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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Fifty-fifth Meeting
Bangkok, 14-18 July 2008

**REPORT OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Introduction

1. The 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was held at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok from 14 to 18 July 2008.
2. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries, Members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with decision XIX/3 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol:
 - (a) Parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: Australia, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Romania, Sweden (Vice-Chair) and the United States of America;
 - (b) Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol: China, the Dominican Republic, Gabon (Chair), India, Lebanon, Sudan and Uruguay.
3. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Executive Committee at its Second and Eighth Meetings, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) both as implementing agency and as Treasurer of the Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Bank attended the Meeting as observers.
4. The Meeting was also attended by the Co-Chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP).
5. Representatives of the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy also attended as observers.
6. The Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Ozone Secretariat were also present.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

7. The Meeting was opened at 10.20 a.m. on Monday, 14 July 2008, by the Chair, Mr. Albert Rombonot (Gabon), who said that the half-way mark for implementation of the 2008 business plans of the implementing agencies had now been reached. In under 18 months, the phase-out of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in Article 5 countries would also be completed, representing a key milestone in the history of the Montreal Protocol. Moreover, the recent Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (OEWG) had considered essential issues relating to the Twentieth Meeting of the Parties in Doha, with particular reference to the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund.

8. At the present Meeting, project preparation requests for hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans (HPMPs) in line with decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties would constitute a key item for discussion. Also to be discussed were two important papers relating to hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), namely a revised paper on cost considerations for financing HCFC phase-out and an initial paper providing an analysis of issues pertaining to phase-out in the HCFC production sector. Both papers were aimed at guiding the smooth and efficient implementation of projects designed to meet HCFC phase-out and at clarifying the complex issues involved.

9. Through an analysis of country programme implementation reports, the Committee would review the status of compliance and of implementation of delayed projects, as well as the impact of such delays on compliance. The risk of non-compliance and guidance for its avoidance would also be considered. Another important issue was the response to the new online format for country programme reporting. Seventy-two countries had provided data using the new format approved at the 46th Meeting and only 10 had used the web-based reporting system. More specific directions might therefore usefully be provided by implementing agencies to encourage countries to make use of those new systems.

10. In that same context of compliance, the implementing agencies' progress reports and the performance evaluations relating to the 2007 business plan targets were particularly vital to assessing implementation of the remaining CFC projects in the light of the 2010 deadline and consequently to determining the capacity of both agencies and countries for initiating HCFC activities by that date, without compromising compliance with the phase-out of CFCs.

11. On the subject of monitoring and evaluation, he highlighted the usefulness of the desk study on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs), which outlined specific issues to be addressed following the full TPMP evaluation. Of particular note in the context of HCFC phase-out were the institutional capacities established under those TPMPs. As for project review, the issues to be considered with regard to the few projects listed for individual consideration involved lack of data, whether targets had been met or disagreement on cost.

12. He noted that the conclusions and recommendations of the recent Meeting of the OEWG would have a tremendous impact on the work of the Committee, as would the final decisions to be taken at the Meeting of the Parties in Doha. Moreover, the impending CFC phase-out compliance target and the challenge of initiating work on HCFCs to meet the agreed accelerated phase-out targets further underscored the importance of the decisions to be taken at the current Meeting. He was confident, however, that the Committee would rise to those challenges with enthusiasm and commitment.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Adoption of the agenda

13. The Executive Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/1:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work.
3. Secretariat activities.
4. Status of contributions and disbursements.
5. Status of resources and planning:
 - (a) Report on balances and availability of resources;
 - (b) 2008 business plans and annual tranche submission delays;
 - (c) Status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol.
6. Programme implementation:
 - (a) Monitoring and evaluation:
 - (i) Report on standardization of annual work programmes, progress and verification reports of multi-year agreements and on the development of country profiles;
 - (ii) Desk study on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans (TPMPs);
 - (b) Progress reports as at 31 December 2007:
 - (i) Consolidated progress report;
 - (ii) Bilateral cooperation;
 - (iii) UNDP;
 - (iv) UNEP;
 - (v) UNIDO;
 - (vi) World Bank;
 - (c) Evaluation of the implementation of the 2007 business plans;
 - (d) Report on implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements.
7. Project proposals:
 - (a) Overview of issues identified during project review;

- (b) Bilateral cooperation;
 - (c) Amendments to work programmes for 2008:
 - (i) UNDP;
 - (ii) UNEP;
 - (iii) UNIDO;
 - (iv) World Bank;
 - (d) Investment projects.
8. Country programmes.
9. Production sector:
- (a) Further elaboration and analysis of issues pertaining to the phase-out of the HCFC production sector (decision 53/37(g));
 - (b) Report of the production sector sub-group.
10. Revised analysis of relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out (decisions 53/37(i) and 54/40).
11. Assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium (follow-up to decisions 50/27, 51/38 and 54/42).
12. CTC:
- (a) Draft assessment report on the study for the phase-out of CTC in the chlor-alkali sector (decision 52/31(b));
 - (b) CTC use as feedstock and process agents, and the co-production of CTC in Article 5 countries (decisions 51/36 and 52/44).
13. Accounts of the Multilateral Fund:
- (a) Reconciliation of 2006 accounts (follow-up to decision 54/41(b));
 - (b) 2007 provisional financial statements.
14. Other matters.
15. Adoption of the report.
16. Closure of the meeting.
- (b) Organization of work**
14. The Executive Committee agreed to follow its customary procedures.

AGENDA ITEM 3: SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

15. The Chief Officer drew the Meeting's attention to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/2, which covered the activities of the Secretariat since the 54th Meeting. She said that, in addition to the usual intersessional activities and in accordance with decision XVIII/9 of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Secretariat had forwarded the results of the study on collection, recovery, recycling, reclamation, transportation and destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances (ODS), which had been prepared by ICF International, to the Ozone Secretariat in time for its consideration at the 28th Meeting of the OEWG, held the previous week. The Secretariat had also replied to the letters from the Executive Secretary of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure and the Head of the Chemicals Branch in UNEP's Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics (UNEP/DTIE), taking into account comments received from Executive Committee Members. Copies of those replies were appended to the document under consideration. As a follow-up to decision 54/36, the Chief Officer had written to the Ozone Secretariat regarding the limit of carbon tetrachloride (CTC) consumption related to two process agent applications in Brazil.

16. Following the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretariat had received a letter from the Executive Secretary of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal concerning links with the Montreal Protocol and requesting the Executive Committee to consider establishing conditions for projects on the environmentally sound management of waste ODS. An interim reply had been sent, advising the Basel Convention that the issue was to be considered at the 28th Meeting of the OEWG, and she would welcome guidance from the Committee regarding a further reply.

17. The Chief Officer said that the Secretariat had prepared nearly 50 documents for the present meeting, including reviews of projects and other activities in 38 countries and over 100 requests for preparation funding for HPMPs, as presented in the amendments to agencies' work programmes. The documents also covered the availability of resources, the status of the agencies' 2008 business plans, the consolidated progress report of the agencies as of 31 December 2007, implementation of delayed projects and the prospects of Article 5 countries achieving compliance with the Protocol's control measures. Two policy papers of particular significance were presented: an analysis of issues related to the HCFC production sector and considerations on financing HCFC phase-out.

18. The Chief Officer reported that she and various professional staff had attended a number of meetings since the 54th Meeting, including that of TEAP in Vienna, Austria, to provide information on Committee decisions and funding policies relevant to preparation of the report on the 2009-2011 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund; a joint meeting of the English-speaking African and West Asia networks in Cairo, Egypt; the meeting of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council in Washington D.C., United States of America; a thematic meeting on metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, a meeting on HCFC phase-out management plans in Ohrid, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and the 28th Meeting of the OEWG in Bangkok, Thailand.

19. The Chief Officer announced that, in preparation for the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in Doha, which was to be "paperless", the Government of Qatar would provide a demonstration at the present Meeting of the system that would be in place for that purpose.

20. In the ensuing discussion, several Members proposed that the Chief Officer inform the Secretariat of the Basel Convention that discussions concerning disposal issues were still ongoing and that it would be premature to take the course of action proposed by the Basel Convention Secretariat.

21. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee took note, with appreciation, of the report on the Secretariat activities.

AGENDA ITEM 4: STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

22. The Treasurer introduced the report on the status of the Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/3) as at 9 June 2008. He announced that, since that date, contributions had been received from Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America. The total payments made by those countries amounted to US \$5,558,078. Thus, 26 countries had paid their 2008 pledges either partly or in full, while four countries had made payments towards their pre-2008 pledges. The stock of promissory notes had remained unchanged since the previous Meeting. To date, the gain on the exchange rate as a result of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism amounted to US \$35,137,133 since the mechanism's inception. The Treasurer said that total income to the Fund currently stood at US \$2,427,650,856. The Fund's balance available for new allocations was US \$112,468,472, comprising US \$73,123,825 in cash and US \$39,344,647 in promissory notes.

23. In the ensuing discussion, one Member said that the return of the Thai chiller concessional loan should be identified separately as additional income. Several Members urged Parties that had not paid their contributions to do so as soon as possible in order to allow funding of several important activities before the next replenishment.

24. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements and information on promissory notes, as contained in Annex I to the present report;
- (b) To urge all Parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, considering that this is the last year of the current replenishment period; and
- (c) To thank those Parties that had already made their contributions for 2008.

(Decision 55/1)

AGENDA ITEM 5: STATUS OF RESOURCES AND PLANNING

(a) Report on balances and availability of resources

25. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/4, which contained a summary of the balances relating to completed projects, the return of funds from cancelled projects and the total resources available at the 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

26. Further to the update on contributions and disbursement given by the Treasurer under agenda item 4, and the return of bilateral project costs for the completed Swedish project ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42, she informed the Committee that the total level of funds being returned to the 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee was US \$2,469,815 (US \$2,333,455 plus agency support costs of US \$136,360). She also advised the Committee that the total amount of resources available for commitment at the 55th Meeting was US \$113,739,340. That amount took into account the return by the World Bank of US \$1,198,947 in relation to the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104), which had been included in the Fund balance by the Treasurer.

27. She said that France had confirmed that it had no objection to the wish of the Central African Republic to cancel its refrigerant management plan (RMP) projects (CAF/REF/34/TRA/08, CAF/REF/34/TRA/09 and CAF/REF/34/TAS/10) or to the return of the remaining funds in order to be in a position to proceed with the TPMP request submitted to the present Meeting. Nevertheless, France had

not been able to specify the remaining funds under those projects. Similarly, no financial information had been provided by France in relation to the possible cancellation of the RMPs in Côte d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/24/TAS/10, IVC/REF/37/TAS/16 and IVC/REF/37/INV/17). The representative of Germany, on behalf of France, explained that France would clarify the position related to the transfer of funds at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

28. In the ensuing discussion, one Member reiterated the importance of identifying separately, as additional income, the return of the Thai chiller concessional loan. He proposed that the matter be examined further by the Executive Committee at its 57th Meeting as part of broader discussions on a special facility for those funds and funds from other sources to provide incentives to Article 5 countries for additional project support, as well as the repayment of loans by Article 5 countries.

29. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note:
 - (i) The report on balances and availability of resources contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/4;
 - (ii) The net level of funds being returned by the implementing agencies to the 55th Meeting amounting to US \$2,282,273 against project balances. That included the return of US \$167,062 from UNDP, US \$108,253 from UNEP, US \$10,689 from UNIDO and US \$1,996,269 from the World Bank (including a return of US \$1,198,947 against the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104));
 - (iii) The net level of support costs being returned by the implementing agencies to the 55th Meeting amounting to US \$129,706 against project support cost balances. That included the return of US \$21,718 from UNDP, US \$9,760 from UNEP, US \$948 from UNIDO and US \$97,280 from the World Bank;
 - (iv) That implementing agencies had balances totalling US \$6,169,728 excluding support costs from projects completed over two years previously. That included US \$306,423 from UNDP, US \$1,198,376 from UNEP, US \$659,588 from UNIDO, and US \$4,005,341 from the World Bank;
 - (v) That US \$7,000 plus project support costs of US \$910 should be deducted from the bilateral contributions of Canada;
 - (vi) That US \$44,182 plus project support costs of US \$5,744 should be deducted from the bilateral contributions of Sweden;
 - (vii) That US \$113,739,340 were available to the Executive Committee for approvals at the 55th Meeting; and
- (b) To consider at the 57th Meeting a facility for additional income from loans and other sources to be maintained and the potential uses of those funds.

(Decision 55/2)

(b) 2008 business plans and annual tranche submission delays

30. The representative of the Secretariat, introducing documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1, said that they reflected the status of implementation of the 2008 business plans in light of the expected level of approvals at the current Meeting and the actual approvals at the 54th Meeting. They addressed the decisions taken at that Meeting concerning modifications to the business plans and those activities that remained to be implemented. For the first time, the documents also included information on delays in annual tranche implementation, pursuant to decision 53/3(c).

31. Tables 1 and 2 of the document indicated that about US \$33.4 million from the 2006-2008 budget had not been allocated for the current triennium. Table 9 of the document showed that, if the requests submitted were approved at the levels requested, forward commitments would add about US \$6 million for multi-year projects to current and future commitments. The level of commitments for multi-year agreements for the period 2009-2014 would be US \$138.2 million. Twenty-one of the annual tranches due to be submitted to the 55th Meeting had not been submitted, seven of them having been delayed for the second consecutive meeting. Additionally tranches from seven countries had been submitted but subsequently withdrawn because of limited implementation of some of the approved activities or incomplete verification reports.

32. Taking into account the information contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the report on the status of the 2008 business plans as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5 and Add.1 and the fact that US \$41.4 million in activities required for compliance had not been submitted to the 55th Meeting, and that the value of forward commitments approved at the 55th Meeting exceeds the value in the 2008-2010 business plan of the Multilateral Fund by US \$499,306;
- (b) To note the information on annual tranches of multi-year agreements submitted to the Secretariat by Canada, Italy, Spain, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank as contained in the document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/5;
- (c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies to submit those activities required for compliance in the 2008 business plans to the 56th Meeting;
- (d) To note that 31 of the 52 annual tranches of multi-year agreements due for submission had been submitted on time to the 55th Meeting whereas 21 of them had not been submitted;
- (e) That letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 1 of Annex II to the present report, which had not been submitted to two consecutive Meetings, with the reasons stated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to take actions to expedite the implementation of the approved tranches, so that tranches due for submission could be presented to the 56th Meeting provided that sufficient progress had been made;
- (f) That letters should be sent to the relevant implementing agencies and applicable Article 5 countries for the annual tranches, as indicated in Table 2 of Annex II to the present report, which had been due for submission to the 55th Meeting, with the reasons indicated for the delay, and to encourage implementing agencies and the relevant Article 5 Governments to submit those annual tranches to the 56th Meeting, provided that sufficient progress had been made;

- (g) To encourage the Governments of Bangladesh, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay to expedite the implementation of their first tranches of TPMPs in order to submit the next tranche as soon as possible; and
- (h) To note that the level of annual tranches approved at the 55th Meeting amounted to US \$5,111,686 and, as a result, the total level of commitments for the period 2009-2014 would amount to US \$138.2 million.

(Decision 55/3)

(c) Status of implementation of delayed projects and prospects of Article 5 countries in achieving compliance with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol

33. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/6, which contained four parts: Part I had been prepared in response to decisions 32/76(b) and 46/4 of the Executive Committee, which requested the Secretariat to prepare an annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries subject to the Montreal Protocol control measures; Part II contained information on those Article 5 countries subject to decisions of the Parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on compliance; Part III presented data on the implementation of country programmes, including analysis of ODS consumption data by sector and examined the characteristics of ODS phase-out programmes; and Part IV presented the results of the second risk assessment, including information on projects with implementation delays.

34. In response to the information contained in the report, the representative of UNIDO explained that UNIDO had contacted the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the two projects with implementation delays (IRA/FOA/28/INV/50 and IRA/FOA/37/INV/149) for which reports on milestones and deadlines were due at the present Meeting, but the Government had yet to respond. During the course of the Meeting, UNIDO, on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, provided the information to the Secretariat.

35. The representative of Germany informed the Committee that the methyl bromide project in Yemen (YEM/FUM/41/TAS/21), implemented by Germany and classified as delayed, was now showing signs of improvement and some progress had been made. A document requesting funding for the second phase was in preparation, but for technical reasons it could not be submitted until the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

36. The representative of the World Bank informed the Committee that some progress had been made with the refrigerant project (ARG/REF/18/INV/39) in Argentina implemented by the World Bank and that the supplier had made a shipment in June. She therefore requested removal of the project from the list of projects for which letters of possible cancellation should be sent and the Secretariat confirmed the assessment of the World Bank.

37. Regarding assessment of compliance risk factors, some Members from Article 5 countries were concerned that the risk indicators used gave the impression that countries were not in compliance when in fact they were. They proposed that the indicators should be reviewed and that a revised list should emerge from a consensus of all Parties. The representative of the Secretariat said that the indicators had been drawn up from data provided chiefly by Article 5 Parties and had proved useful to the Implementation Committee and the Fund Secretariat in identifying any Parties that might need special actions to facilitate compliance. All Parties that had been approached had said that they nevertheless expected to be in compliance. He said that the risk assessment was not intended to identify countries that were not in compliance, and any confusion might be lessened by a change of wording and additional input from Parties on the risk assessment.

38. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) To note:

- (i) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, and Spain, and by the four implementing agencies, addressed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/6;
- (ii) The completion of four of the 27 projects listed with implementation delays;
- (iii) That letters of possible cancellation should be sent in respect of the following projects:

Agency	Code	Project title
UNDP	AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32	Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume-consuming countries
UNDP	SYR/REF/38/INV/86	Sector phase-out plan for CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector (except domestic refrigeration)

(b) To adopt the following milestones and deadlines for the following projects:

Agency	Code	Project title	Milestone	Deadline
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/28/INV/50	Phasing out ODS in manufacturing of flexible PU slabstock foam through the use of liquid CO ₂ blowing technology at Bahman Plastic Co.	Company to provide requirements for installation	31 October 2008
UNIDO	IRA/FOA/37/INV/149	Phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co.	Finalize installation of equipment	31 October 2008

- (c) To note the cancellation by mutual agreement of the project “Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. (SYR/REF/29/INV/53)” in the Syrian Arab Republic, for implementation by France;
- (d) To request the Government of Japan to submit implementation delay reports to the 56th Meeting;
- (e) To note, with appreciation, that 69 countries had thus far indicated that, after having reviewed the risk assessment, they were confident that they would be able to comply with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol; and
- (f) To request a revision of the risk of non-compliance indicators, taking into account comments by the Parties and with a view to achieving a consensus on their applicability.

(Decision 55/4)

AGENDA ITEM 6: PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**(a) Monitoring and evaluation****(i) Report on standardization of annual work programmes, progress and verification reports of multi-year agreements and on the development of country profiles**

39. The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, introducing document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/7, said that the work had focused on finalizing overview tables for multi-year agreements and on preparing draft country profiles. The overview tables had been found useful, although the quality and completeness of the data entered were still not satisfactory in some cases. Work was under way to eliminate problems in data entry, provide online assistance, check data for consistency and update the user guidelines. Work was also ongoing to ensure that all tables were completed before data for subsequent tranches were used by implementing agencies so as to allow importation of updated Secretariat databases, improve the print-out format and to design search functions for aggregated data. Despite the remaining imperfections, the format was used in most cases to prepare and review requests for new tranches of existing CFC phase-out plans and also to prepare new plans. Its regular use, as requested in decision 54/11(c), together with clearer annual implementation plans, should improve reporting on annual tranches of multi-year agreements.

40. A prototype set of country profile tables had been designed, an example of which was given in Annex I to the document. The tables were programmed for presentation on the Secretariat's website. The data were extracted from databases maintained by the Ozone and the Fund Secretariats and would be updated automatically as the source databases changed. UNEP and other implementing agencies would be able to comment, in particular with regard to assessing risks of non-compliance. Comments and amendments received from countries would appear in the published version, which was scheduled for completion by the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

41. A format for completion reports of multi-year agreements was being prepared on the basis of information in the overview tables, with the addition of the assessment sections used in current completion reports for individual investment projects. The formats for terminal reports and extension requests for institutional strengthening projects were being analysed in order to include the 'logical chain' approach to planning and reporting activities and results. The possibility of creating a web-based format and database for such reports was also being examined.

42. The Executive Committee took note with appreciation of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/7, including the proposed outline for country profiles.

(ii) Desk study on the evaluation of terminal phase-out management plans

43. The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/8, which contained a desk study analysing the role of TPMPs in helping low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries meet CFC phase-out targets.

44. Among the issues evaluated were the results achieved so far; the reasons for the late submission of some funding requests; the coordination between the lead agency and the cooperating agency; the quality of monitoring and reporting; and the difficulties encountered and overcome. The prospects for sustainability of the measures taken and institutional capacities created were also considered, as well as the lessons learned for the final phase-out of CFCs and the preparation of phase-out plans for HCFCs.

45. The desk study proposed that, as part of the second phase of the evaluation, country studies be conducted in some LVC countries that had had several tranches approved, including some in which there had been delays of 18 months or more in submitting the request for the next tranche. The sample would

be established by the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in consultation with the national ozone units (NOUs) of the countries to be visited and the bilateral and implementing agencies concerned.

46. One Member suggested that the second phase of the evaluation should focus on lessons learned for future projects and programmes for HCFC phase-out and that opportunities for cost-sharing in terms of country-level data collection and assessment be looked into as the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects was presently under way. Another Member suggested that the second phase should provide clear comparative analysis of the different strategies that countries could select in phasing out their last remaining CFC consumption. In particular it should look at how to ensure adequate monitoring of and reporting on recovery and recycling programmes in TPMPs, and indicate how training, tools and equipment supplied under TPMPs could contribute to the phase-out of HCFCs in the servicing sector. The Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer took note of the suggestions made.

47. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee took note of the information provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/8, including the proposed evaluation issues and work plan for the second phase of the evaluation, to be amended based on comments received from the Members of the Executive Committee.

(b) Progress reports as at 31 December 2007

(i) Consolidated progress report

48. The representative of the Secretariat said that document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/9 summarized progress in implementing activities and projects up to 31 December 2007. It showed that several approved projects would lead to conversion to HCFC-based equipment, and the Committee might consider urging the countries and companies involved to use the approved funding for conversion to non-HCFC alternatives, if possible. The Committee's special funding for chiller project demonstration had had mixed results, and several projects had been delayed pending the procurement of co-funding. He suggested that the Committee might wish to request the Secretariat to consult with the GEF Secretariat on means of expediting the release of such co-funding.

49. The Secretariat recommended that all agencies provide additional status reports on delayed projects and suggested that the Executive Committee note the number of projects with delays in implementation. Specific recommendations with respect to each agency were included in the individual progress reports.

50. During the ensuing discussion, there was broad commendation of the efforts being made by the implementing agencies to leverage multilateral funding for chiller projects. Concern was expressed, however, at the delays in funding such projects and the extent to which those delays were related to co-funding from the GEF. A number of reasons were given by the representatives of implementing agencies and by Members, including delays in the approval of funding by GEF where co-financing was being undertaken due to the use of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), the various stages of approval, and the recent changes in the GEF project cycle. Reasons not related to the GEF were also given, such as delays in the internal decision-making processes of Parties, varying priorities of Parties and unsuccessful attempts to obtain co-funding from carbon emission reductions due to the low level of CO₂ reduction. In several instances, progress had already been made towards resolving those problems.

51. It was also noted that, owing to the short time frame before the 2010 phase-out, it was important to obtain co-funding as soon as possible, and that the issue of securing co-funding for chiller projects underscored the difficulties that might also be experienced in the co-financing of HCFCs. However, it was also noted that the experience gained by the agencies and countries in obtaining co-funding for those projects might assist future efforts.

52. One Member expressed serious concern about the application of the Executive Committee's conditions of approval with respect to one agency's disbursement in advance of submission of a business plan with respect to the implementation of a halon banking project. He said that the Executive Committee took pains to reach a consensus on the explicit conditions for approval and trusted the implementing agencies to honour those conditions.

53. Taking into consideration the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/9, the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs, the delays in funding chiller projects and conditions of approval, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/9, including the projects listed with implementation delays as contained in Annex III to the present report;
- (b) To urge the countries and the companies involved in ongoing projects for conversion to HCFC-based equipment to consider using the approved funding for conversion to non-HCFC alternatives where possible;
- (c) To request the Fund Secretariat to identify projects where conversion to HCFC-based equipment was still being considered, to assess briefly the feasibility of conversion to non-HCFC alternatives, and to report to the Executive Committee on the matter at the 56th Meeting;
- (d) To request the Multilateral Fund Secretariat to consult the Global Environment Facility and the implementing agencies on resolving co-financing issues with respect to the approval of chiller projects and, when applicable, the related release of funding, and to report to the Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting on progress made in all chiller projects; and
- (e) That if funds were to be disbursed before the stated conditions were met, the implementing agency should bear the support costs associated with the project, to be deducted either from the UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget or the applicable implementing agencies' core unit support costs.

(Decision 55/5)

(ii) Bilateral cooperation

54. The representative of the Secretariat, introducing the progress report on bilateral cooperation as at 31 December 2007 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/10, listed the countries that had submitted progress reports and those that had not yet done so. The Executive Committee had approved bilateral projects worth a total of around US \$121 million, of which some US \$9.2 million were for support costs. Bilateral cooperation accounted for about 6.2 per cent of all projects approved; the rates of disbursement and completion were 72 per cent and 75 per cent respectively. It was noted that 11 bilateral cooperation projects had implementation delays, and the Executive Committee might wish to request additional status reports on those projects.

55. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note with appreciation the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America;

- (b) To request the Governments of Finland, Japan and Switzerland to provide their progress reports to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee;
- (c) To request the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal and Spain to provide reports on the projects with implementation delays to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee, as indicated in Annex III to the present report;
- (d) To request additional status reports on the following projects:
 - (i) Customs officers training project in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM/REF/36/TAS/01) implemented by Australia;
 - (ii) Customs officers training project in Tuvalu (TUV/REF/36/TAS/02) implemented by Australia;
 - (iii) Customs officers training project in Vanuatu (VAN/REF/36/TAS/02) implemented by Australia;
 - (iv) Mobile air conditioning (MAC) recovery and recycling project in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM/REF/36/TAS/02) implemented by Australia;
 - (v) MAC recovery and recycling project in Kiribati (KIR/REF/36/TAS/03) implemented by Australia;
 - (vi) MAC recovery and recycling project in the Marshall Islands (MAS/REF/36/TAS/02) implemented by Australia;
 - (vii) MAC recovery and recycling project in Palau (TTR/REF/36/TAS/02) implemented by Australia;
 - (viii) MAC recovery and recycling project in Tuvalu (TUV/REF/36/TAS/04) implemented by Australia;
 - (ix) MAC recovery and recycling project in Vanuatu (VAN/REF/36/TAS/04) implemented by Australia;
 - (x) MAC recovery and recycling project in Solomon Islands (SOI/REF/36/TAS/04) implemented by Australia;
 - (xi) Refrigerant management plan (RMP) component of a public awareness programme in Bolivia (BOL/REF/36/TAS/20) implemented by Canada;
 - (xii) Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (TPMP) in Kenya (KEN/PHA/44/INV/37) implemented by France;
 - (xiii) TPMP in Seychelles (SEY/PHA/51/INV/12) implemented by France;
 - (xiv) Recovery and recycling project in the United Republic of Tanzania (URT/REF/36/TAS/14) implemented by Germany;
 - (xv) National CFC phase-out plan in the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRA/PHA/45/INV/169) implemented by Germany;

- (xvi) Halon banking project in Croatia (CRO/HAL/43/TAS/24) implemented by Germany;
- (xvii) Regional halon bank for eastern and southern African countries (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe) (AFR/HAL/35/TAS/29) implemented by Germany;
- (xviii) CFC phase-out plan in the Philippines (PHI/PHA/44/TAS/77) implemented by Sweden;
- (xix) CFC phase-out plan in Romania (ROM/PHA/45/TAS/31) implemented by Sweden; and
- (xx) CFC phase-out plan in Serbia (YUG/PHA/43/TAS/22) implemented by Sweden.

(Decision 55/6)

(iii) UNDP

56. The representative of the UNDP, introducing UNDP's progress report as at 31 December 2007 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/11, said that by the end of 2007 UNDP had completed 91 per cent of the 1,885 projects financed by the Multilateral Fund, and 84.8 per cent of over US \$473.7 million of funds for approved projects had been disbursed or obligated. Those projects had resulted in the phase-out of over 60,000 ODP tonnes. In 2007 alone, UNDP had completed 88 projects, corresponding to the phase-out of 4,211 ODP tonnes, and had disbursed over US \$23 million. The UNDP portfolio included 56 multi-year agreements with a combined budget of US \$143 million, of which US \$134 million had been released for ongoing tranches. Of those funds, 61 per cent had been disbursed, which was a satisfactory result in view of the fact that 30 per cent of the agreements for which funds had been disbursed had been approved only in November 2007 or April 2008. He said that it was regrettable that the fact that such late approvals had been more numerous for his agency and for UNEP than for the other agencies had not been reflected in the comparative tables in the documents on the desk study on the evaluation of TPMPs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/8) and the assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/48).

57. UNDP's mode of operation differed from that of some other agencies in that disbursements were made after activities had been completed, rather than memoranda of understanding (MOUs) or advances being issued. Annex I to the document on evaluation of the implementation of the 2007 business plans (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15) confirmed that UNDP could in fact complete projects more rapidly than other agencies. With regard to performance indicators, UNDP had exceeded its ODP reduction targets, and its delivery results had improved significantly over those of previous years, as noted in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15. Nevertheless, UNDP was concerned about the way in which performance was measured, as in many cases a tranche of a multi-year agreement was not implemented for reasons that were beyond the agency's control.

58. One Member commented that a number of UNDP projects were persistently delayed, in particular for TPMPs. No activity had been reported on several projects although the TPMPs had been approved two years previously. Another Member expressed concern regarding an approved MDI project in Bangladesh, recalling that that country had requested assistance at the 52nd Meeting of the Committee in order to avoid non-compliance; however, the Government had still not signed the agreement and had informed the Parties that it expected to be in non-compliance.

59. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:
- (a) To note UNDP's progress report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/11;
 - (b) To request additional status reports on the following multi-year agreements that had been approved more than one year previously and for which there had been no disbursement: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC/PHA/49/INV/24), Grenada (GRN/PHA/49/INV/10), Paraguay (PAR/PHA/51/INV/17), Saint Kitts and Nevis (STK/PHA/48/TAS/09) and Uruguay (URU/PHA/50/INV/46);
 - (c) To request additional status reports on the following multi-year agreements that had been approved more than one year previously and for which disbursement levels were less than 20 per cent: Bolivia (BOL/PHA/51/INV/29), Dominica (DMI/PHA/48/TAS/09), Panama (PAN/PHA/44/INV/22) and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (STV/PHA/47/INV/11);
 - (d) To note that UNDP would report to the 56th Meeting concerning up to 21 projects with implementation delays contained in Annex III to the present report, including four classified as such in 2006;
 - (e) With respect to the MDI project in Bangladesh (BGD/ARS/52/INV/26):
 - (i) To request an additional status report as the project document had not been signed;
 - (ii) To note, with serious concern, the country's inability to remain in compliance in the absence of timely action;
 - (f) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the following institutional strengthening projects for which no disbursement had been reported: Lebanon (LEB/SEV/50/INS/64), Trinidad and Tobago (TRI/SEV/50/INS/21) and Uruguay (URU/SEV/49/INS/45);
 - (g) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the following RMP activities: Barbados (BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 and BAR/REF/43/TAS/12), Cape Verde (CBI/REF/44/TAS/08), Guinea Bissau (GBS/REF/43/TAS/07), Haiti (HAI/REF/39/TAS/04 and HAI/REF/39/TAS/06), Honduras (HON/REF/44/TAS/15), Maldives (MDV/REF/38/TAS/05), Sierra Leone (SIL/REF/41/TAS/05 and SIL/REF/41/TAS/06), Sri Lanka (SRL/REF/32/TAS/15) and Suriname (SUR/REF/44/TAS/09 and SUR/REF/44/TAS/10);
 - (h) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the following projects in the methyl bromide sector:
 - (i) Technical assistance to install alternatives and achieve compliance and phase-out of methyl bromide in Fiji (FIJ/FUM/47/TAS/17);
 - (ii) Technical assistance programme to install alternatives and phase-out all remaining non-QPS uses of methyl bromide in Malaysia (MAL/FUM/47/TAS/151);
 - (iii) Alternatives to methyl bromide for the structural fumigation project in Mexico (MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86);

- (iv) Demonstration project in Sri Lanka (SRL/FUM/27/DEM/13);
- (v) Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume-consuming countries (AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32);
- (i) To request that an additional status report be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the sectoral phase-out programme to establish a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Guinea) (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31);
- (j) To note that UNDP would return the unobligated balances as at 31 December 2007 for the HCFC surveys approved at the 45th Meeting; and
- (k) To request the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), through UNDP, to complete financially the phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 mixture in the manufacture of insecticides by conversion to hydrocarbon propellant at Fadi SA in Burundi (BDI/ARS/35/INV/09).

(Decision 55/7)

(iv) UNEP

60. The representative of UNEP presented the progress report of UNEP as at 31 December 2007 contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/12, listing the objectives of its activities in 2007, in accordance with its business plan for 2007-2009. He pointed out that the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), in cooperation with the other bilateral and implementing agencies, had provided significant advisory and project implementation support to Article 5 countries. During 2007, the Executive Committee had approved 80 projects for implementation by UNEP. The cumulative completion rate had been 75 per cent, while the rates by project type had been 99 per cent for country programme preparation, 68 per cent for project preparation, 72 per cent for technical assistance, 85 per cent for training and 68 per cent for institutional strengthening. A number of public awareness activities had been conducted, and an information clearing-house service had been provided to national ozone units and other stakeholders in Article 5 countries. UNEP's capacity-building activities included "green customs initiative" workshops for customs and other border control officers in collaboration with the secretariats of a number of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant international organizations. Steps had also been taken to use more fully the services of the CAP Halon Officer located in West Asia and to facilitate the work of 10 regional and subregional networks.

61. He said that many of the apparent disbursement delays commented on by the Fund Secretariat were due to the long process involved in registering disbursement through the country offices of UNDP. He indicated that UNEP would strive to expedite reporting on disbursement based on the new system adopted by UNEP Headquarters.

62. The representative of UNEP provided answers to all but three of the Secretariat questions that had not been answered prior to the present Meeting of the Executive Committee. The MOU with respect to the TPMP in Comoros had been signed on 3 October 2007. With respect to the national phase-out plan (NPP) in Democratic Republic of the Congo, he said that training equipment had been specified and the country was liaising with the supplier for its purchase. The MOU for the TPMP in Gabon had been signed on 13 August 2007. All payments under the MOUs for the RMP activities in Mali had been disbursed, and no balance remained. Project documents for the RMP activities in Syrian Arab Republic had been signed in 2001, together with that for another project. It would be difficult to undertake financial closure of any one of the projects separately and several could be closed jointly. UNEP would verify that all

expenditures and disbursements for the RMP with the Syrian Arab Republic had been completed and would submit a detailed report to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

63. One Member commented that CAP funding should not be used for identifying quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide, unless that activity was linked to helping countries assess their consumption and thus to comply with their obligations.

64. Subsequent to the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note UNEP's progress report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/12;
- (b) To note that nine UNEP projects had been classified as having implementation delays as indicated in Annex III to the present report, including four projects that had been so classified the previous year, and that a report on those projects should be submitted to the 56th Meeting;
- (c) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting for the following multi-year agreements: Bahrain (BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17), Bangladesh (BGD/PHA/42/TRA/16, BGD/PHA/42/TAS/18 and BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC/PHA/49/TAS/23); Panama (PAN/PHA/50/TAS/27) and Paraguay (PAR/PHA/51/TAS/18);
- (d) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting for the following individual projects:
 - (i) Regional project for harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa (AFR/SEV/45/TAS/33);
 - (ii) Customs manual under the global project on updating the customs training manual (GLO/SEV/48/TRA/274);
 - (iii) Global project on study of challenges associated with halon banking in developing countries (GLO/HAL/52/TAS/281);
 - (iv) Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector (GLO/REF/48/TAS/275);
- (e) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting for the following individual TPMP preparation projects: Cape Verde (CBI/PHA/50/PRP/11), Central African Republic (CAF/PHA/49/PRP/14), Chad (CHD/PHA/48/PRP/12), Comoros (COI/PHA/47/PRP/11), Djibouti (DJI/PHA/48/PRP/11), Gabon (GAB/PHA/48/PRP/18), Guatemala (GUA/PHA/50/PRP/32), Mali (MLI/PHA/48/PRP/20), Moldova (MOL/PHA/48/PRP/16), Nicaragua (NIC/PHA/49/PRP/19), Niger (NER/PHA/48/PRP/18), Rwanda (RWA/PHA/48/PRP/11), Senegal (SEN/PHA/48/PRP/21), Togo (TOG/PHA/48/PRP/12), United Republic of Tanzania (URT/PHA/50/PRP/20) and Yemen (YEM/PHA/50/PRP/26);

- (f) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the following individual projects on institutional strengthening: Albania (ALB/SEV/49/INS/13), Algeria (ALG/SEV/48/INS/64), Barbados (BAR/SEV/46/INS/13), Bahamas (BHA/SEV/50/INS/13), Botswana (BOT/SEV/41/INS/08), Brunei Darussalam (BRU/SEV/43/INS/05), Cape Verde (CBI/SEV/50/INS/10), Croatia (CRO/SEV/47/INS/28), Djibouti (DJI/SEV/48/INS/09), Ethiopia (ETH/SEV/41/INS/12 and ETH/SEV/50/INS/16), Fiji (FIJ/SEV/50/INS/18), Gabon (GAB/SEV/50/INS/19), Grenada (GRN/SEV/50/INS/11), Guinea Bissau (GBS/SEV/50/INS/09), Kiribati (KIR/SEV/49/INS/05), Lesotho (LES/SEV/45/INS/09), Micronesia (FSM/SEV/49/INS/04), Moldova (MOL/SEV/48/INS/14), Myanmar (MYA/SEV/29/INS/02), Nicaragua (NIC/SEV/49/INS/20), Panama (PAN/SEV/44/INS/21), Paraguay (PAR/SEV/39/INS/13), Peru (PER/SEV/37/INS/31), Rwanda (RWA/SEV/50/INS/12), St Kitts and Nevis (STK/SEV/47/INS/08), Sao Tome and Principe (STP/SEV/50/INS/11), Somalia (SOM/SEV/36/INS/03 and SOM/SEV/44/INS/05), Sudan (SUD/SEV/42/INS/16), Suriname (SUR/SEV/50/INS/11), Togo (TOG/SEV/50/INS/14), Turkmenistan (TKM/SEV/46/INS/01), Vanuatu (VAN/SEV/36/INS/03) and Zimbabwe (ZIM/SEV/50/INS/34);
- (g) To request that additional status reports be submitted to the 56th Meeting on the following individual RMP projects:
- (i) Training of trainers in good refrigerant management practice and training of national technicians in Brunei Darussalam (BRU/REF/44/TRA/07);
 - (ii) Training programme for customs officials and training for trainers and refrigeration technicians on good service practices in the Syrian Arab Republic (SYR/REF/29/TRA/47 and SYR/REF/29/TRA/49);
 - (iii) End-users' public awareness component of the RMP in Chile (CHI/REF/35/TAS/148);
- (h) To request a status report on the country programme and TPMP preparation in Equatorial Guinea (EQG/SEV/49/CPG/01) for submission to the 56th Meeting;
- (i) To request the Treasurer to offset the unobligated balances from UNEP's 2007 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) budget, amounting to US \$163,341 plus project support costs of US \$13,067, as required by decision 35/36(d) that established the CAP;
- (j) To request UNEP not to use Multilateral Fund resources for activities to identify quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses unless such activities were directly linked to assisting countries in assessing their Article 7 data and clearly understanding their QPS usage; and
- (k) To request UNEP to provide responses at the 56th Meeting in the context of status reports to the questions of the Secretariat on the following projects: BRU/REF/44/TRA/07, GUA/REF/35/TAS/23 and PAN/REF/29/TAS/14.

(Decision 55/8)

(v) **UNIDO**

65. The representative of UNIDO introduced the agency's 2007 progress report as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/13. He said that, as at 31 December 2007, UNIDO's overall disbursement rate was 85 per cent, which was higher than the disbursement rate in the previous years. During 2007, US \$25.7 million had been disbursed, achieving 100 per cent of the target, and US \$28 million had been approved. The ODS phase-out target for individual projects had been met at a level of 124 per cent. For multi-year projects, the consumption level had been reduced by almost 4,000 ODP tonnes based on data received by the end of April 2008.

66. He informed the Committee that, although the halon project for Kuwait had been presented two Meetings previously, the sustainability plan that stipulated a government-nominated beneficiary, as required by decision 53/12, was still pending.

67. He requested the exclusion of MDI transitional strategies from the agencies' performance evaluation, as the Executive Committee had taken a decision regarding the additional requirements for MDI proposals after endorsement of the agencies' 2007 business plans. That had prevented UNIDO from submitting such strategies on time.

68. Following the presentation, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note UNIDO's progress report as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/13;
- (b) To request that additional status reports on the following projects be submitted to the 56th Meeting:
 - (i) National methyl bromide phase-out plan in Honduras (HON/FUM/50/INV/21);
 - (ii) National methyl bromide phase-out plan in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LIB/FUM/47/INV/27);
 - (iii) CFC phase-out plan in Romania (ROM/PHA/45/INV/30 and ROM/PHA/48/INV/34);
 - (iv) CFC phase-out plan in Serbia (YUG/PHA/43/TAS/23);
 - (v) CFC phase-out plan in the Syrian Arab Republic (SYR/PHA/49/INV/96);
 - (vi) CTC phase-out plan in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DRK/PHA/41/INV/30);
 - (vii) Institutional strengthening in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHE/SEV/43/INS/19);
 - (viii) Institutional strengthening in Qatar (QAT/SEV/49/INS/08);
 - (ix) Institutional strengthening in Serbia (YUG/SEV/44/INS/25);
 - (x) Methyl bromide phase-out project in Argentina (ARG/FUM/30/INV/105);
 - (xi) Halon phase-out plan preparation in Kuwait (KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07);
 - (xii) Phase-out plan in the CTC sector in Serbia (YUG/SOL/45/PRP/27);

- (xiii) Halon banking project in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHE/HAL/42/TAS/18);
 - (xiv) Halon banking project in Kyrgyzstan (KYR/HAL/48/TAS/12);
 - (xv) Halon banking project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LIB/HAL/47/TAS/26);
- (c) To note that UNIDO would report to the 56th Meeting on up to 12 projects with implementation delays in 2007 contained in Annex III to the present report, including five projects that had been classified as such in 2006;
- (d) To note that the equipment from the cancelled project in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at Alkaloid A.D. (MDN/ARS/32/INV/17) would be donated to a university in that country, as all attempts to redeploy it to other countries had been unsuccessful; and
- (e) To request UNIDO to expedite completion of the preparation of the halon phase-out plan in Kuwait (KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07) and the CTC sector plan in Serbia (YUG/SOL/45/PRP/27).

(Decision 55/9)

(vi) World Bank

69. The representative of the World Bank introduced the agency's 2007 progress report, as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/14 and Corr.1. She said that the World Bank had received over US \$66 million in funding in 2007, primarily for 24 multi-year projects being implemented in 13 countries. Through those ongoing multi-year projects, as well as completed individual projects, over 21,000 ODP tonnes had been phased out, achieving more than 100 per cent of the targets. All countries had met their phase-out obligations under the respective Executive Committee agreements. Most significant in 2007 had been the disbursement of US \$94.6 million – over US \$10 million more than the historical level of annual disbursement - which indicated an increased speed of implementation of national and sectoral ODS phase-out plans.

70. Providing an update on the report, she said that there were now only two multi-year agreements (MYAs) with pending grant agreements, rather than the four stated in the report. For Antigua and Barbuda's national CFC phase-out plan, the revised, final agreement had been sent to the country for signature the week before the 55th Meeting. For Viet Nam's national methyl bromide phase-out project, the agreement was due to be signed before the end of 2008.

71. Review of records and consultations with project managers regarding the halon and foam sector plans for China and the foam sector plan for Indonesia had led the World Bank to conclude that the projects were not in fact experiencing implementation difficulties. Between 63 to 86 per cent of the funds had been disbursed, and the countries had met their respective phase-out targets.

72. She congratulated the Government of Thailand on successfully bringing to a close its chiller replacement project by fully complying with the repayment terms, for both the Multilateral Fund and the GEF, and returning US \$1.2 million to the Fund in 2007 in addition to the US \$1.3 million in unutilized funds returned at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee. She stressed the importance of the project as a model for India's chiller energy efficiency project, which was planned to commence shortly and would be funded by three separate mechanisms: the Multilateral Fund, the GEF and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). A similar project was in preparation for the Philippines.

73. The Executive Committee commended the Government of Thailand, and thanked the World Bank, expressing its hope that such an achievement would be replicated by many others in the future.

74. Following the presentation, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the World Bank's progress report as contained in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/14 and Corr.1;
- (b) To urge the World Bank, for the second consecutive meeting, to expedite signature of its grant agreements with Antigua and Barbuda and Viet Nam and to report on the status to the 56th Meeting;
- (c) To request that additional status reports on the following projects be submitted to the 56th Meeting:
 - (i) National CFC phase-out plan relating to the chiller sector in Argentina (ARG/PHA/47/INV/148);
 - (ii) Methyl bromide project in Thailand (THA/FUM/50/INV/147);
 - (iii) National methyl bromide phase-out agreement in Viet Nam (VIE/FUM/50/INV/48);
 - (iv) Terminal phase-out management plan in the Bahamas (BHA/PHA/44/INV/12);
 - (v) Foam sector plan in China;
 - (vi) Halon sector plan in China;
 - (vii) Foam sector plan in Indonesia;
 - (viii) ODS phase-out plan in Thailand;
 - (ix) Global chiller project (GLO/REF/47/DEM/268);
 - (x) Methyl bromide alternatives demonstration project in Argentina (ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93);
 - (xi) Halon banking project in Argentina (ARG/HAL/26/TAS/80);
 - (xii) Halon banking project in Thailand (THA/HAL/29/TAS/121);
- (d) To commend the Government of Thailand and to note, with appreciation, the repayment of the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104) at the amount of US \$1,198,947; and
- (e) To note that the World Bank would report to the 56th Meeting on a total of four projects with implementation delays contained in Annex III to the present report, including three projects that had been classified as such in 2006.

(Decision 55/10)

(c) Evaluation of the implementation of the 2007 business plans

75. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15, which contained the 2007 performance evaluation of the implementing agencies. The Secretariat had observed that the agencies' performance in 2007 had been better overall than in 2006. All agencies had met at least 86 per cent of their targets in 2007, compared to 75 per cent in 2006. UNEP's CAP had again indicated that it had met its internal targets for the performance indicators unique to the CAP. However, 29 of the 172 CAP special assistance activities planned had not been completed as intended. With respect to the qualitative assessment of the agencies' performance in 2007, at the time document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15 was prepared, 30 questionnaires from 20 countries had been received and 84 to 85 per cent of the questionnaires indicated highly satisfactory or satisfactory performance. An assessment of "less than satisfactory" performance came from two countries and related to the organizational requirements of and difficulties encountered in one project.

76. One Member pointed out that the Executive Meeting had taken a decision on MDI transitional strategies after endorsement of the agencies' 2007 business plans and said they should therefore be removed from the agencies' performance evaluation. In response, the representative of the Secretariat emphasized that the content of the business plans had been approved over a year earlier; the removal of elements of the plan during the performance evaluation would set a precedent that was contrary to the usual procedure.

77. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note the evaluation of the implementing agencies' performance against their 2007 business plans as contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/15;
- (b) To request UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), through its regional networks, to include an item in the agenda of each of its network meetings addressing reporting requirements of the Executive Committee, including the qualitative performance questionnaire, so as to ensure a better response to the survey in future; and
- (c) To encourage UNEP to continue to report on the achievement of the special compliance assistance activities and to strive to complete them as planned.

(Decision 55/11)

(d) Report on implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements

78. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/16 contained information on two submissions received by the Secretariat for which specific reporting was required. The first concerned the verification, by the World Bank, of China's commitment to limit its net CFC export to Article 5 countries to no more than 200 ODP tonnes in 2007. The verifier had concluded that the relevant export was 19.99 ODP tonnes, significantly lower than the agreed limit.

79. The second submission concerned the plan for terminal phase-out of CTC in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. UNIDO's status report on the plan, requested under decision 52/40 of the Executive Committee, had indicated that several essential parts of the equipment to be delivered under the plan had been deemed to fall under the dual-use restrictions of the International Chemical Weapons Convention, to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not yet adhered, and had been detained at a Chinese port. In addition, under United Nations Security Council resolution 17/18 of October 2006, export of such equipment to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been prohibited. Consequently, there was little prospect of the equipment reaching its destination. The

representative of the Secretariat said that the implementing agency, UNIDO, had investigated a number of options to resolve the issue.

80. Taking into consideration the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/16, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) In regard to the verification, by the World Bank, of China's commitment to limit its net CFC export to Article 5 countries to no more than 200 ODP tonnes in 2007:
 - (i) To note with appreciation the verification of China's CFC import/export in 2007 submitted by the World Bank;
- (b) In regard to the status report on the implementation of the phase-out of CTC at the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuji Chemical Fibre Complex as part of the plan for terminal phase-out of CTC in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:
 - (i) To note that some equipment items required for the conversion had been purchased but were deemed to fall under the dual-use restrictions of the International Chemical Weapons Convention, to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not yet adhered;
 - (ii) To request UNIDO to sell those equipment items and to report back to the Executive Committee not later than its 57th Meeting on the matter, presenting a financial report on all disbursements so far incurred, including storage cost;
 - (iii) To further request UNIDO to continue with the implementation of all other components of the plan for terminal phase-out of CTC without using any remaining funds associated with CTC phase-out activities at the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex;
 - (iv) To request the Secretariat to send a letter to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advising of the possible cancellation of the plan for terminal phase-out of CTC if all the activities proposed in the plan or the approved annual work programmes, including those related to the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex, were not completed by 30 April 2009; and
 - (v) To note that in the event that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was not able to complete the conversion at the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex the country could resubmit, no later than the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee, a funding request for the conversion of these two enterprises should an alternative approach be found to be technically feasible and economical viable, on the understanding that the country will in any event achieve compliance with the CTC phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.

(Decision 55/12)

AGENDA ITEM 7: PROJECT PROPOSALS**(a) Overview of issues identified during project review**

81. The representative of the Secretariat, introducing the item, said that document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/17 provided the statistics on the submissions to the 55th Meeting received from implementing and bilateral agencies; an assessment of the fund balance available against the demand for funds from the submissions; and a presentation of the policy issue identified by the Secretariat from its review of the submissions. Of the funding requests submitted, 200 (85 per cent of the total), with a value of US \$87 million (94 per cent of the total), were being forwarded to the Executive Committee for consideration. Of those, 35 (amounting to US \$20.2 million) were recommended by the Secretariat for blanket approval, and 165 were recommended for individual consideration. The cash availability of the Fund was approximately US \$73 million, leaving a potential shortfall of US \$14 million depending on the funding levels approved.

Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans

82. The only policy issue the Secretariat wished to bring to the attention of the Executive Committee was the costing of HPMP preparation. A total of 144 requests for the preparation of HPMPs had been received from bilateral and implementing agencies for 107 countries, including China. The total level of funding requested was approximately US \$36.4 million. To achieve equity across countries and agencies, the Secretariat had developed uniform criteria for reviewing the submissions. A number of issues identified by the implementing agencies and others required resolution, including the validity of using levels of HCFC consumption as an indicator of the level and complexity of the phase-out effort; whether past cost data for similar activities were a useful guide in calculating the cost of HPMP preparation; the basis on which the requests from the implementing agencies for the cost of preparing activities or plans would be assessed, given the shortage of time for the collection of relevant information; how the activities of lead and cooperating agencies would be coordinated; and how funding levels would be calculated when two or more agencies were working together in one country.

83. Several Members expressed their support for the HPMP cost model prepared by the Secretariat and agreed with the Secretariat's recommendation that, for the sake of equity, no additional funding should be given for countries in which several agencies were working together.

84. The representatives of India and China stressed the specific characteristics of their countries, including their size, the myriad sectors affected and their complexity, and thus the need for multiple implementing agencies in order to harness expertise in all the required fields. They therefore requested that the Executive Committee consider their cases individually, in particular with regard to the level of funding for which they would be eligible.

85. Where there was more than one agency involved, one Member stressed the importance of clearly indicating each agency's respective role and responsibilities in implementing the various HPMP components. Another Member said that she was against approving preparation funding for countries with zero reported HCFC consumption, except when very small amounts of HCFC consumption had been rounded down to zero by the Ozone Secretariat. For countries that had already undertaken HCFC surveys within their HPMPs, she proposed that funding of the survey component of those HPMPs could be discounted by at least 50 per cent, as old surveys would merely require updating.

86. For countries that had been classified as having zero consumption because they had been unable to report their Article 7 data, the representative of the Secretariat suggested that initial funding of US \$50,000 could be recommended on the understanding that, if any consumption were to be identified during the survey, the country could return to the Executive Committee to request funding at the appropriate level. One Member recalled that, in countries that lacked the capacity to identify and/or report

on consumption, UNEP's CAP usually assisted them in meeting their reporting obligations. Another Member, from a country experiencing such difficulties, said that US \$50,000 was an insufficient amount of funding for HPMP preparation, even in a country that had reported zero consumption.

87. Another Member considered that a discount of 50 per cent on the funding for countries that had already conducted a survey was too high, given that information would often need to be updated, sometimes at significant cost. She suggested that a discount of 20 per cent might be more appropriate.

88. Given the importance that it attached to the issue of HPMPs, and of enabling the agencies to start work, the Executive Committee decided to refer consideration of the matter of funding for HPMPs to a contact group, facilitated by the United States of America. The group's deliberations would assist the Committee in its consideration of the proposed amendments to the 2008 work programmes of the bilateral and implementing agencies under agenda item 7(b) and (c).

89. The representative of the United States of America said that the contact group had discussed the following issues: the rate of discount to be applied to the HPMP preparation costs of those countries that had already received funding for HCFC surveys; the level of project preparation funding for countries that had reported zero HCFC consumption; the possibility of increased funding for those countries that might revise their reported HCFC consumption from zero to a higher level; and the proposed funding structure for the preparation of investment activities for those countries with manufacturing capabilities involving HCFCs.

90. On the basis of the recommendations of the contact group, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That a discount of 25 per cent should be applied to the survey component of the funding for preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to be approved for countries that had received funding for the HCFC surveys, on the understanding that the countries had flexibility in utilizing the agreed project preparation funding;
- (b) That countries that had reported zero HCFC consumption should receive US \$30,000 for the preparation of HPMPs;
- (c) That countries that had reported zero HCFC consumption could submit requests for additional funding for HPMP preparation if levels of HCFC consumption greater than zero were identified during preparation and reported under Article 7;
- (d) To request the Secretariat to prepare for the 56th Meeting a cost structure for determining funding levels for the preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities, seeking input from the bilateral and implementing agencies on their experience with CFC sector plans and national phase-out plans;
- (e) To request the Secretariat to apply the cost structure to any submissions for the preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities to the 56th Meeting from the bilateral and implementing agencies; and
- (f) That the provisions in subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) above did not apply to China.

(Decision 55/13)

91. The representative of the Secretariat provided an overview of the requests received from the implementing agencies for HPMP preparation for China, valued at US \$4,246,939. According to the implementing agencies, the package proposed took into account all activities that would enable China to meet the 2013 and 2015 control measure of the Montreal Protocol for HCFCs for both the production and consumption sectors.

92. In the ensuing discussion, some members of the Executive Committee expressed concern regarding certain elements of the proposal, while others were willing to consider the overall package on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage 1. The approval of the requests for each agency and their corresponding conditions were reflected in their respective work programme amendments.

93. The Executive Committee decided to approve the funding for project preparation for HPMPs in China at the amount of US \$4,100,939 on the understanding that:

- (a) No further funding would be approved for China for HPMP project preparation for Stage I; and
- (b) Decision 55/13 (a) should be applied to the amount approved for HCFC surveys in China, whereby a discount of 25 per cent would be deducted from the corresponding agency's total approved funding.

(Decision 55/14)

List of projects and activities submitted for blanket approval

94. The representative of the Secretariat drew the Committee's attention to the list of projects and activities recommended for blanket approval presented in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/17. The list contained 35 activities with a total value of US \$20.2 million. In response to a query from a Member regarding approval of final funding for methyl bromide phase-out in Colombia, the representative of the Secretariat said that similar technical assistance programmes for methyl bromide phase-out had previously been approved by the Executive Committee.

95. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the projects and activities submitted for blanket approval at the levels of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report, together with the conditions or provisos included in the corresponding project evaluation sheets and the conditions attached to the projects by the Executive Committee;
- (b) To approve the agreement between the Government of Benin and the Executive Committee for the terminal phase-out management plan contained in Annex V to the present report at a total amount in principle of US \$325,000 plus agency support costs of US \$35,250 (US \$19,500 for UNEP and US \$15,750 for UNIDO) and the first tranche for the project at the amount indicated in Annex IV;
- (c) To approve the agreement between the Government of Burundi and the Executive Committee for the terminal phase-out management plan contained in Annex VI to the present report at a total amount in principle of US \$244,000 plus agency support costs of US \$26,560 (US \$14,950 for UNEP and US \$11,610 for UNIDO) and the first tranche for the project at the amount indicated in Annex IV;

- (d) To approve the agreement between the Government of Guinea and the Executive Committee for the terminal phase-out management plan contained in Annex VII to the present report at a total amount in principle of US \$332,000 plus agency support costs of US \$35,160 (US \$17,160 for UNEP and US \$18,000 for UNIDO) and the first tranche for the project at the amount indicated in Annex IV;
- (e) To approve the agreement between the Government of Honduras and the Executive Committee for the terminal phase-out management plan contained in Annex VIII to the present report at a total amount in principle of US \$536,500 plus agency support costs of US \$51,128 (US \$25,740 for UNEP and US \$25,388) for UNIDO and the first tranche for the project at the amount indicated in Annex IV;
- (f) To approve the agreement between the Government of Uganda and the Executive Committee for the terminal CFC phase-out management plan contained in Annex IX to the present report at a total amount in principle of US \$215,000 plus agency support costs of US \$27,950 for France and the first tranche for the project at the amount indicated in Annex IV; and
- (g) That for projects related to renewal of institutional strengthening, blanket approval included approval of the observations to be communicated to recipient Governments contained in Annex X to the present report.

(Decision 55/15)

(b) Bilateral cooperation

96. The representative of the Secretariat introduced documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/18, Add.1, 2 and 3, which contained a review of the 13 requests for bilateral cooperation amounting to US \$2,171,105 (including agency fees) submitted to the 55th Meeting: one by the Government of Canada, three by the Government of France, and nine by the Government of Germany. It provided an overview of requests from bilateral agencies and of their eligibility for approval by the Executive Committee in light of the maximum level of funding for bilateral cooperation available for 2008.

97. For both Canada and France, the value of the projects submitted by the bilateral agencies for approval at the 55th Meeting, combined with the value of the projects approved at the 54th Meeting did not exceed 20 per cent of the agencies' contribution for 2008 nor their allocations for 2006 and 2007. The servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan for Chile to be implemented by Canada and the terminal phase-out management plan for Central African Republic to be implemented by France were marked for individual consideration. The second tranche of the terminal ODS phase-out management plan for Seychelles and the terminal phase-out management plan for Uganda to be implemented by France had been approved under agenda item 7(a).

98. Regarding the submissions by the Government of Germany, one request, which related to the preparation of a TPMP for Botswana, was addressed fully in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/18. The other requests pertained to HPMP preparation projects. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the withdrawal of the HPMP preparation project for Colombia contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/18/Add.2. Although that withdrawal brought down the total amount requested by Germany, if added to the amount already approved for the 2008 German bilateral programme at the 51st, 52nd and 54th Meetings, the bilateral agency would exceed the 20 per cent limit for its 2008 programme.

99. The representative of Germany explained that Germany always found itself in such a position at the end of a triennium. In order to ensure that it did not exceed the 20 per cent limit, some projects would be divided into more than one funding part, so that some of the funds would be released in the next triennium. The countries with which Germany worked were aware of that practice. He reiterated his country's commitment to working closely with the Secretariat to ensure that the process ran smoothly.

100. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To request the Treasurer to offset the costs of the bilateral projects approved at the 55th Meeting, as follows:
 - (i) US \$198,880 (including agency fees) against the balance of Canada's bilateral contribution for 2008;
 - (ii) US \$302,275 (including agency fees) against the balance of France's bilateral contribution for 2008; and
 - (iii) US \$583,497 (including agency fees) against the balance of Germany's bilateral contribution for 2008.

(Decision 55/16)

Botswana: Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan

101. On behalf of the Government of Botswana Germany had submitted, for consideration by the Executive Committee a request for funding for the preparation of a TPMP for Botswana. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Executive Committee that it was being presented for individual consideration because Botswana did not have a licensing system and had not yet reported progress in implementation of the country programme for 2007. Furthermore, the country had not yet ratified the Copenhagen Amendment. The representative of Germany reported that the Government of Botswana was in the process of formally ratifying the Copenhagen Amendment and approving its licensing system, which was already in operation.

102. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided to approve the request for the preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan for Botswana at a level of funding of US \$30,000, plus supports costs of US \$3,900, for implementation by Germany, on the condition that:

- (a) No further funding would be considered for Botswana until the country had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol; and
- (b) In developing and subsequently implementing the TPMP, the agency should take into account decision 47/10(e) of the Executive Committee regarding the inclusion in the licensing system of import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as other ODS.

(Decision 55/17)

Project preparation for HPMPs: Bolivia, Brazil, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritius and Namibia

103. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding submitted by the Government of Germany for HPMP project preparation in the countries listed above in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decision 55/13.

104. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the requests submitted by Germany for preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Bolivia, Brazil, Mauritius and Namibia at the corresponding level of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report; and
- (b) To defer consideration of Germany's requests for HPMP preparation in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran until the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 55/18)

China: Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan

105. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding submitted by the Government of Germany for HPMP project preparation in China in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decision 55/14.

106. The Executive Committee decided to approve in principle the request submitted by the Government of Germany for HPMP project preparation in China at the level of US \$402,739 plus agency support costs of US \$52,356 to cover the XPS foam sector on the condition that no further funding for project preparation for Stage 1 for this sector would be approved by the Executive Committee, and noting that:

- (a) US \$201,369 plus agency support costs of US \$26,178 has been approved at the 55th Meeting; and
- (b) US \$201,370 plus agency support costs of US \$26,178 will be requested by the Government of Germany at future meetings.

(Decision 55/19)

(c) Amendments to work programmes for 2008

(i) UNDP

107. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/19, Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1 containing the work programme amendments requested by UNDP. The request for institutional strengthening renewal for Sri Lanka had been approved under agenda item 7(a) in the list of projects for blanket approval. Thirty-two activities had been marked for individual consideration, including one request for technical assistance for the preparation of an MDI transitional strategy in Armenia.

Project preparation for HPMPs (Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay)

108. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding for HPMP project preparation in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decisions 55/13 and 55/14.

109. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the requests submitted by UNDP for preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay at the corresponding level of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report, bearing in mind the terms of decision 54/23 under which US \$257,000 plus agency support costs of US \$19,275 had been approved as an advance for HPMP project preparation;
- (b) In the case of China, to approve the request for HPMP preparation at the level of funding of US \$1,480,000 plus agency support costs of US \$111,000, as indicated in Annex IV to the present report, to cover the costs of developing the overarching strategy, as well as sector phase-out plans for the XPS foam, solvent, and the industrial and commercial refrigeration sectors, on the condition that no further funding for project preparation for Stage 1 for these sectors would be approved by the Executive Committee;
- (c) To note that the Government of Côte d'Ivoire had requested the withdrawal of the request for HPMP preparation for that country;
- (d) To defer consideration of UNDP's requests for HPMP preparation in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran until the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 55/20)

Armenia: MDI transitional strategy

110. The representative of the Secretariat advised that UNDP, in submitting its request for the preparation of an MDI transitional strategy for Armenia, had provided the relevant supporting documentation and information as required under decision 51/34(d). The aim of the activity was to enable a smooth transition from CFC to non-CFC MDIs in Armenia. Armenia did not produce CFC MDIs, and most of its demand was met through imports.

111. In the ensuing discussion, one Member pointed out that, according to the data provided in the request, Armenia already imported twice as many non-CFC MDIs as it did CFC MDIs. He advised that, with institutional strengthening support and assistance from UNEP's CAP, Armenia should be able to prepare and implement its MDI transitional strategy without assistance from the Fund. In response, UNDP explained that, owing to a drop in the price of CFCs, the country's imports of CFC MDIs had risen recently and that the assistance was required to ensure a successful transition. Although that view was supported by some Members, no consensus was reached on the issue. As a result, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for the preparation of a CFC-MDI transitional strategy for Armenia.

(Decision 55/21)

(ii) UNEP

112. The representative of the Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/20 and Add.1 and 2, containing the proposed work programme of UNEP for 2008. Six activities recommended for blanket approval had been approved under agenda item 7(a). Fifty-one activities had been marked for individual consideration, of which 47 requests were for project preparation for HPMPs. The other four requests were for funding for preparation of a country programme and a national phase-out plan (CP/NPP) for Iraq, a TPMP for Myanmar, and MDI transitional strategies for Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Project preparation for HPMPs (Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Yemen)

113. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding for HPMP project preparation in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decisions 55/13 and 55/14.

114. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the requests submitted by UNEP for preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gabon, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Yemen at the corresponding level of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report, bearing in mind the terms of decision 54/18 under which US \$408,000 plus agency support costs of US \$53,040 had been approved as an advance for HPMP project preparation;
- (b) In the case of China, to approve the request for HPMP preparation at the level of funding of US \$475,000 plus agency support costs of US \$61,750, as indicated in Annex IV to the present report, to cover costs for developing the enabling components of China's HPMP, which included the development of a policy training strategy, assistance to strengthen import/export control, and the development of a communication and awareness strategy, as well as project preparation for the servicing sector, on the condition that no further funding for project preparation for Stage 1 for these sectors would be approved by the Executive Committee; and
- (c) To defer consideration of UNEP's requests for HPMP preparation in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran until the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 55/22)

Iraq: Country programme and national phase-out plan

115. The representative of the Secretariat said that UNEP had requested funds for the preparation of a CP/NPP for Iraq at the amount of US \$100,000. She noted that the level requested was higher than the standard amounts allocated for countries of a similar size and possible consumption, but had taken account of the country's unique political situation and its need to accelerate preparation of the CP/NPP to meet the 2010 compliance deadline for CFCs. Iraq had submitted its instrument of ratification on 25 June 2008. The Committee was advised that the Government of Iraq has requested that this be implemented jointly with UNIDO, with UNEP as lead agency, and therefore of the US \$100,000, US \$60,000 would go to UNEP and US \$40,000 to UNIDO.

116. Following a discussion, the Executive Committee decided to approve the request by UNEP for preparation of the country programme and national phase-out plan (CP/NPP) for Iraq at a funding level of US \$100,000 (US \$60,000 plus agency support costs of US \$7,800 for UNEP and US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$3,600 for UNIDO), on the condition that the funding would address all remaining consumption to meet 2010 compliance and that no additional preparatory funding would be requested for CP/NPP in the future.

(Decision 55/23)

Myanmar: Terminal phase-out management plan preparation

117. The representative of the Secretariat said that a request for preparation of a TPMP for Myanmar was being submitted for implementation by UNEP. No additional funding was requested, as UNEP would undertake project preparation using the remaining balance from the implementation of the RMP. The project preparation would allow incorporation of delayed activities under the RMP into more a comprehensive TPMP.

118. Following a discussion, the Executive Committee decided to approve the request by UNEP for preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) in Myanmar, on the condition that:

- (a) An official letter was received from Myanmar stating its commitment to meet the 2010 compliance targets through the TPMP, and that UNEP would not utilize any funds until that letter had been received; and
- (b) In developing and subsequently implementing the TPMP, the agency should take into account decision 47/10(e) of the Executive Committee regarding the inclusion in the licensing system of import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as other ODS.

(Decision 55/24)

Pakistan: Preparation of the non-investment component of the MDI conversion project and development of a CFC-MDI transitional strategy

119. The representative of the Secretariat said that UNEP had submitted a request for additional project preparation funds that would allow it to work closely with UNDP to develop the non-investment component of the CFC-MDI conversion project for Pakistan and to prepare an MDI transitional strategy. At its 54th Meeting, the Executive Committee had approved US \$60,000 for preparation of the MDI conversion project for Pakistan for UNDP. UNEP's request was for US \$20,000. The Secretariat noted that the activities proposed by UNEP were consistent with those approved for similar projects in other countries with CFC-MDI manufacturing enterprises.

120. In the ensuing discussion, one Member said that the Executive Committee had not been provided with all the information requested under decision 51/34(d).

121. The Executive Committee decided not to approve the project preparation requested by UNEP for the non-investment component of the CFC-MDI conversion project in Pakistan and the development of a transitional strategy.

(Decision 55/25)

Sri Lanka: MDI transitional strategy

122. The representative of the Secretariat said that UNEP had submitted a request for funding amounting to US \$30,000 for the preparation of an MDI transitional strategy. Sri Lanka did not produce CFC-based MDIs, and most of its demand was met through imports.

123. One Member said that while the information provided to the Executive Committee met the requirements of decision 51/34, it also indicated that Sri Lanka had made significant progress in its transition to non-CFC MDIs, including development of a policy limiting importation of CFC-based MDIs, and the country did not therefore require additional support for the strategy. UNEP's CAP support and assistance with institutional strengthening were sufficient to support the Government in enforcing existing policy and assisting completion of the transition.

124. The Committee decided not to approve the request by UNEP for the preparation of a CFC-MDI transitional strategy for Sri Lanka.

(Decision 55/26)

(iii) UNIDO

125. The representative of the Secretariat, introducing documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/21, Add.1 and 2, said that UNIDO had submitted 44 projects, two of which had been for blanket approval and had been considered under agenda item 7(a). Forty-two activities had been marked for individual consideration, of which 37 requests were for project preparation for HPMPs.

126. UNIDO had also submitted five requests for the CFC-MDI sector, consisting of three requests for preparation of MDI conversion projects and two for technical assistance for preparation of CFC-MDI transitional strategies, in line with decision 51/34.

Project preparation for HPMPs (Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Egypt, Honduras, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Yemen)

127. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding for HPMP project preparation in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decisions 55/13 and 55/14.

128. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the requests submitted by UNIDO for preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Croatia, Egypt, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Yemen at the corresponding level of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report, bearing in mind the terms of decision 54/28 under which US \$390,000 plus agency support costs of US \$29,250 had been approved as an advance for project preparation for HPMPs;
- (b) In the case of China, to approve the request for HPMP preparation at the level of funding of US \$584,000 plus agency support costs of US \$43,800, as indicated in Annex IV to the present report, to cover the XPS foam and room air conditioning sectors (RAC), on the condition that no further funding for project preparation for Stage 1 for these sectors would be approved by the Executive Committee; and
- (c) To defer consideration of UNIDO's requests for HPMP preparation in India and the Islamic Republic of Iran until the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 55/27)

Algeria: MDI project preparation

129. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the request for preparation of a CFC-MDI conversion project in Algeria, which was submitted for individual consideration in line with decision 51/34. The supporting submission reported one manufacturing facility in the country, which had started production in 2006. Although the NPP for Algeria had been approved in 2007, UNIDO had stated that the facility was not included because its consumption was not known at the time the NPP was prepared. As the company had been producing MDIs for only two years, limited data were available. In justification of its request for funding, UNIDO had reported that the company was the only one producing MDIs for local use, and the incidence of asthma in the country was increasing. The representative of the Secretariat informed the Executive Committee that the documentation submitted was consistent with the requirements of decision 51/34 and recommended approval of the project at the funding level requested by the implementing agency.

130. In the ensuing discussion, some Members expressed concern that the company in Algeria had started production only in 2006, close to the 2010 CFC phase-out deadline, and had not chosen options for transition to non-CFC MDIs. Other Members emphasized the importance of assisting Article 5 countries in fulfilling their obligations under the Protocol before 2010. Some Members stressed that, as Algeria had submitted the full information required, the project should be approved by the Executive Committee. One Member responded that submission of the data required under decision 51/34 was not the only consideration, although such data were necessary to assist Members in making a decision about the soundness of the project and its relation to the overall CFC phase-out plan. Moreover, a national phase-out plan for the country had already been funded, which covered all eligible CFCs.

131. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for preparation of a CFC-MDI conversion project for Algeria.

(Decision 55/28)

Syrian Arab Republic: MDI project preparation

132. The representative of the Secretariat advised that UNIDO's request for funding for preparation of a CFC-MDI conversion project in the Syrian Arab Republic was submitted in line with decision 51/34. While data on the production of CFC MDIs had been provided for the past five years, no information had been included on the trend in CFC use or on imports over that period, as required by decision 51/34. The Secretariat had concluded that the documentation provided did not therefore meet the full requirements of decision 51/34 and was unable to recommend the project for funding.

133. In the ensuing discussion, some Members expressed concern that the company in the Syrian Arab Republic was seeking to renew its licence for producing CFC MDIs. Other Members pointed out that many Article 5 countries did not have the appropriate technology for conversion and therefore required assistance. Some Members expressed concerns similar to those for the case of Algeria. In discussing the issue of incomplete data in line with decision 51/34, some Members said that the Syrian Arab Republic would be able to supply the missing information. Other Members reiterated that the provision of adequate data was not the sole requirement for project approval.

134. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for preparation of a CFC-MDI conversion project in the Syrian Arab Republic.

(Decision 55/29)

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of: MDI project preparation

135. Introducing this item, the representative of the Secretariat said that UNIDO had also submitted a request for funding of a project for CFC-MDI conversion in Venezuela, which was submitted for approval in line with decision 51/34. The proposal covered one manufacturing facility in the country, which had started production in 1991. Although the NPP for Venezuela had been approved in 2004, it had not included the consumption by the company. In its initial submission, UNIDO had provided data on the production of CFC MDIs for the past five years but data on imports for only the past three years. The import data for five years had, however, been provided in UNIDO's revised submission. On the basis of the original submission, the Secretariat had concluded that the documentation provided did not meet the full requirements of decision 51/34, and it was therefore unable to recommend the project for funding. The Secretariat acknowledged verbally, however, that the additional import data submitted subsequently met the requirements of decision 51/34.

136. Two Members reiterated the strong reserves they had expressed in discussing similar projects for Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic. They stated that Venezuela, like Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic, had not provided data to the Secretariat in response to the questionnaire that had supported the preparation of decision 51/34 and therefore had not been considered in the potential funding liability as per that decision.

137. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for preparation of a CFC-MDI conversion project for Venezuela.

(Decision 55/30)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: MDI transitional strategy

138. The representative of the Secretariat presented a request for technical assistance in the preparation of an MDI transitional strategy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. She advised that this had been supported by the relevant documentation and information, as required under decision 51/34(d), and was before the Executive Committee for individual consideration, as required under the same decision.

The request was being submitted to allow smooth transition to non-CFC MDIs. The country did not produce CFC MDIs, and most of its demand was met through imports. It had provided data on all imports of such products during the past three years; however, both products used were imported from the same source, although one of those products, salbutamol, was available in a non-CFC form worldwide. The Secretariat therefore did not consider that funding of the CFC-MDI transitional strategy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was fully justified.

139. In the ensuing discussion, two Members indicated that they could not support the request, as they considered that it was not fully justified. The country should be able to change to non-CFC MDIs, as a non-CFC alternative was available.

140. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for a CFC-MDI transitional strategy for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(Decision 55/31)

Mongolia: MDI transitional strategy

141. The representative of the Secretariat introduced a request for technical assistance in the preparation of an MDI transitional strategy in Mongolia. This had been supported by the relevant documentation and information, as required under decision 51/34(d), and was being presented to the Executive Committee for individual consideration, as required under the same decision. The country did not produce CFC MDIs, and most of its demand was met through imports. It had provided data on all imports of CFC-MDI products during the past three years; however, the product used, salbutamol, was available in a non-CFC form worldwide. The Secretariat therefore did not consider that funding of the CFC-MDI transitional strategy in Mongolia was fully justified.

142. As in the discussion on the request for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, two Members said that they could not support funding of the request, as it was not fully justified and was not needed by the country in view of the availability of alternatives. UNIDO emphasized that Mongolia required a transitional strategy to allow it to make a smooth transition from CFC MDIs provided by the Russian Federation.

143. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for a CFC-MDI transitional strategy for Mongolia.

(Decision 55/32)

(iv) World Bank

144. The representative of the Secretariat introduced documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/22, Add.1 and 2 containing the work programme amendments of the World Bank. The request for institutional strengthening renewal for Tunisia had been approved under agenda item 7(a) in the list of projects for blanket approval. Eight other activities had been marked for individual consideration, including seven requests for HPMP preparation and one request for a study on a strategy for obtaining funding from voluntary carbon markets for the destruction of unwanted ODS.

Project preparation for HPMPs (China, Ecuador, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam)

145. The Executive Committee considered the requests for funding for HPMP project preparation in the light of the discussion that had taken place under agenda item 7(a) and pursuant to decisions 55/13 and 55/14.

146. Following the discussion and after the verbal update by the representative of the Secretariat that the HPMP for Indonesia was to be undertaken by another implementing agency, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the requests submitted by the World Bank for preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Ecuador, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam at the corresponding level of funding indicated in Annex IV to the present report;
- (b) With regard to China:
 - (i) To approve the request for HPMP preparation at the level of funding of US \$1,159,200 plus agency support costs of US \$86,940, as indicated in Annex IV to the present report, to cover the PU foam and the HCFC production sectors, on the condition that no further funding for project preparation for Stage 1 for these sectors would be approved by the Executive Committee; and
 - (ii) To request the World Bank to take note of future decisions of the Executive Committee with regard to the production sector when preparing the sector strategy.

(Decision 55/33)

Global: Development of a strategy/methodology for ODS disposal

147. The representative of the Secretariat explained that, in response to decision 54/10, the World Bank had submitted a request to undertake a study on a strategy for obtaining funding from voluntary carbon markets for the destruction of unwanted ODS, at a funding level of US \$250,000. The proposal had been submitted along with draft terms of reference for the study that included comments from Members of the Executive Committee in accordance with the same decision. The World Bank had also provided a breakdown of costs within the requested funding level.

148. In the ensuing discussion of the terms of reference, it was suggested that more than one case study might be needed in order to assess situations in which multiple stakeholders were involved in the disposal process, for example, at the recovery, storage, domestic and/or international transport and final disposal stages. In that respect, guidance should be given on ensuring that the profit gained from the carbon credits could be shared among the multiple stakeholders. One Member therefore said that he considered the US \$250,000 requested for the conduct of the case study to be insufficient, particularly if it were decided that several studies were required.

149. On behalf of his country, the representative of Sweden offered further support through the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), subject to the NEFCO Board's approval, in the form of practical assistance for conducting the studies on disposal. He stressed that the support would be additional to Sweden's bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund. He said that he would consult with the World Bank regarding suitable candidate countries.

150. One Member suggested that each relevant reference in the Terms of Reference referring to the benefit for or obligations of "Article 5 countries" be changed to "companies in Article 5 countries" so as to reflect the fact that voluntary carbon credits related only to the private sector and not to governments or sovereign States. In response, the representative of the World Bank said that in some countries obsolete ODS were owned by the Government.

151. Other remarks covered the importance of taking into account the destruction activities that had already been approved, ensuring that no adverse incentive was created that would lead to increased

production of ODS destined simply for destruction, marketing the strategy and considering the issue of additionality.

152. The representative of the World Bank said that he would take into account Members' views that remained within the scope of the study in terms of mandate and that could be accommodated. A revised version of the terms of reference would be produced for consideration by the Executive Committee.

153. Following discussion and oral amendment of the revised terms of reference presented, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the revised terms of reference for the study on how to develop a strategy to obtain funding through voluntary carbon markets for the destruction of unwanted ozone-depleting substances, contained in Annex XI to the present report; and
- (b) To approve the request for funding at a level of US \$250,000 plus agency support costs of US \$22,500 for the World Bank.

(Decision 55/34)

(d) Investment projects

Methyl bromide

China: Phase II of the methyl bromide production sector plan (2008-2010) (UNIDO)

154. The representative of the Secretariat, introducing UNIDO's request for approval of financing for phase II of the sector plan for phasing out methyl bromide production for the period 2008-2010 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/27, paragraphs 56-81), advised that the submission included verification of the achievement of phase I of the plan (2005-2007). The Secretariat questioned the adequacy of the method used for verifying the phasing-out of methyl bromide, which was an ODS with dual usage. UNIDO was therefore being asked to report the results of an additional verification to the 56th Meeting.

155. The representative of UNIDO recalled a similar case in Romania, in which a project had been approved but disbursement had been withheld pending such verification. One Member stressed, however, that the project should be reviewed again by the Committee at the 56th Meeting, when additional information had been provided by UNIDO.

156. The Executive Committee decided that the phase II of the methyl bromide production sector plan (2008-2010) for China would be reconsidered at the 56th Meeting subject to the verification having been completed.

(Decision 55/35)

Multi-year agreements

Central African Republic: Terminal phase-out management plan (UNEP, France)

157. The representative of the Secretariat presented the proposal for a TPMP for the phase-out of ODS in the refrigeration sector submitted by UNEP, as 15400ead agency, on behalf of the Government of the Central African Republic. The request submitted was for US \$205,000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/25).

158. She informed the Executive Committee that the project was on the list for individual consideration because of loss of the funds provided for the previously approved RMP. Return of the balance was a condition for consideration and approval of the TPMP. The Committee was also informed

that the Government of France, which was responsible for implementing the RMP, had agreed to return the undisbursed amounts to the Fund, and the RMP would then be cancelled.

159. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve, in principle, the terminal phase-out management plan for the Central African Republic, at the amount of US \$105,000 plus agency support costs of US \$13,650 for UNEP and US \$100,000 plus support costs of US \$13,000 for the Government of France on the condition that the funds for the Government of France be disbursed only when the remaining balance from the RMP had been returned to the Multilateral Fund;
- (b) To approve the agreement between the Government of the Central African Republic and the Executive Committee for implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan as contained in Annex XII to the present report;
- (c) To urge UNEP and the Government of France to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 of the Executive Committee during implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan; and
- (d) To approve the first tranche of the plan at the funding levels indicated in Annex IV to the present report.

(Decision 55/36)

Chile: Servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan (Canada)

160. The representative of the Secretariat advised that, on behalf of the Government of Chile, the Government of Canada had submitted a servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan for consideration by the Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/26). The total cost of the project was US \$437,500 plus agency support costs for Canada. No outstanding policy or cost issues were associated with the project. It was being presented for individual consideration because it was a sectoral phase-out plan for a non-low-volume-consuming country.

161. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve, in principle, the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan for Chile, at the amount of US \$437,500 plus agency support costs of US \$56,875 for the Government of Canada, on the understanding that approval of the project would not set a precedent;
- (b) To approve the agreement between the Government of Chile and the Executive Committee for the implementation of the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan as contained in Annex XIII to the present report;
- (c) To urge the Government of Canada to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 of the Executive Committee during implementation of the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan; and
- (d) To approve the first tranche of the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan at the funding level indicated in Annex IV to the present report.

(Decision 55/37)

Nepal: CFC national phase-out plan (second tranche) (UNEP)

162. The representative of the Secretariat said that, on behalf of the Government of Nepal, UNEP had submitted a request for funding of the second and final tranche of the TPMP for that country, requesting an amount of US \$60,000 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/37). The remaining activities would be implemented jointly with UNDP. In reviewing UNEP's submission, the Secretariat had noted some progress in implementing policy and training activities but little progress in the technical assistance component, which was closely linked to the training activities. The Secretariat also reported that as at the end of 2007 a balance of US \$90,000 out of the US \$110,000 approved was still available from the first tranche. As the targets for the tranche had not been met, the Secretariat could not recommend the funding requested.

163. The representative of UNEP, speaking also on behalf of UNDP, said that a unique sequential approach had been adopted to help Nepal reach compliance by 2010 and to establish mechanisms to sustain compliance beyond that date. Thus, the training modules and materials had been finalized and the necessary refrigeration equipment would be procured.

164. Two Members expressed support for funding the requested tranche, while two others said that approving the request when the requirements of first tranche had not been met would run counter to the guidelines of the Executive Committee and set an unwarranted precedent.

165. The Executive Committee decided to defer approval of the second tranche of the CFC national phase-out plan for Nepal to its 56th Meeting on the condition that substantial progress in implementation of the activities in the first tranche has been demonstrated.

(Decision 55/38)

Peru: Terminal phase-out management plan (UNEP, UNDP)

166. The representative of the Secretariat advised that the TPMP for Peru was being presented for individual consideration because of outstanding data issues at the time of document finalization that required clarification. The Secretariat informed the Committee that the issues had now been clarified, as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/38/Add.1, and an agreement had been reached on the final funding for the TPMP.

167. In answer to a request for clarification from a Member concerning the reported zero imports of CFCs in 2007, the representative of UNEP said that Peru had not imported CFCs that year because it still had sufficient stocks from the previous year.

168. The representative of the Secretariat recalled that country programme reporting required that both actual use and imports of CFCs be reported. Peru had reported its sectoral consumption data in order to show that CFCs have been used in the country during the year under review. The Secretariat also informed the Committee that an import quota had been issued for 2008 in order to limit the country's allowable consumption for the year.

169. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve, in principle, the terminal phase-out management plan for Peru, at the amount of US \$155,000 plus agency support costs of US \$20,150 for UNEP and US \$367,000 plus agency support costs of US \$27,525 for UNDP;

- (b) To approve the agreement between the Government of Peru and the Executive Committee for implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan, as contained in Annex XIV to the present report;
- (c) To urge UNEP and UNDP to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 of the Executive Committee during the implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan; and
- (d) To approve the first tranche of the plan at the funding levels indicated in Annex IV to the present report.

(Decision 55/39)

Yemen: National ODS phase-out plan (UNIDO)

170. The representative of the Secretariat said that UNEP, as lead agency, had submitted a national ODS phase-out programme (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/43 and Add.1) on behalf of the Government of Yemen. The aims of the project were to phase out CFCs and halons by the end of 2009 and to maintain zero consumption of CTC and TCA. The plan also contained a request for funding for preparation of a transitional strategy for phasing-out imported MDIs.

171. The remaining CFCs in Yemen were consumed in the refrigeration servicing and commercial refrigeration manufacturing sectors. Agreement had been reached on the cost for the service sector activities. In the commercial refrigeration manufacturing sector, 10 companies were to be converted from use of CFC-11 and CFC-12 for foam blowing and refrigeration systems to use of HCFC-141b and HFC-134a. In light of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, the Secretariat had requested UNEP and UNIDO to consider alternative non-ODS blowing agents, namely HFC-245fa and n-pentane. The cost of the project would otherwise have increased considerably owing to the technical issues related to conversion to alternatives to CFC-11 other than HCFC-141b. However, in view of decision XIX/6, the Secretariat could not recommend conversion to HCFC-141b and considered that the most cost-effective option would be to use HFC-245fa as a foam-blowing agent.

172. A number of Members stressed that it was important for Yemen to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on time and supported implementation of the project with alternative substances. Several Members asked whether alternatives other than hydrocarbons and HFC-245fa had also been considered, in view of the high cost and current lack of availability of HFC-245fa in Yemen. The representative of UNIDO said that other solutions had been ruled out.

173. It was proposed that the project be tested in the “functional unit” model being considered under agenda item 10 at this Meeting. Another Member pointed out, however, that the model was still theoretical. Several Members expressed concern about the risk for backwards conversion to use of the less expensive HCFC-141b in the case of conversion to HFC-245fa. The representative of the Secretariat said that that possibility had been reduced by the monitoring component of the project.

174. After consultations to resolve Members’ reservations concerning the project, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the specific situation in Yemen, namely that
 - (i) The only commercially available and proven CFC-11 replacement technology available as a foam blowing agent in the country was HCFC-141b;

- (ii) The limited time available for implementation before the complete phase-out of CFCs in 2010 would not allow for the timely introduction of a new non-HCFC-based technology, thus putting the country at risk of non-compliance;
 - (iii) The amount of CFC-11 to be phased out under the phase-out plan represented only 2.2 per cent of the national CFC baseline;
- (b) To note that intensive consultations had taken place within the Executive Committee with a view to finding the best way forward in order to reconcile the spirit expressed in decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties regarding HCFC phase-out with the conditions of the phase-out plan. In particular, a two-stage approach to ODS phase-out with HCFC-141b as an interim step was the most suitable approach in view of the urgency of the assistance needed at a time when alternatives to CFC-11 other than HCFC-141b were not yet widely available in Article 5 countries;
- (c) To approve, in principle, the national ODS phase-out plan for Yemen, at an amount of US \$455,000 plus agency support costs of US \$59,150 for UNEP and US \$1,370,500 plus support costs of US \$102,788 for UNIDO, on the understanding that:
- (i) The Government of Yemen would not request any more funding from the Multilateral Fund in relation to the phase-out of CFC MDIs in the country;
 - (ii) Once other ODS-free technologies became available, the Government of Yemen could submit a request for a second-stage conversion to a non-ODS technology for those enterprises covered under the ODS phase-out plan as part of their HPMP;
 - (iii) No aspect of the decision on the phase-out plan would constitute a precedent for future decisions of the Executive Committee;
- (d) To approve the agreement between the Government of Yemen and the Executive Committee for implementation of the national ODS phase-out plan, as contained in Annex XV to the present report;
- (e) To urge UNEP and UNIDO to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 of the Executive Committee during implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan; and
- (f) To approve the first tranche of the plan at the funding levels indicated in Annex IV to the present report.

(Decision 55/40)

175. The Members for Belgium and Sweden, while approving the decision, expressed their concern regarding the principle of funding a project in which the most appropriate alternative was an HCFC for which the Parties to the Protocol had recently agreed an accelerated phase-out schedule. They emphasized that the decision should not create a precedent. The Member for Sweden noted that the project was an inefficient one.

Metered-dose inhalers

China: Sector plan for the phase-out of CFC consumption in the MDI sector (UNIDO)

176. Introducing document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/27, the representative of the Secretariat said that, on behalf of the Government of China, UNIDO had submitted to the 55th Meeting a sector plan for phase-out of 322.5 ODP tonnes of CFCs used in the manufacture of MDIs, at a total cost to the Fund of US \$18.85 million plus agency support costs. The proposal had first been considered at the 53rd Meeting at a total cost of over US \$22.3 million plus agency support costs. Discussion of the proposal had been deferred, however, and the Government of China and UNIDO had been requested to take into consideration industrial rationalization and cost-effectiveness before resubmitting a revised project proposal. In the revised MDI sector plan, UNIDO had considered the issues raised by the Committee at its 53rd Meeting. Given that the proposal was for the final CFC phase-out plan for China, and in view of its complexity, the major implications it had for potential requests for essential uses after 2010, and the additional assistance required by the Government of China to achieve the complete phase-out of CFCs by 1 January 2010, the Secretariat had submitted the project to the Executive Committee for individual consideration.

177. The Committee agreed that it was a serious matter that needed to be resolved at the present Meeting. It therefore decided to set up a contact group, with Sweden as facilitator, to consider the matter further. The facilitator of the contact group reported that some progress had been made but differences remained on the cost calculations for different aspects of the project, and it had not been possible to reach agreement at the current Meeting.

178. The Member from China said that phase-out of CFC consumption in the MDI sector in China presented particular challenges, including the large number of enterprises and formulations involved; the lack of technical resources for conversion; the use of medicines unique to China; the complexity of the national drug approval process; and the time needed for the market and patients to accept change in the sector. He said the Government, particularly the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the State Food and Drugs Administration, had engaged actively with enterprises to phase out CFCs, and expressed the hope that a solution could be found to the difficulties currently delaying approval of the project for CFC phase-out in the MDI sector.

179. Another Member said that nearly all MDI units produced and sold in China used only six active ingredients. It was disturbing that, of the other ingredients, production of several had commenced only in 2006 and 2007, and it was not the responsibility of the Multilateral Fund to address such production. In addition, a large number of non-CFC treatments were available in China for patients with asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Finally, he said that there was a need for industrial rationalization, whether through stricter regulatory controls or the operation of market forces.

180. The Executive Committee decided not to approve the request for funding for the phase-out of CFCs in the MDI sector in China at the current time, and requested China and UNIDO to review the project for consideration at a future Meeting of the Committee.

(Decision 55/41)

Production sector

India: Accelerated CFC production phase-out (World Bank)

181. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the draft agreement between India and the Executive Committee for the accelerated phase-out of CFC production contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/33 and prepared by the World Bank pursuant to decision 54/37. The draft

agreement was a follow-up to the approval in principle of US \$3.17 million given at the 54th Meeting for the closure of CFC production in India by 1 August 2008.

182. After examining the draft agreement, the Secretariat had sought clarification on whether the penalty clause in paragraph 7 covered activities other than CFC production. The Secretariat had not received any feedback from the World Bank by the time of dispatch of documents.

183. The representative of the World Bank explained that the Government of India required more time to examine the implications of the comments made by the Secretariat regarding the penalty clause. As a result, the World Bank was withdrawing its submission of the draft agreement to the present Meeting and would resubmit it to Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 8: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

184. Introducing document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/44, the representative of the Secretariat recalled that the Islamic Republic of Iran had submitted to the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee a country programme update indicating consumption of CTC and TCA that deviated significantly from data reported under Article 7. In decision 41/84, the Committee had approved the country programme update, but had requested the country to submit to a future meeting a revised country programme update based on CTC consumption figures that were consistent with Article 7 data. UNEP and UNIDO had submitted such a document to the 55th Meeting. The revised country programme update no longer referred to very high CTC and TCA consumption, but rather to accepted baseline and Article 7 data on CTC and TCA. That information, together with the approval of the terminal solvent sector umbrella project at the 50th Meeting to target the remaining CTC and TCA, meant that the issues raised by the Secretariat regarding the country programme update submitted to the 41st Meeting were no longer relevant.

185. The Executive Committee took note of the submission of a revised country programme update by UNEP and UNIDO, on behalf of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

AGENDA ITEM 9: PRODUCTION SECTOR

(a) Further elaboration and analysis of issues pertaining to the phase-out of the HCFC production sector (decision 53/37(g))

186. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, pursuant to decision 53/37, the Fund Secretariat had prepared an issues paper for comment by five production sector experts from Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, held discussions with those experts and developed document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/45, which provided further elaboration and analysis pertaining to the phase-out of the HCFC production sector. The document addressed the areas indicated in the decision by considering: the existing guidelines for the production sector; HCFC-141b, -142b and -22 production options separately and methods for cost calculations in the HCFC production sector; synchronization of production/consumption phase-out and consequences of HCFC production for feedstock purposes; and issues relating to cut-off dates and swing plants. Information was also provided about carbon financing and the CDM.

187. In the ensuing discussion, it was generally agreed that the issues identified in relation to the HCFC production sector were highly complex and differed from that of CFC production, given the effect on other industries, both upstream and downstream. In that context, it was suggested that phase-out strategies should be developed, with the involvement of industry. Among other issues highlighted was the need to identify and clarify such elements as linkages to carbon funding instruments and the repercussions of HCFC use as both a controlled substance and a feedstock.

188. Following the discussion, the Executive Committee agreed that, in view of their complexity, the issues concerned should initially be subject to wider discussion by an open-ended contact group. At the first contact group meeting, Australia was selected as facilitator. The facilitator of the open-ended contact group subsequently reported to the Executive Committee that the group had agreed to review the recommendations contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/45, on the understanding that any decisions relating to those recommendations would be deferred until after an initial exchange of views had taken place.

189. Concerning the first recommendation, it had been suggested that the existing terms of reference for the audit of HCFC production plants should be reviewed to include an environmental impact assessment, although another view was that such details should be addressed only after major issues had been decided. With regard to the second recommendation on the calculation of production costs, the need to explore options in addition to closure was emphasized in view of the aforementioned complications of HCFC production phase-out and the impact on upstream and downstream industries should also be considered. Concerning the third recommendation, the importance of synchronizing phase-out was recognized, but with flexible timing for the submission of related projects as an additional need. As for the fourth recommendation, issues remained on the extent to which incentives for early phase-out would be necessary and whether they would cover first addressing HCFCs with a higher ODP value, although it was pointed out in that respect that China was the only Article 5 country producing such substances, notably HCFC-141b. In the fifth recommendation, the monitoring of producers of HCFCs for feedstock use was deemed important in preventing any future production for controlled use. It was also agreed that production for other uses should be included under any future monitoring regime. The commercial sensitivity of some feedstock applications of HCFCs in such a regime was nevertheless cited as a concern.

190. The issue of cut-off dates, covered in the sixth recommendation, had not been addressed in any detail, although the possibility of a different cut-off date for the production sector had been proposed. The group had also been advised by one Member that the new HCFC facilities under construction in 2008 related to feedstock. The issue of swing plants, similarly covered in the sixth recommendation, had been discussed in some depth. One view was that the reference in decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties to second conversions applied to swing plants, otherwise the Parties would not have referred to it in the text of the decision. This position was countered by the opposite view, which also held that CFC production phase-out agreements for swing plants specifically precluded the possibility of further Multilateral Fund assistance for those plants.

191. As for the final recommendation on inviting representatives from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and the CDM, one suggestion made was that the Chairman of the CDM Executive Board and representatives of the Joint Implementation Board might also be invited to attend the next production sector sub-group meeting. Another view, however, was that the UNFCCC representatives mentioned in the recommendation would be unable to address the economic impacts of the CDM and that sufficient information was available on the CDM website. Others believed that the information in question was complex and that money flows were not easily understood without assistance from CDM representatives.

192. In conclusion, the facilitator said that time constraints had precluded any discussion of other issues, including that of redirecting HCFC production to feedstock in order to achieve compliance. The question of reconvening the production sector sub-group had been addressed only briefly. The sentiment was, however, that the open-ended contact group should continue its deliberations at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

193. Accordingly, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) Not to reconvene the sub-group on the production sector at the 55th Meeting;

- (b) That the open-ended contact group should continue to discuss the issues related to the HCFC production sector at the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/45.

(Decision 55/42)

(b) Report of the production sector sub-group

194. In the light of the discussions under agenda item 9(a) and pursuant to decision 55/41, the production sector sub-group was not reconvened at the 55th Meeting.

AGENDA ITEM 10: REVISED ANALYSIS OF RELEVANT COST CONSIDERATIONS SURROUNDING THE FINANCING OF HCFC PHASE-OUT (DECISIONS 53/37(I) AND 54/40)

195. Introducing the item, the representative of the Secretariat said that, in response to decision 53/37(i), the Secretariat had prepared document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47, which provided an analysis of all relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out, including substitute technologies, financial incentives and other environmental benefits. The document had been revised following its initial consideration at the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The analysis had focused on the major uses of HCFCs in the manufacture of foam products and refrigeration equipment and in the refrigeration servicing subsector. Substitute technologies in the foam and refrigeration sectors had been identified and related costs estimated. In order to avoid delay in phase-out activities, it was essential to resolve issues linked to second conversions in early 2009, as well as the cut-off date for newly installed capacity to be funded. The Secretariat had examined options for giving priority to HCFC phase-out projects that minimized other impacts on the environment, particularly with respect to climate. On the topic of co-financing, it might be advantageous for the Secretariat to approach other institutions to see if clear methodologies and mechanisms could be developed to facilitate top-up funding that would address additional climate benefits.

196. In the ensuing discussion, one Member suggested that a clearer definition of the sectors addressed would be beneficial and also voiced concern over the environmental and cost impacts of some alternative technologies. Others added that more data were needed on emerging technologies, bearing in mind the ongoing and rapid nature of technological advances in all sectors. The Secretariat was also urged to take steps to ensure that its information on alternative technologies was fully updated and to consult with implementing agencies as appropriate.

197. Emphasis was placed on the need to quantify costs and to validate technologies in the context of Article 5 countries in order to avoid any repetition of costly mistakes made in the past. Operating costs for alternative technologies were generally higher and should therefore be estimated over a period of three or four years. Recalling the multiple payments repeatedly made for CFC consumption, one Member said that the quantity of HCFCs covered by pilot or demonstration projects should be deducted from the eligible amount of ODS when the level of sustained national aggregate reductions was set. Another Member requested clarification of the proposal to defer any decision on policies for the calculation of incremental operating costs.

198. With regard to stand-alone projects, some Members considered that the proposed number of four per region was inadequate, as it failed to take into account the differing conditions among regions. One Member advocated flexibility in terms of project numbers, while another suggested that a total of 10 projects would be sufficient.

199. Continued discussion concerning the cut-off date for installations of HCFC-based manufacturing equipment and second stage conversions was also essential, not least in view of the major impact on Article 5 countries, which should be taken fully into account. Once the 2013 and 2015 compliance targets had been met, options for prioritizing replacement of equipment at the end of its useful life should be considered, an approach which should also be taken into account when preparing HPMPs. One Member said that the premature retirement of equipment should be made economically attractive. Another added that the rules already in place for equipment replacement were more than adequate and that there was consequently no need to explore new options on that score.

200. As for co-financing, Members were generally open to the idea, although the importance of feasibility and timeliness was stressed. More information and more discussion was needed in order to establish criteria, in which context past experiences were another relevant factor.

201. Reacting to comments made during the discussion, a representative of the Secretariat said that the document was based on the previous report and responded to a number of issues raised by Members. The revised estimates took into account additional investment in the technologies used and the costs of both the technologies and raw materials. A limited number of demonstration projects were needed to adapt and optimize technologies developed in non-Article 5 countries for use in Article 5 countries, in line with the previous decision. Concerning the deferral of any decision relating to incremental operating costs, he explained that any proposal submitted would include both incremental capital and operational costs for consideration by the Executive Committee, the expectation being that a sufficient quantity of data upon which to base a decision would be available by 2010. As for types of co-financing, they could not be finally determined until more information had been gathered.

202. The consultant who had assisted the Secretariat in preparing the paper made a presentation on the functional unit approach to phasing out HCFC consumption. He emphasized that the method was still at a preliminary stage, and the Executive Committee would need to consider this in the context of ensuring countries meet their obligations under decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties.

203. Members welcomed the approach in principle. Several suggested, however, that the model could also include environmental issues other than climate change, such as energy sources, water use, security and human health. Another Member emphasized that many of those aspects varied according to local conditions and the interactions were complex. One Member pointed out that the validity and transparency of the data entered into the model was of major importance. Furthermore, the input should be restricted to essential elements, so as to avoid complicating the model unnecessarily. Another Member raised the issue of carbon trading in the context of the model, pointing out that the benefits of eliminating carbon dioxide were not seen in the same way by a commercial company and by the national government.

204. The consultant said that although it would be possible to include other environmental variables in the model, the analyses would become more complex. Energy savings due to the choice of a particular method would accrue to the end user of the product and not to the enterprise involved. He said that the approach did not relate to the CDM and carbon financing, although those elements could also be built in.

205. A contact group was set up, with Australia, as convenor, to discuss the cost considerations of financing HCFC phase-out further. The convenor of the contact group reported to the Executive Committee that the group, following extensive discussions had reached agreement on a text, taking into account the comments made by Members of the Executive Committee.

206. On that basis, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the discussion paper providing an analysis of relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47;

- (b) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to prepare and submit project proposals to the Secretariat for those HCFC uses addressed in paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) below so that the Executive Committee could choose those projects that best demonstrated alternative technologies and facilitated the collection of accurate data on incremental capital cost and incremental operating costs or savings, as well as other data relevant to the application of the technologies, on the understanding that the quantity of HCFC to be phased out under those projects needed to be deducted from the starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in eligible consumption as set by the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP);
- (c) To note the limited introduction of several of the HCFC alternative technologies available to date in Article 5 countries, the need to validate them and optimize their use in the light of the local conditions prevailing in Article 5 countries, and the wide variation in costs of replacement equipment and raw materials and, accordingly:
 - (i) To request the Secretariat to gather technical information related to HCFC phase-out in the aerosols, fire extinguishers and solvents sectors on an ongoing basis, to review any project in those sectors when submitted and to refer it, as appropriate, for individual consideration by the Executive Committee;
 - (ii) To consider deferring to its first meeting in 2010 any decision it might wish to take on policies for the calculation of incremental operating costs or savings from HCFC conversion projects, as well as the establishment of cost-effectiveness thresholds, in order to benefit from the experience gained through review of HCFC phase-out projects as stand-alone projects and/or as components of HPMPs prior to that Meeting;
- (d) To agree that the technical information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47, was sufficient to enable preparation, review and submission on a case-by-case basis of a number of stand-alone projects for HCFC phase-out in the foam, refrigeration and air conditioning sectors;
- (e) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies, as a matter of urgency, to prepare and submit a limited number of time-specific project proposals involving interested systems houses and/or chemical suppliers for the development, optimization and validation of chemical systems for use with non-HCFC blowing agents on the following basis:
 - (i) As part of the projects, following the development and validation process, the collaborating systems houses would provide technology transfer and training to a selected number of downstream foam enterprises to complete the phase-out of HCFCs in those enterprises;
 - (ii) Agencies would collect and report accurate project cost data as well as other data relevant to the application of the technologies;
 - (iii) In order to be of benefit for the preparation and implementation of the HPMPs, as well as any stand-alone projects, these specific projects would be completed within a period not exceeding 18 months and a progress report on each of the two implementation phases as outlined in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, would be made available to the Executive Committee;

- (iv) Bilateral and implementing agencies and relevant collaborating systems houses were encouraged to address the technological issues surrounding preparation and distribution of premixed polyols containing hydrocarbon blowing agents;
- (f) To invite bilateral and implementing agencies to submit a limited number of demonstration projects for the conversion of HCFCs in the refrigeration and air conditioning sub-sectors to low-global warming potential (GWP) technologies to identify all the steps required and to assess their associated costs;
- (g) To continue its deliberations on policy relating to second-stage conversions and determination of the cut-off date for installation of HCFC-based manufacturing equipment, after which incremental costs for the conversion of such equipment would not be eligible for funding, with a view to concluding its considerations prior to submission of stand-alone projects;
- (h) To further analyse if an approach of the type outlined in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/47 provided a satisfactory and transparent basis for the prioritization of HCFC phase-out technologies to minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate as originally envisaged in decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Secretariat to continue with its evaluation in order to report in a more detailed fashion at a subsequent Executive Committee Meeting;
- (i) To request the Secretariat to approach other institutions with the objective of identifying individual, regional or multilateral funding mechanisms that might be suitable and compatible as sources for timely co-financing to top up Multilateral Fund ozone funding in order to achieve additional climate benefits and to provide a further report to a future Meeting; and
- (j) To consider, at a future Meeting, issues relating to whether or not to retire, prematurely, functioning equipment once the 2013 and 2015 compliance targets had been addressed.

(Decision 55/43)

AGENDA ITEM 11: ASSESSMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS REQUIRED FOR THE 2009-2011 TRIENNIUM (FOLLOW-UP TO DECISIONS 50/27, 51/38 AND 54/42)

207. Introducing the item, the Chair said that the Executive Committee had, at its 50th Meeting, authorized the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive independent assessment of the administrative costs required for the 2009-2011 triennium. The report of the consultant contracted to perform that task was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/48.

208. In his presentation summarizing the main findings of the report, the consultant said that the assessment had focused on appraising the capacity of the administrative cost regime to enable Article 5 countries to achieve compliance, and evaluating current plans for the use of the balance of support costs and related cash flow issues. He outlined the approach taken during the study, and noted that the Executive Committee had not adopted a standard definition of what was meant by administrative costs. During the period 2004-2007, total administrative disbursements had averaged about US \$20 million and overall had been in excess of costs incurred as reported by the implementing agencies; within this scenario, two implementing agencies had been found to be over-reimbursed and two under-reimbursed.

209. As regards the projected cost structure for the triennium 2009–2011, core unit costs could rise slightly, based on the high and low estimates in the TEAP replenishment assessment; the impact of this

trend on the administrative cost percentage would depend on the extent of the fall in project cost disbursements over that period. The current cost regime appeared reasonable, provided that minimum disbursement amounts were met by agencies. As regards unused balances, flexibility was required to divert funds to other activities within the Article 5 country that had received a grant.

210. Following the presentation, several Members expressed appreciation for the efforts made to prepare the report, but said that there had been insufficient time for full consideration of its contents. It was also suggested that the Secretariat should provide a review of the methodology, assumptions and recommendations of the report, as there had not been sufficient time for the Secretariat to review the assessment.

211. With respect to the Consultant's recommendation concerning trust funds, UNIDO indicated that it held Multilateral Fund resources as funds in trust.

212. The Executive Committee therefore decided to reconsider the matter at its 56th Meeting in the context of the evaluation of the UNEP CAP and applicable implementing agencies' core unit costs budgets, and requested the Secretariat to prepare, for that meeting, a review of the report, laying out some of the key issues for consideration by the Committee, including the issue of developing a common definition of administrative costs.

(Decision 55/44)

AGENDA ITEM 12: CTC

(a) Draft assessment report on the study for the phase-out of CTC in the chlor-alkali sector (decision 52/31(b))

213. Introducing the item on the global assessment of CTC phase-out in the chlor-alkali sector, the representative of the World Bank said that a draft report prepared by the Bank, in accordance with decision 52/31(b) of the Executive Committee, was contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/49. The objective of the study was to examine technologies and sector plans relevant to the phase-out of CTC in the production of chlorine with a view to identifying more cost-effective alternatives.

214. For the purpose of the study, relevant activities had been divided into five major tasks: global CTC consumption by the chlor-alkali sector; review of CTC-free technologies; review of conversion projects; review of alternatives; and analysis and recommendations. The study found that the minimum capacity of global CTC production from all processes stood at 155,000 to 183,000 tonnes per year. In 2006, CTC was being used by nine plants globally to manage nitrogen chloride in the manufacture of chlorine and by a further three to manage tailgas emissions. Total global emissions from those two applications had been less than 53 tonnes in 2006.

215. As no large identified global demand for CTC for nitrogen chloride management existed and no one single measure or chemical could replace CTC, the study proposed possible decisions or actions to be undertaken by enterprises to minimize or eliminate the use of CTC, rather than recommendations on phase-out sector plans. Conversion projects for the two plants in Article 5 countries, in Brazil and Colombia, were under way by UNDP, financed by the Multilateral Fund, and therefore further work on the issue might not be required.

216. The Committee expressed appreciation for the way in which the study had been undertaken and took note of its contents.

(b) CTC use as feedstock and process agents, and the co-production of CTC in Article 5 countries (decisions 51/36 and 52/44)

217. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat recalled that further consideration of the subject had been postponed, pending availability of the draft report of the World Bank on the global assessment of CTC phase-out in the chlor-alkali sector and the progress report of the TEAP on its reconsideration of CTC emissions. The former, contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/49, had now been discussed under agenda item 12(a) Draft assessment report on the study for the phase-out of CTC in the chlor-alkali sector, and the latter had been presented during the previous week to the 28th Meeting of the OEWG.

218. The Co-Chair of TEAP then reported briefly on the content of that presentation, stating that it had recalled the difference between bottom-up and top-down CTC emission data and provided possible explanations for the high percentage of apparent CTC emissions. Those explanations, however, appeared to provide no answers concerning the magnitude of CTC emissions that were unaccounted for. Although such inconsistencies would be removed by a difference in atmospheric lifetime of CTC, the Scientific Assessment Panel remained convinced that its reported findings with regard to that lifetime were correct. The presentation would be transmitted to the Parties as a report for discussion at the Meeting of the Parties in Doha.

219. The Executive Committee decided to request the Secretariat to take into account the information to be provided by TEAP in response to decision XVIII/10 of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties, as well as any decisions taken at the Twentieth Meeting on additional process agent uses, and to provide a report to the 58th Meeting of the Executive Committee on emission reductions and phase-out of CTC in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries, in accordance with all relevant decisions of both the Meetings of the Parties and the Executive Committee.

(Decision 55/45)

AGENDA ITEM 13: ACCOUNTS OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

(a) Reconciliation of 2006 accounts (follow-up to decision 54/41(b))

220. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat recalled that UNEP had been requested to report to the present Meeting the reasons for the discrepancy, amounting to US \$105,494, in the expenditures reported in its financial statement and in its progress report. As set forth in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/51, the explanation given was that the rates for support costs applied under the UNEP accounting system differed from those in the progress report. Such differences occurred mainly during the input of funding documents into that system at various levels. In order to avoid any repetition of error, UNEP was seeking to establish a system for calculating, recording and tracking support costs generated for individual Multilateral Fund projects. In the interim, it was taking corrective action to adjust its expenditures by the amount of the discrepancy through a journal entry in 2008, thereby bringing the support costs in those statements to the level shown in the progress report.

221. A representative of UNEP confirmed that such action was under way, adding that UNEP's Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) was to be replaced in 2010 by a more versatile system that would facilitate the accounting process and reduce the likelihood of error. He also confirmed that UNEP would report to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee on progress achieved in that direction.

222. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note UNEP's explanation on the cause of the difference of US \$105,494 between the disbursements and obligations recorded in the progress report and UNEP's 2006 financial statements;
- (b) To note that corrective action would be taken to reduce UNEP's 2006 expenditures by US \$105,494 and bring them within the correct 2006 disbursement level as reflected in the progress report;
- (c) To note that UNEP was taking corrective actions to adjust the same errors that were likely to have occurred in its 2007 accounts;
- (d) To note that UNEP would put in place a system for ongoing projects to calculate and record support costs manually to eliminate the risk of incorrect generation of support costs in future; and
- (e) To request UNEP to report to the 56th Meeting of the Executive Committee on progress made in implementing those actions as part of the 2007 reconciliation of accounts exercise.

(Decision 55/46)

(b) 2007 provisional financial statements

223. Introducing the item, a representative of the Secretariat drew attention to the fact that, in the provisional financial statements of the World Bank for 2007, the refund made in 2007 against the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand had been deducted from the World Bank income. Expenditures relating to that project, however, were maintained in the financial statements of the World Bank, which had explained that disbursements on that project had been removed from its progress report so that Thailand's repayment of the amount of funds disbursed for the project could be recorded in the present report. That disbursement by the World Bank therefore constituted a reconciling item in its 2007 accounts.

224. She advised that action had been taken to adjust the differences identified in the reconciliation of the 2006 accounts exercise in the financial statements contained in the schedules. She also said that UNEP would report to the Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting any significant audit findings and observations regarding the Multilateral Fund that emerged from the final report of the United Nations Board of Auditors on its audit of UNEP's 2007 financial statements.

225. In response to a query, she informed that the over-expenditure shown in schedule 1.3 (Secretariat's main accounts) related mainly to staff salaries and would be offset by the cost differential payments made to the Fund by the Canadian Government. She also indicated that staff costs were beyond the control of the Secretariat. In the case of the over-expenditure under other budget lines, allocations had been increased after the Secretariat had reported difficulties to the Executive Committee.

226. The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the Fund's 2007 provisional financial statements contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/52;

- (b) To note that the 2007 final accounts of the Fund would be submitted to the Executive Committee at the 56th Meeting;
- (c) To note that the World Bank reflected expenditures against the chiller concessional loan project for Thailand (THA/REF/26/INV/104) in its 2007 financial statement and not in its progress report, which constituted a reconciling item in the 2007 reconciliation of the accounts exercise;
- (d) To note that necessary actions had been taken by the Treasurer to reflect the adjustments resulting from the reconciliation of the 2006 accounts exercise;
- (e) To request the Treasurer to report to the 56th Meeting audit observations and recommendations on the Multilateral Fund Secretariat accounts for the Committee's consideration; and
- (f) To note the Secretariat's explanation relating to an overrun against certain budget lines in the Secretariat's main accounts.

(Decision 55/47)

AGENDA ITEM 14: OTHER MATTERS

Dates and venues of future meetings of the Executive Committee

227. The Chief Officer confirmed the dates of the Executive Committee's 56th Meeting, which would be held in Doha, Qatar, from 8 to 12 November 2008. The dates for the Executive Committee's 57th Meeting, to be held in Montreal, were tentatively set for 30 March to 3 April 2009. As the 29th Meeting of the OEWG and other related meetings were to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 15 to 24 July 2009, the Executive Committee's 58th Meeting could either be held in Geneva immediately before that meeting, from 12 to 16 July or 13 to 17 July if the Ozone Secretariat would be able to move the Implementation Committee to take place after the OEWG, or in Montreal from 6 to 10 July 2009.

AGENDA ITEM 15: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

228. The Executive Committee adopted its report on the basis of the draft report contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/L.1.

AGENDA ITEM 16: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

229. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chair declared the Meeting closed at 7 p.m. on Friday, 18 July 2008.

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL
PROTOCOL

Table 1 : STATUS OF THE FUND FROM 1991-2008 (IN US DOLLARS)

As at 11 July 2008

INCOME		
Contributions received:		
- Cash payments including note encashments		2,066,978,607
- Promissory notes held		39,344,647
- Bilateral cooperation		123,417,035
- Interest earned		188,058,856
- Miscellaneous income		9,851,710
Total Income		2,427,650,856
ALLOCATIONS* AND PROVISIONS		
- UNDP	541,715,270	
- UNEP	140,550,229	
- UNIDO	503,117,836	
- World Bank	968,817,796	
Less Adjustments	-	
Total allocations to implementing agencies		2,154,201,131
Secretariat and Executive Committee costs (1991-2008)		
- includes provision for staff contracts into 2010		66,269,336
Treasury fees (2003-2008)		2,550,550
Monitoring and Evaluation costs (1999-2008)		2,866,754
Technical Audit costs (1998-2005)		909,960
Information Strategy costs (2003-2004)		
- includes provision for Network maintenance costs for 2004		104,750
Bilateral cooperation		123,417,035
Provision for fixed-exchange-rate mechanism's fluctuations		
- losses/(gains) in value		(35,137,133)
Total allocations and provisions		2,315,182,384
Cash		73,123,825
Promissory Notes:		
	2008	10,927,036
	2009	14,305,645
	2010	4,824,573
	Unscheduled	9,287,393
		39,344,647
BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS		112,468,472

* Amounts reflect net approvals for which resources are transferred including promissory notes that are not yet encashed by the Implementing agencies. It reflects the Secretariat's inventory figures on the approved amounts. These figures are under review in the on-going reconciliation exercise.

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 2 : 1991 - 2008 SUMMARY STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND OTHER INCOME

BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR NEW ALLOCATIONS

As at 11 July 2008

Description	1991-1993	1994-1996	1997-1999	2000-2002	2003-2005	1991 - 2005	2006	2007	2008	1991 - 2008
Pledged contributions	234,929,241	424,841,347	472,567,009	440,000,001	474,000,000	2,046,337,598	133,466,667	133,466,667	133,566,789	2,446,837,720
Cash payments/received	206,123,218	381,509,659	412,142,743	406,540,400	409,760,974	1,816,076,994	116,720,545	77,645,389	56,535,680	2,066,978,607
Bilateral assistance	4,366,255	11,955,410	21,987,748	22,642,671	48,231,217	109,183,301	4,507,483	5,000,998	4,725,253	123,417,035
Promissory notes	0	0	0	0	6,075,963	6,075,963	11,919,859	21,348,826	0	39,344,647
Total payments	210,489,473	393,465,069	434,130,491	429,183,071	464,068,154	1,931,336,258	133,147,887	103,995,213	61,260,933	2,229,740,290
Disputed contributions	0	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267	0	0		8,098,267
Outstanding pledges	24,439,768	31,376,278	38,436,518	10,816,930	9,931,846	115,001,340	318,780	29,471,454	72,305,856	217,097,430
Payments %age to pledges	89.60%	92.61%	91.87%	97.54%	97.90%	94.38%	99.76%	77.92%	45.87%	91.13%
Interest earned	5,323,644	28,525,733	44,685,516	53,946,601	19,374,449	151,855,943	13,773,709	18,998,156	3,431,048	188,058,856
Miscellaneous income	1,442,103	1,297,366	1,223,598	1,125,282	1,386,177	6,474,526	1,329,111	1,001,142	1,046,931	9,851,710
TOTAL INCOME	217,255,220	423,288,168	480,039,605	484,254,955	484,828,780	2,089,666,727	148,250,707	123,994,511		2,427,650,856

Accumulated figures	1991-1993	1994-1996	1997-1999	2000-2002	2003-2005	1991 - 2005	2006	2007	2008	1991-2008
Total pledges	234,929,241	424,841,347	472,567,009	440,000,001	474,000,000	2,046,337,598	133,466,667	133,466,667	133,566,789	2,446,837,720
Total payments	210,489,473	393,465,069	434,130,491	429,183,071	464,068,154	1,931,336,258	133,147,887	103,995,213	61,260,933	2,229,740,290
Payments %age to pledges	89.60%	92.61%	91.87%	97.54%	97.90%	94.38%	99.76%	77.92%	45.87%	91.13%
Total income	217,255,220	423,288,168	480,039,605	484,254,955	484,828,780	2,089,666,727	148,250,707	123,994,511	0	2,427,650,856
Total outstanding contributions	24,439,768	31,376,278	38,436,518	10,816,930	9,931,846	115,001,340	318,780	29,471,454	72,305,856	217,097,430
As % to total pledges	10.40%	7.39%	8.13%	2.46%	2.10%	5.62%	0.24%	22.08%	54.13%	8.87%
Outstanding contributions for certain Countries with Economies in Transition (CEITs)	24,439,768	31,376,278	32,764,258	9,811,798	7,511,983	105,904,086	2,006,804	2,006,804	2,987,648	112,905,342
CEITs' outstandings %age to pledges	10.40%	7.39%	6.93%	2.23%	1.58%	5.18%	1.50%	1.50%	2.24%	4.61%

PS: CEITs are Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 3 : 1991-2008 Summary Status of Contributions

As at 11 July 2008

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions	Exchange (Gain)/Loss. NB:Negative amount = Gain
Australia*	45,207,824	43,935,917	1,271,907	0	0	-205,041
Austria	25,513,384	25,381,594	131,790	0	0	-1,398,077
Azerbaijan	869,554	311,683	0	0	557,871	0
Belarus	2,660,523	0	0	0	2,660,523	0
Belgium	31,602,183	29,815,944	0	0	1,786,239	451,725
Bulgaria	1,152,825	1,152,825	0	0	0	0
Canada*	84,854,295	71,631,784	9,107,168	0	4,115,343	-3,853,353
Cyprus	344,170	344,170	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	6,698,716	6,632,626	66,090	0	0	39,515
Denmark	20,777,680	20,572,679	205,000	0	0	-1,271,724
Estonia	193,163	193,162	0	0	0	0
Finland	16,405,523	15,953,652	451,870	0	0	-998,220
France	184,564,571	150,191,585	15,635,254	9,287,393	9,450,338	-14,314,385
Germany	271,709,256	204,146,460	40,435,384	20,559,254	6,568,158	-1,241,552
Greece	12,583,240	9,554,551	0	0	3,028,690	-1,333,501
Hungary	4,124,660	3,867,627	46,494	0	210,539	-351
Iceland	927,870	871,058	0	0	56,812	-40,766
Ireland	7,248,117	7,248,117	0	0	0	208,838
Israel	9,533,070	3,724,671	38,106	0	5,770,293	0
Italy	143,893,483	124,539,287	11,778,859	0	7,575,337	3,291,976
Japan	476,368,945	454,554,393	16,238,346	0	5,576,206	0
Kuwait	286,549	286,549	0	0	0	0
Latvia	392,557	392,557	0	0	0	-2,483
Liechtenstein	225,277	225,277	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	588,147	55,078	0	0	533,069	0
Luxembourg	2,074,191	2,074,191	0	0	0	-130,521
Malta	98,232	51,445	0	0	46,786	0
Monaco	173,105	173,105	0	0	0	-1,388
Netherlands	47,936,975	46,265,288	0	0	1,671,687	0
New Zealand	6,870,405	6,870,405	0	0	0	68,428
Norway	17,750,692	17,750,692	0	0	0	-324,412
Panama	16,915	16,915	0	0	0	0
Poland	7,525,021	6,641,715	113,000	0	770,306	0
Portugal	10,361,440	8,691,055	101,700	0	1,568,685	198,162
Romania	100,122	0	0	0	100,122	0
Russian Federation	99,246,218	0	0	0	99,246,218	0
Singapore	531,221	459,245	71,976	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	2,110,606	2,094,084	16,523	0	0	0
Slovenia	939,199	939,199	0	0	0	0
South Africa	3,793,691	3,763,691	30,000	0	0	0
Spain	69,831,023	68,077,179	1,753,844	0	0	-1,462,766
Sweden	32,452,997	30,574,694	1,878,303	0	0	-1,181,509
Switzerland	35,234,519	33,321,288	1,913,230	0	0	-1,775,249
Tajikistan	101,647	8,686	0	0	92,961	0
Turkmenistan***	293,245	5,764	0	0	287,481	0
Ukraine	8,999,158	915,934	0	0	8,083,224	0
United Arab Emirate	559,639	559,639	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	157,840,551	157,275,551	565,000	0	0	-9,860,479
United States of America	592,619,570	504,676,989	21,567,191	9,498,000	56,877,390	0
Uzbekistan	651,754	188,606	0	0	463,148	0
SUB-TOTAL	2,446,837,720	2,066,978,607	123,417,035	39,344,647	217,097,430	-35,137,133
Disputed Contributions **	8,098,267	0	0	0	8,098,267	
TOTAL	2,454,935,987	2,066,978,607	123,417,035	39,344,647	225,195,697	

NB: (*) The bilateral assistance recorded for Australia and Canada was adjusted following approvals at the 39th meeting and taking into consideration a reconciliation carried out by the Secretariat through the progress reports submitted to the 40th meeting to read \$1,208,219 and \$6,449,438 instead of \$1,300,088 and \$ 6,414,880 respectively.

(**) Amounts for France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom netted off from the 1996 contributions and are shown here for records only.

(***) In accordance with Decisions VI/5 and XVI/39 of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, Turkmenistan has been reclassified as operating under Article 5 in 2004 and therefore its contribution of US\$5,764 for 2005 should be disregarded.

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 4 : Status of Contributions for 2008

As at 11 July 2008

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	2,660,143	2,660,143			0
Austria	1,435,341	1,435,341			0
Azerbaijan	8,355				8,355
Belarus	30,077				30,077
Belgium	1,786,239				1,786,239
Bulgaria	28,406	28,406			0
Canada	4,700,366	142,848	656,272		3,901,246
Cyprus	65,167	65,167			0
Czech Republic	305,783	305,783			0
Denmark	1,199,738	1,199,738			0
Estonia	20,051	20,051			0
Finland	890,613	890,613			0
France	10,075,793		540,705		9,535,088
Germany*	14,473,719		2,116,125		12,357,594
Greece	885,600				885,600
Hungary	210,539				210,539
Iceland	56,812				56,812
Ireland	584,830	584,830			0
Israel	780,331				780,331
Italy	8,162,562		1,120,000		7,042,562
Japan	29,362,667	29,362,667	33,900		(33,900)
Latvia	25,064	25,064			0
Liechtenstein	8,355	8,355			0
Lithuania	40,103				40,103
Luxembourg	128,663	128,663			0
Malta	23,393				23,393
Monaco	5,013	5,013			0
Netherlands	2,823,896				2,823,896
New Zealand	369,279	369,279			0
Norway	1,134,571	1,134,571			0
Poland	770,305				770,305
Portugal	785,344				785,344
Romania	100,122				100,122
Russian Federation	1,838,039				1,838,039
Slovak Republic	85,218	85,218			0
Slovenia	137,017	137,017			0
Spain	4,210,779	4,044,217	166,562		0
Sweden	1,667,602	1,667,602			0
Switzerland	2,000,120	1,997,218	91,689		(88,787)
Tajikistan	1,671				1,671
Ukraine	65,167				65,167
United Kingdom	10,237,875	10,237,875			0
United States of America	29,362,667				29,362,667
Uzbekistan	23,393				23,393
TOTAL	133,566,789	56,535,680	4,725,253	0	72,305,856

* Bilateral assistance of US \$572,817 approved at the 51st Meeting and US \$353,814 approved at the 52nd Meeting of the Excom applied in 2008.

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 5 : Status of Contributions for 2007

As at 11 July 2008

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	2,660,143	2,530,193			129,950
Austria	1,435,341	1,435,341			0
Azerbaijan	8,355				8,355
Belarus	30,077				30,077
Belgium	1,786,239	1,786,239			0
Bulgaria	28,406	28,406			0
Canada	4,700,366	4,362,036	322,050		16,280
Cyprus	65,167	65,167			0
Czech Republic	305,783	305,783			0
Denmark	1,199,738	1,199,738			0
Estonia	20,051	20,051			0
Finland	890,613	890,613			0
France	10,075,793		839,250	9,287,393	(50,850)
Germany	14,473,719	2,412,286	2,894,691	12,061,432	(2,894,691)
Greece	885,600				885,600
Hungary	210,539	210,539			0
Iceland	56,812	56,812			0
Ireland	584,830	584,830			0
Israel	780,331				780,331
Italy	8,162,562	6,761,775	868,013		532,775
Japan	29,362,667	29,362,667	62,150		(62,150)
Latvia	25,064	25,064			0
Liechtenstein	8,355	8,355			0
Lithuania	40,103				40,103
Luxembourg	128,663	128,663			0
Malta	23,393				23,393
Monaco	5,013	5,013			0
Netherlands	2,823,896	3,400,000			(576,104)
New Zealand	369,279	369,279			0
Norway	1,134,571	1,134,571			0
Poland	770,305	770,305			0
Portugal	785,344	2,003			783,341
Russian Federation	1,838,039				1,838,039
Slovak Republic	85,218	85,218			0
Slovenia	137,017	137,017			0
Spain	4,210,779	4,210,779			0
Sweden	1,667,602	1,667,602			0
Switzerland	2,000,120	1,603,225	14,844		382,051
Tajikistan	1,671				1,671
Ukraine	65,167				65,167
United Kingdom	10,237,875	10,237,875			0
United States of America	29,362,667	1,847,943			27,514,724
Uzbekistan	23,393				23,393
TOTAL	133,466,667	77,645,389	5,000,998	21,348,826	29,471,454

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 6 : Status of Contributions for 2006

As at 11 July 2008

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	2,660,143	2,660,143	129,950		(129,950)
Austria	1,435,341	1,435,341			0
Azerbaijan	8,355				8,355
Belarus	30,077				30,077
Belgium	1,786,239	1,786,239			0
Bulgaria	28,406	28,406			0
Canada	4,700,366	4,095,934	407,365		197,067
Cyprus	65,167	65,167			0
Czech Republic	305,783	305,783			0
Denmark	1,199,738	1,199,738			0
Estonia	20,051	20,051			0
Finland	890,613	890,613			0
France	10,075,793	9,342,968	675,400		57,425
Germany	14,473,719	7,236,859	2,894,744	7,236,859	(2,894,744)
Greece	885,600				885,600
Hungary	210,539	210,539			0
Iceland	56,812	56,812			0
Ireland	584,830	584,830			0
Israel	780,331				780,331
Italy	8,162,562	8,162,562			0
Japan	29,362,667	29,362,667			0
Latvia	25,064	25,064			0
Liechtenstein	8,355	8,355			0
Lithuania	40,103				40,103
Luxembourg	128,663	128,663			0
Malta	23,393	23,393			0
Monaco	5,013	5,013			0
Netherlands	2,823,896	3,400,000			(576,104)
New Zealand	369,279	369,279			0
Norway	1,134,571	1,134,571			0
Poland	770,305	770,305			0
Portugal	785,344	785,344			0
Russian Federation	1,838,039				1,838,039
Slovak Republic	85,218	85,218			0
Slovenia	137,017	137,017			0
Spain	4,210,779	4,215,179			(4,400)
Sweden	1,667,602	1,667,602			0
Switzerland	2,000,120	1,603,345	400,024		(3,249)
Tajikistan	1,671				1,671
Ukraine	65,167				65,167
United Kingdom	10,237,875	10,237,875			0
United States of America	29,362,667	24,679,667		4,683,000	(0)
Uzbekistan	23,393				23,393
TOTAL	133,466,667	116,720,545	4,507,483	11,919,859	318,780

TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Table 7 : Status of Contributions for 2003 - 2005

As at 11 July 2008

Party	Agreed Contributions	Cash Payments	Bilateral Assistance	Promissory Notes	Outstanding Contributions
Australia	9,452,417	9,452,417	0	0	0
Austria	5,498,540	5,498,540	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	23,055	0	0	0	23,055
Belarus	109,510	0	0	0	109,510
Belgium	6,559,055	6,559,055	0	0	(0)
Bulgaria	74,928	74,928	0	0	0
Canada	14,864,502	13,590,709	1,273,043	0	749
Czech Republic	991,351	925,261	66,090	0	0
Denmark	4,351,570	4,351,570	0	0	0
Estonia	57,637	57,636	0	0	0
Finland	3,031,690	3,031,690	0	0	0
France	37,556,066	32,625,062	4,987,704	0	(56,701)
Germany	56,743,319	44,133,693	11,348,664	1,260,963	(1)
Greece	3,129,672	2,707,413	0	0	422,260
Hungary	697,404	650,910	46,494	0	(0)
Iceland	190,201	190,201	0	0	0
Ireland	1,711,810	1,711,809	0	0	0
Israel	2,409,214	70,024	0	0	2,339,190
Italy	29,417,765	24,947,765	4,470,000	0	0
Japan	104,280,000	92,411,013	11,868,987	0	0
Latvia	57,637	57,636	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	34,582	34,582	0	0	0
Lithuania	97,982	0	0	0	97,982
Luxembourg	461,093	461,093	0	0	0
Monaco	23,055	23,075	0	0	(20)
Netherlands	10,092,184	10,092,184	0	0	0
New Zealand	1,400,572	1,400,572	0	0	0
Norway	3,757,912	3,757,912	0	0	0
Poland	1,838,610	1,838,610	0	0	0
Portugal	2,685,870	2,584,170	101,700	0	0
Russian Federation	6,916,402	0	0	0	6,916,402
Slovak Republic	247,838	231,315	16,523	0	(0)
Slovenia	466,857	466,857	0	0	0
Spain	14,633,955	13,042,273	1,587,282	0	4,400
Sweden	5,965,397	5,229,610	735,787	0	(0)
Switzerland	7,342,914	6,653,986	978,943	0	(290,015)
Tajikistan	5,764	0	0	0	5,764
Turkmenistan	17,291	5,764	0	0	11,527
Ukraine	305,474	0	0	0	305,474
United Kingdom	32,155,508	32,155,508	0	0	(0)
United States of America	104,280,000	88,715,000	10,750,000	4,815,000	0
Uzbekistan	63,400	21,133	0	0	42,267
TOTAL	474,000,000	409,760,974	48,231,217	6,075,963	9,931,846

Status of Promissory Notes As At 11 July 2008

B. MULTILATERAL FUND'S PROMISSORY NOTES

Country	HELD BY			IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FOR WHICH HELD OR ASSIGNED TO					
	A WORLD BANK	B TREASURER	C= A+B TOTAL	D UNDP	E UNEP	F UNIDO	G WORLD BANK	H TREASURER	D+E+F+G+H=I I=C TOTAL
	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value	Net Value
Canada			0					0	0
France		9,287,393	9,287,393					9,287,393	9,287,393
Germany		20,559,254	20,559,254					20,559,254	20,559,254
The Netherlands			0					0	0
United Kingdom			0					0	0
United States of America		9,498,000	9,498,000					9,498,000	9,498,000
TOTAL	0	39,344,647	39,344,647	0	0	0	0	39,344,647	39,344,647

SCHEDULE OF MULTILATERAL FUND PROMISSORY NOTES: 2004 - 2008

RECEIPTS							ENCASHMENTS						
Date of Submission a/	Year of contribution	Country of Origin	P/Note code	Denomination/ Type of currency	Amount (in Original denomination)	Note Value in USD per UNEP t/	Date of transfer	Agency	Transfer amount in Original denomination	Date of Encashment	Actual Encashment value (USD)	Gain/(Loss) to intended value (USD)	
10/25/2004	2004	Canada		Can\$	6,216,532.80	3,963,867.12	11/9/2004	IBRD	6,216,532.80	1/19/2005	5,140,136.76	1,176,269.64	
4/21/2005	2005	Canada		Can\$	6,216,532.78	3,963,867.12	Nov. 2005	TREASURER	6,216,532.78	Nov. 2005	5,307,831.95	1,343,964.83	
12/22/2006	2006	Canada		Can\$	4,794,373.31	3,760,292.79	1/19/2007	TREASURER	4,794,373.31	1/19/2007	4,088,320.38	328,027.59	
12/31/2004	2004	France		Euro	10,597,399.70	9,784,322.50	9/28/2006	TREASURER	10,597,399.70	9/28/2006	12,102,125.26	2,317,802.76	
1/18/2006	2005	France		Euro	11,217,315.23	10,356,675.50	9/28/2006	TREASURER	11,217,315.23	9/28/2006	12,810,062.64	2,453,387.14	
12/20/2006	2006	France		Euro	7,503,239.54	9,342,968.43	7/31/2007	TREASURER	7,503,239.54	7/31/2007	10,249,425.21	906,456.78	
Dec.2007	2007	France		Euro	7,483,781.61	9,287,393.43	BALANCE	TREASURER					
8/9/2004	2004	Germany	BU 104 1006 01	US\$	18,914,439.57	18,914,439.57	8/3/2005	TREASURER	6,304,813.19	8/3/2005	6,304,813.19	-	
							8/11/2006	TREASURER	6,304,813.19	8/11/2006	6,304,813.19	-	
							2/16/2007	TREASURER	3,152,406.60	2/16/2007	3,152,406.60	-	
							8/10/2007	TREASURER	3,152,406.60	8/10/2007	3,152,406.60	-	
									18,914,439.57				
7/8/2005	2005	Germany	BU 105 1003 01	US\$	7,565,775.83	7,565,775.83	4/18/2006	TREASURER	1,260,962.64	4/18/2006	1,260,962.64	-	
							8/11/2006	TREASURER	1,260,962.64	8/11/2006	1,260,962.64	-	
							2/16/2007	TREASURER	1,260,962.64	2/16/2007	1,260,962.64	-	
							8/10/2007	TREASURER	1,260,962.64	8/10/2007	1,260,962.64	-	
							2/12/2008	TREASURER	1,260,962.64				
							BALANCE	TREASURER	1,260,962.63				
									7,565,775.83				
5/10/2006	2006	Germany	BU 106 1004 01	Euro	11,662,922.38	14,473,718.52							
							2/28/2007	TREASURER	1,943,820.40	2/28/2007	2,558,067.65	145,781.24	
							8/10/2007	TREASURER	1,943,820.40	8/10/2007	2,681,305.85	269,019.44	
							2/12/2008	TREASURER	1,943,820.40	2/12/2008	2,821,066.54	408,780.12	
							BALANCE	TREASURER	5,831,461.18				
									11,662,922.38				
7/23/2007	2007	Germany	BU 107 1006 01	Euro	11,662,922.38	14,473,718.52							
							2/12/2008	TREASURER	1,943,820.40	2/12/2008	2,821,066.54	408,780.12	
							BALANCE	TREASURER	9,719,101.98				
									11,662,922.38				
12/8/2003	2004	Netherlands	D 11	US\$	3,364,061.32	3,364,061.32	11/17/2004	TREASURER	3,364,061.32	11/17/2004	3,364,061.32	-	
12/8/2003	2005	Netherlands	D 11	US\$	3,364,061.32	3,364,061.32	12/5/2005	TREASURER	3,364,061.32	12/5/2005	3,364,061.32	-	
5/18/2004	2004	UK		GBP	7,243,564.08	10,718,502.63							
							8/23/2005	TREASURER	1,207,260.68	8/23/2005	2,166,550.02	380,132.91	
							Feb. 2006	TREASURER	3,621,782.04	Feb. 2006	6,303,711.64	944,460.32	
							7/24/2006	TREASURER	3,621,782.04	7/24/2006	4,473,383.73	900,549.53	
									7,243,564.08		12,943,645.39	2,225,142.76	
6/1/2005	2005	UK		GBP	7,243,564.08	10,718,502.63							
							7/24/2006	TREASURER	1,207,260.68	7/24/2006	2,236,691.86	450,274.75	
							8/9/2006	TREASURER	3,163,681.03	8/9/2006	6,036,303.40	1,354,916.85	
							8/16/2006	TREASURER	2,872,622.37	8/16/2006	5,429,236.28	1,178,537.31	
									7,243,564.08		13,702,231.54	2,983,728.91	
5/13/2005	2004	USA		US\$	4,920,000.00	4,920,000.00	10/27/2005	TREASURER	2,000,000.00	10/27/2005	2,000,000.00	-	
							11/2/2006	TREASURER	2,000,000.00	11/2/2006	2,000,000.00	-	
							10/25/2007	TREASURER	920,000.00	10/25/2007	920,000.00	-	
									4,920,000.00				
3/1/2006	2005	USA		US\$	3,159,700.00	3,159,700.00	11/2/2006	TREASURER	2,000,000.00	11/2/2006	2,000,000.00	-	
							10/25/2007	TREASURER	1,159,700.00	10/25/2007	1,159,700.00	-	
									3,159,700.00				
4/25/2007	2006	USA		US\$	7,315,000.00	7,315,000.00	10/25/2007	TREASURER	2,500,000.00	10/25/2007	2,500,000.00	-	
							BALANCE	TREASURER	4,815,000.00				
2/21/2008	2006	USA		US\$	4,683,000.00	4,683,000.00	BALANCE	TREASURER	4,683,000.00				

**TRUST FUND FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

**OUTSTANDING PROMISSORY NOTES SCHEDULE OF ENCASHMENT AS AT 11 JULY 2008
(IN US\$)**

	Due in 2008	Due in 2009	Due in 2010	TOTAL
<u>FRANCE:</u> Unscheduled				9,287,393
<u>GERMANY:</u>				
2005 P. Note: (US\$)	1,260,963			1,260,963
P. Note: (in US \$ at FERM rate of US \$1:Euro 0.8058)				
2006	2,412,286	4,824,573		7,236,859
2007	2,412,286	4,824,573	4,824,573	12,061,432
<u>USA:</u>				
2007 Note: (US\$)	2,500,000	2,315,000		4,815,000
2008 Note: (US\$)	2,341,500	2,341,500		4,683,000
	10,927,035	14,305,646	4,824,573	39,344,647

NOTE:

For the triennium 2003 - 2005, Germany opted to pay in US \$.

For the triennium 2006 - 2008, Germany opted to pay in Euro, using the FERM.

Germany's annual payment are made in two tranches, February and August.

USA's promissory notes due in 2008 are payable in November.

**LIST OF COUNTRIES WHICH AS AT 11 JULY 2008 HAVE CONFIRMED TO
THE TREASURER THAT THEY WOULD BE USING THE
FIXED-EXCHANGE-RATE MECHANISM DURING
THE 2006 – 2008 TRIENNIUM**

1. Australia
2. Austria
3. Belgium
4. Canada
5. Denmark
6. Finland
7. France
8. Germany
9. Greece
10. Hungary
11. Latvia
12. Slovak Republic
13. Spain
14. Sweden
15. Switzerland
16. United Kingdom

Annex II

Table 1

ANNUAL TRANCHES NOT SUBMITTED TO TWO CONSECUTIVE MEETINGS

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason for delay
Antigua and Barbuda	World Bank	CFC phase-out plan	2006	Due to delays in signing of the grant agreement, terms and conditions of the agreement are being revisited by WB regional management.
Libya	Spain	Methyl Bromide	2007	Next tranche will be submitted after the obligation of available funds in the current tranche.
Panama	UNDP	CFC phase-out plan	2007	Institutional and NOU changes.
Serbia	UNIDO	CFC phase-out plan	2007	Ongoing government restructuring and absence of ozone officer.
Venezuela	UNIDO	CFC phase-out plan	2007	Pending government decision on responsibility for the chiller component.
Paraguay	UNDP	CFC phase-out plan	2008	Late signature of the project document, no additional funds needed now for implementation.
Paraguay	UNEP	CFC phase-out plan	2008	Sufficient funds remaining to continue TPMP implementation without any disruption.

Table 2

ANNUAL TRANCHES NOT SUBMITTED THAT WERE DUE FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS YEAR FOR SUBMISSION TO THE 55TH MEETING

Country	Agency	Sector	Tranches	Reason for delay
Bahrain	UNDP	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	Lack of anticipated completion of 1 st tranche activities.
Bahrain	UNEP	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	Delay in signing the MOU and transferring funds due to change in training institute.
Bolivia	Canada	ODS Phase-out plan	2008	Lack of anticipated completion of 1 st tranche activities.
Bolivia	UNDP	ODS Phase-out plan	2008	Lack of anticipated completion of 1 st tranche activities.
Costa Rica	UNDP	Methyl Bromide	2008	Slow progress in implementing current tranche.
Ecuador	World Bank	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	The verification audit could not be completed in time for the submission.
Gabon	UNDP	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	Recent signature of the 1 st tranche and the resulting delay in activities.
Gabon	UNEP	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	The country had not completed the process of ordering the required equipment for the non investment component of the 1 st tranche.
Madagascar	UNEP	ODS Phase-out plan	2008	Late arrival of equipment and the desire for training at the same time, the activities of the 1 st tranche were not completed.
Madagascar	UNIDO	ODS Phase-out plan	2008	Safety situation in Kenya earlier this year, delay in UNEP's 1 st tranche activities completion and agreement to submit all 2 nd tranche components together.
Senegal	Italy	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	The specifications needed for the equipment in order to initiate the project are still in the process of development.
Senegal	UNEP	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	The specifications needed for the equipment in order to initiate the project are still in the process of development.
Syria	UNIDO	CFC Phase-out plan	2008	Counterpart administrative processing delays, there remain sufficient funds for implementation from current tranche.
Tunisia	World Bank	ODS Phase-out plan	2008	The verification audit could not be completed in time for the submission.

Annex III

PROJECTS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DELAYS

Code	Agency	Project Title	Category of Delays
JAM/FUM/47/TAS/22	Canada	Technical assistance to phase-out the use of methyl bromide	12 months delays
MEX/FUM/42/TAS/122	Canada	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide	12 months delays
MOR/FUM/29/INV/37	France	Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production	12 months delays
SYR/REF/29/INV/53	France	Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co.	12 and 18 months delays
YEM/FUM/41/TAS/21	Germany	Technical assistance programme for the phase-out of methyl bromide in agriculture	12 months delays
ARG/REF/18/INV/39	IBRD	Elimination of CFC in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Neba, S.A.	12 months delays
ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23	IBRD	Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment for the flower growing industry	12 months delays
JOR/HAL/32/INV/69	IBRD	Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phase-out umbrella project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers in Jordan converting to ABC powder, CO ₂ , HFC-227ea and inert gases as substitutes	12 months delays
THA/HAL/32/INV/134	IBRD	Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phase-out project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO ₂ , HFC-227ea and inert gases	12 months delays
NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104	Japan	Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol	12 months delays
SRL/PHA/43/TAS/26	Japan	National compliance action plan: incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users	18 months delays
SRL/PHA/43/TAS/27	Japan	National compliance action plan: MAC recovery/recycling and retrofit	12 months delays
SRL/PHA/43/TAS/28	Japan	National compliance action plan: recovery and recycling programme	12 and 18 months delays
GLO/SEV/47/TAS/269	Portugal	Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries (Angola, Cape Verde, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe)	18 months delays
MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118	Spain	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide	12 months delays
AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32	UNDP	Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume consuming countries	12 months delays
ARG/SEV/45/TAS/144	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
BRA/SEV/45/TAS/271	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
CHI/FOA/48/INV/161	UNDP	Terminal umbrella project for phase-out of the use of CFC-11 in the manufacture of polyurethane foam	18 months delays
CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154	UNDP	Technical assistance to phase-out ozone depleting solvents	12 months delays
COL/PAG/48/INV/66	UNDP	Phase-out of CTC as process agent in the elimination of nitrogen trichloride during chlorine production at Prodesal S.A.	12 and 18 months delays
COL/SEV/45/TAS/62	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
FIJ/PHA/47/TAS/15	UNDP	Implementation of the TPMP (investment component)	18 months delays
IDS/SEV/45/TAS/169	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
IND/ARS/41/TAS/368	UNDP	MDI Transitional Strategy	12 and 18 months delays
IND/SEV/45/TAS/391	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
IRA/SEV/45/TAS/172	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
LEB/SEV/45/TAS/60	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays

Code	Agency	Project Title	Category of Delays
MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151	UNDP	Technical assistance programme to install alternatives and phase-out all remaining non-QPS uses of methyl bromide	12 months delays
MAL/SEV/45/TAS/155	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
MEX/SEV/45/TAS/127	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
SRL/SEV/45/TAS/30	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
SYR/REF/38/INV/86	UNDP	Sector phase out plan for CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector (except domestic refrigeration)	12 months delays
SYR/SEV/45/TAS/90	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
URU/ARS/43/INV/42	UNDP	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers (MDIs)	12 months delays
VEN/SEV/45/TAS/102	UNDP	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey	12 months delays
AFR/SEV/45/TAS/33	UNEP	Sub-regional project on harmonisation of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa	12 months delays
ARG/REF/32/TRA/115	UNEP	Training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III)	12 months delays
GLO/ARS/39/TAS/246	UNEP	Development of guidelines to promote safety an aerosol conversions	12 months delays
GLO/REF/48/TAS/275	UNEP	Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector	18 months delays
GLO/SEV/39/TAS/248	UNEP	Production of OzonAction Newsletter in Russian, translation of 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into Russian, and reprinting and updating existing publications	12 months delays
GLO/SEV/45/TAS/262	UNEP	Assistance for regional awareness raising (2005)	12 months delays
SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01	UNEP	Formulation of national phase out strategy	12 months delays
SRL/PHA/43/TAS/24	UNEP	National compliance action plan: halon bank management	18 months delays
STK/FUM/50/TAS/11	UNEP	Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide	12 months delays
ALG/FUM/50/TAS/65	UNIDO	Technical assistance to phase out methyl bromide in pulses disinfestations	12 months delays
ALG/REF/44/INV/62	UNIDO	Conversion of CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the last group of commercial refrigerator manufactures (refrigeration sector terminal project)	12 months delays
BRA/FUM/46/INV/273	UNIDO	Total phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses	12 months delays
CRO/PHA/52/TAS/30	UNIDO	Monitoring and verification audit report	12 months delays
DOM/FUM/38/INV/33	UNIDO	Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon, flowers and tobacco	12 months delays
IDS/SOL/44/INV/162	UNIDO	Plan for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector	12 months delays
IRA/FOA/28/INV/50	UNIDO	Phasing out ODS in manufacturing of flexible PU slabstock foam through the use of liquid CO2 blowing technology at Bahman Plastic Co.	12 months delays
IRA/FOA/37/INV/149	UNIDO	Phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co.	12 months delays
IRA/REF/28/INV/51	UNIDO	Replacement of CFC-12 refrigerant by HFC-134a at Iran Compressor Manufacturing Company (ICMC)	12 months delays
IVC/FUM/42/INV/19	UNIDO	Phase-out the use of methyl bromide commodities and storage fumigation	12 months delays
PAK/PAG/35/INV/42	UNIDO	Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process solvent to 1,2-dichloroethane at Himont Chemicals Ltd.	12 months delays
ROM/PAG/50/INV/36	UNIDO	Terminal phase-out management plan of CTC production/consumption for process agent uses	12 months delays

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
AFGHANISTAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Afghanistan			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
ALBANIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$2,250	\$32,250	
Total for Albania			\$30,000	\$2,250	\$32,250	
ALGERIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Algeria			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
ANGOLA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Angola			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Antigua and Barbuda			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
ARGENTINA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$78,000	\$5,850	\$83,850	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$95,750	\$7,181	\$102,931	
Total for Argentina			\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
ARMENIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Armenia			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
BAHAMAS						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Bahamas			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
BAHRAIN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$105,000	\$13,650	\$118,650	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$45,000	\$3,375	\$48,375	
Total for Bahrain			\$150,000	\$17,025	\$167,025	
BARBADOS						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Barbados			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
BELIZE						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Belize			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
BENIN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNIDO	3.9	\$106,000	\$9,540	\$115,540	
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Benin		3.9	\$191,000	\$20,590	\$211,590	
BHUTAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Bhutan			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
BOLIVIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (multiple sectors)	Germany		\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500	
	Total for Bolivia		\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
	Total for Bosnia and Herzegovina		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
BOTSWANA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
CFC phase out plan						
Project preparation for a terminal phase-out management plan	Germany		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
<i>Approved on the condition that no further funding would be considered for Botswana until the country had ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol; and in developing and subsequently implementing the TPMP, the agency should take into account decision 47/10 (e) regarding the inclusion in the licensing system of import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as other ODS.</i>						
	Total for Botswana		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
BRAZIL						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (multiple sectors)	Germany		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$143,750	\$10,781	\$154,531	
	Total for Brazil		\$173,750	\$14,681	\$188,431	
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Brunei Darussalam		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
BURKINA FASO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
	Total for Burkina Faso		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
BURUNDI						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	UNEP		\$74,000	\$9,620	\$83,620	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	UNIDO		\$76,000	\$6,840	\$82,840	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						
Total for Burundi			\$235,000	\$27,510	\$262,510	
CAMBODIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$25,000	\$1,875	\$26,875	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$125,000	\$16,250	\$141,250	
Total for Cambodia			\$150,000	\$18,125	\$168,125	
CAMEROON						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Cameroon			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	France	0.7	\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee, on the condition that the funds for the Government of France be disbursed only when the remaining balance from the RMP has been returned to the Fund. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee, on the condition that the funds for the Government of France be disbursed only when the remaining balance from the RMP has been returned to the Fund. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
Total for Central African Republic		0.7	\$200,000	\$26,000	\$226,000	
CHAD						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Chad			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CHILE						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
CFC phase out plan						
Servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee, on the understanding that approval of the project would not set a precedent. The agency was urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	Canada		\$176,000	\$22,880	\$198,880	
Total for Chile			\$326,000	\$34,130	\$360,130	
CHINA						
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide						
National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II, third tranche)	UNIDO	180.6	\$1,800,000	\$135,000	\$1,935,000	
PROCESS AGENT						
Sectoral phase out plan						
Sector plan for phase-out of ODS process agent applications (phase II) and corresponding CTC production: 2008 annual programme <i>Took note of the verification of the CTC consumption of Phase II of the CTC sector plan in 2007.</i>	IBRD		\$10,000,000	\$750,000	\$10,750,000	
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: polyurethane foam sector <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	IBRD		\$685,900	\$51,443	\$737,343	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: solvent sector <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNDP		\$432,000	\$32,400	\$464,400	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: refrigeration servicing sub-sector <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNEP		\$375,000	\$48,750	\$423,750	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: extruded polystyrene foam <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNDP		\$84,000	\$6,300	\$90,300	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: industrial and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNDP		\$604,000	\$45,300	\$649,300	
Preparation of an overarching HPMP strategy	UNDP		\$360,000	\$27,000	\$387,000	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: enabling components <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNEP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: room air-conditioning sub-sector <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNIDO		\$500,000	\$37,500	\$537,500	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: HCFC production sector <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	IBRD		\$473,300	\$35,498	\$508,798	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: extruded polystyrene foam <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	UNIDO		\$84,000	\$6,300	\$90,300	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan: extruded polystyrene foam <i>Approved on the understanding that no further funding would be approved for China for project preparation of the HPMP for Stage I.</i>	Germany		\$201,369	\$26,178	\$227,547	
	Total for China	180.6	\$15,699,569	\$1,214,669	\$16,914,238	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
COLOMBIA						
FUMIGANT						
Methyl bromide						
Technical assistance in the methyl bromide sector (fumigants)	UNIDO		\$40,000	\$3,600	\$43,600	
<i>Approved as the final funding for methyl bromide phase-out in the country.</i>						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
Total for Colombia			\$213,750	\$16,631	\$230,381	
COMOROS						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Comoros			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CONGO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Congo			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CONGO, DR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Congo, DR			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
COSTA RICA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (second tranche)	UNDP		\$200,000	\$15,000	\$215,000	
Total for Costa Rica			\$350,000	\$26,250	\$376,250	
CROATIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Croatia			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
DJIBOUTI						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Djibouti			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Dominican Republic			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
ECUADOR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	IBRD		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Ecuador			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
EGYPT						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
Total for Egypt			\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
EL SALVADOR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for El Salvador			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
ERITREA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Eritrea			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
FIJI						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Fiji			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
GABON						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Gabon		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
GAMBIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Gambia		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
GEORGIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Georgia		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
GHANA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Ghana		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
GRENADA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	UNEP		\$48,000	\$6,240	\$54,240	
Terminal phase-out management plan (second tranche)	UNDP		\$50,000	\$4,500	\$54,500	
	Total for Grenada		\$183,000	\$21,790	\$204,790	
GUINEA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche)	UNEP		\$74,000	\$9,620	\$83,620	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						

List of projects and activities approved for funding

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNIDO	1.4	\$140,000	\$12,600	\$152,600	
Total for Guinea		1.4	\$214,000	\$22,220	\$236,220	
GUYANA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Guyana			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
HONDURAS						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$115,000	\$8,625	\$123,625	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$35,000	\$4,550	\$39,550	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNEP		\$146,000	\$18,980	\$164,980	
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	UNIDO		\$301,000	\$22,575	\$323,575	
Total for Honduras			\$597,000	\$54,730	\$651,730	
INDIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
CTC phase out plan						
CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2008 annual programme	IBRD	440.0	\$3,211,875	\$240,891	\$3,452,766	
Total for India		440.0	\$3,211,875	\$240,891	\$3,452,766	
INDONESIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
Total for Indonesia			\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
IRAQ						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$2,250	\$32,250	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
Preparation of project proposal						
Preparation of country programme and national phase-out plan <i>Approved on the condition that the funding will address all remaining consumption to meet 2010 compliance and that no additional preparatory funding would be requested for CP/NPP in the future.</i>	UNIDO		\$40,000	\$3,600	\$43,600	
Preparation of country programme and national phase-out plan <i>Approved on the condition that the funding will address all remaining consumption to meet 2010 compliance and that no additional preparatory funding would be requested for CP/NPP in the future.</i>	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
	Total for Iraq		\$130,000	\$13,650	\$143,650	
JAMAICA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	UNEP		\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000	
	Total for Jamaica		\$145,000	\$6,375	\$151,375	
JORDAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
	Total for Jordan		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
KENYA						
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Extension of the institutional strengthening project (2nd year of phase VI)	UNEP		\$75,833	\$0	\$75,833	
	Total for Kenya		\$75,833		\$75,833	
KOREA, DPR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$50,000	\$3,750	\$53,750	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
CTC phase out plan						
Plan for terminal phase-out of CTC (sixth tranche)	UNIDO	77.8	\$100,000	\$7,500	\$107,500	
<i>The Committee noted that some equipment items required for the conversion had been purchased but were deemed to fall under the dual-use restrictions of the International Chemical Weapons Convention, to which the country had not yet adhered; requested UNIDO to sell those equipment items and to report back not later than the 57th Meeting on the matter, presenting a financial report on all disbursements so far incurred, including storage cost; requested UNIDO to continue with the implementation of all other components of the plan without using any remaining funds associated with CTC phase-out activities at the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex; requested the Secretariat to send a letter to the Government advising of the possible cancellation of the plan if all the activities proposed in the plan or the approved annual work programmes, including those related to the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex, were not completed by 30 April 2009; and noted that in the event that the country was not able to complete the conversion at the 2.8 Vinalon Factory Complex and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Complex the country could resubmit, no later than the 59th Meeting, a funding request for the conversion of these two enterprises should an alternative approach be found to be technically feasible and economical viable, on the understanding that the country will in any event achieve compliance with the CTC phase-out schedule under the Protocol.</i>						
Total for Korea, DPR		77.8	\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
KUWAIT						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$125,000	\$16,250	\$141,250	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$70,000	\$5,250	\$75,250	
Total for Kuwait			\$195,000	\$21,500	\$216,500	
KYRGYZSTAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (second tranche)	UNEP		\$65,100	\$8,463	\$73,563	
Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (second tranche)	UNDP	1.0	\$63,000	\$4,725	\$67,725	
TPMP verification report	UNEP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	UNEP		\$115,830	\$0	\$115,830	
Total for Kyrgyzstan		1.0	\$348,930	\$22,163	\$371,093	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
LAO, PDR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500	
Total for Lao, PDR			\$150,000	\$19,500	\$169,500	
LEBANON						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$137,250	\$10,294	\$147,544	
CFC phase out plan						
National phase-out management plan for Annex-A Group-I substances (CFCs) (fifth tranche)	UNDP	35.0	\$65,000	\$4,875	\$69,875	
Total for Lebanon		35.0	\$202,250	\$15,169	\$217,419	
LIBYA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Libya			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
MACEDONIA, FYR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Macedonia, FYR			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
MADAGASCAR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Madagascar			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
MALAWI						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Malawi			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
MALAYSIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
CFC phase out plan						
National CFC phase-out plan: 2008 annual programme	IBRD	89.0	\$275,000	\$24,750	\$299,750	
	Total for Malaysia	89.0	\$448,750	\$37,781	\$486,531	
MALDIVES						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Maldives		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
MALI						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Mali		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
MAURITANIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Mauritania		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
MAURITIUS						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Germany		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750	
	Total for Mauritius		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750	
MEXICO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$69,500	\$5,213	\$74,713	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$104,250	\$7,819	\$112,069	
	Total for Mexico		\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
MOLDOVA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Moldova		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
MONGOLIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)	UNEP		\$60,000	\$0	\$60,000	
Total for Mongolia			\$145,000	\$11,050	\$156,050	
MONTENEGRO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Institutional strengthening project (phase I)	UNIDO		\$60,000	\$4,500	\$64,500	
Total for Montenegro			\$145,000	\$10,875	\$155,875	
MOROCCO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Morocco			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
MOZAMBIQUE						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Mozambique			\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
MYANMAR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
CFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a terminal phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$0	\$0	\$0	
<i>Approved on the condition that an official letter was received from Myanmar stating its commitment to meet the 2010 compliance targets through the TPMP, and that UNEP would not utilize any funds until that letter had been received; and in developing and subsequently implementing the TPMP, the agency should take into account decision 47/10(e) regarding the inclusion in the licensing system of import controls for methyl bromide, CTC and/or TCA, as well as other ODS.</i>						
Total for Myanmar						

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
NAMIBIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Germany		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
	Total for Namibia		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
NEPAL						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
	Total for Nepal		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
NICARAGUA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Nicaragua		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
NIGER						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Niger		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
NIGERIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
	Total for Nigeria		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
OMAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$100,000	\$7,500	\$107,500	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
	Total for Oman		\$150,000	\$14,000	\$164,000	
PAKISTAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$90,000	\$6,750	\$96,750	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
	Total for Pakistan		\$150,000	\$14,550	\$164,550	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
PANAMA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Panama			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
PARAGUAY						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Paraguay			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
PERU						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
CFC phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (first tranche)	UNDP	15.0	\$183,500	\$13,762	\$197,262	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						
Terminal phase-out management plan for Annex A Group I substances (first tranche)	UNEP		\$77,500	\$10,075	\$87,575	
<i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agencies were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>						
Total for Peru		15.0	\$411,000	\$35,087	\$446,087	
PHILIPPINES						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	IBRD		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
Total for Philippines			\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
QATAR						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$55,000	\$4,125	\$59,125	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900	
Total for Qatar			\$85,000	\$8,025	\$93,025	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
RWANDA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Rwanda			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
SAINT LUCIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Saint Lucia			\$145,000	\$11,050	\$156,050	
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Sao Tome and Principe			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
SAUDI ARABIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$130,000	\$9,750	\$139,750	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$65,000	\$8,450	\$73,450	
Total for Saudi Arabia			\$195,000	\$18,200	\$213,200	
SENEGAL						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Senegal			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	

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Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
SERBIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Serbia			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
SEYCHELLES						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
ODS phase out plan						
Terminal ODS phase-out management plan (second tranche)	France		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
Total for Seychelles			\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800	
SOUTH AFRICA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
Total for South Africa			\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
SRI LANKA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$112,250	\$8,419	\$120,669	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	UNDP		\$134,056	\$10,054	\$144,110	
Total for Sri Lanka			\$271,306	\$21,723	\$293,029	
SUDAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$30,000	\$2,250	\$32,250	
Total for Sudan			\$30,000	\$2,250	\$32,250	
SURINAME						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	
Total for Suriname			\$85,000	\$11,050	\$96,050	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
SYRIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$136,250	\$10,219	\$146,469	
Total for Syria			\$136,250	\$10,219	\$146,469	
THAILAND						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	IBRD		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
CFC phase out plan						
National CFC phase-out plan: 2008 annual implementation plan	IBRD	208.0	\$550,000	\$49,500	\$599,500	
<i>Took note, with appreciation, of the verification audit of the imports of CFC, TCA and CTC in Thailand for the year 2006.</i>						
Total for Thailand			208.0	\$745,000	\$64,125	\$809,125
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Trinidad and Tobago			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
TUNISIA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
SEVERAL						
Ozone unit support						
Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase V)	IBRD		\$247,270	\$18,545	\$265,815	
Total for Tunisia			\$397,270	\$29,795	\$427,065	
TURKEY						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
Total for Turkey			\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
TURKMENISTAN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	
Total for Turkmenistan			\$85,000	\$6,375	\$91,375	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
UGANDA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
ODS phase out plan						
Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) <i>Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The agency was urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the TPMP.</i>	France		\$152,500	\$19,825	\$172,325	
Total for Uganda			\$152,500	\$19,825	\$172,325	
URUGUAY						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNDP		\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
Total for Uruguay			\$150,000	\$11,250	\$161,250	
VENEZUELA						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
Total for Venezuela			\$173,750	\$13,031	\$186,781	
VIETNAM						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	IBRD		\$195,000	\$14,625	\$209,625	
ODS phase out plan						
National CFC and halon phase-out plan (third tranche)	IBRD	58.7	\$178,463	\$13,385	\$191,848	
Total for Vietnam		58.7	\$373,463	\$28,010	\$401,473	
YEMEN						
PHASE-OUT PLAN						
HCFC phase out plan						
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNIDO		\$70,000	\$5,250	\$75,250	
Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	UNEP		\$125,000	\$16,250	\$141,250	

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
ODS phase out plan						
National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche)	UNIDO	339.4	\$1,137,500	\$85,313	\$1,222,813	
<p><i>Took note of the specific situation in Yemen, where the only commercially available and proven CFC-11 replacement technology available as a foam blowing agent in the country was HCFC-141b; the limited time available for implementation before the complete phase-out of CFC in 2010 would not allow for the timely introduction of a new non-HCFC based technology, thus putting the country at the risk of non-compliance; and the amount of CFC-11 to be phased out under the phase-out plan concerned only 2.2 per cent of the national CFC baseline. Also noted that intensive consultations had taken place within the Executive Committee with a view to finding the best way forward in order to reconcile the spirit expressed in decision XIX/6 regarding HCFC phase-out with the conditions of the phase-out plan, in particular the urgency of assistance at a time when alternatives to CFC-11 other than HCFC-141b were not yet widely available in Article 5 countries, and that a two-stage approach to ODS phase-out with HCFC-141b as an interim step was the most suitable approach. Approved in principle the national ODS phase-out plan for Yemen on the understanding that the Government would not request any more funding from the Fund in relation to the phase-out of CFC MDIs in the country; once other ODS-free technologies became available, the Government could submit a request for a second-stage conversion to a non-ODS technology for those enterprises covered under the ODS phase-out plan as part of their HPMP; and no aspect of the decision on the phase-out plan would constitute a precedent for future decisions of the Executive Committee; and in accordance with the agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. UNEP and UNIDO were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during implementation of the plan.</i></p>						

List of projects and activities approved for funding

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Project Title	Agency	ODP (tonnes)	Funds approved (US\$)			C.E. (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	Total	
National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche)	UNEP		\$315,000	\$40,950	\$355,950	
<p><i>Took note of the specific situation in Yemen, where the only commercially available and proven CFC-11 replacement technology available as a foam blowing agent in the country was HCFC-141b; the limited time available for implementation before the complete phase-out of CFC in 2010 would not allow for the timely introduction of a new non-HCFC based technology, thus putting the country at the risk of non-compliance; and the amount of CFC-11 to be phased out under the phase-out plan concerned only 2.2 per cent of the national CFC baseline. Also noted that intensive consultations had taken place within the Executive Committee with a view to finding the best way forward in order to reconcile the spirit expressed in decision XIX/6 regarding HCFC phase-out with the conditions of the phase-out plan, in particular the urgency of assistance at a time when alternatives to CFC-11 other than HCFC-141b were not yet widely available in Article 5 countries, and that a two-stage approach to ODS phase-out with HCFC-141b as an interim step was the most suitable approach. Approved in principle the national ODS phase-out plan for Yemen on the understanding that the Government would not request any more funding from the Fund in relation to the phase-out of CFC MDIs in the country; once other ODS-free technologies became available, the Government could submit a request for a second-stage conversion to a non-ODS technology for those enterprises covered under the ODS phase-out plan as part of their HPMP; and no aspect of the decision on the phase-out plan would constitute a precedent for future decisions of the Executive Committee; and in accordance with the agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. UNEP and UNIDO were urged to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during implementation of the plan.</i></p>						
	Total for Yemen	339.4	\$1,647,500	\$147,763	\$1,795,263	
GLOBAL						
DESTRUCTION						
Technical assistance/support						
Development of strategy/methodology for ODS disposal	IBRD		\$250,000	\$22,500	\$272,500	
	Total for Global		\$250,000	\$22,500	\$272,500	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,450.5	\$36,124,996	\$3,031,077	\$39,156,073	

Summary

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/55/53
Annex IV

Sector	Tonnes (ODP)	Funds approved (US\$)		
		Project	Support	Total
BILATERAL COOPERATION				
Phase-out plan	0.7	\$959,869	\$124,783	\$1,084,652
TOTAL:	0.7	\$959,869	\$124,783	\$1,084,652
INVESTMENT PROJECT				
Fumigant	180.6	\$1,800,000	\$135,000	\$1,935,000
Process agent		\$10,000,000	\$750,000	\$10,750,000
Phase-out plan	1,269.2	\$7,581,938	\$638,554	\$8,220,492
TOTAL:	1,449.8	\$19,381,938	\$1,523,554	\$20,905,492
WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT				
Fumigant		\$40,000	\$3,600	\$43,600
Phase-out plan		\$14,680,200	\$1,323,541	\$16,003,741
Several		\$812,989	\$33,099	\$846,088
Destruction		\$250,000	\$22,500	\$272,500
TOTAL:		\$15,783,189	\$1,382,740	\$17,165,929
Summary by Parties and Implementing Agencies				
Canada		\$176,000	\$22,880	\$198,880
France	0.7	\$267,500	\$34,775	\$302,275
Germany		\$516,369	\$67,128	\$583,497
IBRD	795.7	\$16,606,808	\$1,261,637	\$17,868,445
UNDP	51.0	\$5,265,306	\$395,647	\$5,660,953
UNEP		\$5,351,263	\$647,348	\$5,998,611
UNIDO	603.1	\$7,941,750	\$601,662	\$8,543,412
GRAND TOTAL	1,450.5	\$36,124,996	\$3,031,077	\$39,156,073

**ADJUSTMENTS ARISING FROM THE 55TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FOR BALANCES ON PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES**

Agency	Project Costs (US\$)	Support Costs (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Canada (per decision 55/2(v))	7,000	910	7,910
Sweden (per decision 55/2(vi))	44,182	5,744	49,926
UNDP (per decision 55/2(ii)&(iii))	167,062	21,718	188,780
UNEP (per decision 55/2(ii)&(iii) and decision 55/8(i))	271,594	22,827	294,421
UNIDO (per decision 55/2(ii)&(iii))	10,689	948	11,637
World Bank (per decision (55/2(ii)&(iii))*)	797,322	97,280	894,602
Total	1,297,849	149,427	1,447,276

* Excluding US \$1,198,947 that was already returned against the Thailand chiller concessional loan project (THA/REF/26/INV/104).

**NET ALLOCATIONS TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES AND BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS BASED
ON DECISIONS OF THE 55TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Agency	Project Costs (US\$)	Support Costs (US\$)	Total (US\$)
Canada (1)	169,000	21,970	190,970
France (2)	267,500	34,775	302,275
Germany (2)	516,369	67,128	583,497
Sweden (3)	(44,182)	(5,744)	(49,926)
UNDP	5,098,244	373,930	5,472,174
UNEP	5,079,669	624,521	5,704,190
UNIDO	7,931,061	600,714	8,531,775
World Bank	15,809,486	1,164,357	16,973,843
Total	34,827,147	2,881,651	37,708,798

(1) Including US \$198,880 to be assigned to the 2008 bilateral contributions and US \$7,910 that should be deducted from the bilateral contributions of Canada for project that was approved in 2006.

(2) Total amount to be assigned to 2008 bilateral contributions.

(3) Amount should be deducted from the bilateral contribution of Sweden for project that was approved in 2003.

Annex V

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN BENIN AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF
OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Benin (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 9 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must

be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 10 and 11 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12 ,CFC-113,CFC-114 and CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	9	9	0	0
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	7.9	4	0	0
3	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
4	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)	3.9	4	0	7.9
5	Unfunded reductions (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
6	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes)	3.9	4	0	7.9
7	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	85,000	65,000	0	150,000
8	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	106,000	69,000	0	175,000
9	Total agreed funding (US \$)	191,000	134,000	0	325,000
10	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	11,050	8,450	0	19,500
11	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	9,540	6,210	0	15,750
12	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	20,590	14,660	0	35,250
13	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	211,590	148,660	0	360,250

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). This organization, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Benin for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Benin should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Benin in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Benin consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;
- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;

- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;
and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Benin in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and
- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex VI

AGREEMENT BETWEEN BURUNDI AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Burundi (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 6 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2 -A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive

Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfill the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. (The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B.) The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 7 and 8 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12 ,CFC-113,CFC-114 and CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	8.9	8.9	0.0	
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	3.1	3.1	0.0	
3	New reduction under plan (OPD tonnes)	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.1
4	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	74,000	41,000	0	115,000
5	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	76,000	53,000	0	129,000
6	Total agreed funding (US \$)	150,000	94,000	0	244,000
7	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	9,620	5,330	0	14,950
8	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	6,840	4,770	0	11,610
9	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	16,460	10,100	0	26,560
10	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	166,460	104,100	0	270,560

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). The Lead IA, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Burundi for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Burundi should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Burundi in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Burundi consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;
- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;

- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Burundi in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and
- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex VII

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN GUINEA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT
OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Guinea (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 9 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2 -A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must

be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 10 and 11 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114 and CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	6.36	6.36	0	
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	2.9	1.5	0	0
3	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
4	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)	1.4	1.5	0	2.9
5	Unfunded reductions (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
6	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes)	1.4	1.5	0	2.9
7	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	74,000	58,000		132,000
8	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	140,000	60,000		200,000
9	Total agreed funding (US \$)	214,000	118,000		332,000
10	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	9,620	7,540		17,160
11	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	12,600	5,400		18,000
12	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	22,220	12,940		35,160
13	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	236,220	130,940		367,160

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).
2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). This organization, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Guinea for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Guinea should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:
 - (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
 - (b) Assisting Guinea in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
 - (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Guinea consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
 - (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
 - (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
 - (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
 - (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
 - (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;

- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;
- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;
- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:
 - (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
 - (b) Assist Guinea in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and
 - (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex VIII

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN HONDURAS AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Honduras (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 6 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2 -A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and

reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfill the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A, including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 7 and 8 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol consumption limits of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	49.7	49.7	0.0	
2	Maximum allowable consumption of Annex A, Group I substances(ODP tonnes)	39.7	39.7	0.0	
3	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)	0.0	39.7	0.0	39.7
4	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	146,000	52,000	0	198,000
5	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	301,000	37,500	0	338,500
6	Total agreed funding (US \$)	447,000	89,500	0	536,500
7	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	18,980	6,760	0	25,740
8	Cooperating IA support cost (US \$)	22,575	2,813	0	25,388
9	Total agencies support costs (US \$)	41,555	9,573	0	51,128
10	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	488,555	99,073	0	587,628

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). The Lead IA, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Honduras for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Honduras should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Honduras in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix-5A. In case the Executive Committee selects Honduras consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee;
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;
- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;
- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Honduras in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and

- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex IX

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN UGANDA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF
OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Uganda (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in rows 2 and row 4 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 11 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must

be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. France has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA with the fees set out in row 13 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC
Annex B:	Group II	CTC

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.9	1.9	0	0
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.9	1.9	0	0
3.	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex B, Group II substances (ODP tonnes)	0.1	0.1	0	0
4	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex B, Group II substances (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
5	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)				
6	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)				
7	Unfunded reductions (ODP tonnes)				
8	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes) Annex A, Group I		1.9		1.9
9	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes) Annex B, Group II		0		0
10	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	152,500	62,500		215,000
11	Total agreed funding (US \$)	152,500	62,500		215,000
12	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	19,825	8,125		27,950
13	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	19,825	8,125		27,950
14	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	172,325	70,625		242,950

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**
- | | |
|--|-------|
| Country | _____ |
| Year of plan | _____ |
| # of years completed | _____ |
| # of years remaining under the plan | _____ |
| Target ODS consumption of the preceding year | _____ |
| Target ODS consumption of the year of plan | _____ |
| Level of funding requested | _____ |
| Lead implementing agency | _____ |
| Cooperating agency(ies) | _____ |

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). This organization, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Uganda for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Uganda should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Uganda in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Uganda consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;

- (j) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;
and
- (k) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex X

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 55th MEETING

Jamaica

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Jamaica and notes with appreciation that Jamaica reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee also notes that Jamaica is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines, and in the case of methyl bromide probably earlier. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Jamaica will continue phasing-out ODS with outstanding success to meet the 2010 phase-out target.

Kenya

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Kenya and notes with appreciation the fact that it has reported 2007 country programme report and its CFC consumption has surpassed the 85 percent CFC reduction, making Kenya compliant with the action plan for CFC phase out. The Executive Committee further noted that Kenya has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered for its IS project. Specifically in its submission, Kenya reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the implementation of ODS imports controls through a licensing and quota system, training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Kenya to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Kenya will continue the implementation of the licensing and quota system, the CFC terminal phase-out plan, phase-out of methyl bromide in flower sector, technical assistance and non-investment programmes with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in ODS and subsequently achieve zero CFC consumption by 2010.

Kyrgyzstan

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted for phase III of the institutional strengthening project in Kyrgyzstan and notes with appreciation that it has reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with the reduction targets for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee recognizes that there is comprehensive work done in the promotion and coordination of identified actions for ODS phase-out, and notes that Kyrgyzstan is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by January 2010 through completion of its projects. With these activities planned for the next phase (IV) the Executive Committee is hopeful that Kyrgyzstan will continue phasing out ODS with outstanding success towards the complete phase out of CFCs in 2010.

Mongolia

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project for Mongolia and notes with appreciation that Mongolia has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that it is on track to phase-out its CFC consumption. It also notes with appreciation that during this period Mongolia has progressed in the implementation of its TPMP and is in the forefront of discussions to combat illegal trade with its neighbouring countries. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mongolia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and activities with outstanding success, in particular, on the implementation TPMP including the phasing out of HCFCs and MDI.

Montenegro

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project for Montenegro and notes with appreciation that Montenegro reported data to the Ozone Secretariat as at end 2007, which was considerably lower than its average CFC compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of its initial start-up of the institutional strengthening project, Montenegro, as a new Party, has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, and has progressed in the preparation of the country programme and terminal phase-out management plan. It has also introduced and implemented legislative and administrative measures, including issuance of import/export permits and establishing quota system, banning of import of second-hand products in big quantities, and initial activities for the identification of HCFC through an awareness workshop. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Montenegro to advance its implementation of the Montreal Protocol and to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Montenegro will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the TPMP activities with outstanding success in the further reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Saint Lucia

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report submitted with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Lucia and notes with appreciation that Saint Lucia reported Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Saint Lucia will continue reporting zero consumption of all ODS and will continue achieving its commitments with the Montreal Protocol with outstanding success.

Sri Lanka

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Sri Lanka and notes with appreciation that Sri Lanka reported data in 2006 and 2007 to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than its baseline and that has exceeded both the 50 percent reduction target of the Montreal Protocol and the target set out in the national compliance assistance plan. Sri Lanka, therefore, appears to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol reduction targets as well as its commitments under the NCAP. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Sri Lanka has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, specifically, moving forward with implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out projects, organizing training workshops for refrigeration technicians and customs officers in order to assist industry to comply with the phase-out targets for CFCs; controlling imports of CFCs and CFC-based equipment through a licensing system and implementation of the national plan that addresses the remaining CFC consumption in Sri Lanka. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Sri Lanka to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Sri Lanka will continue with the implementation of its country programme and national phase-out plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Tunisia

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the terminal report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Tunisia. The Committee notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Government of Tunisia to phase out ODS consumption through its National ODS Phase-out Plan (NOPP) which addresses all remaining consumption of CFCs and halon; as well as through its continued success in engaging stakeholders to comply with ODS phase-out policies; and, through its ongoing monitoring, enforcement and public awareness raising activities. The Executive Committee encourages Tunisia to continue making progress towards complete phase-out of Annex A and B substances in 2010 through the NOPP and other relevant measures.

Annex XI

ELEMENTS OF TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A STUDY ON FINANCING THE DESTRUCTION OF UNWANTED ODS

Purpose

1. Both developed and developing countries have or are in the process of eliminating the production and consumption of the most potent ozone depleting substances (ODS) that fall under the control of the 1987 Montreal Protocol. However, the definition of ODS consumption – import plus production minus export – means that the Protocol does not control ODS existing in stockpiles and banks in countries (whether it be in equipment or cylinders). This includes unwanted ODS that no longer can be recovered or used.
2. As the complete phase-out date for Annex A and B chemicals is approaching, an increasing number of CFC equipment and products are being decommissioned. ODS from these outdated products, if left unmanaged, could place an increasing threat to the ozone layer protection. Since these chemicals also have high Global Warming Potential (GWP) in comparison with carbon dioxide, it is concomitant threat to the climate. In responding to this threat, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the MLF have in the recent years increased their efforts to prevent releases of these unwanted ODS to the atmosphere. The MLF Secretariat convened an “Experts Meeting to Assess the Extent of Current and Future Requirements for the Collection and Disposition of Non-Reusable and Unwanted ODS in Article 5 countries” on 13 – 15 March 2006, and there have been a series of regional for a held on different aspects of the disposal and destruction issues, involving Article 5 countries, the Secretariat, bilateral and implementing agencies. A study for effective options to manage unwanted ODS has been commissioned by the MLF. The draft report of the study was presented at the 54th Meeting of the MLF Executive Committee. The MLF Executive Committee has consequently endorsed a proposal by the World Bank to conduct a study on how to develop a strategy to obtain funding through voluntary carbon markets for destruction of unwanted ODS, which would also include a methodology for the validation and verification of ODS disposal.

Background

3. Article 5 countries are currently in the compliance period of the Montreal Protocol and are expected to completely phase out the production and consumption of CFCs, halons and CTC by 2010. As these countries advance in implementation of MP obligations, they are increasingly faced with the reality long understood in non-Article 5 countries – that banks of ODS will have accumulated and continue to exist, posing an ongoing threat to the environment. This is particularly the case for ODS that cannot be recovered nor reclaimed either for technical reasons or in a cost-effective manner.
4. Unwanted ODS and the need for destruction capacity or choices has consequently become an increased subject of debate in meetings of the Parties and the MLF Executive Committee. Both bodies commissioned the development of terms of references for studies on environmentally sound destruction of ODS. In 2006, the Parties requested the Executive Committee to conduct one study on the collection and treatment of unwanted ODS in both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries. This study is expected to be finalized for the July 2008 Open-ended Working Group Meeting.
5. The environmental risks of emissive uses of ODS extend beyond the ozone layer. At the 19th Meeting of the Parties, in September 2007, the Parties adopted a decision that acknowledges the direct link between ODS and adverse effects on the climate. In particular, the Parties asked that the MLF

give priority to projects that focused on alternatives that minimized other impacts to the environment, including on the climate.

6. Thus alongside the increasing calls from Article 5 countries for assistance to manage their unwanted ODS accumulating in equipment, ports, reclamation centers, etc., the Implementing Agencies have been considering innovative approaches to financing ODS disposal/destruction under the climate change regime. Voluntary carbon markets provide an opportunity for generating financing for ODS destruction as they are not bound to compliance markets and because ODS, that can have extremely high GWPs would be an attractive source of emission reduction credits. To date, only one market exists that issues credits for ODS destruction, the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX); however, other markets such as those adopted the Voluntary Carbon Standard 2007 (VCS) are not necessarily restricted to the six (6) Kyoto gases and therefore could potentially become markets for destruction of unwanted ODS if a methodology was proposed and approved.

7. Comparative analyses on the voluntary markets report that over the last few years, about a dozen of voluntary markets have been developed, each presenting different standards and focus areas. Some markets closely mirror the standards of the compliance markets, while other adopted less stringent rules and flexible approaches in order to reduce the administrative burdens, the transaction costs and enable to generate as many credits as possible on the market. These comparative studies have not so far looked specifically at how different markets actually, or potentially, address GHGs that are not directly controlled by Kyoto. In particular, there is a need to look at elements such as the project cycles, the rules for acceptability of new project types and new methodologies approval, the countries eligible for offset projects to determine how the special issues/requirements surrounding ODS and the Montreal Protocol can be incorporated on the one hand, and on the other, what considerations countries must take into account when exploring opportunities for financing through existing markets such as CCX.

Objectives

8. At its 54th Meeting, the Executive Committee endorsed a proposal in the World Bank's 2008-2010 Business Plan to conduct a study on ODS destruction. According to the proposal, the Bank plans to 1) describe opportunities for funding through voluntary carbon markets for destruction of unwanted ODS and which would 2) include a methodology for validation and verification of ODS disposal and 3) develop specific case studies.

9. As per Decision 54/10(d) these Terms of Reference are being developed in collaboration with Executive Committee members, the MLF Implementing Agencies and the World Bank.

Scope of Work

10. The study will approach voluntary carbon market opportunities from a concrete, simple, and workable perspective around a specific investment vehicle. The study should elaborate on the structure and operational procedures for proposed unwanted ODS disposal projects that maximize the amount of ODS destroyed.

11. The Consultant will be responsible for 1) researching and developing universal but flexible approaches, or strategies for companies of Article 5 countries to access funding through voluntary carbon markets and for 2) proposing corresponding disposal methodologies, based on best practice from existing approaches and illustrated through case studies (where applicable).

12. In order to inform this work, the Study should include a short and concise analyses on voluntary carbon markets, rules of voluntary markets and other carbon markets, as well as dedicated work on ODS destruction (options, costs, assessment of the scale/existing banks). See Annex I for a list of minimum works to draw from. The Study will include elements that are expected to be validated including operational efficacy of ongoing case studies (under e.g., CCX). The Study will explore, in consultation with stakeholders, NOUs in key Article 5 countries, additional opportunities to launch pilot projects in other Article 5 countries.

Elements of the Study

- Develop and/or adopt a select number of emission reduction methodologies to be used for the disposal of unwanted ODS;
- Utilize practical experiences from existing and/or planned ODS emission reduction projects in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries in shaping the design of the strategy and methodologies;
- Generate robust, transparent and homogeneous emission reductions from disposal of unwanted ODS; and
- Explore how to capitalize on the credibility of the Montreal Protocol Institutions including the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the Ozone Secretariat, and the UNEP TEAP.

Process/Project Approach

- Examine (comparative analysis) the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and possibly Joint Implementation (JI), the rules sets in various voluntary markets, including any market to date that has ODS destruction projects in its portfolio of emission reduction projects, with a view to determining and comparing:
 - Market scope, volume, share, growth
 - Management structure and stakeholders
 - Transaction cost (\$ per t CO₂e), price of offsets
 - Transaction units
 - Type/ categories of projects eligible
 - Restricted or not to the Kyoto gases
 - Project cycle and actors involved at each steps
 - Average time required before the generation of credits
 - Quality controls systems, including verification/ validation mechanisms, frequency, third party review requirements
 - Transparency of the system (e.g. on elements such as the decision making process, transactions, etc.)
 - Process for the approval of project activity
 - Countries eligible for offset projects
 - Rules for new methodology approval
 - Degree of flexibility in the voluntary markets for adapting methodologies/approaches and for introducing new project types
 - Additionality requirements and/or criteria used to demonstrated that the project activity is not the baseline, including the use of investment analyses, barriers analyses, sectoral benchmarks

- Registry of emissions and/or control processes put in place to avoid double counting of emission reduction.

13. For markets covering ODS projects, describe and compare in more details the rules, the methodologies for such projects including elements such as criteria for project eligibility, factors accounted in the calculations of emission reductions including emission reduction offset ration, technical requirements for the destruction facilities, and etc.

14. Based upon the investigation and interviews, the Study will:

- Determine and elaborate on possible concrete, simple and workable modalities/scenarios; options for standardized methodologies including validation and verification of ODS disposal given in light of variables;
- Determine and recommend favorable elements / quality / minimum requirements for eligibility;
- Determine the applicability of existing and potential Article 5 and non-Article 5 markets dealing with unwanted ODS in order to apply to companies of Article 5 countries (market conditions, nature of the regulatory/policy framework, institutional capacity);
- Using the information of the comparative analyses and rules of each market, determine the feasibility for markets that are not dealing with unwanted ODS to include these project type and describe the process that is required;
- Assess predictability and availability of resources from voluntary carbon markets in comparison with other financing modalities, such as the MLF;
- Provide recommendations on key measures to safeguard any leakage of unwanted ODS at each transaction step towards final disposal based on best practice from existing approaches and illustrated through case studies;
- Provide recommendations on capturing additionality and effective marketing of the scheme; and
- Recommend opportunities or potential markets for unwanted ODS management to ensure that financial benefits would be used for covering other costs associated with collection, transportation, extraction, and etc. in order to avoid any perverse incentives.

Financing/Cost Considerations

- Identify possible options, mechanisms and schemes for financing upfront costs (administrative costs, transportation) based on current practice in the voluntary market such as futures market, revolving funds, etc;
- Financing Streams (options/schedule of payments);
- Ranking of candidates for ODS destruction taking into account ODS substances, purity/quality, source, environmental risks (as pertains to cost); and
- Identify any difference in rules and methodologies for project eligibility in voluntary carbon markets with those required by the MLF for funding ODS phase-out.

Disposal Methodology

- Utilize existing CCX case study (Argentina CTC) or any other studies to detail methodology;
- Review based on existing information from other countries, if any, (preferably small consuming countries) to develop case studies to support the development of the methodology; and
- Identify best practice throughout project cycle to ensure optimum results at destruction (from packaging to transport, storage, validation of purity of substance, destruction removal efficiency (DRE), types of facilities/registration and certification, etc)

Tentative Work Plan and Schedule

Task	Tentative Date
Inception Report	October 2008
Draft Report	January 2009
Final Report	March 2009

Appendix I

Background Documents

(To be used as a basis for the study and further data collection)

1. “Final Draft Study on the Collection and Treatment of Unwanted Ozone-depleting Substances in Article 5 and Non-article 5 Countries,” ICF International, March 2008. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/Inf.3.
2. “2002 Report of the Task Force on Destruction Technologies,” (Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP)) and other related TEAP reports.
3. Report of the Meeting of Experts to Assess the Extent of Current and Future Requirements for the Collection and Disposal of Non-reusable and Unwanted ODS in Article 5 Countries, MLF 2006.
4. Relevant reports of the MP Meetings of the Parties (where ODS destruction had been included in the meeting agenda).
5. Studies with Comparative Analyses of Carbon Markets:

“Making Sense of the Voluntary Carbon Market: A Comparison of Carbon Offset Standards” WWF Germany, March 2008.

“The World Bank State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2007” Capoor and Ambrosi, World Bank, 2008.

"State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2008" Hamilton, Sjardin, Marcello, Xu, Ecosystem Marketplace & New Carbon Finance, 2008.
6. Standards and rules of the Kyoto and voluntary markets:

“Voluntary Carbon Standard - Specification for the project-level quantification, monitoring and reporting as well as validation and verification of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals”, VCS 2007.

CCX rules and protocols for destruction of ODS, available at: <http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/>

CDM rules and protocols, available at: www.unfccc.int.

Annex XII

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT
OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Central African Republic (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 9 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must

be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and France has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 10 and 11 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113,CFC-114 and CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.7	1.7	0	0
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.3	0.6	0	0
3	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
4	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)	0.7	0.6	0	1.3
5	Unfunded reductions (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
6	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes)	0.7	0.6	0	1.3
7	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	60,000	45,000	0	105,000
8	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	55,000	45,000	0	100,000
9	Total agreed funding (US \$)	115,000	90,000	0	205,000
10	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	7,800	5,850	0	13,650
11	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	7,150	5,850	0	13,000
12	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	14,950	11,700	0	26,650
13	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	129,950	101,700	0	231,650

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Management Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). This organization, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Central African Republic for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Central African Republic should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Central African Republic in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Central African Republic consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;

- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;
- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;
and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Central African Republic in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and
- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex XIII

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHILE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Chile (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.

2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.

3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 6 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).

4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.

5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:

- (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
- (b) That the meeting of the Target has been independently verified as described in paragraph 9;
- (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
- (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.

6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).

7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances

to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agency will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfill the obligations under this Agreement. The Government of Canada has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA with the fees set out in row 7 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-115
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	124.3	124.3	0.0	
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	124.3	124.3	0.0	
3	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)		91.4	0.0	91.4
4	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)		32.9	0.0	32.9
5	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes)		124.3	0.0	124.3
6	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	176,000	261,500	0	437,500
7	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	22,880	33,995	0	56,875
8	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	198,880	295,495	0	494,375

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF THE ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, the records of which will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan. The success of the monitoring programme will be based on well designed forms for data collection,

evaluation and reporting; a regular programme of monitoring visits; and appropriate cross-checking of information from different sources.

Verification and reporting

2. The outcome of the different elements of the servicing sector terminal CFC phase-out plan and of the monitoring activities will be verified independently by an external organization. Based on discussions with the Lead IA, the Government and the independent organization will jointly design the verification procedures as part of the design phase of the monitoring programme. The monitoring reports will be produced and verified each year. These reports will produce the input for the yearly implementation reports required by the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Assisting Chile in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A;
- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee;
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets;
- (j) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (k) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF THE COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Not applicable.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex XIV

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERU AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF
OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Peru (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 9 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2 -A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified, if requested by the Executive Committee consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must

be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNDP has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per sub-paragraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 10 and 11 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12
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APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	43.4	43.4	0	
2	Max. allowable total consumption of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	35.0*	20.0	0	
3	Reduction from on-going projects (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
4	New reduction under plan (ODP tonnes)	15.0	20.0	0	35.0
5	Unfunded reductions (ODP tonnes)	0	0	0	0
6	Total annual reduction (ODP tonnes)	15.0	20.0	0	35.0
7	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	77,500	77,500		155,000
8	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	183,500	183,500		367,000
9	Total agreed funding (US \$)	261,000	261,000		522,000
10	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	10,075	10,075		20,150
11	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	13,762	13,763		27,525
12	Total agreed support costs (US \$)	23,837	23,838		47,675
13	Grand total agreed funding (US \$)	284,837	284,838		569,675

*Official quota established by the country for Annex A, Group I substances

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Following approval of the first tranche in 2008, funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval not later than the second meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. **Data**

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. All the monitoring activities will be coordinated and managed through the project "Monitoring and Control Unit", within the National Ozone Unit (NOU).
2. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the terminal phase-out plan (TPMP). The Lead IA, along with the Cooperating IA will also undertake the challenging task of monitoring illegal ODS imports and exports with advisements made to the appropriate national agencies through the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Verification and reporting

3. In accordance to decision 45/54 (d), the Executive Committee reserves the right for independent verification in case the Executive Committee selects Peru for related auditing. Based on discussion with the Lead IA, Peru should select the independent organization (auditing) to carry out the verification of the TPMP results and this independent monitoring programme.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:
 - (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
 - (b) Assisting Peru in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
 - (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Peru consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;
 - (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
 - (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
 - (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
 - (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
 - (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
 - (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances

has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;

- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA;
- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Peru in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA; and
- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.

Annex XV

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN YEMEN AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF
OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Yemen (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of the Substances as set out in rows 2 and 4 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 7 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets, and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each of the Substances as indicated in Appendix 2 -A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant implementing agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in sub-paragraph 5(b) of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 60 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets for the applicable year;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets will be independently verified;
 - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last annual implementation programme; and
 - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (the “Format of Annual Implementation Programme”) in respect of the year for which tranche funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (the “Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in sub-paragraph 5(b).
7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the Country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next annual implementation programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub-paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be

incorporated in the approved annual implementation programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual implementation programme. Any remaining funds will be returned to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat upon closure of the last phase of the project.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration-servicing sub-sector will be implemented in stages so that remaining resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as additional training or procurement of service tools in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement; and
- (c) The Country and the implementing agencies will take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the plan.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the "Lead IA") and UNIDO has agreed to be cooperating implementing agency (the "Cooperating IA") under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country's activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A including but not limited to independent verification as per subparagraph 5(b). The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-B. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 8 and 9 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 2-A of the Montreal Protocol or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised funding approval schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Annex A:	Group I	CFCs
Annex B:	Group III	TCA

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

		2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex A, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	269.4	269.4	0	
2	Max allowable total consumption of Annex A Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	268.74	268.74	0	
3	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex B, Group III substances (ODP tonnes)	0.63	0.63	0.27	
4	Max allowable total consumption of Annex B, Group III substances (ODP tonnes)	0.63	0.63	0.27	
5	Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)	315,000	140,000		455,000
6	Cooperating IA agreed funding (US \$)	1,137,500	233,000		1,370,500
7	Total agreed funding (US \$)	1,452,500	373,000		1,825,500
8	Lead IA support costs (US \$)	40,950	18,200		59,150
9	Cooperating IA support costs (US \$)	85,313	17,475		102,788
10	Total support cost	126,263	35,675		161,938
11	Total agreed costs (US \$)	1,578,763	408,675		1,987,438

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Funding for the second tranche will be considered for approval at the last meeting of 2009.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

1. Data

Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

2. **Targets**

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

3. **Industry Action**

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

4. **Technical Assistance**

Proposed Activity:
Objective:
Target Group:
Impact:

5. **Government Action**

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

6. **Annual Budget**

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

7. **Administrative Fees**

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. Government of Yemen in consultation with UNEP will select and contract an independent local organization/firm to undertake this task and report annually on the outcomes and deliverables of the National ODS phase-out plan (NPP). The selection of this organization/firm will depend on the outcomes of the capacity building exercise as proposed in the policy component of the NPP.

2. The organisation will have full access to all financial and technical data and information concerning the implementation of the Plan to phase out the substances for reliable data collection and cross checking.
3. The organisation will prepare and submit to the NOU and Lead IA reports of activities on a quarterly basis and the reports on the status of implementation of the Plan to phase out the substances and consumption figures annually for consideration and follow up.
4. The responsibility of the selected organization will be:
 - (a) To develop and present to UNEP and NOU the approach to independent monitoring of the NPP implementation;
 - (b) To undertake independent monitoring of all the activities implemented in the NPP;
 - (c) To present reports on NPP implementation status and CFC consumption in the country on half-yearly basis;
 - (d) To prepare periodic (annual) assessment of the consumption of ODS in the refrigeration sector and evaluate the impact of the projects being undertaken; and
 - (e) To take into consideration comments and recommendations of UNEP and NOU on activities and react accordingly.
5. The NOU will be responsible for:
 - (a) Providing the selected organization with all relevant information in possession;
 - (b) Providing the selected organization with full information on NOU activities and partners;
 - (c) Providing the selected organization with the necessary support/documentation to ensure its access to relevant official institutions and other organizations; and
 - (d) Providing the reasonable support in independent data collection.

Verification and reporting

6. Based on discussion with the country, the Lead IA, should mandate an independent organization to carry out the annual verification of the NPP and of the consumption of the substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document as follows:
 - (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
 - (b) Assisting Yemen in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
 - (c) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual

Implementation Programme consistent with Appendix 5-A. In case the Executive Committee selects Yemen consistent with paragraph (d) of decision 45/54, separate funding will be provided by the Executive Committee to the Lead IA for this undertaking;

- (d) Ensuring that the achievements in previous annual implementation programmes are reflected in the future annual implementation programme;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of 2008 and preparing for annual implementation programme for 2009 for submission to the Executive Committee.
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the Lead IA;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;
- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets, if requested by the Executive Committee;
- (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA, and ensuring appropriate sequence of activities;
- (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators; and
- (l) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Cooperating IA will:

- (a) Provide policy development assistance when required;
- (b) Assist Yemen in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded for by the Cooperating IA, and refer to the lead IA to ensure a co-ordinated sequence in the activities; and
- (c) Provide reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$12,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.
