HCFC manufacturing uses we have to budget some funds in the preparation of the HPMP to avoid to the extent possible future additional requests for updates to accommodate the manufacturing sectors.
7. Requirements for the preparation of the HPMPs as per decision 54/39 are much more extensive than the requirements for the preparation of the CP/RMP/NPP or TPMP. Furthermore, TPMPs and NPPs in most cases dealt only with the 15% remaining consumption, at a time when we have already had clearer information about the situation of the different sectors in the Country. RMPs dealt with the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector only, while HPMP will have to review several sectors.
8. HCFC replacement technologies are not yet well established in Article 5 Countries, which creates an additional difficulty.
9. The stakeholders for HCFC phase-out are in many cases different from those, which were involved in the phase out of CFCs except for the second-stage conversion in the manufacturing sector. Thus, we never dealt with
 - a. Enterprises established after 1995,
 - b. Stakeholders in the sectors of air conditioning, part of commercial and industrial refrigeration sector, many XPS producers etc...
10. The task of the HPMP preparation is not limited to collection of additional data only but it also requires dealing with the selection of alternatives, technology transfer, priority setting, budgeting, strategy preparation, etc... According to the HPMP guidelines, the HPMP should include analysis and information about the availability of alternatives, selection of alternative technologies, ICC and IOC calculations, evaluation of climate change impact etc., as well as cost scenarios for the phase out. It is our understanding also that the HPMP should already include proposals for projects (investment and non-investment) to enable the Country's compliance with the 2013 and 2015 phase out control measures. The calculation of ICC and IOC for the manufacturing enterprises has to be enterprise specific especially in the initial stage. This needs to be budgeted – one time preparatory fund compensation for the sector is not sufficient as there is a need to design several enterprise level interventions. Without the said detailed information and justifications related to the investment projects difficulties will arise at the time of the review and approval process.

11. The HPMP will be a performance-based document while the CP was not. The reliability of the HPMP document should be far higher.
12. The regional network experts referred to by the Secretariat can be used in limited extent. There is a lack of knowledge and experience on alternatives to HCFCs in Article 5 Countries therefore international expertise will be required to work along with national experts who will have to prepare in-depth on site surveys, data collection etc. Costs for both expert categories should be accounted for.
13. According to the HPMP preparation guidelines, through the preparation and implementation of the HPMP, the agencies should *“Assisting the country in establishing a licensing system including a comprehensive monitoring and control system. Countries should be encouraged to include or revise their current licensing systems to accommodate the adjustments adopted at the XIVth Meeting of the Parties during the development of the overall HPMPs. As the funding for the full HPMP implementation is likely to be provided only subsequent to an update of current regulations to include HCFCs, the Executive Committee could require the availability of an appropriate licensing system for HCFCs to be in place as a condition for the approval of funding for HPMP implementation, consistent with current guidelines for TPMPs.”* Therefore, we understand that even in cases where the licensing of HCFC is in place, the Countries are required to adjust that to the new phase out schedules, take policy measures to curb import of HCFC containing equipment and that the Agencies need to assist the countries in setting up a proper monitoring and control system. This is a very important aspect since it will be a condition for future funding related to the HPMP implementation.
14. According to our analysis and findings, the average level of PRP-funding approved by the Multilateral Fund in all countries in the various categories (considering the preparatory assistance funds approved for the preparation of projects in the foam, refrigeration and solvent sectors but excluding the halon, fumigation, aerosol and production sectors) was around US\$ 350,000. The figure of US\$ 100,000 quoted by the Secretariat is not a realistic one and cannot be used for the HPMP preparation considering the level of information to be collected and the current price and currency situation mentioned earlier. In addition, the funds approved for preparing individual projects should also be taken into account.
15. We would like to underline that the level of details required by the HPMP guidelines is much more elaborate than the data collected for the surveys approved earlier by the ExCom. In fact the surveys are only a part of one component of the overall plan.
16. UNIDO, when preparing its first submission evaluated the countries, based on their reported HCFC consumption and also based on their size, geographical location, industrial development and other parameters. All these factors determine the likely magnitude of resources needed to prepare the HPMP. So, the governing criteria have been the expected real cost of preparation of the HPMP. The smaller and simpler cases were put into the first category.
17. We did not calculate the cost of production closure projects. Maybe a separate category of countries with servicing, manufacturing and production needs should be considered.
18. In the Work Programme Amendment submitted earlier, UNIDO provided a detailed cost breakdown.
19. Based on our telephone conference we have reformulated our earlier submission with an attempt to follow the logic the Secretariat requested us to look at:
 - a. We took into consideration the more detailed categorization of countries as presented by the Secretariat and classified our counterparts according to these categories.
 - b. We have also grouped the activities in similar categories as recommended by the Secretariat; however an additional category of activities was added, which relates to coordination, management and monitoring of the HPMP preparation activities.
 - c. We included average costing for each group of activities in each category of countries.
20. Following the approach directed by the Secretariat, we were able to reduce the total budget of our submission. The results are summarized in the two tables attached.

| Consumption range (in ODP tonnes) | Activity | Per unit cost | Zero Consumption | | Countries with servicing consumption only | | | | Countries with consumption in both servicing and manufacturing ** | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------|---------------|---|---------------|---------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | 101 to 500 | | 501 to 1200 | |
| | | | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost |
| Policy | National expert (US\$ 2,000/w.m.) | 2,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 4 | 8,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 4 | 8,000 | 7 | 14,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| | International expert (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 2.00 | 30,000 | 2 | 30,000 |
| | Stakeholder consultation workshops (US\$ 25,000/workshop) | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 2 | 50,000 | 3 | 75,000 |
| | Sub-total | | | 44,000 | | 44,000 | | 48,000 | | 44,000 | | 48,000 | | 94,000 | | 125,000 |
| National, sectoral and enterprise level data collection | National experts undertaking national, sectoral and enterprise level consumption data (US\$ 2,000/w.m.) | 2,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 10 | 20,000 | 5 | 10,000 | 10 | 20,000 | 18 | 36,000 | 24 | 48,000 |
| | Local travel | 5,000 | 1 | 5,000 | 2 | 10,000 | 3 | 15,000 | 2 | 10,000 | 3 | 15,000 | 4 | 20,000 | 6 | 30,000 |
| | International experts to analyze the data collected (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 2 | 30,000 |
| | Sub-total | | | 30,000 | | 35,000 | | 50,000 | | 35,000 | | 50,000 | | 71,000 | | 108,000 |

| Consumption range (in ODP tonnes) | Activity | Per unit cost | Zero Consumption | | Countries with servicing consumption only | | | | Countries with consumption in both servicing and manufacturing ** | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------|---------------|---|---------------|---------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | 101 to 500 | | 501 to 1200 | |
| | | | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost |
| Strategy Development | National expert (sectoral) to investigate the availability of alternatives and assist in the development of phase out scenarios (US\$ 2,000/w.m.) | 2,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 4 | 8,000 | 6 | 12,000 | 4 | 8,000 | 6 | 12,000 | 7 | 14,000 | 10 | 20,000 |
| | International experts (sectoral) advise on the selection of alternatives and develop phase out scenarios (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 1.00 | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 2.00 | 30,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 3 | 45,000 |
| | Stakeholder consultation workshops | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 | 2 | 50,000 | 3 | 75,000 |
| | Sub-total | | | 44,000 | | 48,000 | | 52,000 | | 48,000 | | 67,000 | | 94,000 | | 140,000 |

| Consumption range (in ODP tonnes) | Activity | Per unit cost | Zero Consumption | | Countries with servicing consumption only | | | | Countries with consumption in both servicing and manufacturing ** | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---|----------------|---------|----------------|---|----------------|---------|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | Below 6 | | 6 - 100 | | 101 to 500 | | 501 to 1200 | |
| | | | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | Cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost | # | cost |
| Investment and TAS project preparation | National expert to collect all enterprise level baseline data required for project preparation (US\$ 2,000/w.m.) | 2,000 | 2 | 4,000 | 4 | 8,000 | 6 | 12,000 | 6 | 12,000 | 8 | 16,000 | 11 | 22,000 | 14 | 28,000 |
| | International expert to visit selected enterprises and prepare phase out projects (US\$ US\$15,000/w.m.), incl. international travel | 15,000 | 1 | 15,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 2 | 30,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 3 | 45,000 | 6 | 90,000 |
| | Sub-total | | | 19,000 | | 38,000 | | 57,000 | | 42,000 | | 61,000 | | 67,000 | | 118,000 |
| Sub-total for all components | | | | 137,000 | | 165,000 | | 207,000 | | 169,000 | | 226,000 | | 326,000 | | 491,000 |
| Management, coordination and monitoring of the HPMP preparation | Project coordinator, database creation, telecommunication, office costs, incidentals | 20% of overall HPMP cost | | 27,400 | | 33,000 | | 41,400 | | 33,800 | | 45,200 | | 65,200 | | 98,200 |
| TOTAL Cost of HPMP preparation | | | | 164,400 | | 198,000 | | 248,400 | | 202,800 | | 271,200 | | 391,200 | | 589,200 |

| Country | Consumption | Total Funding Request, US\$ | UNIDO funding request, US\$ | Agencies involved |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Zero Consumption | | | | |
| Albania | 0 | 164,400 | 164,400 | UNIDO single |
| Korea DPR | 0 | 164,400 | 164,400 | UNIDO single |
| Sudan | 0 | 164,400 | 164,400 | UNIDO single |
| | sub-total | 493,200 | 493,200 | |
| Servicing Consumption Only | | | | |
| below 6 | | | | |
| Eritrea | 1 | 198,000 | 198,000 | UNIDO single |
| Macedonia | 2.4 | 198,000 | 198,000 | UNIDO single |
| Madagascar | 2.6 | 198,000 | 70,000 | UNEP lead |
| Nicaragua | 3.4 | 198,000 | 198,000 | UNIDO single |
| Niger | 0.8 | 198,000 | 128,000 | UNEP cooperating |
| | sub-total | 990,000 | 792,000 | |
| 6 to 100 | | | | |
| Servicing and Manufacturing | | | | |
| Below 6 | | | | |
| Moldova | 0.7 | 202,800 | 80,000 | UNDP lead |
| Montenegro | 1.3 | 202,800 | 202,800 | UNIDO single |
| Turkmenistan | 5.6 | 202,800 | 202,800 | UNIDO single |
| | Sub-total | 608,400 | 485,600 | |
| 6 to 100 | | | | |
| Algeria | 6.6 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Bahrain | 28.7 | 271,200 | 100,000 | UNEP lead |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 10 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Cameroon | 10.2 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Croatia | 10.4 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Honduras | 12.2 | 271,200 | 148,000 | UNEP cooperating |
| Jordan | 55.7 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Kenya | 42.5 | 271,200 | 100,000 | UNEP lead |
| Libya | 28.5 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Morocco | 49.8 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Nigeria | 35.8 | 271,200 | 100,000 | UNDP lead |
| Oman | 32.2 | 271,200 | 148,000 | UNEP cooperating |
| Pakistan | 65.5 | 271,200 | 100,000 | WB lead |
| Qatar | 15 | 271,200 | 148,000 | UNEP cooperating |
| Senegal | 9.6 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Serbia | 9 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Syria | 49 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| Tunisia | 31 | 271,200 | 271,200 | UNIDO single |
| | | 4,881,600 | 3,827,200 | |
| 101 to 500 | | | | |
| Argentina | 248 | 391,200 | 120,000 | UNDP lead |
| Egypt | 256 | 391,200 | 391,200 | UNIDO single |
| Indonesia | 299.9 | 391,200 | 80,000 | UNEP lead, WB cooperating |

| Country | Consumption | Total Funding Request, US\$ | UNIDO funding request, US\$ | Agencies involved |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Iran | 166.5 | 391,200 | 80,000 | UNDP lead, UNEP & GTZ cooperating |
| Kuwait | 286.3 | 391,200 | 180,000 | UNEP lead |
| Malaysia | 383 | 391,200 | 120,000 | UNDP lead |
| South Africa | 222 | 391,200 | 391,200 | UNIDO single |
| Venezuela | 125 | 391,200 | 391,200 | UNIDO single |
| Yemen | 102.7 | 391,200 | 180,000 | UNEP lead |
| | | 3,520,800 | 1,933,600 | |
| 501 to 1200 | | | | |
| India | 592.5 | 589,200 | 100,000 | UNDP lead, UNEP and GTZ cooperating |
| Mexico | 1425 | 589,200 | 350,000 | UNDP cooperating |
| Saudi Arabia | 736 | 589,200 | 400,000 | UNEP cooperating |
| Turkey | 850 | 589,200 | 589,200 | UNIDO single |
| | | 2,356,800 | 1,439,200 | |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 12,850,800 | 8,970,800 | |
| China | | | 582,500 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 9,553,300 | |

Description of the Role and Responsibility of a Lead Agency for the Preparation of an HPMP

Paragraphs 55 to 58 of document 54/53 containing the draft guidelines for the preparation of HCFC phase out management plans (HPMPs) outline the requirement for project coordination and management including monitoring and evaluation during the preparation of an HPMP. It requires Countries to

- Describe the management structure for the implementation of the HPMP
- Establish a project management unit.
- Assign the roles to be assumed by government bodies, industry bodies, academic institutions and consultants.
- Designate a government entity to which the management body would be held accountable

In defining the lead implementing agency's roles and responsibilities, UNIDO carefully considered the requirements stipulated in the guidelines for the preparation of the HPMPs and specifically those relating to the project coordination and management. Accordingly, these can be summarized below:

The Lead IA in close cooperation with the Government will be responsible for a range of activities as follows:

- Draw up the modality, organizational structure and time schedule of the preparation of HPMP.
- Prepare questionnaires for data survey.
- Assist the Country in developing a consistent long-term strategy that provides an overall direction and includes a list of critical actions and performance indicators to achieve the HCFC phase-out targets.
- Provide assistance in formulation of policy, capacity building and management issues governing HCFC consumption, import and production in the country. Assist the Country in preparing a strategy for the management of HCFC supply and demand including formulation and timely adoption of quota system for HCFCs and regulating import of HCFC containing goods.
- Support and advise the country in collection, compilation and analysis of data related to national level HCFC consumption;
- Assist the Country in elaborating a concrete prioritized approach to implement stage one of the HPMP describing specifically and comprehensively how the Country intends to meet the initial HCFC control measures in 2013 and 2015.
- Assist in formulation of strategic and policy level technical support activities related to screening of and establishing criteria for the selection of alternative substances, technologies and modalities of technology transfer as required.
- Implement all enterprise and sectoral level data collection, survey and program formulation activities as well as selection of alternative substances, technologies and formulation of investment projects in the sector(s) assigned to the Lead IA.
- Coordinate and facilitate the enterprise and sectoral level data collection, survey and program/project formulation work assigned to the cooperating agencies in the respective sectors in order to ensure the overall consistency of the HPMP
- Assist the country in designing a comprehensive monitoring system controlling the functioning of the licensing system.
- Organize stakeholder consultation meetings and ensure the participation of all stakeholders

- Prepare a fund mobilization strategy on a country-by-country basis taking into account the needs and the available sources of potential co-funding and financial incentives
- Carry out required supervision missions
- Based on the inputs from the cooperating agencies and the national stakeholders prepare and discuss and agree upon with the stakeholders on the draft and the final versions of the HPMP to be submitted to the Executive Committee
- Submit the HPMP to the ExCom, lead the discussions with the Secretariat and ExCom, provide clarification, undertake modifications etc.



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

55th Executive Committee of the
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol

UNIDO 2008 Work Programme Amendment

55th ExCom

| Country | Type | Substance | Title of Project | Requested ammount USD | A.S.C USD | Total (incl ASC) USD | A. S. C. % | P. D. | Cooperation with IAs |
|--|------|-----------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Institutional Strengthening | | | | | | | | | |
| Montenegro | INS | CFC | Institutional Strengthening | 60,000 | 4,500 | 64,500 | 7.5 | 24 | Single Agency |
| | | | Institutional Strengthening Total | 60,000 | 4,500 | 64,500 | | | |
| MDI Project preparation | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | PRP | CFC | MDI Project preparation | 30,000 | 2,250 | 32,250 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Venezuela | PRP | CFC | MDI Project preparation | 40,000 | 3,000 | 43,000 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Syria | PRP | CFC | MDI Project preparation | 40,000 | 3,000 | 43,000 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| | | | MDI Project preparation Total | 110,000 | 8,250 | 118,250 | | | |
| MDI Transitional Strategy | | | | | | | | | |
| Korea, DPR | TAS | CFC | MDI Transitional Strategy | 30,000 | 2,700 | 32,700 | 9 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Mongolia | TAS | CFC | MDI Transitional Strategy | 30,000 | 2,700 | 32,700 | 9 | 12 | Single Agency |
| | | | MDI Transitional Strategy Total | 60,000 | 5,400 | 65,400 | | | |
| Methyl Bromide Technical Assistance | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | TAS | MBR | Methyl Bromide Assistance | 40,000 | 3,600 | 43,600 | 9 | 12 | Single Agency |
| | | | Methyl Bromide Assistance Total | 40,000 | 3,600 | 43,600 | | | |

| Country | Type | Substance | Title of Project | Requested amount USD | A.S.C USD | Total (incl ASC) USD | A.S.C % | P.D. | Cooperation with IAs |
|--|------|-------------|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------|------|--|
| Preparation HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Algeria | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 392,000 | 29,400 | 421,400 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Argentina | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 214,500 | 16,088 | 230,588 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead, WB cooperating (\$ 691,763) |
| Bahrain | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 61,000 | 4,575 | 65,575 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Cameroon | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| China | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 580,250 | 43,519 | 623,769 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead, WB/UNEP cooperating |
| Croatia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Egypt | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 643,500 | 48,263 | 691,763 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Eritrea | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Honduras | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP cooperating |
| India | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 214,500 | 16,088 | 230,588 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead, WB cooperating |
| Indonesia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 214,500 | 16,088 | 230,588 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead, WB cooperating |
| Iran | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 196,000 | 14,700 | 210,700 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead |
| Iraq | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 299,302 | 22,448 | 321,750 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Jordan | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Kenya | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Korea, DPR | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Kuwait | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Libya | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 392,000 | 29,400 | 421,400 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Macedonia, FYR | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Madagascar | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| Malaysia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 196,000 | 14,700 | 210,700 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead |
| Mexico | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 321,750 | 24,131 | 345,881 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP cooperating |
| Moldova | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead |
| Montenegro | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Morocco | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Nicaragua | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Niger | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP cooperating |
| Nigeria | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 196,000 | 14,700 | 210,700 | 7.5 | 12 | UNDP lead |
| Oman | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 190,000 | 14,250 | 204,250 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP cooperating |
| Pakistan | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 321,750 | 24,131 | 345,881 | 7.5 | 12 | World Bank Lead |
| Qatar | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 127,500 | 9,563 | 137,063 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP cooperating |
| Saudi Arabia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 547,000 | 41,025 | 588,025 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP cooperating |
| Senegal | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Serbia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| South Africa | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 643,500 | 48,263 | 691,763 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Sudan | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 392,000 | 29,400 | 421,400 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Syria | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 392,000 | 29,400 | 421,400 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Tunisia | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Turkey | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 643,500 | 48,263 | 691,763 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Turkmenistan | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 244,650 | 18,349 | 262,999 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Venezuela | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 643,500 | 48,263 | 691,763 | 7.5 | 12 | Single Agency |
| Yemen | PRP | HCFC22/141b | Phase out Management Plan | 122,326 | 9,174 | 131,500 | 7.5 | 12 | UNEP lead |
| | | | Phase out Management Plan Total | 12,225,764 | 916,932 | 13,142,696 | | | |
| | | | Grand Total | 12,495,764 | 938,682 | 13,434,446 | | | |

Algeria: Request for technical assistance to prepare CFC phase-out project in manufacture of Aerosol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) and MDI transition strategy

1. Introduction

According to the decision of the 51/34 of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) concerning the formulation of MDI projects in the MDI producing countries the Executive Committee might consider the submission of requests for project preparation for the conversion of CFC-MDI production facilities on the understanding that must include a comprehensive justification from the country concerned for the need to receive assistance and should provide the following detailed information:

Name of nationally owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the data when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line;
Type of CFC-MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/yr);
Growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past five years;
Whether any of the CFC-MDI manufacturing plants were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI and what those alternatives were;
Each production facility's plan for phasing out CFC consumption; and
The number of non-CFC MDIs and DPIs sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source.

On behalf of the Government of Algeria, UNIDO is submitting a request for the preparation of an MDI conversion project as well for the preparation of an MDI-transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI production and consumption sectors. Data gathered showed that Algeria does manufacture CFC MDIs and also imports them. It also showed that the trends of both CFC manufacture and non-CFC MDIs imports are increasing.

The objectives of the future project would be to phase-out the use of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in manufacture of Salbutamol, as Aerosol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) at the Algerian Pharmaceutical Laboratory (LPA). The conversion of Algerian Pharmaceutical Laboratory (LPA) to the non-CFC based MDI product with the help of the Multilateral Fund will allow the company to keep prices at affordable level for low-income population in Algeria and thus facilitating access to vital medication for poor people in this country. Thus, the conversion of its current CFC-based production line to a non-CFC based one is of strategic importance for the Government of Algeria owing to its contribution to the protection of both, the population's health, in particular the millions of people suffering under respiratory diseases, and environment.

The CFC National Phase-out Plan for Algeria was approved by 53rd ExCom meeting in November 2007 and resulted in the complete phase-out of CFCs between 2007 and 2010. The project addressed all the remaining consumption of CFCs, which was 302.6 ODP tonnes and marginal other ODS (Methyl Chloroform (TCA)), which was 96.5 ODP tonnes. The project included training, technical assistance and investment activities. The ODS consumption for the MDI sector (5.96 MT of CFCs in 2006) was not addressed in this project due to its small consumption quantity used in the production of only one MDI Salbutamol product. Another reason is that the CFC consumption, which is mostly in the refrigeration sector was controlled by the NOU of the Ministry for Environment and the CFC consumption in the pharmaceutical sector had to be controlled by the Ministry of Health. The NPP would allow Algeria to phase-out its CFCs consumption and ODS consumption listed under Annex B groups I & II by January 2010 and to phase out marginal Methyl Chloroform (TCA) consumptions by January 2015. The project budget is US\$ 921,500.

2. Chronic respiratory diseases in Algeria

In middle-income countries, such as Algeria, COPD and asthma are emerging as public health problems. However, the prevalence of COPD is probably underestimated, since it is not usually diagnosed until it is clinically apparent and moderately advanced. COPD affects men more frequently than women, usually appears after 45 years of age, and increases in frequency with age. Tobacco smoking is the single most important factor in the genesis of COPD and is responsible for more than 75% of cases worldwide but other environmental risk factors are also known. In addition, COPD is associated with acute respiratory infections in children and low socioeconomic status. Substantial impairment of lung function is also often found in patients cured of tuberculosis, but with extensive residual fibrosis. The Asthma prevalence in Algeria is about 4.0 %.

3. Name of nationality owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the date when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line.

The Algerian Pharmaceutical Laboratory LPA, the producer of MDIs in Algeria is 100% Algerian owned. It was founded in 1991.

The address of the company in Algeria:

LABORATOIRE PHARMACEUTIQUE ALGERIEN (LPA)

Z,I Boudouaou Est W.Boumerdes

35400 Algérie

Switchboard Phone Number: +213 24 84 32 20

Supply Direction Phone Number : +213 24 84 39 49

Fax Number : +213 24 84 24 92

The company produces only one type MDI, i.e. Salbutamol and consumed only 8.58 MT of CFCs in 2007.

SALBUTAMOL is being produced under the license from the laboratory CHIESI, Italy. LPA owns one line of aerosol production. It came into service in 2005. The production capacity of this line is 5 million units/year.

4. Type of CFC-MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/year) and growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past five years

The Algerian Pharmaceutical Laboratory (LPA) consumes both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs. The CFC-11 is used for the preparation of an aerosol suspension of the active ingredient to facilitate filling the precise quantity into the open aerosol MDI container, after which the MDI aerosol container is closed with the aerosol metering valve, and the CFC-12 that acts as the aerosol "propellant" is injected into the aerosol container under pressure through the metering valve. This production process applies for all CFC aerosol products according to Algerian Health Ministry, specifications for the MDI product - Salbutamol.

Table 2. Manufactured CFC - MDI product

| Active Ingredient | Description | Quantity | Presentation |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Salbutamol | Aerosol suspension | Each inhalator contains Salbutamol 20mg or equivalent. | Inhalator flask with 200 doses of 100 mcg |

4.1. Annual Consumption of CFC Propellants Used in Production

The CFC Consumption at LPA, and units produced by year is given in the table below for Year 2006 and 2007.

Table 3. Annual CFC consumption and MDI units produced in 2006 and 2007

| Year | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| CFCs Consumption (Tons) | | |
| CFC- 11 | 1, 650 | 2, 370 |
| CFC -12 | 4, 310 | 6, 210 |
| Total CFC annual consumption | 5, 960 | 8, 580 |
| Units manufactured | | |
| Salbutamol (VENTMAX) | 333 000 | 480 000 |

5. Existing equipment installed to manufacture CFC-MDI and alternatives contemplated

5.1. Existing workshop equipment for production of Ventmax

The initial installation of the line for MDI production was in 2005 and the first actual MDI production was launched in 2006.

The company is applying the established CFC-MDIs formulation and filling technology in the MDI production line. The production line was equipped from well known European suppliers:

Table 4. Process equipment

| N° EQUIPMENT | EQUIPMENT | MAKE/MODEL | YEAR |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|------|
| 01 | FILLING MACHINE | COSTER 6AGV/M/PHARMA | 2004 |
| 02 | PREPARATION TANK 100L | PELLEGRINI | 2004 |
| 03 | PRODUCT RECIRCULATION PUMP | CSF | 2004 |
| 04 | TANK FOR EXCIPIENTS PRE-DISPERSION AND CONCENTRATE SUSPENSION PREPARATION WITH HOMOGENIZER SILVERSON | GRAMI | 2004 |
| 05 | INSTALLATION ON LOADING CELL | PELLEGRINI | 2004 |
| 06 | FILTER (PROTECTION OF THE PUMP) | / | 2004 |
| 07 | PUMP 25-PZG FOR F12 | COSTER | 2004 |
| 08 | ACCUMULATOR WITH MEMBRANE | COSTER | 2004 |
| 09 | PUMP 25-PZG FOR F11 | COSTER | 2004 |
| 10 | FREON 11 TANKS | / | 2004 |
| 11 | ACCUMULATEUR WITH MEMBRANE | COSTER | 2004 |
| 12 | FREON 12 TANKS | / | 2004 |
| 13 | PUMP FOR FREON 12 TRANSFER | COSTER | 2004 |
| 14 | HEAT EXCHANGERS FOR FREON 11 AND 12 | / | 2004 |
| 15 | WORKING STATION WITH LAMINAIR AIR FLOW HOOD | STERIL | 2005 |

Table 5. Packaging equipment

| N° EQUIPMENT | EQUIPMENT | MAKE/MODEL | YEAR |
|--------------|---|------------|------|
| 16 | CONVEYOR BELT | COSTER | 2004 |
| 17 | LOADING TABLE N°1 | COSTER | 2004 |
| 18 | CHECKWEITHER NR1 AS | RAMSEY | 2004 |
| 19 | LABELING MACHINE | ETIPACK | 2004 |
| 20 | TRAY LOADING | COSTER | 2004 |
| 21 | LOADING TABLE N°2 | COSTER | 2004 |
| 22 | CHECKWEITHER NR2 AS | RAMSEY | 2004 |
| 23 | CHEKED CAN IN CARTON BOX | COSTER | 2004 |
| 24 | WORKING TABLE FOR MANUEL SPRAY TEST OF VALVES | MERCURY | 2005 |
| 25 | CARTONING MACHINE AV | CAM | 2004 |
| 26 | LABELING MACHINE N°2 | ETIPACK | 2004 |

6. Plan for phasing out CFC consumption in the production facility

6.1. Replacement technology and equipment

The most acceptable replacement technology is the use of HFA instead of CFC as a propellant in the MDI production. This technology is now widely used in most pharmaceutical companies worldwide and all new drugs formulations are based on this propellant.

Therefore, LPA will need the HFA technology with regard to MDI formulation and new filling machines to be installed at its premises. A corresponding training the working staff on the new machinery is also needed. The existing machinery cannot be retrofit to manufacture HFC MDIs, but still there are some components of the line could be used.

6.2. Equipment required for the HFA MDI production

A whole production line will include:

- 1 - HFA circulating pump
- 2 - HFA pump
- 3 - Single aerosol assisted manual filling installation

6.3. Equipment in place and not needed to be replaced

- 1 - Labelling machine
- 2 - Checkweigher

6.4. Plan for phasing out CFC consumption in the production facility

New productions techniques and processes for the conversion of most of LPA CFC MDIs into HFC MDIs LPA will need completely different production equipment.

The HFC 134a will replace both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the CFC MDI formulation. Due to the gas nature of the HFC-134a at the normal atmospheric pressure the suspension (HFC-134a /active ingredients) preparation would have to be made in a pressurized preparation mixer, then the prepared slurry suspension would be dosed through the filling machine into the aerosol can.

The key transition program steps for technology transfer for LPA are:

- Agree specifications for an assisted manually operated pressure filling line, which has a capacity: with dosing valve 5 -10 cans/minute (depending as on the volume and valve to be filled).

- Procure, install commission and validate the production line.
- Agree performance based product specifications for the developed product. The objective is to replace the current CFC Salbutamol marketed product with an HFA equivalent product that will meet the current regulatory requirements of the Algerian Health Authority.
- Selection of all materials and primary packaging components (valve, canister and actuator), not the secondary packaging components (carton, package insert etc.). The selection process and evaluation must take in to consideration local and/ or current suppliers that may offer a more cost competitive product.
- Package and formulation development supported by short term, performance data. Data package to be reviewed with client for acceptability prior to undertaking stability phase.
- Subject to agreement generation of a minimum of 6 months 40C 75RH unprotected stability/performance data on the selected package/ formulation. The full stability test data package to be reviewed with LPA for acceptability.
- Generation of all required documentation and reports, technology transfer of all analytical and manufacturing methods.
- Verification of successful technology transfer of each product to LPA manufacturing facility. Including verification of analytical method transfer, assistance and training on-site of analytical and manufacturing personnel.
- Manufacture of Registration/ Stability batches of the product(s).
- Supply data suitable for submission to Algerian Health Authorities for marketing approval.
- De-commissioning of all CFC dedicated manufacturing equipment and exhaustion of residual CFC stocks.

7. Number of non-CFC and CFC-free MDIs and DPI sold or distributed by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source

The table below presents the quantities of various types of CFC MDIs, HFA MDIs and DPIs imported into the country in 2004 - 2007.

The total amount of all imported inhalators in Algeria in 2007 was about 3.8 million units including CFC and HFA MDIs and DPIs, although the quantities of CFC-free MDIs exceeded the quantities of CFC MDIs. This tendency was conditioned by the implementation of the Montreal Protocol Agreement. At the time of the project formulation UNIDO would approach the Drug Administration for detailed discussions on the Transitional Strategy formulation and implementation and precise analyses of the MDI quantities imported into the country in the past years. The Ministry confirmed that the two types of MDIs, i.e. CFC and CFC-free MDIs are available on the local market. Small quantities of DPIs are also available on the market, although too expensive for the majority of Algerian population.

The LPA does not export MDIs to other countries in the region.

Table 7. Imports of MDIs/DPIs into Algeria in 2004-2007**7.1. Imports of MDIs/DPIs into Algeria in 2004**

| Name of drug | Propellant | Generic name | Form | Dose/unit | Strength | Quantity | Country |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 209,704 | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | CFCs | BECLATE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 28,000 | INDIA |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/BOUFF | FL/80DOSES | 8,852 | UK |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 99,249 | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 19,500 | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 100,000 | ITALY |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 4,000 | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 1,000 | ITALY |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 34,955 | UK |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 5,000 | FRANCE |
| IPRATROPIUM BROMURE | Propellant: monofluorotrichloromethane | ATROVENT | AÉRO | 20µG/DOSE | FL/200BOUFF. | 9,000 | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | CFCs | ASTHALIN | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,000 | INDIA |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 139,832 | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 1,410,958 | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 816,499 | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 1341a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,651 | Italy |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO. | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 242,107 | UK |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------|------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 300,000 | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 134a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,200 | Italy |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG/PUFF | FL/120DOSES | 1,500 | FRANCE |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 100/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 14,499 | UK |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 250/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 59,991 | UK |
| SALMETEROL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG | FL/120DOSES | 20,000 | SPAIN |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 500/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 7,192 | UK |
| BUDESONIDE | HFA 134a | BUDECORT | AÉRO | 200µ/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 34,880 | INDIA |
| BUDESONIDE | Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11), dichlorotetrafluoroéthane (cryofluorane or CFC 114), dichlorodifluorométhane (CFC 12). | PULMICORT | AÉRO | 200µG/PUFF | FL/100DOSES | 30,641 | FRANCE |
| FUSAFUNGINE | NORFLURANE | LOCABIOTAL | AÉRO | 1% | FL/5ML | 149,993 | FRANCE |

7.2. Imports of MDIs/DPIs into Algeria in 2005

| Name of drug | Propellant | Generic name | Form | Dose/unit | Strength | Quantity | Producer | Country |
|---------------------|--|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF. | FL/200DOSES | 324,560 | GSK | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | CFCs | BECLATE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 41,000 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 7,500 | GSK | UK |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 220,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 18,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 1,000 | CHIESI | ITALY |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 34,955 | GSK | UK |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 5,500 | GSK | FRANCE |
| IPRATROPIUM BROMIDE | Propellant : monofluorotrichloromethane | ATROVENT | AÉRO | 20µG/DOSE | FL/200BOUFF. | 12,000 | BOEHRIN GER | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | CFCs | ASTHALIN | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 22,340 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 1,100 | GSK | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 1,600,000 | GSK | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 134a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 28,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO. | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 250,000 | GSK | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 220,000 | GSK | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 134a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,600 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG/PUFF | FL/120DOSES | 1,300 | GSK | FRANCE |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------|------------|-------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 100/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 16,546 | GSK | UK |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 250/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 59,991 | GSK | UK |
| SALMETEROL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG | FL/120DOSES | 22,000 | GSK | SPAIN |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 500/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 7,192 | GSK | UK |
| BUDESONIDE | CFCs | BUDECORT | AÉRO | 200µ/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 36,000 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| BUDESONIDE | Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11), dichlorotetrafluoroéthane (cryofluorane or CFC 114), dichlorodifluorométhane (CFC 12). | PULMICORT | AÉRO | 200µG/PUFF | FL/100DOSES | 34,000 | ASTRA ZENECA | FRANCE |
| FUSAFUNGINE | NORFLURANE | LOCABIOTAL | AÉRO | 1% | FL/5ML | 160,000 | SERVIER | FRANCE |

7.3. Imports of MDIs/DPIs into Algeria in 2006

| Name of drug | Propellant | Generic name | Form | Dose/unit | Strength | Quantity | Producer | Country |
|----------------|---|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF. | FL/200DOSES | 246,000 | GSK | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | CFCs | BECLATE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 34,0000 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 8,852 | GSK | UK |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 30,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASONE | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 2,500 | CHIESI | FRANCE |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 12,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 124,000 | CHIESI | ITALY |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 10,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 2,100 | CHIESI | ITALY |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 34,955 | GSK | UK |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane (HFA) | BECLOJET | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 15,100 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a) | BECOTIDE | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/80DOSES | 10,500 | GSK | FRANCE |
| BECLOMETHASON E | Norflurane | CLENIL | AÉRO BUCC. | 250µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 76,432 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| IPRATROPIUM BROMURE | Propellant : monofluorotrichloromethane | ATROVENT | AÉRO | 20µG/DOSE | FL/200BOUFF. | 10,000 | BOEHRIN GER | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | CFCs | ASTHALIN | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 234,657 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 2,650,00 | GSK | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 589,000 | GSK | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 134a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 25,000 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO. | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 244,453 | GSK | UK |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA 134a). | VENTOLINE | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 180,000 | GSK | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | HFA 134a | VENTMAX | AÉRO | 100µG/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,200 | CHIESI | FRANCE |
| SALBUTAMOL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG/PUFF | FL/120DOSES | 1,500 | GSK | FRANCE |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLU TICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 100/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 87,567 | GSK | UK |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|------|------------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| SALMETEROL | Norflurane (or tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). | SEREVENT | AÉRO | 25µG | FL/120DOSES | 23,000 | GSK | SPAIN |
| SALMETEROL (XINAFOATE)/FLUTICASONE (PROPIONATE) | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container | SERETIDE DISKUS | AÉRO | 500/50µG | FL/60DOSES | 7,192 | GSK | UK |
| BUDESONIDE | CFCs | BUDECORT | AÉRO | 200µ/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 20,000 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| BUDESONIDE | Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11), dichlorotétrafluoroéthane (cryofluorane or CFC 114), dichlorodifluorométhane (CFC 12). | PULMICORT | AÉRO | 200µG/PUFF | FL/100DOSES | 28,000 | ASTRA ZENECA | FRANCE |
| BUDESONIDE | CFCs | BUDECORT | AÉRO | 200µ/PUFF | FL/200DOSES | 16,000 | CIPLA | INDIA |
| FUSAFUNGINE | NORFLURANE | LOCABIOTAL | AÉRO | 1% | FL/5ML | 78,657 | SERVIER | FRANCE |

7.4. Imports of MDIs/DPIs into Algeria in 2007

| Producer | Country | Brand name | Generic name | Type | Quantity | Dosage | Strength | CFC/HFA MDIs and DPIs |
|------------------|---------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | | 2007 | | | |
| CHEISI S.A. | ITALY | CLENIL 250 | BECLOMETHASONE | Aerosol | 239.045 | 250µG/puff | FL/200 doses | Norflurane |
| ASTRA | FRANCE | BRICANYL | Terbutaline | Aerosol | 21.678 | 250 µG /puff | FL/200 doses | (Freon 11), cryofluorane (Freon 114), (Fréon 12) |
| ASTRA | FRANCE | PULMICORT | BECLOMETHASONE | Aerosol | 40.931 | 200µG/puff | FL/200 doses | (CFC 11), (cryofluorane or CFC 114), (CFC 12) |
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | FRANCE | FLIXOTIDE | Fluticasone | Oral Inhaler Suspension | - | 50µG /dose | FL/120 doses | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--|---|
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | FRANCE | FLIXOTIDE | Fluticasone | Oral Inhaler Suspension | - | 125µG /dose | FL/120 doses | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). |
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | FRANCE | FLIXOTIDE | Fluticasone | Oral Inhaler Suspension | - | 250µG /dose | FL/60 doses | Norflurane (tetrafluoroethane or HFA-134a). |
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | United Kingdom | SERETIDE DISKUS | Salmeterol (xinafoate)/Fluticasone (propionate) | Inhaler Powder | 91.474 | 500 /50µg | FL/60 doses | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container |
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | United Kingdom | SERETIDE DISKUS | Salmeterol (xinafoate)/Fluticasone (propionate) | Inhaler Powder | 219.963 | 250 /50µg | FL/60 doses | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container |
| GLAXO SMITHKLINE | United Kingdom | SERETIDE DISKUS | Salmeterol (xinafoate)/Fluticasone (propionate) | Inhaler Powder | 38.681 | 100 /50µg | FL/60 doses | Powder for inhalation in single dose sachet container |
| BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM | GERMANY | ATROVENT | IPRATROPIUM BROMURE | Pressurised Flask Inhaler Suspension | 94.764 | 20µG Dose | FL/200 doses | Propellant : monofluorotrichloromethane |
| NOVARTIS PHARAM S.A. | FRANCE | FORADIL | Formotérol | Powder for Inhaler | 162.3 | 12 micro G | B/30 ET B/60 | Powder for inhalation in capsules |
| CHEISI S.A. | ITALY | BECLOJET | BECLOMETASONE | Oral Inhaler Suspension | 22.499 | 250 µG / Breath | FL/200 doses+ Integrated inhalation chamber | Norflurane (HFA) |
| PFIZER | FRANCE | COLLU-HEXTRIL | HEXETIDINE | Oral Medication | 587.646 | 0.20% | FL/40ML | Nitrogen |
| BOUCHARA-RECORDATI | FRANCE | HEXASPRAY | Biclotymol | Oral Medication | 166.276 | 0,75MG / 30G | Pressurised Flask/30G | Nitrogen |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|----------|
| FUMOUCHE | FRANCE | STERIMAR | Microdiffusion physiologique d'eau de mer | Oral Medication | - | Sea water: 31,82ml, Purified water qsp 100ml, | F/100 ml | Nitrogen |
| Laboratoires GILBERT | FRANCE | MARIMER | Eau de mer isotonique microdiffusée | Sterilized Sea Water physiological Solution | - | Sea water: 31,82ml Purified water qsp 100ml, | Pulverising Flask of 100 ml | Nitrogen |
| Laboratoires PIERRE FABRE MÉDICAMENT Laboratoire Pierre Fabre Oral Care | FRANCE | ELUDRIL | Chlorhexidine, Tétracaine | Oral Medication | - | 50 mg/15 mg/100ml | FL/55ml | Nitrogen |

8. The Transition Strategy for the elimination MDIs with CFCs and the introduction of the replacement CFC MDIs in Algeria

The national transition strategy (to be prepared under the NPP) as a part of the MDI conversion project will take into account sufficient time and resources for the education of health professionals and the patients and their families in the substitution of CFC MDIs, which should be part of a National Programme of Asthma. This requires a coordination and participation of the Ministry of Health, physicians, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies/association and the community.

The education and sensitising campaign for the introduction of new products (HFA MDIs) will therefore be both necessary and challenging in this situation. Considering the above-mentioned elements the implementation of an education programme involving health professionals, patients, their families and the community from the very beginning becomes a priority, led by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

9. Project duration period

Until the new production line is installed and is ready for production of HFA MDIs on the commercial basis, LPA would continue the production of CFC MDIs. The first step would be to start with the conversion of one product, which would likely be " VENTMAX " Salbutamol. The conversion period would take about two years until LPA finishes all the tests and obtaining a license and marketing authorization from the Ministry of Health of Algeria provided that a technology provider selected by UNIDO would complete the task of new products formulation and 6 months testing at its premises.

10. Urgent conversion to HFA production is needed

For Algeria and particularly for the health sector and environment the project is of a very high importance, because the Government of Algeria need to urgently convert this company to non-CFC MDI production in order to provide locally produced cheaper MDIs for thousands of asthma and COPD patients in Algeria, specially those that have low income.

Another urgency to have HFA MDIs available in the country is the absence of imported inhalers in Algeria and if they could be even available in the black market they are not affordable for most of Algerian population due to their higher price in comparison with those produced by the LPA. The low income of the majority of the people in Algeria and the absence of good health insurance programs in most of the countries of the region characterize the pricing policy of the LPA with regard to the MDIs.

Revised
PTC/MEA/VS
UNIDO
June 2008

DPR Korea: Technical assistance to prepare MDI transition strategy (US \$30,000)

1. Background

DPR Korea has a planned economy, supervised by the National Planning Commission.

The Ministry of Public Health is responsible for the supervision of the State health services. There is no private sector.

The number of asthma patients in DPRK is stable. Around 4 % of the population suffer from Asthma and COPD, i.e. 900,000 people out of about 23,000,000 total population.

In order to be prepared for any problems associated with the replacement of CFC MDIs with alternatives such as HFA MDIs and powder inhalers, the Ministry of Public Health expressed their interest in having a transition strategy formulated by UNIDO.

2. Project description

The Government of DPR Korea has requested UNIDO to formulate the Transitional Strategy for the MDI Sector. The Government confirmed their interest in having such a strategy formulated by UNIDO and also provided data on the MDI imports in DPRK for the past three years.

On behalf of the Government of DPR Korea, UNIDO is submitting a request for the preparation of an MDI-transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI consumption sector.

Data gathered by UNIDO show that DPR Korea does not manufacture CFC MDIs. The available data indicates that 2,311,600 units were imported in 2005, 2,213,440 in 2006 and 1,964,050 units in 2007. These imports are from Altayvitamin Company in the Russian Federation. The generic names are Salbutamol and Beclamethasone.

The incidences of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma in DPR Korea are stable. A steady supply of MDIs is needed to meet patients' needs.

3. National MDI Strategy

The national strategy on replacement of CFC-based MDIs with alternatives is envisaged as follows:

- Continued analysis of MDI market consumption, sources of supply and estimates of future trends.
- Evaluation of alternative products and their economic impact on the State health services.
- Supervise the transition to alternatives.
- Regulations will be introduced to support the phase-out of CFC-based MDIs and to ensure the monitoring of imports of MDIs, conforming to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments..
- A programme to raise physician awareness and patient acceptance of alternatives to CFC-MDIs.
- The requested funding of US\$ 30,000 for the development of an MDI transition strategy will establish a clear schedule for import of alternatives to CFC-MDIs.

4. Funding

The requested funding of US\$ 30,000 for the development of an MDI transition strategy will allow the establishment of a clear schedule for import of alternatives to CFC-MDIs.

5. Survey of MDIs in DPR Korea

In support of their submission and based on decision 51/34, UNIDO has worked together with the Ministry of Public Health to survey the situation with regards to the supply of MDIs and their non-CFC equivalents in DPR Korea. The situation is reflected in Exhibit 1 attached on page 3 and is as follows:

- CFC MDIs are available but there are no non-CFC equivalents, neither HCFC products nor powder inhalers.
- Imports of CFC MDIs decreased slightly from 2005-2007. 2,311,600 units were imported in 2005, 2,213,440 in 2006 and 1,964,050 units in 2007.
- Prices for the last three years have remained stable.

A comprehensive table listing CFC MDIs imported, sold or distributed within the country, identified by active ingredient, manufacturer and source, is summarised in Exhibit 1 below:

6. Summary

DPR Korea does not manufacture CFC MDIs.

Imports of CFC MDIs were 2,311,600 units in 2005, 2,213,440 in 2006 and 1,964,050 units in 2007. The source was Russia and the price was a uniform US\$ 2 per unit. Generic names are Salbutamol and Beclamethasone.

The number of asthma patients in DPRK is stable. Around 4 % of the population suffer from Asthma and COPD, i.e. 900,000 people.

The project preparation request for US\$ 30,000 is being submitted to enable the smooth transition to non-CFC MDIs in DPR Korea, therefore phasing out CFC consumption in the MDI sector.

PTC/MBR/VS
UNIDO
May 2008

Exhibit 1: Market share of MDIs

| MDI brand name | Active ingredient | Manufacturer | Importer | Cost of one MDI, US\$ | Propellant | MDI units imported/year | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Ventalex | Salbutamol | Altaivitaminy, Russia | Mannyon Public Health Company | 2 | CFC | 2,126,000 | 2,013,400 | 1,867,400 |
| Beclex | Beclamethasone | Altaivitaminy, Russia | Mannyon Public Health Company | 2 | CFC | 185,600 | 200,040 | 196,650 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| MDI brand name | Date approved by local drug administration | Date authorised for marketing | Date launched on the territory of the country | | | | | |
| Ventalex | Department of Drug Affairs, Ministry of Public Health | November 2004, 2005, 2006 | February 2005, 2006, 2007 | | | | | |
| Beclex | Department of Drug Affairs, Ministry of Public Health | November 2004, 2005, 2006 | February 2005, 2006, 2007 | | | | | |

Source: Ministry of Public Health of DPRK

Project Concept

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Country: | Mongolia |
| Title: | Technical Assistance to Prepare an MDI Transitional Strategy |
| Background: | UNIDO received an official Government request to prepare an MDI transitional Strategy in Mongolia |
| Project Duration: | 12 months |
| Project Budget: | 32,700 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs) |
| Implementing Agency: | UNIDO |
| Coordinating Agency: | Ministry of Environment |

Project Summary

1. Background

Mongolia is a country in transition from a planned economy to being market oriented.

The health services fall under the Ministry of Health.

The Government of Mongolia has requested UNIDO to formulate the Transitional Strategy for the MDI Sector. The Government confirmed their interest in having such a strategy formulated by UNIDO and also provided data on the MDI imports in Mongolia for the three years 2003-2005.

Mongolia imports MDIs from the Russian Federation. The generic name is Salbutamol.

The number of asthma patients in Mongolia is stable. Around 1.2 % of the population of 2,500,000 is reported to suffer from Asthma and COPD, i.e. about 30,000 people. This unusually low incidence in global terms may result from under-reporting and reluctance by the rural population to seek medical treatment from non-traditional sources.

In order to be prepared for any problems associated with the replacement of CFC MDIs with HFA MDIs, the Ministry of Health expressed their interest in having a transition strategy to be

formulated by UNIDO.

2. Project description

On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, UNIDO is submitting a request for the preparation of an MDI-transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI consumption sector.

Data gathered by UNIDO show that Mongolia does not manufacture CFC MDIs.

There is an overall concern on the part of the Government of Mongolia and its health authorities about the MDI sub-sector. The incidences of chronic destructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma are stable and there is a need to ensure a steady supply of MDIs to meet these patients' needs.

3. National Strategy

The national strategy on replacement of CFC-based MDIs with alternatives is envisaged as follows:

(a) Better study and analysis of current MDI market consumption, supply sources and future trends.

(b) Analysis of alternative products and their effects and health benefits.

(c) Co-operation with the main importers and the public health authorities to define affordable alternative medications.

(d) Development of multi-year national planning on imports to ensure a smooth transition to alternatives.

(e) Regulations will be put in place to support the phase-out of these ozone depleting products and to ensure the monitoring of imports of MDIs conforming to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.

(f) A programme to raise physician awareness and patient acceptance of alternatives to CFC-MDIs. This will involve training and targeted awareness activities, to increase confidence and ensure acceptance of the alternative products by both patients and doctors.

Health authorities are in general not aware of the requirements of the Montreal Protocol to phase out CFCs in MDIs.

4. Funding

The requested funding of US\$ 30,000 for the development of an MDI transition strategy will establish a clear schedule for import of alternatives to CFC-MDIs.

5. Survey of MDIs in Mongolia

In support of their submission and based on decision 51/34, UNIDO has worked together with the Regulatory Agency of the Government, State Specialized Inspection Agency, Health Monitoring Bureau. The situation has been surveyed with regards to the supply of MDIs and their non-CFC equivalents in Mongolia and can be briefly described as follows:

(a) There is no manufacture of CFC or HCFC MDIs in Mongolia.

(b) Only imported CFC MDIs are available. There are no HCFC products and no powder inhalers.

(b) Imports of CFC MDIs were 10,000 units in 2003, 8,538 in 2004 and 6,480 units in 2005. The source was Russia and the price was US\$ 2 per unit.

The country has a stable pricing for unit costs, as prices for the last three years for specific products have remained the same although the supplier has changed.

The reason for the sharp decline from 2003 to 2004 and then to 2005 is believed to have been over-stocking in 2003.

A comprehensive table listing CFC MDIs imported, sold or distributed within the country, identified by active ingredient, manufacturer and source, is summarised in Exhibit 1 below:

Exhibit 1 MDIs in Mongolia

| Active ingredient | Manufacturer | Propellant | MDI units imported/year | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Salbutamol, aerosol-12ml | Moschimfarm, Russia | CFC | | 8,538 | 6,480 |
| Salbutamol, aerosol-12ml | Altaivitamin, Russia | CFC | 10,000 | | |

Source - Regulatory Agency of the Government, State Specialized Inspection Agency, Health Monitoring Bureau

6. Summary

The project preparation request for US\$ 30,000 is being submitted to enable the smooth transition to non-CFC MDIs in Mongolia, therefore phasing out CFC consumption in the MDI sector.

Imports of CFC MDIs were 10,000 units in 2003, 8,538 in 2004 and 6,480 units in 2005. The source was Russia and the price was US\$ 2 per unit. Generic name is Salbutamol. Product had been overstocked in 2003.

The number of asthma patients in Mongolia is stable. Around 1.2 % of the population of 2,500,000 is reported to suffer from Asthma and COPD, i.e. about 30,000 people. This unusually low incidence in global terms may result from under-reporting and reluctance by the rural population to seek medical treatment from non-traditional sources.

Project Concept

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Country: | Syria |
| Title: | Preparation of MDI Project |
| Background: | UNIDO received an official Government request for the preparation of MDI project in Syria |
| Objectives: | To prepare a project to phase out CFC use in the production of MDIs in Syria. |
| Project Duration: | 12 months |
| Project Budget: | 43,000 (including 7.5% Agency Support Costs) |
| Implementing Agency: | UNIDO |
| Coordinating Agency: | Ministry of Environment |

Project Summary

1. Introduction

According to the decision of the 51/34 of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) concerning the formulation of MDI projects in the MDI producing countries the Executive Committee might consider the submission of requests for project preparation for the conversion of CFC-MDI production facilities on the understanding that must include a comprehensive justification from the country concerned for the need to receive assistance and should provide the following detailed information:

- Name of nationally owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the data when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line;
- Type of CFC-MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/yr);
- Growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past five years;
- Whether any of the CFC-MDI manufacturing plants were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI and what those alternatives were;
- Each production facility's plan for phasing out CFC consumption; and

- The number of non-CFC MDIs and DPIs sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source.

On behalf of the Government of Syria, UNIDO is submitting a request for the preparation of an MDI conversion project as well for the preparation of an MDI-transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI production and consumption sectors. Data gathered showed that Syria does manufacture CFC MDIs and also imports DPIs. It also showed that the trends of both CFC manufacture and DPIs imports are increasing.

The objectives of the investment project would be to phase-out the use of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in manufacture of Salbutamol, Beclomethasone Dipropionate, Beclomethasone Dipropionate plus Salbutamol, Fluticasone Propionate, Salmeterol and Salmeterol plus Fluticasone Propionate as Aerosol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) at Kaspar-Chabani Pharma, which represent almost 100% of the consumption in the social security in Syria.

The conversion of Kaspar-Chabani Pharma to non-CFC based MDI products with the help of the Multilateral Fund will allow the company to keep prices at affordable level for low-income population and thus facilitating access to vital medication for millions of people. Thus, the conversion of its current CFC-based production line to a non-CFC based one is of strategic importance for the Government of Syria owing to its contribution to the protection of both, the population's health, in particular the millions of people suffering under respiratory diseases, and environment.

Syria has no CFC production. All CFCs consumed for manufacturing and servicing purposes are imported mainly from developed countries and supplied through distributors, indenting agents and systems houses. The CFC National Phase-out Plan for Syria was approved by 49th ExCom meeting in 2006 and resulted in the complete phase-out of CFCs between 2006 and 2010. The cost of the project as approved was US\$ 946,000 and it addressed all the remaining consumption of CFCs, which was 898.56 ODP tones (as of 2005). The project included training, technical assistance and investment activities. The ODS consumption in the MDI sector (25.71 MT of CFCs in 2005) was not addressed in this project. The NOU was not informed about the CFC consumption in the MDI production at K.C. Pharma, which is under control of the Ministry of Health. It is also believed that the major CFC consumption was in the refrigerator sector. Moreover, the CFC consumption in the aerosol and foam sectors was phased out in 2005. According to the NPP document the CFC consumption in the country was mainly in refrigeration manufacturing sector, though the consumption was reduced through implementation of the previously approved refrigeration management plan. With a series of activities proposed in the NPP, the service usage of CFCs will be

gradually reduced. With this arrangement, Syria achieved the 85% reduction target in 2007 and would achieve zero consumption by 2009 in terms of the CFC consumption. The total phase of CFCs in the MDI sector would take place in 2010.

KC Pharma's CFC imports in 2007 were around 52 MT from a French company to cover the expected increase in demand in 2007-2008, and new orders have also been made. All of KC Pharma's CFC import requests were forwarded to the Ministry of Health in Syria due to the CFC specific role in inhalers production and in order to make customs clearance easier, since a pharmaceutical ingredient was considered by the Ministry of Health but not by the Ministry of Environment. Therefore, the NOU was not aware of the CFC consumption in the MDI sector.

2. Asthma and COPD in Syria

2.1. Population and economy

Population (2005): 18.6 million

Growth rate (2005): 2.45%

Literacy-92.5% - 87.9% - male and 73.9% - female

Health (2004): Infant mortality rate-17.1/1,000

Life expectancy- 68.47 years - male and 71.02 years - female

Workforce (6.1 million, 2004 est.): involved in providing services (including the government), in agriculture and industry and commerce.

GDP (2005nominal): \$27.3 billion.

Real growth rate: 2.9%.

Per capita GDP: US\$ 1,464.

Natural resources: Crude oil and natural gas, phosphates, asphalt, rock salt, marble, gypsum, iron ore, chrome, and manganese ores.

Agriculture: Products; cotton, wheat, barley, sugar beets, fruits and vegetables. **Industry:** Types-mining, manufacturing (textiles, food processing), construction, petroleum.

Trade:

Exports-US\$10.2 billion: petroleum, textiles, phosphates, antiquities, fruits and vegetables, cotton. Major markets: EU, Arab countries, United States, Eastern and Central Europe.

Imports: US\$10.8 billion: foodstuffs, metal and metal products, machinery, textiles, petroleum. Major suppliers-Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, China, U.S. and Japan.

2.2. Respiratory diseases in Syria

The main cause of COPD in Syria is smoking. But exposure to dusts in the workplace can also cause COPD, even if people don't smoke. SCTS's (the Syrian Center for Tobacco Studies) population-based assessment of tobacco use in Syria showed that daily cigarette

smoking is the predominant form of smoking, affecting 51.4% of men and 11.5% of women, and that waterpipe smoking is gaining ground, affecting 20.2% of men and 4.8% of women. Waterpipe smoking is characterized by intermittent use and predominance among the young and affluent. A meeting with the Central Bureau for Statistics to check the percentage of the population using MDI products.

The prevalence of asthma in Syria is around 5-8% of the population and it is increasing at an average rate of around 5% per year. The respiratory disease child death rate in Syria is 42.55/100,000 inhabitants.

According to the Central Bureau for Statistics the 2005 statistics showed that 5.4% of Syrian population was using MDIs for asthma treatment or prevention, and the Bureau assumed that this percentage would be presently about 6%.

3. Name of nationality owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the date when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line

Kaspar-Chabani Pharma also known as (K.C. Pharma) was first established in 1988 as a 100% Syrian owned company.

The plants and main offices of the company are located in Aleppo, which is 360 km north off Damascus, the capital of Syria.

The main production lines in the company are for products like: Syrups, Suspensions, Ear drops, Capsules, Tablets, Film Coated Tablets, Ovules, suppositories and CFC-MDIs.

The company is the sole producer of MDIs in Syria. Currently the company occupies a land area of 13,000 square meters, with one factory building area of 4000 square meters.

Company address

The company name is Kaspar and Chabani Pharma (K.C.Pharma).

Address: Haian Industry Zone , Aleppo - Syria.

Telephone Number: +963 21 2656062.

Fax Number: +963 21 2656562.

E-Mail Address: info@kc-pharma.com

Website: www.kc-pharma.com

Scientific Office: Aleppo - Syria.

Tel: +963 21 4444060 - +963 21 4444068.

Mailing Address: Kaspar-Chabani Pharma

P.O.Box: 3980, Aleppo - Syria

Telephone and fax number of contact person:

The general manager Mr. Joseph Kaspar
 Tel: +963 21 2656062, +963 21 4444060, +963 21 4444068.
 Fax: +963 21 2656562.

3.1. MDI production facilities

The initial installation of the line for MDI production was in 1998 and the first actual MDI production was launched in 1999. The company was using the established CFC-MDIs formulation and filling techniques. The production line was equipped from well known European suppliers, i.e.:

- Suspension preparation vessel 150 litres: Pietro Pelligrini (Italy)
- Filling Machine + CFC-11 pump + recirculating system + CFC-12 pump: Coster (Italy)
- Checkweigher : Thermo Ramsey Tecnoeuropa (Italy)
- Labeling machine: Neri (Italy)

3.2. MDI line production capacity and MDI products

The current CFC-MDI production equipment capacity is 3600 cans/hour, and about 8.5 million cans/year on a single production line, single shift per day. However, the actual MDI demand met by KC Pharma in Syria in 2007 was around 2.0 million MDIs per year.

Dates of approval and production of each product

| Active ingredient | Date of establishment |
|--|-----------------------|
| Salbutamol | 1999 |
| Beclomethasone Dipropionate | 1999 |
| Beclomethasone Dipropionate + Salbutamol | 1999 |
| Fluticasone Propionate | 2002 |
| Salmeterol | 2003 |
| Salmeterol + Fluticasone Propionate | 2004 |

4. Type of CFC MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/year) and growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past eight years

4.1. CFC-based MDI manufacturing process at KC Pharma

KC Pharma use both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the production of aerosol MDIs.

CFC-11 is used for the preparation of suspension with active ingredients to smooth the progress of filling the exact amount of suspension into the open aerosol MDI container, and then the metering valve is placed onto the open container and crimped with the aerosol container. CFC-12, which is a propellant is injected into the container under pressure through the metering valve.

KC Pharma products specifications

| Product Name | Composition | Presentation |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Butovent Spray | Salbutamol BP 100 mcg/puff | 200 doses |
| Clenil Forte Spray | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 250 mcg/puff | 200 doses |
| Clenil Spray | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 50 mcg/puff | 200 doses |
| Clenil Forte jet | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 250 mcg/puff | 200 doses |
| Clenil Compositum Spray | Beclomethasone Dipropionate 50 mcg/puff Salbutamol BP 100 mcg/puff | 200 doses |
| Asthmatide 50 | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 50 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Asthmatide 125 | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 125 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Asthmatide 250 | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff Fluticasone Propionate 250 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Flusone 44 | Fluticasone Propionate 50 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Flusone 110 | Fluticasone Propionate 125 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Flusone 220 | Fluticasone Propionate 250 mcg/puff | 120 doses |
| Asthmerol | Salmeterol 25 mcg/puff | 120 doses |

As mentioned in paragraph 2.1 the initial installation of the aerosol MDI line was in 1998, but its first output was in 1999.

At the very beginning the growth was between 5-10% because the MDI products were new ones in the market but in years 2002-2004 the growth became around 10-15 % and it increased up to 15-20% in 2005-2006. The figures of 2007 show an unprecedented growth of 40

% due to many reasons; amongst them was the growing number of population and increasing numbers of the Iraqi refugees and the expansion of markets abroad.

Annual production figures 1999-2002 (in number of units) at K.C. Pharma

| MDI products | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Butovent Spray | 487900 | 513000 | 543000 | 582000 |
| Clenil Forte Spray | 46900 | 49000 | 52200 | 55850 |
| Clenil Spray | 63700 | 66900 | 71000 | 75800 |
| Clenil Forte jet | 2900 | 3000 | 3200 | 3400 |
| Clenil Compositum Spray | 45500 | 47800 | 51000 | 54200 |
| Total | 646900 | 679700 | 720400 | 771250 |

Annual CFC consumption (1999-2002)

| Year | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Annual consumption by (MT) | | | | |
| CFC-11 | 4.36 | 4.58 | 4.86 | 5.20 | 5.89 |
| CFC-12 | 10.18 | 10.70 | 11.34 | 12.14 | 13.76 |
| Total | 14.55 | 15.29 | 16.20 | 17.35 | 19.66 |

Annual production figures 2003-2007

| Product | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Butovent Spray | 634000 | 697000 | 780400 | 874000 | 1235000 |
| Clenil Forte Spray | 61000 | 67000 | 75000 | 84000 | 99300 |
| Clenil Spray | 83000 | 90900 | 101800 | 114000 | 141000 |
| Clenil Forte jet | 3700 | 4100 | 4600 | 5100 | - |
| Clenil Compositum Spray | 59050 | 65000 | 72800 | 81500 | 104700 |
| Asthmatide 50 | | 4100 | 8200 | 6400 | 12400 |
| Asthmatide 125 | | 11600 | 25400 | 32600 | 49900 |
| Asthmatide 250 | | 7400 | 16900 | 23800 | 36200 |
| Flusone 44 | 6100 | 4700 | 5500 | 7100 | 9500 |
| Flusone 110 | 7500 | 11700 | 7600 | 14200 | 16800 |
| Flusone 220 | 4900 | 7500 | 6800 | 10800 | 12700 |
| Asthmerol | 14600 | 32500 | 37800 | 39100 | 46200 |
| Total | 873850 | 1003500 | 1142800 | 1292600 | 1763700 |

Annual CFC consumption (1999-2007)

| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Annual consumption by (MT) | | | |
| CFC -11 | 6.77 | 7.71 | 8.72 | 11.90 |
| CFC-12 | 15.79 | 17.99 | 20.35 | 27.76 |
| Total | 22.57 | 25.71 | 29.08 | 39.68 |

4.2. Existing equipment installed at KC Pharma to manufacture CFC-MDI

The list of existing line machinery and equipment for production of CFC products:

- Suspension preparation vessel (150 litres) is from Pietro Pelligrini (Italy)
- Filling Machine + CFC-11 pump + recirculating system + CFC-12 pump are from Coster (Italy)
- Checkweigher is from Thermo Ramsey Tecnoeuropa (Italy)
- Labeling machine is from Neri (Italy)

All these machines were purchased in 1998 when the company decided to start manufacturing CFC MDIs in Syria. It should be noted that the filling machine cannot be retrofitted to be compatible with a HFA MDI line.

4.3. Required HFA machines for the conversion plan

4.3.1. Replacement technology and equipment

The most acceptable replacement technology is the use of HFA instead of CFC as a propellant in the MDI production. This technology is now widely used in most pharmaceutical companies worldwide and all new drugs formulations are based on this propellant.

Therefore, KC Pharma will need the HFA technology with regard to MDI formulation and new filling machines to be installed at its premises. A corresponding training the working staff on the new machinery is also needed. The existing machinery cannot be retrofit to manufacture HFC MDIs, but still there are some components of the line could be used.

4.3.2. Equipment required for the HFA-based MDI production

A whole production line will include:

- 1 - Mixing Vacuum preparation vessel 150l for single-stage filling production
- 2 - HFA circulating pump
- 3 - HFA pump
- 4 - Aerosol filling machine Macromat P 2045

4.3.3. Equipment in place and not needed to be replaced

- 1-labelling machine
- 2-checkweigher

4.4. Plan for phasing out CFC consumption in the production facility

New productions techniques and processes for the conversion of most of KC Pharma CFC MDIs into HFC MDIs KC Pharma will need completely different production equipment.

The HFC-134a will replace both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the CFC MDI formulation.

Due to the gas nature of the HFC-134a at the normal atmospheric pressure the suspension (HFC-134a /active ingredients) preparation would have to be made in a pressurized preparation mixer, then the prepared slurry suspension would be dosed through the filling machine into the aerosol can.

5. Project duration period

Until the new production line is installed and is ready for production of HFA MDIs on the commercial basis, KC Pharma would continue the production of CFC MDIs.

The first step would be to start with the conversion of one product, which would likely be "BUTOVENT" Salbutamol BP. The conversion period would take about one year until KC Pharma finishes all the tests with technical assistance from UNIDO and equipment installation, staff training and obtaining a license and marketing authorization from the Ministry of Health of Syria.

In parallel the conversion of other products could start, therefore the whole period of conversion would take about 2 years provided that a technology provider selected by UNIDO would complete the task of new products formulation and 6 months testing at its premises. Therefore, one additional year needs to be taken into consideration.

6. Urgent conversion to HFA production is needed

For Syria and particularly for the health sector and environment the project is of a very high importance, because the Government of Syria need to urgently convert this company to non-CFC MDI production in order to provide locally produced cheaper MDIs for millions of asthma and COPD patients in Syria, specially those that have low income.

Another urgency to have HFA MDIs available in the country is the absence of imported inhalers in Syria and if they could be even available in the black market they are not affordable for most of Syrian population due to their higher price in comparison with those produced by KC Pharma. The low income of the majority of the people in Syria and in the Middle East region in general and the absence of good health insurance programs in most of the countries of the region characterize the pricing policy of KC Pharma with regard to the MDIs.

7. Number of non CFC MDI and DPI sold or distributed by active ingredients in Syria

An official document issued by the Ministry of Health stating that K.C Pharma is the only producer of MDI in Syria is attached.

According to the MOH's regulation "the Executive Instructions of Medical Drug Importation into Syria" it is stated in paragraph 2 that "...a company or a person cannot import any medicine into Syria if the same medicine is being produced in Syria..." (the MOH website: http://www.moh.gov.sy/arabic/drugs/fmain_13.htm).

However, if the medicine has another pharmaceutical form like, for example, DPI instead of MDI, the MOH allows other form of medicine to be imported.

With regard to import of MDIs or DPIs in Syria that there were only two types of imported inhalers and they were all in the DPI form.

| Brand name | Composition | Type | Manufacturer | Price, US\$ | Qty imported in 2007 |
|-------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Seretide | Salmeterol 50 mcg Fluticasone 100 mcg 60 inhalations | DPI | GSK | N/A | 1000 Pcs |
| Seretide | Salmeterol 50 mcg Fluticasone 250 mcg 60 inhalations | DPI | GSK | 36.5 | 1000 Pcs |

| Brand name | Composition | Type | Manufacturer | Price, US\$ | Qty imported in 2008 |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ventolin Discuss | Salbutamol 200 mcg, 60 inhalations | DPI | GSK | 8.15 | 1500 Pcs |

The difference in cost between Ventolin Discuss (Salbutamol 200 mcg), US\$ 8.15 being imported by GSK and the similar product Butovent (Salbutamol 100 mcg, 200 inhalations), US\$ 2.60 being produced by K.C. Pharma is US\$ 5.55. The prices of DPIs from GSK are higher and prices of the similar MDI inhalers from K. C. Pharma are nearly 80% lower proving that it would not be possible to substitute the local MDIs with imported MDIs or DPIs.

There are no more official data available concerning imported CFC MDIs or HFC MDIs in Syria or DPIs as those items are likely sold only in an illegal way because their imports are prohibited in Syria, if locally manufactured and their figures are unknown to authorities but could be relatively small.

8. CFC use in 2008-2010

As the production and sales figures were revealed, the 40 % of the 2007 growth showed that the production and the consumption of CFC was increased dramatically over the last years and especially after KC Pharma entered new markets. Also an increase of population due to Iraqi refugees stipulated the growth of MDI

production at the company. An annual growth in production between 40 to 50 % is further expected in the short time.

9. National Transitional strategy

The present project preparation request is being submitted to enable not only the conversion to the HFA MDI production in Syria but also the smooth transition to non-CFC MDIs in Syria, therefore phasing out CFC consumption in the MDI sector. In reviewing the data and information submitted, it was noted that there are serious variations in the supply of DPIs and MDIs produced and that the possible imports of CFC or HFA MDIs could be also prone to significant fluctuations. This may result in problems with availability of affordable MDIs that could affect patient care. It is due to the weakness of planning of anti-asthma/COPD medicines imports and because of this it impacts the patient population negatively, therefore there is a need to strengthen the system.

All the MDI products (CFCs and non-CFCs) are presently registered by Drug Administration of the Ministry of Health of Syria. The National strategy should address these tendencies in Syria associated with the increase of number of Asthma and COPD patients and analyze the dynamics of MDI imports and local production.

The National Transition Strategy will take in to account the current management approaches and prescribing habits associated with the treatment of Asthma and COPD in Syria. It will however also be mindful of current international "best practice" thinking associated with the management of those diseases. It will also make analyses of quantities of "reliever" and "preventing" medicines against asthma and COPD.

The national transition strategy will take into account sufficient time and resources for the education of health professionals and the patients and their families in the substitution of CFC MDIs, which should be part of a National Programme of Asthma. This requires a coordination and participation of Ministry of Health, Drug Administration, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies/ association and the community.

The National Transitional Strategy will be developed as a part of the MDI project for K.C. Pharma.

Venezuela: Request for technical assistance to prepare CFC phase-out project in manufacture of Aerosol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) and MDI transition strategy

1. Introduction

According to the decision of the 51/34 of the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (MLF) concerning the formulation of MDI projects in the MDI producing countries the Executive Committee might consider the submission of requests for project preparation for the conversion of CFC-MDI production facilities on the understanding that must include a comprehensive justification from the country concerned for the need to receive assistance and should provide the following detailed information:

- (i) name of nationally owned CFC-MDI manufacturing facilities, the data when the CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line;
- (ii) type of CFC-MDI products manufactured, active ingredients used, annual production output (units/yr);
- (iii) growth patterns of CFC-MDI production over the past five years;
- (iv) whether any of the CFC-MDI manufacturing plants were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI were contemplating alternatives to CFC-MDI and what those alternatives were;
- (v) each production facility's plan for phasing out CFC consumption; and
- (vi) the number of non-CFC MDIs and DPIs sold or distributed within the Party, by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source.

On behalf of the Government of Venezuela, UNIDO is submitting a request for preparation of an MDI investment project dealing with the phase-out of 29.56 MT of CFCs at Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. (Calle 6 Zona Industrial La Urbina, Centro Empresarial R.S. Caracas 1070, Venezuela) and a transition strategy to phase-out CFC use in the MDI consumption sector. Data gathered during the NPP implementation showed that Venezuela manufacture about 2.0 million of CFC MDIs as well as import about 2.4 million of CFC and non CFC MDIs and even small quantities of DPIs.

The Table below shows imported CFC-based MDI, CFC-free MDIs and DPIs in Venezuela for the past three years.

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| CFC MDIs | 761300 | 923000 | 1007200 |
| DPIs | 369700 | 470200 | 561400 |
| HFA MDIs | 592700 | 771300 | 854000 |
| Total | 1723700 | 2164500 | 2422600 |

It also showed that the trends of both CFC and non-CFC MDIs imports are increasing. The available data indicates that 1,135,000 units of such medical products were in use in 2005 and this number increased to 1,860,000 units in 2007. The quantity of CFC MDIs prevails on the CFC-free MDIs. There is also an overall concern from the Government of Venezuela and its health authorities on the MDI sub-sector particularly, since the incidences of chronic destructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma are rising, Therefore, there is a need to ensure a steady supply of MDIs to meet these patients' needs. According to the survey conducted in 2003 in the Latin America the asthma prevalence was 7.1% in Venezuela and

this rate was the highest among the Latin American countries (Asthma control in Latin America: the Asthma Insights and Reality in Latin America (AIRLA) survey).

The requested funding for the development of an MDI transition strategy will establish a clear schedule for import of alternatives to CFC-MDIs in Venezuela. Regulations would also be needed that would promote and support the phase-out of these products, and a programme that would raise physician awareness and patient acceptance of alternatives to CFC-MDIs, as well as monitoring imports of MDIs. In support of their submission and based on decision 51/34, UNIDO indicated that the situation with regards to the manufacturer of MDIs and their non-CFC equivalents imports in Venezuela can be briefly described as follows:

- (a) There is the production of CFC-based MDIs in Venezuela by the local producer, i.e. Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. at the actual capacity rate of about 2.0 million MDIs in 2007.
- (b) There are CFC MDIs, HFA MDIs and DPIs in the market in Venezuela;
- (c) There is a growing share of CFC MDI's in the market in 2005-2007;
- (d) The imports of CFC MDIs during 2003-2005 were slowly increasing and imports of CFC MDIs went up to 50 percent of the market in 2007;
- (e) Imports of HFA MDIs were also increasing from 2005 till 2007 up to 854,000 units; and
- (f) There are also DPIs available in the market and their share is significant.

The objectives of the requested investment project would be to phase-out the use of CFC-11 and CFC -12 in the manufacture of Salbutamol, Beclomethasone Dipropionate and a combination of Salbutamol/ Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol Metered Dose Inhalers (MDIs) at Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A., which represents about 80% of the MDI consumption in the social security in Venezuela. In addition the successful completion of implementation of the project would result in the substitution of the Venticort, Salbutamol, Bucomax and Budecort MDIs being currently produced in Venezuela.

The conversion of Oftalmi to non-CFC based MDI products with the help of the Multilateral Fund will allow the company to keep prices at affordable level for low-income population and thus facilitating access to vital medication for millions of people. Thus, the conversion of its current CFC-based production line to a non-CFC based one is of strategic importance for the Government of Venezuela owing to its contribution to the protection of both, the population's health, in particular the millions of people suffering under respiratory diseases, and the environment.

The CFC National Phase out Plan was approved by the 42nd ExCom in April 2004. The NPP will phase out the total CFC demand of 2,032 ODP tones in Venezuela estimated for 2003. The Plan aims at phasing-out all the remaining consumption of Annex A, Group I CFCs in Venezuela over the period of 2004 – 2010 and it will enable the Government of Venezuela to totally phase-out the CFC consumption by January 01, 2010 except the CFC usage chiller servicing. A series of investment, non-investment, and technical support activities are planned to achieve this target in the foam and refrigeration sectors. The relatively low consumption of CFCs for the MDI production of 20.72 ODP tones in 2003 out of 2,032 ODP tones in comparison with a NPP estimate of 16.0 ODP tones in the aerosol and solvent sectors (2003) was not properly addressed.

2. CFC production lines were established and the production capacity of each production line

Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A is the only CFC-based MDI producer in Venezuela. The company, with 100% national ownership, was founded in 1985 and it has been producing CFC MDIs since 1991. 80% of Oftalmi's production covers the supply to the Venezuelan Health System. The remaining 20 % goes to the free market of the country. Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A is a specialized pharmaceutical company established for ophthalmic products.



Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A.

Company address:

Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A.

Calle 6 Zona Industrial La Urbina, Centro Empresarial R.S. Caracas 1070, Venezuela

Tel: +58-212-2424904 / 2424747 / 2424774 / 2426304 Ext 112

Fax: +58-212-2424424 / 2424656

Website: <http://www.oftalmi.com>

Owner: Mr. Sebastián Ruscica

To this date Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. is the only manufacturer of Metered Dose Inhalers in Venezuela. The production line for MDI was set in 1991 for one product only. Nowadays the company manufactures six different MDI products, all of which are of high quality. The MDIs, which are being produced by Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. were originally conceived and developed by the Research and Development Department of the company using the pharmaceutical experience of the world-leading MDI producers. All of the MDIs were approved for manufacture and sales in the country by the local sanitary authority "Instituto Nacional de Higiene Rafael Rangel", a department of the Ministry of Health.

Presently there is no licensing agreement and/or technical assistance contract between Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. and any other company.

Since January 1st 2007 there has been no local production of CFC propellants in Venezuela and Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. has had to rely on local suppliers and distributors and their current stock. The company was assured by the Ministry for Environment that this stock would be sufficient to cover 2007 and 2008 at the current consumption levels of Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A.

2.1. Type of MDI Products manufactured at Oftalmi

The six MDI products are manufactured at Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. They are:

Venticort, Duovent, Cromospray, Salbutamol, Beclomax and Budecort. Beclomethasone dipropionate is produced in two strength 50 µg and 200 µg. Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. currently consumes both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs. The CFC-

11 is used for the preparation of a "slurry suspension" of the active ingredient to facilitate filling the precise quantity into the open aerosol MDI container, after which the MDI aerosol container is closed with the aerosol metering valve, and the CFC-12 that acts as the aerosol "propellant" is injected into the aerosol container under pressure through the metering valve. This production process applies for all CFC aerosol products according to Secretaría de Salud (Mexican Health Agency). Specifications for the following products are:

| Commercial Brand | Generic Name | Active per Dose (valve actuation) | Total actuation volume (mcl) | Total N° of doses per canister^o |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Venticort | Salbutamol (Albuterol / Beclomethasone dipropionate) | 100 µg / 50 µg | 63 | 200 |
| Duovent (*) | Fenoterol hydrobromide / Ipratropium bromide | 50 µg / 20 µg | 63 | 200 |
| Cromospray (*) | Cromolyn sodium | 5 mg | 120 | 112 |
| Salbutamol | Salbutamol (albuterol) | 100 µg | 63 | 200 |
| Beclomax | Beclomethasone dipropionate | 50 µg | 63 | 200 |
| Budecort | Beclomethasone dipropionate | 200 µg | 50 | 100 |

The MDI manufacturing facilities at Laboratorios L.O. Oftalmi, C.A. are well managed and all production has strict quality control of all stages of the procurement and storage of materials and components, as well as the manufacturing process fully meeting the requirements of the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs). This is required for effective medication delivery and use by asthma patients.

2.2. MDI Production Capacity at Oftalmi

The actual capacity of production of Metered Dose inhalers is about 2,000,000 units per year on a basis of 8 working hours per shift, one shift per day, 5 days per week and a total of 225 working days per year. This is an estimated capacity based on company's past and current production statistics. The installed production capacity is about 5,000,000 units per year. These estimates do not take into account a small research and development line, which has a laboratory scale capacity.

At present time, the customer's demand is covered with about 2 millions units/year, but in 2008 the demand could be increased due to population growth and governmental social policies.

The details of the MDIs being produced at Oftalmi is given in the table below:

Metered Dose Inhalers manufactured by Oftalmi using CFC propellants

| Commercial Brand | Generic Name | Active per Dose (valve actuation) | Total actuation volume (mcl) | Total N° of doses per canister^o | Propellants |
|-------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Venticort | Salbutamol (Albuterol / Beclomethasone dipropionate) | 100 µg / 50 µg | 63 | 200 | 11, 12 |
| Duovent (*) | Fenoterol hydrobromide / Ipratropium bromide | 50 µg / 20 µg | 63 | 200 | 11, 114 |
| Cromospray (*) | Cromolyn sodium | 5 mg | 120 | 112 | 12, 114 |
| Salbutamol | Salbutamol (albuterol) | 100 µg | 63 | 200 | 11, 12 |
| Beclomax | Beclomethasone dipropionate | 50 µg | 63 | 200 | 11, 12 |
| Budecort | Beclomethasone dipropionate | 200 µg | 50 | 100 | 11, 12 |

(*) These products were discontinued in May 2004 because of the unavailability of propellant 114. Efforts were made in trying to reformulate the products using combinations of 11 and 12 with no success.

Annual production output per product (in units per year)

| Product | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Venticort | 261.086 | 363.514 | 368.640 | 463.112 | 785.419 |
| Duovent (*) | 63.220 | 66.910 | 45.315 | 0 | 0 |
| Cromospray (*) | 55.949 | 58.425 | 8.014 | 0 | 0 |
| Salbutamol | 596.111 | 593.054 | 732.649 | 555.787 | 546.296 |
| Beclomax | 294.378 | 325.415 | 319.616 | 141.663 | 423.680 |
| Budecort | 281.563 | 286.112 | 273.487 | 147.106 | 193.622 |
| Totales | 1.552.307 | 1.693.430 | 1.747.721 | 1.307.668 | 1.949.017 |

Annual production output (in units)

| Year | Total annual production, units |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2003 | 1.552.307 |
| 2004 | 1.693.430 |
| 2005 | 1.747.721 |
| 2006 | 1.307.668 |
| 2007 | 1.949.017 |
| Total | 8.250.143 |

2.3. Manufacturing description and product specifications

The aerosol filling system mainly consists of a mixing/homogenizing vessel, a rotary index based pressure filling machine and a recirculating system for filling a “concentrated mix” (low vapour pressure propellant + active + excipients) and a single piston propellant filling pump.

The mixing vessel (1) has a maximum capacity of about 120 kg and has a double blade rotating agitator (3) with a homogenizing device at the end of its shaft (4). It can provide a maximum of 70 rpm for main agitator and 3600 rpm for homogenizer. Its maximum nominal working pressure is 10 bar but it has attached a safety valve set to 7 bar (2). This vessel has a freon-cooled coiled jacket, which can provide the temperature up to -20°C to the inner side and also has the capability of working at the room temperature (Manufacturer: *Greatide Industrial Co., Ltd. 5th Fl. N^o9, Sec 3, Jen Air Road, Taipei 10651, Taiwan ROC*).

The filling machine (8.) is an integrated monobloc rotary index pressure filling machine that has a crimping head and a filling head (*Terco, Inc.459 Camden Drive, Bloomington, IL,USA*). This machine is an all-pneumatic driven controlled equipment and it does not have any electrical or electronic component other than conveying system (9). It requires 25,50 cfm@80-100 psi oil-free filtered compressed air.

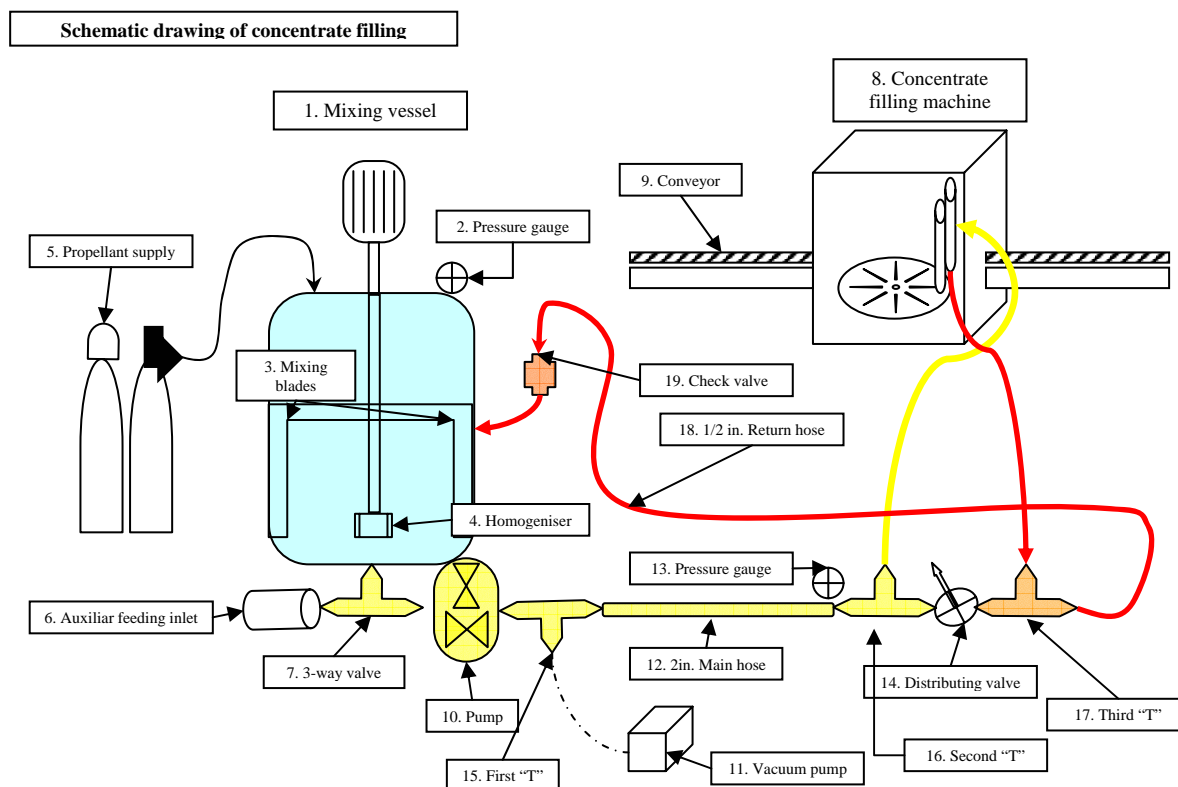
The recirculating system consists of a twin-wing rotary piston pump (10) attached to the bottom of the tank. This pump transfers the mix through a 1 feet long/2 in. i.d. Tygon high-pressure hose (12) to a double T-valve system, which distributes the product to feed the machine or to recirculate it to the tank again.

Pictured in yellow is the outgoing way the concentrate runs through when is pumped away from the tank to the filling machine: there is a 3-way valve (7) attached to the bottom of the tank to allow to feed additional propellant or active adjustments through an auxiliary feeding inlet (6), when the system is pressurized and turned on. Then there is a pump and after that a first “T” (15) with a safety valve through which a vacuum (11) is applied into all the system before turning it on. When the product is running inside the recirculating system it goes through a 2 inches i.d. high-pressure hose to a second “T” (16) where is driven to the filling machine (8) or to the third “T” depending on the situation whether a distributing valve between them is open or closed.

Once the product mix is ready in the mixing vessel a vacuum is applied inside the distributing system, pump (10) is turned on and distributing valve is set to open position; it allows products free run through the whole distribution system and back to the mixing vessel without reaching the filling machine. When the distributing valve is almost fully closed, pressure at point 13 (see a drawing below) reaches 80-120 psi, the product goes to the machine’s feeding inlet hose, machine is turned on, and then the filling process starts.

Between each machine’s two strokes the system opens a valve set, which allows the product to go back to the recirculating system and then back to the vessel (pictured in red is the returning path).

This production line is considered as completely unfit for production of HFA MDIs, since construction materials in contact with product and/or propellant are not suitable or compatible. Different working temperatures and pressure ranges also influentiate the expected outcomes.

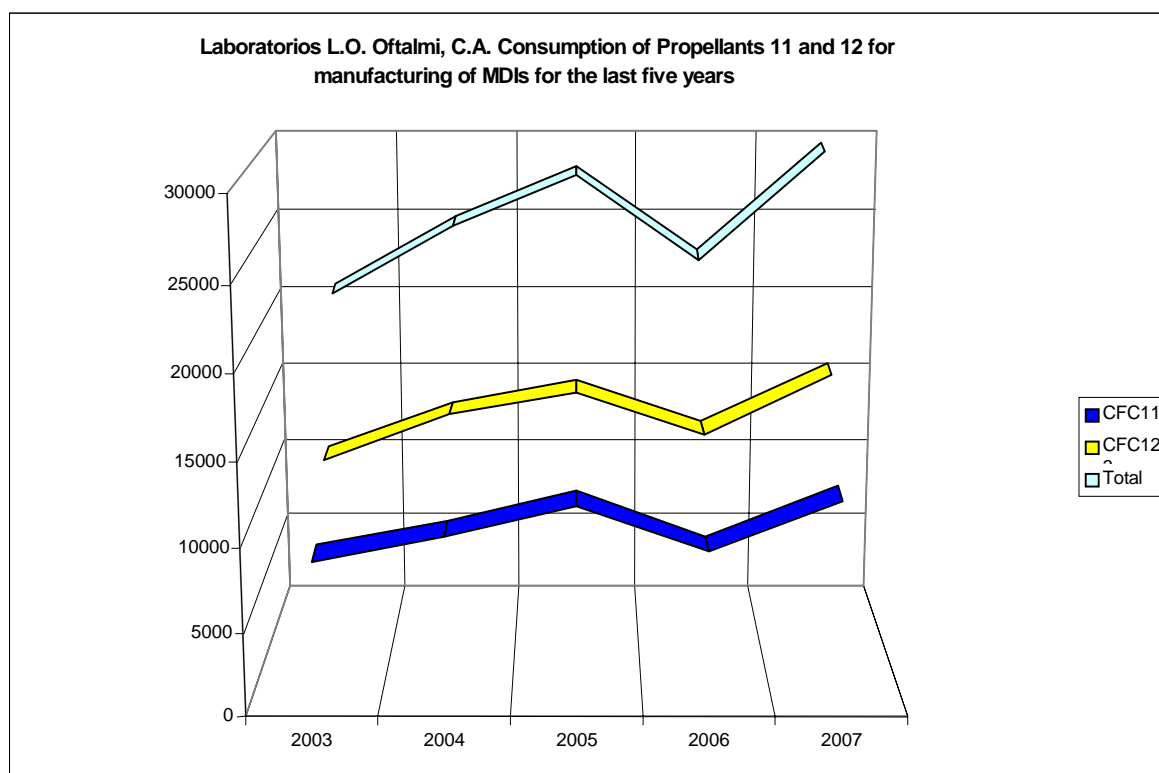


Note: Numbers are referred to "Schematic drawing of concentrate filling machine" drawing below.

2.4. Annual Consumption of CFC Propellants used in Manufacturing of MDIs

The next table below displays the consumed quantities of CFC propellants for manufacturing MDIs during the past three years.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Propellant 11</i> | <i>Propellant 12</i> | <i>Total consumption of CFCs (in Kg)</i> |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2003 | 8450 | 12266 | 20716 |
| 2004 | 9904 | 15055 | 24959 |
| 2005 | 11714 | 16391 | 28105 |
| 2006 | 8989 | 13864 | 22853 |
| 2007 | 12106 | 17454 | 29560 |
| Total | 51163 | 75030 | 105477 |
| Average | 10232 | 15006 | 26369 |



3. Existing Equipment at Oftalmi

The major equipment is:

- mixing/homogenizing vessel
- rotary index based pressure filling machine
- recirculating system for filling a “concentrated mix” (low vapour pressure propellant + active + excipients) and a single piston propellant filling pump.

The mixing vessel has a maximum capacity of about 120 kg and has a double blade rotating agitator with an homogenizing device at the end of its shaft. It can provide a maximum of 70 rpm for main agitator and 3600 rpm for homogenizer. Its maximum nominal working pressure is 10 bar but it has attached a safety valve set to 7 bar. This vessel has a freon-cooled coiled jacket which can provide until -20°C to the inner side and has the capability of working at room temperature also (Manufacturer: *Greatide Industrial Co., Ltd. 5th Fl. N^o9, Sec 3, Jen Air Road, Taipei 10651, Taiwan ROC*).

The filling machine is an integrated monobloc rotary index pressure filling machine that has a crimping head and a filling head (*Terco, Inc. 459 Camden Drive, Bloomingdale, IL, USA*). This machine is an all-pneumatic driven controlled equipment and it does not have any electrical or electronic component other than a conveying system.

3. New Machinery for HFA products

This paragraph represents a summary of the MDI manufacturing facility that has been designed for use with the HFA formulation. This aerosol MDI manufacturing facility can operate at approximately 40 - 50 cans per minute giving an annual output of about 3 million cans/year based on 230 working days/single shift operation. This was used to determine the

level of capital cost that Laboratorios Oftalmi would need taking into consideration specific requirements.

This machine is capable of filling HFA propellant only or HFA product suspensions or solutions under pressure through the aerosol valve.

Equipment Required: The final list of equipment to produce HFA MDIs including the one currently used for CFC MDI is as follows:

Equipment Required for HFA

1. Mixing Vessel and Macromat Line for Filling MDI with HFA Suspensions/Solutions with Commissioning and installation.
2. Spray Checking Machine.
3. New HFC storage propellant system (15 tons).

Equipment in place or not needed

1. Air Filters.

The following table shows a list of required machinery to be procured and its cost estimate to fulfill the requirements of production of new MDIs using HFA propellants.

| Equipment item | Cost in CHF |
|--|--------------------|
| Feeding Plate | 1.320,00 |
| Conveyor Belt 6 m | 17.890,00 |
| Macromat P 2045 /014 Pharma | 114.236,00 |
| Valve inserter P 2058 | 16.650,00 |
| Vacuum crimper P 2002/021 and Vacuum Pump P14019/004 | 30.905,00 F |
| Diagraphm Filler P 2079 | 44.160,00 |
| Vacuum Pump P14019/004 Type MLD 50 Viton | 5.670,00 |
| Double Diagraphm pum P2089/001 | 41.450,00 |
| Propellant Pump P2008/012 | 12.350,00 |
| Propellant Filter P 2011/021 | 33.103,00 |
| Valve Transport System X02047-038 | 41.040,00 |
| Valve Sorting System Type RNA | 38.140,00 |
| Valve Elevator | 22.250,00 |
| Checkweigher OCS HC-IS 2000-2 | 65.510,00 |
| Pressure Mixing Vessel and accesories | 205.080,00 |
| Accesories and complements | 9.310,00 |
| Packing | 2.500,00 |
| FOB European Seaport | 5.600,00 |
| Seafreight costs | 6.565,00 |
| Insurance | 3.300,00 |
| Total Price CIF la Guaira / Venezuela | 717.029,00 |

This equipment is manufactured by:
Pamasol Willi Mäder AG
Driesbuelstrasse 2 Postfach 157

CH-8808 Pfäffikon SZ Switzerland
Tel: +41 (0) 55 417 40 36

Costs associated to legal or regulatory affairs, training, consultancy, marketing, storage and distribution and weight average cost of capital have not been included in estimated figures above.

5. Plan for phasing out CFC consumption in the production facility

5.1. Replacement Technology, HFA formulations and materials

To implement the selected replacement technologies, Laboratorios Oftalmi, will require technology transfer from one, or more, established multinational enterprises that have experience in the manufacture of CFC-Free MDIs using alternative technologies and that have the right to transfer such technology without infringement of any intellectual property related to either the drug molecule, the method of formulation, the design of the metering valve or actuator, or the filling process.

The selected replacement technologies require different production processes than those used at present for the existing CFC-MDI products:

- a) Salbutamol HFA-MDI
- b) Beclomethasone Dipropionate HFA-MDI
- c) Salbutamol/ Beclomethasone Dipropionate HFA-MDI

A. Salbutamol HFC-MDI

For the conversion of Salbutamol CFC-MDI to HFC-MDI based on a suspension of Salbutamol or Salbutamol Sulphate in HFC-134a Laboratorios Oftalmi requires completely different production equipment.

The HFC-134a will replace both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the CFC-MDI formulation, because HFC-134a is a gas at atmospheric pressure this will involve the preparation of a slurry Salbutamol or Salbutamol Sulphate suspension in HFC-134a in a pressure vessel. Precisely measured amounts of the Salbutamol/HFC-134a "suspension slurry" will then be injected under pressure through a modified metering valve into the already closed aerosol MDI container. A further injection of HFC-134a will be made into the aerosol container through the metering valve to clear any of the Salbutamol/HFC-134a "suspension slurry" from the valve. Also, due the HFC-134a is more abrasive than CFCs, the machine has need different characteristics.

B. Beclomethasone Dipropionate HFC-MDI

Both 50 mcg and 200 mcg doses Beclomethasone Dipropionate MDIs need to be solutions. The medicament drug suspension is manufactured basically by similar technology as used for the CFC MDI version, but the CFC-11 used as the liquid phase of the suspension and to solubilise the surfactant, as well as to modify the final vapour pressure of the MDI formulation, is replaced by ethyl alcohol (ethanol). However, due to the different solubility properties of ethanol and CFC-11 the surfactant has to be replaced by a new surfactant chemical. This suspension is then, metered in the aluminium monobloc container. The propellant CFC-12 is replaced by HFC-134a. As the spray/particle size characteristics of the ethanol/HFC-134a MDI formulation are different to those of the CFC MDI version, the valve

and actuator have to be redesigned to achieve the required spray and particle size characteristics for efficacious dosage. Some products use HFC-227ea as the propellant instead of HFC-134a.

- C. **A combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate** 200 Dose, 100 µg + 50 µg/ dose label claim (or an alternate combination of a Beta agonist and steroid that are acceptable from the perspective of market needs and technology transfer costs).

The combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate conversion is based on a suspension of combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate in HFC-134a or HFC-227 or in mixture will replace both CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the CFC-MDI formulation. The process will involve the preparation of a slurry drug suspension in HFC propellant in a pressure vessel. Precisely measured amounts of the combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate /HFC propellant will be injected under pressure through a modified metering valve into the already closed aerosol MDI container. A further injection of HFC will be made into the aerosol container through the metering valve to clear any of the combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate suspension from the valve.

At present time there are not licensing, technical assistance, or technology transfer agreements relating to HFC-MDI manufacture.

For the CFC conversion projects the retrofit of existing CFC manufacturing equipment is not possible because of the poor compatibility of the HFC-134a or HFC-227 with existing machinery seals and because of the new preparation and method of filling. As a result, completely new CFC-free MDI manufacturing facilities are required.

The transition process from CFC-MDIs to CFC-free MDIs in Laboratorios Oftalmi requires that for a period of some time there will a need for production of both CFC-MDIs, and CFC-free MDIs. The transition process will be carried on in two steps: first to convert Salbutamol CFC-MDI aerosol suspension to a CFC-free MDI aerosol suspension. In the second step, Beclomethasone Dipropionate and combination of Salbutamol and Beclamethasone dipropionate will be converted and the rest of CFC will be eliminated.

5.2. Project duration period

After Project approval for Salbutamol (First step)

- Plant adaptation and equipment installation and product test: 11 months.
- Product Registration to produce in Venezuela: 3 months.
- Starting production at commercial level: 1 month.

For Beclometasone plus certifications and reports (Second step) 6 months more for:

- Product Registration to produce in Venezuela: 3 months
- Starting production at commercial level: 1 month.
- Verifications certifications and reports: 2 months.

For Salbutamol/Beclometasone (mixture) plus certifications and reports (Third step) 6 months more for:

- Product Registration to produce in Venezuela: 3 months

- Starting production at commercial level: 1 month.
- Verifications certifications and reports: 2 months.

Preliminary estimation for the project duration is 3 years.

5.3. Urgent conversion to HFA MDI production is needed

For Venezuela, and particularly for the Ministry of Environment this project is of a very high importance, because the Government of Venezuela needs to urgently achieve conversion of CFC MDI to non-CFC MDI production in order to provide cheaper MDIs for millions of asthma and pulmonary disease patients in Venezuela, especially those with a low income.

Asthma is a public health problem and a well-recognized urban chronic respiratory disease in Venezuela. Acute asthma ranks second in morbidity after the “viral syndrome” and ahead of diarrhea and other diseases with more than a million acute asthma crises per at the Ministry of Health ambulatory services. This network system attends to the majority (70-80% or more) of a predominant young and urban – around 80% -population (24 million inhabitants; 40% under 15 years of age) living in crowded urban dwellings in variable conditions of poverty. On other hand a shortage of specialized asthma clinics across the country rounds up a focused and prevailing general approach centered on acute care. The International Study for Asthma and Allergies in Children (ISAAC) Venezuela 2003 informs of nearly one million urban persistent asthmatics (6-13 years of age) and hence the need for long-term anti-inflammatory medications. There is an overall concern from health authorities in Venezuela about the MDI supply, since the prevalence of chronic destructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma is rising.

6. Transition Strategy for the elimination MDIs with CFCs and the introduction of the replacement CFC MDIs in Venezuela

6.1. Number of non-CFC MDI and DPI sold or distributed by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and source

The Table below shows the quantities of CFC and non-CFC MDIs as well as DPIs imported into the country by active ingredient, brand/manufacturer, and generic name in the past three years.

Quantities of CFC and non-CFC MDIs and DPIs imported into the country

| Brand name | Manufacturer | Drug | Class | Generic name | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
| FORADIL | NOVARTIS | Formoterol | R03A3 | DPI | 88000 | 106000 | 111300 |
| FLUIR | VALMORCA | | R03A3 | DPI | | 5100 | 12400 |
| SEREVENT | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Salmeterol | R03A3 | HFA | 4900 | 4600 | 4100 |
| FORMOTEC | PHARMACEUTI CAL GROUP | Formoterol | R03A3 | HFA | | 500 | 1100 |
| SALBUTAN | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Salbutamol | R03A4 | HFA | 205000 | 261900 | 412000 |
| SALBUROL | VALMORCA | Salbutamol | R03A4 | HFA | 94600 | 143800 | 138500 |
| SALBUTAMOL | L.O. | Salbutamol | R03A5 | HFA | 142600 | 154300 | |
| SALBUMED | MEDIFARM | Salbutamol | R03A4 | HFA | | 11500 | 74400 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|--------|
| ASTHALIN HFA | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Salbutamol | R03A4 | CFC | | 51800 | 109600 |
| ASTHALIN ECO | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Salbutamol | R03A4 | HFA | | 20100 | |
| SALBUTAMOL BUDECORT | MEDIFARM L.O. | Salbutamol Budesonide | R03A4 R03D1 | CFC CFC | 23800 19000 | 1300 33700 | |
| PULMICORT TURBOHALER | ASTRA ZENECA | Budesonide | R03D1 | DPI | 92600 | 95200 | 109900 |
| PULMICORT AERO | ASTRA ZENECA | Budesonide | R03D1 | HFA | 56100 | 60900 | 75100 |
| ALVESCO | GRUNENTAL | Ciclesonide | R03D1 | CFC | | 8500 | 21800 |
| MIFLONIDE | NOVARTIS | - | R03D1 | DPI | 18400 | 22200 | 26200 |
| BUDESONIDA | MEDIFARM | Budesonide | R03D1 | CFC | 20400 | 32400 | 40900 |
| ASMANEX | SCHERING P. | Mometasone | R03D1 | DPI | 1700 | 9300 | 9100 |
| PULMOLET | LETI | Budesonide | R03D1 | CFC | 4000 | 11700 | 10600 |
| FLIXOTIDE | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Fluticasone | R03D1 | HFA | 4900 | 4000 | 6200 |
| BECLOSIL | MEDIFARM | Beclamethasone | R03D1 | CFC | 4500 | 6500 | |
| BECLOFORTIL | MEDIFARM | Beclamethasone | R03D1 | CFC | 1800 | 1900 | 1800 |
| SYCORT | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Ciclesonide | R03D1 | HFA | | 100 | 2600 |
| SERETIDE | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Salmeterol+ Fluticasone | R03F1 | DPI | 31200 | 38700 | 48600 |
| SERETIDE | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Salmeterol+ Fluticasone | R03F1 | HFA | 83300 | 94300 | 105600 |
| VENTIDE | GLAXO SMITH KLINE | Salbutamol+ Beclamesone | R03F1 | CFC | 387600 | 415200 | 360200 |
| FORASEQ | NOVARTIS | Formoterol | R03F1 | DPI | 42600 | 56500 | 73800 |
| SYMBICORT | ASTRA ZENECA | Budesonide+ Formeterol | R03F1 | DPI | 83800 | 100500 | 115500 |
| VENTICORT | L.O. | Salbutamol | R03F1 | CFC | 111500 | 135800 | 171400 |
| BUTOSOL | MEDIFARM | Beclamethasone | R03F1 | CFC | 25700 | 37200 | 48900 |
| AEROCORT | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Beclamethasone | R03F1 | HFA | | 13500 | 28600 |
| BECLOMET | VALMORCA | Beclamethasone | R03F1 | CFC | 100 | 7200 | 14200 |
| SEROFLO | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Salmeterol+ Fluticosone | R03F1 | HFA | | | 2700 |
| FORACORT | PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP | Salmeterol+ Budesonide | R03F1 | HFA | | | 3100 |
| BERODUAL | BOEHRINGER ING | Ipratropium Bromide+Fe noterol | R03G4 | CFC | 149400 | 167800 | 174500 |
| COMBIVENT | BOEHRINGER ING | Ipratropium Bromide + Salbutamol | R03G4 | CFC | 13500 | 12000 | 11800 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| SPIRIVA | BOEINGER ING | Tiotropium Bromide | R03G3 | DPI | 11400 | 36700 | 54600 |
| ALOVENT | BOEINGER ING | - | R03G4 | HFA | 1300 | 1800 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | 1723700 | 2164500 | 2422600 |

| Annual CFC- MDIs, non-CFC MDIs and DPI production | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Propellant | 2005 | | 2006 | 2007 |
| CFC | 761300 | | 923000 | 1007200 |
| DPI | 369700 | | 470200 | 561400 |
| HFA | 592700 | | 771300 | 854000 |
| Total | 1723700 | | 2164500 | 2422600 |

Both CFC and non-CFC MDIs imports are increasing in Venezuela. 1,135,000 units of such medical products were in use in 2005 and this number increased to 1,860,000 units in 2007. The quantity of CFC MDIs is still above CFC-free MDIs.

6.2. National Transitional Strategy

The national transition strategy as a part of the MDI conversion project will take into account sufficient time and resources for the education of health professionals and the patients and their families in the substitution of CFC MDIs, which should be part of a National Programme of Asthma. This requires a coordination and participation of the Ministry of Health, physicians, health professionals, pharmaceutical companies/association and the community.

The education and sensitising campaign for the introduction of new products (HFA MDIs) will therefore be both necessary and challenging in this situation. Considering the above-mentioned elements the implementation of an education programme involving health professionals, patients, their families and the community from the very beginning becomes a priority, led by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.