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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Cinquante-sixième réunion
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**ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS EN RETARD ET PERSPECTIVES DES PAYS
VISES A L'ARTICLE 5 A SE CONFORMER AUX PROCHAINES MESURES DE
REGLEMENTATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL**

SOMMAIRE ANALYTIQUE

- Tous les pays qui risquent de ne pas se conformer aux réductions intérimaires avant 2010 font l'objet de projets ou d'activités approuvés dans les plans d'activités de 2008-2010 pour atteindre ces objectifs ou contribuer à leur réalisation, sauf :
 - Les halons en Somalie (pour lesquels le financement sera disponible lorsque les conditions seront propices à un plan de gestion de l'élimination finale); et
 - Dix-huit pays qui n'ont pas encore communiqué leurs données en vertu de l'article 7 ou relatives à leur programme de pays pour l'année 2007, de sorte que l'évaluation de leurs perspectives de conformité est fondée sur les données des années précédentes.
- Les données de 2007 révèlent une possibilité de non-conformité aux mesures de réglementation du CFC (Bosnie-Herzégovine, Côte d'Ivoire et République démocratique populaire lao), du bromure de méthyle (Équateur) et du tétrachlorure de carbone (Bolivie, Chili, Cuba, Indonésie et Mexique).
- En ce qui concerne les problèmes possibles de conformité dont sera saisi le Comité d'application à sa réunion de novembre 2008, 53 des 73 points concernant les Parties visés à l'article 5 devant être examinés ont été réglés, et les données relatives aux programmes de pays ainsi que les rapports des agences laissent entendre que 8 autres points pourraient également avoir été réglés.
- Les données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays révèlent que :
 - Deux pays seulement n'ont pas fourni des données en utilisant le nouveau modèle approuvé il y a plus de trois ans et 10 pays seulement ont communiqué leurs données en ligne.
 - Il ne reste que 3 216 tonnes PAO (comprenant les données relatives à l'article 7 pour six pays qui n'ont pas communiqué de données relatives aux programmes de pays) sur les 5 994 tonnes PAO pour les pays visés à l'article 5, sauf les HCFC, qui ne sont pas visées par des mesures du Comité exécutif.
 - La part la plus importante de la consommation de 3 216 tonnes PAO consiste en des CFC (849 tonnes PAO) et du bromure de méthyle (2 346 tonnes PAO).
 - Une consommation de 379 853 tonnes (25 066 tonnes PAO) de HCFC a été déclarée dans les données sur les programmes de pays. La consommation de HCFC a augmenté de treize pour cent et la consommation de CFC a diminué de 62 pour cent par rapport à 2006 dans les pays qui ont communiqué des données pour 2006 et 2007.
 - Cent douze des 129 pays ayant communiqué de l'information sur les plans de gestion des frigorigènes, les plans nationaux d'élimination et les plans de gestion de l'élimination finale font état de progrès dans la mise en œuvre.
 - 68,6 pour cent des pays qui utilisent des appareils de récupération et recyclage ont indiqué que les appareils fonctionnent de façon satisfaisante ou très bien. Une quantité totale de 225,1 tonnes PAO de CFC-11 a été récupérée et 143,3 tonnes PAO récupérées ont été réutilisées, et une quantité totale de 5 242,2 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 a été récupérée et 1 523,7 tonnes PAO récupérées ont été réutilisées. Au moins 74 610 techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés.

- Cent vingt-trois des 131 pays qui ont communiqué de l'information sur les programmes de permis ont indiqué que leur programme est en vigueur (98 des 103 pays qui ont communiqué de l'information pour l'année 2007 possèdent un programme de permis en vigueur et 93,9 pour cent d'entre eux fonctionnent de façon satisfaisante ou très bien).
 - 12 451 agents de douane et 74 610 techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés.
 - Le prix des CFC et de plusieurs substances de remplacement est à la hausse dans la plupart des pays, mais le prix du HFC-134 a diminué par rapport à 2006.
- La partie IV comprend l'évaluation des risques demandée à la 53^e réunion et les points de vue exprimés par les pays au sujet des indicateurs utilisés dans l'évaluation.

Introduction

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

- a) La partie I a été préparée en réponse aux décisions 32/76 b) et 46/4, qui chargent le Secrétariat de préparer une mise à jour de l'état de la conformité des pays visés à l'article 5 assujettis aux mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal, pour chaque réunion du Comité exécutif.
- b) La partie II contient de l'information sur les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés par les décisions des Parties et les recommandations du Comité d'application en matière de conformité.
- c) La partie III propose des données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays, dont une analyse des données de consommation des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone (SAO) par secteur. Elle contient également une section sur les caractéristiques des programmes nationaux d'élimination des SAO.
- d) La partie IV présente les résultats de la première évaluation des risques, y compris l'information sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard.
- e) La partie V aborde sur un point portant sur la remise des rapports périodiques de 2007.

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

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

3. Cette section présente les résultats de l'analyse de l'état de conformité aux mesures de réglementation jusqu'aux mesures de 2005 relatives aux CFC, aux halons, au bromure de méthyle, au tétrachlorure de carbone et au méthyle chloroforme.¹ L'analyse suppose que les plus récentes données sur la consommation communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 ou relatives au programme de pays tiennent compte de l'élimination réalisée dans le cadre de projets achevés approuvés par le Comité exécutif. Une quantité de 360 558 tonnes PAO a été éliminée dans le cadre de projets achevés depuis la création du Fonds multilatéral jusqu'en décembre 2007, dont 65 647 tonnes PAO de production de CFC, 41 658 tonnes PAO de production de halons, 44 936 tonnes PAO de production de tétrachlorure de carbone, 100 tonnes PAO de production de méthyle chloroforme et 5 tonnes PAO de production de bromure de méthyle. Les projets achevés sont évalués à 1,65 milliard \$US sur un total approuvé d'environ 2,09 milliards \$US. Une description détaillée de la méthode utilisée dans les analyses est fournie dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, présenté à la 37^e réunion du Comité exécutif.

4. L'analyse est fondée sur les dernières données disponibles. Cent vingt et un pays visés à l'article 5 avaient communiqué des données en vertu de l'article 7 au 3 octobre 2008 (comparativement à 44 en mai 2008). Six pays de plus n'ont communiqué au Secrétariat que des données sur les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de leur programme de pays pour l'année 2007 (décision 17/34). Les données de consommation les plus récentes ont été utilisées pour les pays qui n'ont pas communiqué de données pour l'année 2007, ce qui signifie que les données de 2006 communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 ont été utilisées pour 17 pays et les données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2005 ont été utilisées pour un pays. L'analyse suppose que les derniers niveaux de consommation de SAO communiqués n'ont pas augmenté, même si 18 pays pour lesquels les données de 2007 ne sont pas disponibles pourraient être en situation de non-conformité.

5. Les agences d'exécution bilatérales et multilatérales ont remis leurs rapports périodiques annuels à la 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif. Ces rapports contenaient des données sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités et tous les projets approuvés par le Comité exécutif jusqu'à la fin de 2007. Les données sur les approbations possibles de 2008 sont tirées du *Plan d'activités général du Fonds multilatéral pour 2008-2010* comme modifié à la 54^e réunion.

6. Le Secrétariat du Fonds continuera à résumer toutes les données fournies dans les versions antérieures du rapport sur l'état et les perspectives de conformité utilisées par le Secrétariat du Fonds aux fins d'analyse. Ces données sont disponibles sur demande.

SECTEUR DE LA PRODUCTION

7. Parmi les sept² pays visés à l'article 5 possédant des installations de production de CFC, seuls les gouvernements de l'Argentine, de la Chine, de l'Inde, du Mexique, de la République bolivarienne du Venezuela et de la République populaire démocratique de Corée ont signé un accord assorti d'un calendrier de réduction. Le gouvernement du Brésil a indiqué avoir éliminé sa production de CFC sans aide. Le gouvernement de la Chine a signé un accord pour sa production de halons et le gouvernement de l'Inde a reçu une subvention unique pour la fermeture de ses installations de production de halons.

¹ Aucun projet n'a été recensé pour les substances du groupe I de l'annexe B. Le Comité exécutif n'a pas examiné ou n'a pas financé de projets qui portent sur ces substances visées par une réduction de 80 pour cent de la valeur de référence à partir de 2003.

² La Roumanie est exclue même si elle a reçu un financement pour l'élimination de la production et de la consommation car elle a été reclassée pays non visé à l'article 5 au 1^{er} janvier 2008.

8. Quatre pays (Brésil, Chine, Inde et République populaire démocratique de Corée) possèdent des valeurs de référence pour la production de tétrachlorure de carbone. Le Comité exécutif a déjà approuvé des projets pour l'élimination complète de la production et de la consommation de tétrachlorure de carbone de trois pays (Chine, Inde et République populaire démocratique de Corée). La 54^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé un projet pour le tétrachlorure de carbone dans le secteur des agents de transformation pour le Brésil.

9. Des projets pour la fermeture de la production de bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés pour la Chine, un des deux pays visés à l'article 5 possédant des installations de production de bromure de méthyle. L'autre pays visés à l'article 5 est la République de Corée, qui ne sollicite pas le soutien financier du Fonds.

SECTEUR DE LA CONSOMMATION

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

11. L'évaluation de la conformité présentée à l'annexe I comprend maintenant de l'information sur la date d'approbation de l'activité qui assurerait la conformité et précise si le pays a mis sur pied un programme de permis. Cette information devrait aider davantage le Comité exécutif à évaluer les perspectives de conformité des pays, car la date d'approbation précise depuis combien de temps le projet ou l'accord est mis en œuvre et l'information sur la mise sur pied d'un programme de permis témoigne de l'existence de mesures de réglementation pour favoriser la conformité future, indépendamment du niveau de consommation actuel. L'information sur l'approbation du projet est tirée de l'Inventaire des projets approuvés. Les données sur la mise sur pied d'un programme de permis ont été fournies par le Secrétariat de l'ozone en date du 6 octobre 2008.

CFC

12. Le tableau 1 propose un sommaire de l'état des pays à se conformer aux mesures de réglementation des CFC. Selon les données les plus récentes sur la consommation, 145 pays semblent être en conformité, mais 18 pays n'ont pas encore communiqué de données pour l'année 2007. Le tableau 1 présente le type de données communiquées et des données sur les pays qui semblent être en conformité. Il comprend également les pays en situation de non-conformité potentielle, qui ont été regroupés en trois catégories : i) les pays dont la consommation la plus récente est supérieure à la valeur de référence, ii) les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle à l'objectif de réduction de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50 pour cent et iii) les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité qui risquent de ne pas être en conformité à l'objectif de réduction de 2007 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85 pour cent.

Tableau 1

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES CFC : SOMMAIRE DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

| Données | Pays en conformité | Pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence | Pays en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle à l'objectif de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50 pour cent | Pays en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle à l'objectif de 2007 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85 pour cent |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Consommation la plus récente | 145 pays | S.o. | Deux pays (Bosnie-Herzégovine et les Îles Salomon. La Bosnie-Herzégovine n'est pas en conformité avec son plan d'action) | 11 pays |
| Données de 2007 (article 7 ou programme de pays) | 127 pays | S.o. | Bosnie-Herzégovine (La Bosnie-Herzégovine n'est pas en conformité avec son plan d'action) | 3 pays (Bosnie-Herzégovine, Côte d'Ivoire et République démocratique populaire lao. La Bosnie-Herzégovine n'est pas en conformité avec son plan d'action) |

13. Tous les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse les limites des mesures de réglementation ou qui sont considérés comme étant en situation de non-conformité potentielle ont reçu un soutien du Fonds multilatéral ou font l'objet de projets dans les plans d'activités de 2008-2010 visant à assurer leur conformité.

Halons

14. Le tableau 2 propose un sommaire de l'état des pays quant à leur conformité aux mesures de réglementation des halons. Selon les données les plus récentes sur la consommation, 144 pays semblent être en conformité. Soixante-quinze pays ont indiqué une consommation nulle de halons de 1995 à 2007. Cinquante-neuf pays ont reçu un soutien pour des activités de stockage de halons ou des accords d'élimination, dont des pays qui participent à des banques de halons régionales. Le tableau 2 présente le type de données communiquées et identifie les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité. Les pays courant un risque de non-conformité sont groupés dans les deux catégories suivantes : i) les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence et ii) les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité potentielle aux mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 50 pour cent.

Tableau 2

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES HALONS : SOMMAIRE DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

| Données | Pays en situation de conformité | Pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence pour les halons | Pays qui risquent de ne pas respecter la réduction de 50 p. cent de réduction de la valeur de référence pour les halons |
|--|---|--|--|
| Consommation la plus récente | 144 pays (69 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et possèdent une valeur de référence) | Somalie | Somalie |
| Données de 2007 (article 7 ou programme de pays) | 127 pays (63 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et possèdent une valeur de référence) | S.o. | S.o. |

15. Tous les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse les limites de la mesure de réglementation ont reçu le soutien du Fonds multilatéral sauf la Somalie. Une activité sera mise sur pied pour la Somalie lorsque les conditions au pays seront propices à une la mise en œuvre ininterrompue du programme d'élimination et la pérennité des résultats.

Bromure de méthyle

16. Le tableau 3 propose un sommaire de l'état des pays quant à leur conformité aux mesures de réglementation du bromure de méthyle (sauf les applications de quarantaine et préalables à l'expédition). Cent trente-huit des 139 pays visés à l'article 5 qui ont ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague ont communiqué des données complètes concernant la valeur de référence. Cinquante-sept de ces 139 pays ont indiqué un niveau de consommation et une valeur de référence nuls. Les données de référence et sur la consommation de 2007 n'étaient pas disponibles pour deux pays. Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf pays visés à l'article 5 ont reçu le soutien du Fonds multilatéral pour des activités et/ou des projets d'élimination du bromure de méthyle. Le tableau 3 présente le type de données communiquées et identifie les pays qui semblent être en situation de conformité. Il comprend également les pays en situation de non-conformité potentielle et les a groupés dans les deux catégories suivantes : i) les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence et ii) les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle aux mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 20 pour cent.

Tableau 3

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU BROMURE DE MÉTHYLE : SOMMAIRE DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ*

| Données | Pays en conformité | Pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence pour le bromure de méthyle | Pays qui risquent de ne pas respecter la réduction de 20 p. cent pour le bromure de méthyle |
|--|---|---|--|
| Consommation la plus récente | 141 pays (82 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | Équateur | Équateur et Honduras (sauf le Honduras qui, selon son niveau de consommation le plus récent, est en conformité aux exigences de son plan d'action) |
| Données de 2007 (article 7 ou programme de pays) | 123 pays (73 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | Équateur | Équateur et Honduras (Sauf le Honduras, qui est en conformité aux exigences de 2007 de son plan d'action) |

* Ce tableau fait référence à 142 pays visés à l'article 5 qui ont fait état d'une récente consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence.

17. Tous les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse les limites de la mesure de réglementation ont reçu le soutien du Fonds multilatéral.

Tétrachlorure de carbone

18. Le tableau 4 propose un sommaire de l'état des pays quant à leur conformité aux mesures de réglementation du tétrachlorure de carbone. Les données résumées dans le tableau ne comprennent pas les matières premières et ne précisent pas les fins particulières auxquelles la substance est destinée (telles que les solvants et les agents de transformation). Quatre-vingt-huit des 144 pays ayant communiqué des données relatives à la valeur de référence ont indiqué une valeur de référence et une consommation nulles. Le tableau 4 présente le type de données communiquées et identifie les pays qui semblent être en situation de conformité. Il identifie également les pays qui sont en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle aux mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85 pour cent.

Tableau 4

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU TÉTRACHLORURE DE CARBONE : SOMMAIRE DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

| Données | Pays en conformité | Pays en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle aux mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 85 pour cent |
|--|---|---|
| Consommation la plus récente | 139 pays (51 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | Six pays : Bolivie, Chili, Cuba, Indonésie, Mexique et Paraguay (Le Paraguay est en conformité aux exigences de 2007 de son plan d'action) |
| Données de 2007 (article 7 ou programme de pays) | 120 pays (46 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | Six pays : Bolivie, Chili, Cuba, Indonésie, Mexique et Paraguay. (Le Paraguay est en conformité aux exigences de 2007 de son plan d'action) |

19. Tous les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse les limites de la mesure de réglementation ont reçu le soutien du Fonds multilatéral.

Méthyle chloroforme

20. Le tableau 5 propose un sommaire de l'état des pays quant à leur conformité aux mesures de réglementation du méthyle chloroforme. Cent deux des 144 pays qui ont communiqué des données relatives à leur valeur de référence ont indiqué une consommation et une valeur de référence nulles. Le tableau 5 présente le type de données communiquées et identifie les pays qui semblent être en situation de conformité. Les pays courant un risque de non-conformité sont groupés dans les deux catégories suivantes : i) les pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse la valeur de référence et ii) les pays qui semblent être en situation de non-conformité réelle ou potentielle aux mesures de réglementation de 2005 parce que leur niveau de consommation le plus récent dépasse l'objectif de réduction de 30 pour cent.

Tableau 5

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU MÉTHYLE CHLOROFORME : SOMMAIRE DE LA CONFORMITÉ, DE LA NON-CONFORMITÉ ET DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

| Données | Pays en conformité | Pays dont le niveau de consommation le plus récent de méthyle chloroforme dépasse la valeur de référence | Pays qui risquent de ne pas respecter l'objectif de réduction de 30 p. cent pour le méthyle chloroforme |
|--|---|---|--|
| Consommation la plus récente | 144 pays (42 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | S.o. | S.o. |
| Données de 2007 (article 7 ou programme de pays) | 126 pays (38 pays ont fait état d'une certaine consommation et indiqué une valeur de référence) | S.o. | S.o. |

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

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

22. Le Comité d'application a fait le suivi de 73 décisions des Parties relatives à la conformité (dont une demande de révision de la valeur de référence) dans 48 pays en 2008. Les décisions portent sur divers points dont des questions de réglementation (programmes de permis/contingentement et interdiction d'importer de l'équipement à base de SAO), la communication des données, la conformité aux mesures de réglementation/plans d'action par substance, les futures situations de non-conformité prévues et les changements dans les valeurs de référence. Le tableau 6 indique l'importance de l'information fournie au Secrétariat de l'ozone, aux agences et par le biais des données sur le programme de pays dans le processus ayant mené à ces décisions.

Tableau 6

**CONFORMITÉ RAPPORTÉE AUX DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES EN MATIÈRE DE
CONFORMITÉ**

| Question liée à la conformité | Oui | Oui, données sur le P. pays | Oui, agence | Non, mais l'information peut être obtenue auprès de l'agence | Non | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|----------|-----------|
| Non-conformité prévue 2007-2009 pour les CFC | | | | 3 | | 1 |
| Données de référence et de l'année de base | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Demande de révision des données de référence | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Élimination des CFC | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Élimination des CFC | 16 | 2 | | | 1 | 19 |
| Élimination des CFC | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Communication des données | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Élimination des halons | 4 | | | | | 4 |
| Élimination du bromure de méthyle | 11 | | | | | 11 |
| Élimination du méthyle chloroforme | 4 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Mesures de réglementation | 9 | | 2 | | 7 | 18 |
| Total | 53 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 73 |

INFORMATION PRÉSENTÉE À L'ANNEXE II

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

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

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

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

DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE SAO PAR SECTEUR

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

27. Le Secrétariat a reçu un rapport sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays en 2007 de 106 des 142 pays tenus de remettre un tel rapport, de 27 pays pour l'année 2006, de deux pays pour l'année 2005 et d'un pays pour l'année 2003, au 3 octobre 2008. Les pays suivants n'ont jamais déclaré de données relatives à leur programme de pays : Arabie saoudite, Érythrée, Guinée équatoriale, Somalie et Vanuatu. L'Iraq a récemment ratifié le Protocole et les autres pays ont ratifié le Protocole en 2005 ou avant. Par contre, la Guinée équatoriale et l'Arabie saoudite n'ont reçu de l'assistance qu'en juillet 2006. Précisons que le renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions n'est envisagé que sur présentation de ces données. De plus, la remise des données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays avant la dernière réunion de l'année et suivantes est une condition préalable à l'approbation des projets et au décaissement des fonds. Tous les pays qui proposent un plan de gestion de l'élimination finale ou un plan national d'élimination à la 56^e réunion aux fins d'examen ont communiqué des données relatives au programme de pays pour l'année 2007, conformément à la décision 52/5.

28. Bien que les niveaux de consommation consignés proviennent de différentes années et qu'ils ne correspondent pas nécessairement aux données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7, les données relatives au programme de pays représentent la plus récente évaluation sectorielle par pays, sur une base mondiale. Ces données devraient aider les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés et le Comité exécutif à évaluer les quantités restantes à éliminer par secteur.

29. Le tableau 7 présente l'ensemble de la consommation restante à éliminer par secteur en tenant compte des projets qui ont été approuvés, mais pas encore mis en œuvre. Il précise également l'élimination de la consommation dans le cadre de projets approuvés inachevés et le pourcentage du reste à éliminer (par secteur).

Tableau 7

| Secteur | Consommation totale la plus récente | Pourcentage de la consommation totale la plus récente | Élimination totale approuvée mais inachevée | Quantité restante à éliminer | Pourcentage de la quantité restante par rapport à la consommation la plus récente |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| Aérosols | 535,0 | 2,5 % | 1 169,3 | * | S.o. |
| Mousses | 601,0 | 2,8 % | 724,4 | * | S.o. |
| Fumigènes | 3 542,4 | 16,8 % | 2 116,2 | 1 426,2 | 40,3 % |
| Halons | 1 223,8 | 5,8 % | 1 718,1 | * | S.o. |
| Utilisation en laboratoire | 302,0 | 1,4 % | 0,0 | 302,0 | 100,0 % |
| Inhalateurs à doseur | 2 233,3 | 10,6 % | 0,0 | 2 233,3 | 100,0 % |
| Agent de transf. | 513,6 | 2,4 % | 319,2 | 194,4 | 37,8 % |
| Réfrigération | 10 693,2 | 50,7 % | 4 268,3 | 6 424,9 | 60,1 % |
| Solvants | 1 447,6 | 6,9 % | 226,9 | 1 220,7 | 84,3 % |
| Stérilisants | 0,0 | 0,0 % | 0,0 | 0,0 | N/A |
| Tabac | 6,0 | 0,0 % | 0,0 | 6,0 | 100,0 % |
| Total | 21 097,7 | 100,0 % | 10 542,4 | 11 807,5 | 56,0 % |

* La quantité à éliminer est supérieure à la consommation la plus récente

30. L'élimination totale de SAO approuvée mais pas encore mise en œuvre (tableau 7) ne comprend pas l'élimination approuvée en principe dans le cadre des accords pluriannuels ni l'élimination associée aux plans de gestion des frigorigènes et au stockage des halons. Outre l'élimination pour laquelle un soutien financier a déjà été accordé, le Comité exécutif a approuvé, en principe, des projets d'élimination nationaux et sectoriels pour lesquels des tranches annuelles sont décaissées lorsque les réductions prévues sont réalisées.

31. L'élimination associée aux futures tranches annuelles englobera une part importante de la consommation restante précisée dans le tableau 7. Les plans de gestion des frigorigènes pour les pays à faible volume de consommation représentent 85 pour cent de la consommation de référence dans ces pays, mais les données des projets approuvés mais pas encore mis en œuvre ne visent pas toutes ces quantités. De plus, l'élimination de SAO approuvée, mais pas encore mise en œuvre précisée dans le tableau 7 ne comprend pas une part de la consommation de halons dans des pays qui font déjà l'objet d'un projet de stockage de halons.

32. Le tableau 8 présente la consommation restante par substance non visée par des mesures du Comité exécutif après avoir pris en considération les accords pluriannuels, les plans de gestion des frigorigènes pour les pays à faible volume de consommation et le stockage des halons.

Tableau 8

**CONSOMMATION GLOBALE RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE, SELON LES
DONNÉES RELATIVES AU PROGRAMME DE PAYS
(APRÈS AVOIR PRIS EN CONSIDÉRATION L'ÉLIMINATION RÉALISÉE DANS LE CADRE
DES PLANS DE GESTION DES FRIGORIGÈNES POUR LES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE
CONSOMMATION, LE STOCKAGE DES HALONS, LES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION
COMPLÈTE ET LES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE)**

| Produit chimique | Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO) |
|--------------------------|--|
| CFC | 759,5 |
| Tétrachlorure de carbone | 1,6 |
| Halons | 0 |
| Bromure de méthyle | 2 346,2 |
| Méthyle chloroforme | 0,5 |
| Total | 3 107,8 |

33. Le document présenté à la 53^e réunion du Comité exécutif indiquait que selon les dernières données relatives au programme de pays et en tenant compte des projets approuvés mais pas encore mis en œuvre, il restait 4 862,7 tonnes PAO à éliminer. La réduction de consommation de 1 754,9 tonnes PAO est le résultat du financement approuvé aux 53^e, 54^e et 55^e réunions du Comité exécutif, et les données de consommation à jour reçues depuis l'émission du document pour examen à la 53^e réunion. La consommation restante de SAO est fondée sur les données relatives au programme de pays communiquées par 136 pays visés à l'article 5. Les six pays qui n'ont pas communiqué de données peuvent aussi demander l'aide du Fonds. En se fondant sur les données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 pour ces cinq pays, la quantité totale de SAO restantes semble être de 3 216,4 tonnes PAO (tableau 9), en tenant compte de l'élimination visée par les plans de gestion des frigorigènes pour les pays à faible volume de consommation, le stockage de halons, les projets d'élimination complète et les accords

pluriannuels approuvés en principe. Ce chiffre représente une réduction par rapport aux 5 994,0 tonnes PAO communiqués à la 53^e réunion

Tableau 9

**CONSOMMATION GLOBALE RESTANTE DE SAO PAR SUBSTANCE, SELON LES
DONNÉES RELATIVES AU PROGRAMME DE PAYS ET COMMUNIQUÉES EN VERTU DE
L'ARTICLE 7**

**(APRÈS AVOIR PRIS EN CONSIDÉRATION L'ÉLIMINATION RÉALISÉE DANS LE CADRE
DES PLANS DE GESTION DES FRIGORIGÈNES POUR LES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE
CONSOMMATION, LE STOCKAGE DES HALONS, LES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION
COMPLÈTE ET LES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE)**

| Produit chimique | Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO) |
|--------------------------|--|
| CFC | 848,7 |
| Tétrachlorure de carbone | 1,3 |
| Halons | 19,8 |
| Bromure de méthyle | 2 346,1 |
| Méthyle chloroforme | 0,5 |
| Total | 3 216,4 |

Données sur les HCFC

34. Le tableau 10 précise les niveaux de consommation de HCFC selon les dernières données disponibles. Il indique que la consommation de HCFC est de 379 853 tonnes (25 066 tonnes PAO) et qu'elle consiste surtout en du HCFC-22 (61,4 pour cent de la quantité totale) et du HCFC-141b (31,7 pour cent de la quantité totale).

Tableau 10

NIVEAUX DE CONSOMMATION LES PLUS RÉCENTS DE HCFC PAR PRODUIT

| Produit chimique | Tonnes | Tonnes PAO | Pourcentage du total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| HCFC-123 | 1 034,08 | 20,68 | 0,1 % |
| HCFC-124 | 877,88 | 35,12 | 0,1 % |
| HCFC-133 | 186,54 | 11,19 | 0,0 % |
| HCFC-141b | 72 129,91 | 7 934,29 | 31,7 % |
| HCFC-142 | -69,50 | -4,87 | 0,0 % |
| HCFC-142b | 25 949,04 | 1 686,69 | 6,7 % |
| HCFC-22 | 279 622,12 | 15 379,22 | 61,4 % |
| HCFC-225 | 6,10 | 0,43 | 0,0 % |
| HCFC-225ca | 59,10 | 1,48 | 0,0 % |
| HCFC-225cb | 57,60 | 1,90 | 0,0 % |
| Total | 379 852,86 | 25 066,12 | 100,0 % |

35. Les quantités indiquées dans ce rapport sont fondées sur les données de 2007 pour 106 pays, de 2006 pour 27 pays, de 2005 pour deux pays et de 2003 pour un pays. La consommation de HCFC a augmenté de 13 pour cent et la consommation de CFC a diminué de 62 pour cent par rapport à 2006 dans les pays qui ont communiqué des données de 2006 et de 2007.

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES PROGRAMMES NATIONAUX D'ÉLIMINATION

36. Le nouveau modèle de rapport adopté à la décision 46/39 donne aux Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone la possibilité d'évaluer les perspectives de conformité du point de vue quantitatif et qualitatif.

Exhaustivité des données

37. Le nouveau modèle de rapport des données sur le programme de pays en est à sa troisième année d'existence. Cent quatre des 106 pays ont communiqué leurs données de 2007 en utilisant le nouveau modèle de rapport. Néanmoins, la plupart des données transmises dans les trois principales sections (qualitatives, quantitatives et réglementaires) étaient incomplètes. Cinq pays seulement (Kenya, Liban, Malawi, Malaisie et Maroc) ont fourni toute l'information demandée dans les trois sections. Dix pays seulement ont communiqué leurs données de 2007 en utilisant le programme en ligne inauguré le 25 avril 2007.

38. Cent six des 142 pays seulement ont fourni les données relatives au programme de pays dans les délais prescrits aux fins d'analyse dans le présent document. Plusieurs pays qui ont présenté une demande de financement à la 56^e réunion ont aussi transmis leurs données relatives au programme de pays pour l'année 2007, mais plusieurs ne l'ont pas fait.

Sommaire des données

39. Quatre-vingt-cinq des 100 pays tenus de remettre un rapport et faisant l'objet d'un plan de gestion des frigorigènes, d'un plan national d'élimination ou d'un plan de gestion de l'élimination finale ont fait état de progrès dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan de gestion des frigorigènes. Si l'on tient compte des pays ayant communiqué des données avant 2007, 112 des 129 pays ont indiqué que des progrès ont été accomplis dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan de gestion des frigorigènes.

40. Au total, 9 695 appareils de récupération et 3 393 appareils de recyclage sont actuellement en utilisation, si l'on tient compte des pays ayant communiqué des données avant 2007. Parmi les pays qui utilisent les appareils de récupération et de recyclage, 68,6 pour cent ont indiqué que les appareils fonctionnaient de façon satisfaisante ou très bien. Au total, 225,1 tonnes PAO de CFC-11 ont été récupérées et 143,3 tonnes PAO de la quantité récupérée ont été réutilisées, et 5 242,2 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 ont été récupérées et 1 523,7 tonnes PAO de la quantité récupérée ont été réutilisées. Les données ne sont pas recueillies pour les autres SAO.

41. Les données communiquées pour les années 2006 et 2007, combinées aux données des rapports des années précédentes, révèlent que 74 610 techniciens en entretien d'équipement de réfrigération ont été formés, 59 470 ont été accrédités et 2 613 ont reçu une formation pour devenir formateurs.

42. Cent vingt-trois des 131 pays ont indiqué posséder un programme de permis en vigueur (98 des 103 pays ayant transmis des données pour 2007 possèdent un programme de permis en vigueur, et 93,9 pour cent de ces programmes fonctionnent de façon satisfaisante ou très bien).

43. Cent cinq des 132 pays ayant communiqué des données (y compris des données des rapports des années précédentes) possèdent un système de contingentement en vigueur. De plus, 119 pays ont indiqué

que les importateurs étaient tenus de s'enregistrer. Les données révèlent que 12 451 agents de douane ont été formés (en tenant compte également des données des années précédentes). Aucune précision n'a été apportée pour indiquer s'il s'agit de résultats annuels ou cumulatifs. Le coût de certaines SAO et substances de remplacement est indiqué dans le tableau 11.

Tableau 11

| SAO | Prix moyen au kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2005 par rapport au rapport à la 50 ^e réunion) | Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2006 par rapport au rapport à la 54 ^e réunion) | Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) | Nombre de pays où le prix a augmenté | Nombre de pays où le prix a diminué | Échelle (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) | Nombre de pays ayant déclaré des données autres que nulles en 2007 | Données exclues* du calcul du prix moyen (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) |
|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| CFC-11 | 7,09 | 9,67 | 10,14 | 15 | 8 | De 3 \$US (République islamique d'Iran) à 25 \$US (Égypte) | 36 | 2,16 \$US (Chine) 50 \$US (Brésil) |
| CFC-12 | 8,98 | 10,95 | 12,74 | 37 | 22 | De 1,43 \$US (Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis) à 48 \$US (République centrafricaine) | 84 | \$0.16 (Costa Rica), \$57.87 (Antigua et Barbuda) |
| CFC-113 | 9,02 | 19,41 | 19,00 | 1 | 1 | De 11 \$US (Malaisie) à 27 \$US (Égypte) | 3 | 220 \$US (Équateur) |
| CFC-114 | 9,98 | 17,37 | 18,92 | 3 | S.o. | De 11 \$US (Malaisie) à 26,80 \$US (Argentine) | 5 | 4 \$US (Éthiopie) 30 \$US (Égypte) |
| CFC-115 | 10,94 | 12,41 | 11,49 | 1 | 2 | De 8,50 \$US (Niger) à 14,50 \$US (Dominique) | 6 | 5,12 \$US (Algérie) 29 \$US (Égypte) |
| Cyclopentane | S.o. | S.o. | 4,03 | S.o. | S.o. | De 1,98 \$US (Chine) à 7,50 \$US (Jordanie) | 3 | Aucune |
| HCFC-141b | S.o. | S.o. | 4,11 | S.o. | S.o. | De 2 \$ (Pakistan) à 6 \$US (Sri Lanka et Uruguay) | 12 | 1,72 \$US (Chine) 8 \$US (Croatie et Malaisie) |
| HCFC-142b | S.o. | S.o. | 5,46 | S.o. | S.o. | De 2,07 \$US (Chine) à 8 \$US (Malaisie) | 3 | Aucune |
| HCFC-22 | 5,41 | 6,52 | 6,97 | 38 | 28 | De 1 \$ (Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines) à 49 \$US (Grenade) | 99 | 0,46 \$US (Costa Rica) 0,68 \$US (Saint-Kitts- Et-Nevis) 63 \$US (Trinité-et- Tobago) |
| HFC-134a | 12,21 | 13,16 | 12,45 | 21 | 38 | De 2,90 \$US (Guyane) à 48 \$US (République centrafricaine) | 87 | 0,20 \$US (Costa Rica) 155 \$US (Trinité-et- Tobago) |
| HCFC-227ea | S.o. | S.o. | 9,32 | S.o. | S.o. | De 9 \$US (Malaisie) à 9,63 \$US (Chine) | 2 | Aucune |
| HCFC-245fa | S.o. | S.o. | 7,44 | S.o. | S.o. | De 5,87 \$US (Chine) à 9 \$US (Malaisie) | 2 | Aucune |
| HFC-356mfc | S.o. | S.o. | 15,52 | S.o. | S.o. | De 9 \$US (Malaisie) à 22,03 \$US (Chine) | 2 | Aucune |
| Isobutane (HC-600a) | S.o. | S.o. | 17,74 | S.o. | S.o. | De 2,94 \$US (Chili) à 35 \$US (Brésil) | 7 | 2,86 \$US (Chine) 56,50 \$US (Kirghizistan) |
| Inhalateurs à doseur (pour la production de mousse) | S.o. | S.o. | 3,83 | S.o. | S.o. | De 3,50 \$US (Chine) à 4,28 \$US (Chili) | 4 | 14 \$US (Jordanie) |
| Pentane | S.o. | S.o. | 1,40 | S.o. | S.o. | 1,40 \$US (Bosnie- | 1 | Aucune |

| SAO | Prix moyen au kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2005 par rapport à la 50 ^e réunion) | Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (2006 par rapport à la 54 ^e réunion) | Prix moyen du kilogramme (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) | Nombre de pays où le prix a augmenté | Nombre de pays où le prix a diminué | Échelle (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) | Nombre de pays ayant déclaré des données autres que nulles en 2007 | Données exclues* du calcul du prix moyen (\$US/kg) (rapport de 2007) |
|------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | Herzégovine) | | |
| Propane (HC-290) | S.o. | S.o. | 6,49 | S.o. | S.o. | De 2,94 US (Chili) à 10,04 \$US (Chine) | 3 | 29 \$US (Brésil) |
| R-404A | S.o. | S.o. | 12,48 | S.o. | S.o. | De 5,46 \$US (Chine) à 20 \$US Vietnam | 18 | 2,50 \$US (Bhoutan) 21 \$US (Bosnie-Herzégovine) |
| R-407C | S.o. | S.o. | 14,41 | S.o. | S.o. | De 7,45 \$US (Namibie) à 21 \$US (Brésil et Uruguay) | 17 | 4,89 \$US (Chine) 30 \$US (Bhoutan) |
| R-410A | S.o. | S.o. | 14,94 | S.o. | S.o. | De 6,80 \$US (Namibie) à 20 \$US (Brésil) | 14 | 5,43 \$US (Chine) 21 \$US (Uruguay) |
| R-502 | 14,20 | 16,74 | 21,63 | 18 | 7 | De 5 \$US (République islamique d'Iran) à 140 \$US (Trinité-et-Tobago) | 46 | 4 \$US (Trinité-et-Tobago) 320 \$US (Guatemala) 321 \$US (Nicaragua) |
| R-507A | S.o. | S.o. | 13,25 | S.o. | S.o. | De 7 \$US (Namibie) à 19 \$US (Uruguay) | 11 | 5,52 \$US (Chine) 19,70 \$US (ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine) |

* Toutes les données de zéro dollar ont été exclues.

44. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a demandé des précisions sur les prix qui ne correspondaient pas aux prix des autres pays visés à l'article 5. Aucune donnée n'a été communiquée pour les halons, le bromure de méthyle et le tétrachlorure de carbone.

45. Le tableau 11 indique que le prix moyen du CFC-11, du CFC-12, du CFC-114, du HCFC-22 et du R-502 a augmenté et qu'un plus grand nombre de pays ont connu une augmentation des prix qu'une diminution des prix. Il révèle également que le prix moyen du HFC-134a a diminué. Cependant, conformément aux données de 2005 et de 2006, le prix moyen des substances de remplacement (telles que le R-502) demeure plus élevé que celui du CFC-11 et du CFC-12, et le HCFC-22 demeure beaucoup moins cher que les CFC.

PARTIE IV : ÉVALUATION DU RISQUE DE NON-CONFORMITÉ

46. La 53^e réunion du Comité exécutif a demandé au Secrétariat du Fonds de réviser le document sur l'état de conformité afin d'y inclure une évaluation des risques de non-conformité selon certains critères, tout en menant des consultations continues avec les pays et les agences, afin d'assurer que tous les pays visés à l'article 5 participent au processus (décision 53/4).

47. La 54^e réunion du Comité exécutif a demandé au Secrétariat du Fonds de poursuivre ses efforts pour recueillir les commentaires des pays visés à l'article 5 sur l'évaluation des risques, les indicateurs généraux d'un risque potentiel de non-conformité et leur capacité d'atteindre la conformité. Il faut d'abord préciser que ces facteurs de risque ont comme unique objectif de signaler des difficultés possibles à atteindre la conformité (décision 54/4, paragraphe b).

48. La 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif a chargé le Secrétariat du Fonds de réviser les indicateurs de risque de non-conformité en tenant compte des commentaires des Parties, afin d'obtenir un consensus concernant leur applicabilité (décision 55/4, paragraphe f)).

49. Tous les pays visés à l'article 5 ont reçu un courriel après la 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif, les priant d'émettre leurs commentaires sur les indicateurs de risque utilisés pour évaluer les risques de non-conformité potentielle. Le Secrétariat a aussi tenté de joindre au téléphone les pays qui n'ont pas répondu au questionnaire sur l'évaluation des risques, afin de recueillir leurs commentaires verbaux sur l'évaluation des risques et les indicateurs de risque. Des réponses détaillées ont été préparées pour plusieurs pays qui ont demandé de plus amples renseignements sur la définition des indicateurs de risque.

50. De plus, le Secrétariat a mis à jour l'évaluation des facteurs de risque en tenant compte des nouvelles données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 et relatives aux programmes de pays pour l'année 2007, ajouté de nouveaux projets approuvés à la 55^e réunion et examiné l'état des mesures imposées afin d'éliminer les problèmes de conformité dans les pays.

51. L'annexe III propose un sommaire de l'information sur tous les facteurs de risque de tous les pays, de même que l'évaluation faite par le pays de ses propres capacités à atteindre ou à maintenir la conformité, selon les résultats révélés par l'indicateur de risque. L'annexe III fournit également de l'information sur les pays dont certains projets accusent un retard de mise en œuvre et les projets pour lesquels un rapport périodique supplémentaire est demandé.

52. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a reçu huit nouvelles réponses à l'évaluation des facteurs de risque depuis la 55^e réunion, et cinq autres pays se sont dits en mesure d'atteindre la conformité lorsque le Secrétariat du Fonds a communiqué avec eux au téléphone, mais n'ont pas envoyé leurs réponses au questionnaire sur l'évaluation des risques. Tous les pays qui ont fourni des commentaires sur l'évaluation des facteurs de risque sont identifiés dans l'annexe III.

53. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a reçu trente et une réponses au courriel demandant aux pays visés à l'article 5 d'émettre des commentaires sur les indicateurs de risque. De façon générale, les pays ont manifesté leur accord ou leur désaccord avec l'indicateur de risque et émis des commentaires détaillés sur la définition et la pertinence des indicateurs de risque. Cependant, certains pays ont fourni de l'information sur leur pays au lieu de commentaires sur les indicateurs de risque. Les réponses reçues ont permis au Secrétariat de répartir les indicateurs de risque en deux groupes : les indicateurs ayant fait consensus et les indicateurs n'ayant pas fait consensus.

54. Un très grand nombre de pays ayant transmis leurs commentaires au Secrétariat du Fonds sont d'accord avec la plupart des indicateurs de risque utilisés à l'heure actuelle afin de déterminer le potentiel de non-conformité. Ces indicateurs ont été classés dans la catégorie des indicateurs faisant consensus.

55. Les indicateurs d'efficacité ne faisant pas consensus et à l'égard desquels certains pays ont manifesté leur désaccord complet ou partiel sont les suivants :

- Habitudes de consommation (4 pays);
- Durée du retard dans la mise en œuvre (4 pays);
- Baisse plus rapide des importations que des contingents (5 pays);
- La différence entre le prix du HFC-134a et le CFC-12 est à la baisse (années précédentes) (7 pays);
- La différence de prix entre le HFC-502 et le CFC-12 est à la baisse (années précédentes) (7 pays).

56. Quatre pays ne sont pas d'accord avec l'indicateur sur les habitudes de consommation, car les Parties pourraient vouloir constituer des stocks avant l'élimination finale des SAO, ce qui pourrait créer des habitudes de consommation irrégulières. Le Comité se rappelle sans doute qu'à l'origine, le document sur l'état de la conformité était fondé sur la comparaison de la mesure dans laquelle la consommation la plus récente dans un pays dépassait la prochaine mesure de réglementation et le fait que le Comité exécutif ait ou non financé un projet pour éliminer cette consommation. Comme la prochaine mesure de réglementation des CFC, des halons et du tétrachlorure de carbone entrera en vigueur au 1^{er} janvier 2010, toute consommation pourrait signifier que le pays court un risque s'il ne fait pas l'objet d'un projet approuvé pour éliminer cette consommation. Au lieu que cet indicateur serve à signaler les risques de non-conformité, il est remplacé par l'indicateur d'une consommation toujours à la baisse combiné à un indicateur lié à la consommation, car la consommation sert de fondement pour évaluer la conformité. Un pays qui a déjà éprouvé des difficultés à maintenir sa conformité aux mesures de réglementation et qui a des habitudes de consommation de SAO irrégulières court un risque de connaître de nouveau des difficultés de conformité, tandis qu'un pays dont la consommation diminue de façon régulière depuis 8 à 10 ans est en meilleure position et ne devrait pas se retrouver en situation de non-conformité potentielle.

57. Quant à l'indicateur sur le retard dans la mise en œuvre, quatre pays ont indiqué que le retard d'un projet n'est pas toujours attribuable au pays en question ou que le projet est parfois classé dans les projets en retard car il n'est pas encore fermé sur le plan financier. Que le retard soit causé par le pays ou attribuable au virement final des fonds au pays, les retards dans la mise en œuvre sont un élément clé du fonctionnement du Fonds multilatéral et de sa contribution à la conformité. Les projets ne sont financés que s'ils sont nécessaires à la conformité, et comme la conformité comporte des contraintes temporelles, les retards pourraient influencer sur la capacité d'un pays à se conformer. Prenons l'exemple d'un pays qui ne possède qu'un fabricant et dont le projet accuse du retard. Le fait que le fabricant n'ait eu d'autre choix que de continuer à utiliser des SAO pour demeurer en affaires pourrait avoir des conséquences sur la conformité. Par contre, la fermeture financière d'un projet n'est pas un signe de risque. Le Secrétariat recommande que cet indicateur de risque soit maintenu, mais qu'il ne tienne pas compte des retards causés par la fermeture financière.

58. Les pays en désaccord avec l'indicateur relatif aux importations qui connaissent une baisse plus rapide que les contingents ont justifié leur commentaire en invoquant de nouveau la possibilité de constitution de stocks, le manque de solutions de remplacement pour la SAO en question et le fait que certains pays décident de respecter le calendrier d'élimination stipulé dans le Protocole de Montréal plutôt que d'adopter un calendrier d'élimination accélérée. Par contre, une réduction plus rapide des importations que du contingent témoigne assurément du fait que le pays n'est pas en situation de risque potentiel. L'absence de contingents inférieurs aux contingents imposés par le Protocole ne révèle pas un risque de non-conformité.

59. Les commentaires en désaccord avec les deux derniers indicateurs ne faisant pas l'objet d'un consensus indiquent qu'il existe d'autres solutions de remplacement pour le CFC-12, que les prix peuvent varier, selon la situation intérieure des pays et que les détaillants peuvent avoir baissé le prix du CFC-12 afin d'écouler rapidement les stocks de CFC. Le prix des substances de remplacement est presque toujours fixé en fonction de la demande et de la disponibilité.

Indicateurs généraux

60. Les pays ont été invités à transmettre leurs commentaires sur l'évaluation des risques ainsi que leur point de vue sur leur capacité d'atteindre et de maintenir la conformité, de même que de l'information sur les forces de leur pays qui pourraient favoriser ou nuire à la conformité. Des questions ont aussi été posées sur l'information contenue dans leurs données sur le programme de pays nécessaire à

l'évaluation des risques, plus particulièrement les données sur la consommation et les prix, et l'intégration de leur Bureau national de l'ozone aux institutions nationales.

61. Soixante-dix-huit pays ont répondu au questionnaire du Secrétariat par écrit depuis le début de l'exercice d'évaluation des risques. De ceux-ci, 37 ont indiqué être très confiants d'être en mesure d'attendre la conformité, tandis que les autres ont indiqué être confiants d'être en mesure d'atteindre la conformité. Cinq autres pays se sont dits confiants d'être en mesure d'atteindre la conformité lors de la communication téléphonique, mais n'ont pas encore envoyé leurs réponses au questionnaire sur l'évaluation des risques.

Forces pouvant favoriser ou nuire à l'atteinte de la conformité

62. Plusieurs pays ont répondu de façon positive à la question sur les forces qui pourraient favoriser la pérennité de la conformité, révélant par la même occasion un risque encore plus faible d'exposition aux risques de non-conformité. Vingt-huit pays ont toutefois fait part d'obstacles possibles à l'atteinte d'une conformité soutenue. Voici les forces invoquées dans les réponses des pays :

- L'existence d'un secteur informel de la réfrigération et de la climatisation.
- Le commerce illicite et l'absence de rigueur et de régularité dans la surveillance des importations, surtout par voie terrestre.
- L'absence de procédures et de réglementations rigoureuses lors de l'émission de permis d'affaires aux demandeurs désirant créer une entreprise liée aux SAO.
- La légère différence de prix entre les SAO et les substances de remplacement.
- L'utilisation d'équipement de réfrigération domestique à base de CFC dans les groupes pauvres de la population qui n'ont aucun pouvoir d'achat pour se procurer un réfrigérateur sans CFC.
- L'instabilité politique et le manque de sécurité dans des situations d'après-guerre.
- Les retards dans la mise en œuvre et l'installation d'équipement dans le cadre des projets.
- Des procédures administratives inadéquates ou exagérément lourdes.

Autres indicateurs généraux

63. Quant aux autres indicateurs de risque généraux, les données transmises en vertu de l'article 7 indiquent que 15 pays n'ont pas adopté de programme de permis. Huit des 127 pays qui ont mis sur pied un programme de permis ont indiqué que leur programme n'est pas en utilisation et deux pays disent qu'il est trop tôt pour évaluer le système car il n'a été établi que tout récemment. Les pays qui ne possèdent pas de programme de permis ou dont le programme de permis n'est pas encore en application courent le risque de connaître des importations imprévues pouvant mener à la non-conformité. Dix pays ont indiqué qu'ils n'enregistraient pas les importateurs. Les pays qui n'enregistrent pas les importateurs courent un risque de non-conformité car ils ne connaissent pas tous les importateurs de SAO ni les quantités qu'ils importent.

64. Les pays qui n'ont pas mentionné d'activités mises en œuvre par le Bureau national de l'ozone pourraient ne pas posséder un Bureau national de l'ozone en activité et courent donc un risque car le Bureau national de l'ozone est un gestionnaire de première ligne du plan national d'élimination des SAO. L'information fournie pour trois pays est insuffisante pour évaluer cet indicateur. Cent trente-neuf pays ont indiqué posséder un Bureau national de l'ozone en activité. Les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone entièrement intégrés aux institutions nationales ont de meilleures chances d'inciter le gouvernement à agir afin de soutenir la conformité. L'information sur la question était insuffisante pour évaluer cet indicateur pour cinq pays. Cent trente-sept pays ont indiqué que leur Bureau national de l'ozone était intégré aux institutions nationales.

Projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard

65. Cinquante-quatre projets en cours ont été placés sur la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard et sont visés par les procédures d'annulation de projet du Comité exécutif (voir l'indicateur de risque « retard dans la mise en œuvre du projet » aux pages 2 et 3 de l'annexe III). Les projets ayant les caractéristiques suivantes figurent sur la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard : i) projets qui seront achevés au moins 12 mois après la date prévue et/ou ii) projets pour lesquels il n'y a eu aucun décaissement dans les 18 mois suivant l'approbation du projet. Le tableau 14 répartit comme suit, par agence, les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard : PNUD (21), ONUDI (11), PNUE (9), Japon (4), Banque mondiale (3), Canada (2), France (1), Allemagne (1), Portugal (1) et Espagne (1). Des rapports ont été reçus de toutes les agences. Les délais sont généralement attribuables à des facteurs liés aux agences d'exécution et bilatérales (14) et des raisons techniques (10).

Tableau 14

| | Canada | France | Allema- gne | Japon | Portugal | Espa- gne | PNUD | PNUE | ONUDI | Ban- que mon- diale | Total |
|--|--------|--------|----------------|-------|----------|--------------|------|------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| Nombre de projets rapporté | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 54 |
| Nombre de projets achevés | | | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | 2 | 1 | | 14 |
| Nombre de projets ayant connu des progrès | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 6 |
| Nombre de projets ayant connu certains progrès | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 29 |

Progrès dans l'élimination des causes du retard

66. Les rapports des agences d'exécution et bilatérales font état de progrès mitigés dans l'élimination des causes de retard. Quatorze projets qui accusaient un retard à la 55^e réunion sont maintenant achevés (annexe IV). Six projets n'ayant connu aucun progrès d'une étape à l'autre ni l'élimination de la cause du retard pourraient avoir été retirés des futurs rapports des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard (annexe V).

Projets ayant connu certains progrès

67. Des progrès ont été réalisés dans trente projets, et les agences d'exécution et bilatérales ont indiqué que ces projets continueraient à faire l'objet d'un suivi (annexe VI). Nonobstant les progrès, les projets approuvés il y a plus de trois ans doivent continuer à faire l'objet d'un suivi, conformément à la décision 32/4. Par conséquent, ces projets ne peuvent pas être retirés de la liste des suivis avant qu'ils ne soient achevés, indépendamment des progrès ayant été accomplis. Un suivi continu est donc recommandé pour ces projets.

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

68. L'annexe III propose une liste des projets pour lesquels aucun progrès n'a été rapporté. Conformément aux procédures en vigueur, le Secrétariat du Fonds fera parvenir un avis d'annulation possible en raison du manque de progrès.

69. Un projet de bromure de méthyle au Maroc (indiqué à l'annexe III) n'a connu aucun progrès pour une première fois, un résultat que confirme l'agence concernée. Conformément à la procédure en vigueur, le Secrétariat du Fonds fera parvenir une lettre d'annulation possible en raison du manque de progrès.

Projets exigeant un suivi continu pour les étapes

70. Deux projets dont les étapes ont été approuvées à la 55^e réunion continueront à faire l'objet d'un suivi continu (annexe III).

Projet faisant l'objet d'un rapport à la 56^e réunion

71. Il n'y a qu'un seul projet dont les étapes et les échéanciers doivent être précisés à la 56^e réunion (indiqué à l'annexe III).

Projets pour lesquels des rapports périodiques supplémentaires sont demandés

72. Les projets de renforcement des institutions, de banque de halons, de formation des agents de douane, de récupération et de recyclage, et de démonstration ne sont pas visés par les procédures d'annulation possible. Cependant, le Comité exécutif a décidé de continuer à en assurer le suivi, si nécessaire (décision 36/14 b)). La 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif a demandé 151 rapports périodiques supplémentaires. Ces rapports sont exigés lorsqu'il n'y a eu aucun signe de progrès depuis le dernier rapport et/ou d'autres obstacles à la mise en œuvre ont été recensés. Un rapport périodique supplémentaire à présenter à la 57^e réunion est exigé pour 36 projets (annexe VII) et cinq projets (indiqués à l'annexe III) pour lesquels un rapport périodique doit être remis à la 56^e réunion. L'annexe III comprend également de l'information sur les projets des catégories suivantes : achevés, connaissant des progrès, connaissant certains progrès, aucun progrès accompli depuis une réunion, aucun progrès depuis deux réunions consécutives et annulation possible.

Indicateurs évalués en fonction des SAO

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

74. En ce qui concerne les indicateurs de risque par SAO pour les projets approuvés il y a moins d'un an, la mise en œuvre peut avoir tout juste débuté et le temps écoulé n'a peut-être pas été suffisant pour éviter le risque de non-conformité. Soixante-quatre pays font l'objet d'un projet pour réduire la consommation de CFC approuvé il y a moins d'un an. Sept pays sont visés par de tels projets pour les halons, cinq pour le bromure de méthyle, dix-neuf pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et douze pour le méthyle chloroforme.

75. Les pays faisant l'objet de projets ou de plans d'élimination finale qui ne sont pas approuvés à la date prévue risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité, car l'absence d'approbation peut entraîner un retard dans la mise en œuvre d'activités essentielles à la conformité. Neuf pays ont indiqué faire l'objet de

projets portant sur la consommation de CFC qui n'ont pas été approuvés à la date prévue. Aucun pays ne fait l'objet d'un projet pour les halons qui n'a pas été approuvé à la date prévue, mais un pays est visé par un projet de bromure de méthyle approuvé plus tard que prévu, un pays par des projets de tétrachlorure de carbone approuvés plus tard que prévu et un autre par des projets de méthyle chloroforme approuvés plus tard que prévu.

76. Trente-six pays ont indiqué avoir connu des retards dans la mise en œuvre de projets pour éliminer la consommation de CFC, 20 pour les halons, 21 pour le bromure de méthyle, 7 pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 7 pour le méthyle chloroforme. Les pays visés par un projet ou plan d'élimination finale dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité.

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

78. Les pays dont les habitudes de consommation ne révèlent pas de réduction continue linéaire de la consommation pourraient voir leur consommation augmenter à moins que les raisons justifiant la consommation irrégulière ne soient comprises. La consommation de CFC varie dans 26 pays analysés pour les CFC, dans six pays pour les halons, dans 21 pays pour le bromure de méthyle, 20 pays pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 9 pays pour le méthyle chloroforme, sur les 142 pays analysés.

79. Les pays risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité lorsque les importations réelles ne diminuent pas plus rapidement que les contingents pour une période donnée. Les données de 2005-2007 ont été analysées. Aucune donnée n'existe pour 72 pays (pour les deux ou trois années à l'étude) en ce qui a trait aux CFC, 106 pays pour les halons, 98 pour le bromure de méthyle, 104 pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 105 pour le méthyle chloroforme, de sorte que l'indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour ces pays. Vingt-cinq pays ont indiqué que leur niveau d'importation réel ne diminuait pas plus rapidement que leurs contingents pour les CFC, trois pays pour les halons, 14 pays pour le bromure de méthyle, sept pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et six pour le méthyle chloroforme. Les pays dont les importations sont supérieures aux contingents risquent d'être en situation de non-conformité. Il n'y a aucune donnée pour 37 pays pour les CFC, 77 pays pour les halons, 70 pays pour le bromure de méthyle, 77 pays pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et 78 pays pour le méthyle chloroforme. Neuf pays ont indiqué que leur niveau d'importation est supérieur aux contingents pour les CFC, deux pour les halons, onze pour le bromure de méthyle, cinq pour le tétrachlorure de carbone et deux pour le méthyle chloroforme.

80. Les pays courent un risque lorsque la différence de prix entre le HFC-134a et le CFC-12 ne diminue pas. Cet indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour 67 pays en raison d'un manque de données. La différence de prix n'indique aucune tendance à la baisse dans 12 pays et le CFC-12 y demeure moins cher que la solution de remplacement, tandis que la différence entre les deux produits chimiques est à la baisse dans 21 pays, mais le CFC-12 demeure moins cher que le HFC-134a.

81. Les pays courent un risque lorsque la différence de prix entre le HFC-502 et le CFC-12 ne diminue pas. Cet indicateur n'a pas pu être calculé pour 100 pays en raison d'un manque de données. La différence de prix n'indique aucune tendance à la baisse dans dix-sept pays et le CFC-12 y demeure moins cher que le HFC-502, tandis que la différence entre les deux produits chimiques est à la baisse dans neuf pays, mais le CFC-12 demeure moins cher que le HFC-134a, et la différence demeure constante dans sept pays où le CFC-12 y est moins cher que le HFC-502.

Conclusions

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

83. La plupart des pays ne courent pas de risque de non-conformité en ce qui a trait aux indicateurs particuliers. Certains pays sont aux prises avec des problèmes de retards dans l'approbation des projets, de décaissement tardif des fonds, d'habitudes de consommation variables et de niveaux d'importation supérieurs aux contingents. De plus, la différence de prix entre le HFC-134a et le CFC-12 et entre le HFC-502 et le CFC-12 n'affiche aucune tendance à la baisse dans certains pays et les SAO se vendent encore à meilleur prix que les substances pour les remplacer.

84. Plusieurs pays ont émis un point de vue sur la valeur de l'évaluation des risques. La mise à jour de l'évaluation des facteurs de risque tient compte des données relatives au programme de pays pour l'année 2007, ce qui a permis d'inclure des questions sur les données mêmes afin de connaître l'opinion des pays sur leurs perspectives de conformité. Les questionnaires envoyés au pays comprenaient également de l'information supplémentaire sur les prix pour toutes les SAO, comme lors des évaluations précédentes, afin de faciliter les futures évaluations des risques.

85. L'évaluation a révélé un élément important, à savoir que 78 pays répondants ont indiqué être très confiants ou confiants d'être en mesure d'atteindre la conformité ou de demeurer conformes après avoir analysé l'évaluation des risques. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note des pays qui ont répondu au questionnaire d'évaluation des risques et indiqué qu'ils estimaient être en mesure de respecter les objectifs de conformité, ainsi que des pays qui n'ont pas encore répondu au questionnaire envoyé par le Secrétariat du Fonds, mais semblent courir un certain risque de non-conformité comme indiqué dans le document présenté à la 53^e réunion.

86. Trente et un pays ont aussi émis des commentaires sur la définition des indicateurs servant à évaluer le risque de non-conformité potentielle. Bien que la plupart des pays soient d'accord avec la majorité des indicateurs utilisés dans l'analyse, certains indicateurs ne font pas consensus. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter déterminer si le Secrétariat doit continuer à recueillir l'information sur les indicateurs ne faisant pas consensus, à savoir que les importations diminuent plus rapidement que les contingents et la différence de prix entre le CFC-12 et ses substances de remplacement, plus particulièrement le HFC-134a et le HFC-502.

Partie V : Remise des rapports périodiques de 2007

87. La 55^e réunion du Comité exécutif a demandé aux gouvernements de la Finlande, du Japon et de la Suisse de remettre leurs rapports périodiques à la 56^e réunion du Comité exécutif (décision 55/6 b)). Le Secrétariat du Fonds a reçu le rapport périodique des gouvernements de la Finlande et de la Suisse. Il a aussi reçu un rapport périodique sur les activités en cours mises en oeuvre par le Japon et un rapport d'achèvement sur un projet achevé pour le Japon. L'information a été saisie dans la banque de données des rapports périodiques du Japon. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note avec reconnaissance des rapports périodiques fournis par la Finlande, le Japon et la Suisse.

RECOMMANDATIONS

88. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

- a) Prendre note :
- i) Avec reconnaissance des rapports périodiques sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard présentés au Secrétariat par les gouvernements du Canada, de la France, de l'Allemagne, du Japon, de l'Espagne et les quatre agences d'exécution, de même que des rapports périodiques remis par la Finlande, le Japon et la Suisse, présentés dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/6;
 - ii) De l'achèvement de 14 des 54 projets dont la mise en œuvre accusait un retard;
 - iii) Que le Secrétariat et les agences d'exécution prendront les mesures établies, selon les évaluations du Secrétariat (progrès ou certains progrès), feront rapport sur la question et informeront les gouvernements et les agences d'exécution, si nécessaire;
 - iv) Que des lettres d'annulation possible devraient être envoyées pour les projets suivants :

| Agence | Code | Titre du projet |
|--------|-------------------|--|
| France | MOR/FUM/29/INV/37 | Élimination du bromure de méthyle utilisé dans la production de fleurs coupées et de bananes |

- v) Avec reconnaissance des commentaires sur les indicateurs de risque reçus de 31 pays;
 - vi) Avec reconnaissance que 78 pays ont indiqué être très confiants ou confiants d'être en mesure d'atteindre la conformité ou de demeurer conformes après avoir analysé l'évaluation des risques et de charger le Secrétariat du Fonds de continuer à actualiser l'évaluation en se fondant sur l'autres indicateurs de risque, compte tenu du consensus général concernant leur utilisation, et d'obtenir les commentaires des pays à cet égard.
- b) Demander de faire rapport des étapes et des échéances à la 55^e réunion pour les projets suivants :

| Agence | Code | Titre du projet |
|--------|--------------------|--|
| ONUDI | IRA/FOA/37/INV/149 | Élimination des SAO dans la fabrication de plaques de mousse souple en reconvertissant à une technologie à base de dioxyde de carbone liquide à Esfanj Shirvan Co. |

- c) Demander des rapports périodiques supplémentaires pour les projets indiqués à l'annexe VII au présent document;
- d) Demander une mise à jour des rapports périodiques demandés pour les projets suivants au cours de la 56^e réunion;

| Agence | Code | Titre du projet |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| PNUD | AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31 | Programme d'élimination sectoriel : Mise sur pied d'une banque régionale de halons pour l'Afrique occidentale et centrale (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Congo, République démocratique du Congo et Guinée) |
| PNUD | BGD/ARS/52/INV/26 | Élimination de la consommation de CFC dans la fabrication d'inhalateurs à doseur en aérosol (Beximco, Square Pharmaceutical et Acme Pharmaceutical) |
| PNUE | BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27 | Stratégie de transition pour l'élimination des CFC dans la fabrication d'inhalateurs à doseur |
| PNUE | GLO/SEV/48/TRA/274 | Mise à jour du manuel de formation des agents de douane |
| ONUDI | KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07 | Préparation d'un plan d'élimination des halons |

- e) Charger le Secrétariat de ne plus recueillir l'information sur les indicateurs sur les importations qui diminuent plus rapidement que les contingents et la différence de prix entre le CFC-12 et ses substances de remplacement, plus particulièrement le HFC-134a et le HFC-502, tout en continuant à recueillir de l'information sur la durée des retards dans la mise en œuvre, à l'exception des retards attribuables aux fermetures financières.

Annex I

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND THOSE AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

1. Annex I presents the detailed analysis of the status of implementation in countries subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance and those at risk of non-compliance. The data tables in Appendixes I-V indicate whether a country has received a total phase-out agreement for a specific controlled substance. The CFC analysis (Appendix I) shows further whether a low-volume consuming country (LVC) has received a Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) or a RMP update since the 31st Meeting of the Executive Committee, which should be sufficient to ensure a country's compliance at least up to, and including, the 85 per cent reduction target in 2007 (decision 31/48(h)). The analysis of halons (Appendix II) indicates whether a halon banking activity has been approved. Halon banking guidelines require that regulations facilitating production and import bans are established within six months of the establishment of a reclamation centre (decision 18/22). Decision 35/57 presumes that halon banking should be the last project approved for the halon sector. The methyl bromide analysis (Appendix III) indicates further whether a country has received funding for a phase-out to meet the 2005 control measure.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Appendix I)

2. Based on their latest reported consumption data, 145 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 18 have not yet reported 2007 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries, combined, is 16,183 ODP tonnes compared to 36,620 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 147,406 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 163,589 ODP tonnes. Of these countries, 102 are LVCs of which 91 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 75 LVCs to meet their 85 per cent reduction targets by 2007.

3. Countries have been grouped into three categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; (b) those in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent baseline reduction target; and (c) those in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2007 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent baseline reduction target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the CFC baseline freeze

4. All countries are in compliance with the CFC freeze target.

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

5. This category consists of two LVC countries. These countries may be in non-compliance with the control measures. These countries may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out, amounting to 10.4 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of the two countries in this category, one has projects included in the 2008 business plans.

6. Of the two countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one LVC, Solomon Islands. The Government of Solomon Islands has already received project funding for complete phase-out of CFCs from the Executive Committee.

7. Bosnia and Herzegovina did not have an approved RMP, but has national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee.

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

8. This category consists of 11 countries, including 6 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 2,630 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 11 countries, 3 were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2008 business plans.

9. Of the 11 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one non-LVC and four LVCs, including five countries that had already received either an RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or had a national phase-out agreement approved. Solomon Islands are one of the LVCs that have phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee as part of the Pacific Island country strategy.

10. There are one LVC that has approved national phase-out agreement: Bosnia and Herzegovina.

11. The remaining five countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and United Arab Emirates. With the exception of Somalia, all countries currently eligible for Fund assistance have national CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee, which contain a phase-out schedule that is consistent with the targets in the Montreal Protocol. All of the countries that are at risk have received support from the Executive Committee or have projects in the 2008-2010 business plans to address their compliance needs, except for the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates that do not seek Multilateral Fund assistance.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

12. Based on their latest consumption data, 69 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 2,447 ODP tonnes compared to 1,351 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 43,986 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 46,433 ODP tonnes.

13. Seventy-five countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2007.

14. Fifty-nine countries have received support for halon banking activities or phase-out agreements. This includes those countries participating in regional halon banks. Halon banking is presumed to be the last funded activity in the halon consumption sector for most countries but there are some halon phase-out activities that are part of multi-sectoral phase-out agreements.

15. Countries have been grouped into the following two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and (b) those in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent reduction target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze for halons

16. This category consists of one country, Somalia, which may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze on halons. Somalia would need to phase out a total of 1.1 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. Activities would be provided for in Somalia once conditions exist for a sustainable activity.

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

17. This category consists of one LVC country that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 10 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Somalia has reported latest consumption of 18.8 ODP tonnes in 2006.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix III)

18. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis relate to controlled use only, which means that the data excludes quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS). 138 of the 139 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment have reported complete baseline data. Of these 139 countries, 57 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption and two where 2007 consumption data or baseline is not available.

19. Ninety-nine Article 5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities and/or projects. This includes projects that will lead to a complete phase-out of methyl bromide in 52 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 15, and other forms of assistance received by 32.

20. Countries have been grouped into the following two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and (b) those that could be in non-compliance or at risk with the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent reduction. Appendix III identifies those countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the MB baseline freeze

21. This category consists of one country that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target: Ecuador. This country would need to phase-out a total of 56.2 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. All countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

22. Ecuador has a project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction.

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

23. This category consists of the following two LVC countries: Ecuador and Honduras. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 110.1 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. These countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. One of these two countries (Honduras) has phase-out agreements or projects for total phase-out, and one country (Ecuador) has a project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction. The Government of Honduras has reported consumption data that are consistent with their Action Plan requirements.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

24. This section presents the analysis of compliance with CTC control measures. All data reported and used in this analysis are those related to controlled use only, which excludes feedstock. Reported CTC consumption was not differentiated by specific end use, such as solvents and process agents.

25. Of the 144 countries with reported baseline data, 88 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

26. The analysis addresses those countries that might be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent reduction. Appendix IV notes those countries that have not ratified the London Amendment.

27. Six countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 72.8 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. One of these six countries has reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes: Mexico (79.1 ODP tonnes).

28. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects in all of the six countries (Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico and Paraguay). All countries that have ratified the London Amendment and are eligible for Multilateral Fund assistance have received assistance or have activities in the business plans.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

29. This section presents the analysis for compliance with TCA control measures. Of the 144 countries that have reported baseline data, 102 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

30. Countries have been grouped into two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze; and, (b) those that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 30 per cent reduction target. Appendix V specifies those countries that have not ratified the London Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest TCA consumption exceeds the baseline freeze

31. All countries are in compliance with the 2003 freeze target.

(b) Countries that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not achieving the 30 per cent TCA baseline reduction

32. All countries are in compliance with the 30 per cent TCA baseline reduction target.

Appendix I

CFC ANALYSIS

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|---------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|
| Afghanistan | A7 | 2007 | 380.0 | 55.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Albania | A7 | 2007 | 40.8 | 4.1 | Decision XV/26 | 36.20 | 15.20 | 6.20 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-03 | Yes |
| Algeria | A7 | 2007 | 2,119.5 | 200.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Angola | A7 | 2007 | 114.8 | 17.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Apr-03 | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda | A7 | 2007 | 10.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Argentina | A7 | 2007 | 4,697.2 | 529.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Armenia | A7 | 2007 | 196.5 | 25.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party) | Not Available | No |
| Bahamas | A7 | 2007 | 64.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Bahrain | CP | 2007 | 135.4 | 14.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Bangladesh | A7 | 2006 | 581.6 | 196.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 125% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Barbados | A7 | 2007 | 21.5 | 1.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Belize | A7 | 2007 | 24.4 | 2.2 | Decision XIV/33 | 12.20 | 10.00 | 3.66 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Benin | A7 | 2007 | 59.9 | 7.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Bhutan | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| Bolivia | A7 | 2007 | 75.7 | 2.4 | Decision XV/29 | 37.84 | | 11.35 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-07 | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | A7 | 2007 | 24.2 | 22.1 | Decision XV/30 | 102.10 | 33.00 | 3.00 | 0% | 83% | 509% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Botswana | A7 | 2006 | 6.9 | 0.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Apr-05 | No |
| Brazil | A7 | 2007 | 10,525.8 | 318.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Brunei Darussalam | A7 | 2007 | 78.2 | 9.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-04 | No |
| Burkina Faso | A7 | 2007 | 36.3 | 4.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Burundi | A7 | 2007 | 59.0 | 3.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Cambodia | A7 | 2007 | 94.2 | 11.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Cameroon | A7 | 2007 | 256.9 | 25.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Cape Verde | A7 | 2007 | 2.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Central African Republic | A7 | 2007 | 11.2 | 1.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Chad | A7 | 2007 | 34.6 | 5.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Chile | A7 | 2007 | 828.7 | 19.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| China | A7 | 2007 | 57,818.7 | 5,832.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-2005 (Last agreement approved by the ExCom for CFC) | Yes |
| Colombia | A7 | 2007 | 2,208.2 | 263.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Comoros | A7 | 2007 | 2.5 | 0.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total | Jul-07 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CFC phase-out plan | | |
| Congo | A7 | 2007 | 11.9 | 1.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Cook Islands | A7 | 2006 | 1.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Costa Rica | A7 | 2007 | 250.2 | 27.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Cote d'Ivoire | A7 | 2007 | 294.2 | 50.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 13% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Croatia | A7 | 2007 | 219.3 | -5.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-03 | Yes |
| Cuba | A7 | 2007 | 625.1 | 83.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 441.7 | 24.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | A7 | 2007 | 665.7 | 48.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-06 | Yes |
| Djibouti | A7 | 2007 | 21.0 | 2.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Dominica | A7 | 2007 | 1.5 | 0.0 | Decision XVIII/22 | | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-06 | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | A7 | 2007 | 539.8 | 46.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Ecuador | A7 | 2007 | 301.4 | 28.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Egypt | A7 | 2007 | 1,668.0 | 241.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-05 | Yes |
| El Salvador | A7 | 2007 | 306.5 | 34.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Equatorial Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 31.5 | 4.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with no RMP | | No |
| Eritrea | A7 | 2007 | 41.1 | 3.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | No |
| Ethiopia | A7 | 2007 | 33.8 | 4.9 | Decision XIV/34 | 17.00 | | 5.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-04 | No |
| Fiji | A7 | 2007 | 33.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total | Nov-05 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CFC phase-out plan | | |
| Gabon | A7 | 2007 | 10.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Gambia | A7 | 2007 | 23.8 | 0.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Georgia | A7 | 2007 | 22.5 | 2.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Ghana | A7 | 2007 | 35.8 | 4.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Grenada | A7 | 2007 | 6.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-06 | Yes |
| Guatemala | A7 | 2007 | 224.6 | 5.9 | Decision XV/34 | 85.00 | 50.00 | 20.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 42.4 | 2.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Guinea Bissau | A7 | 2007 | 26.3 | 2.9 | Decision XVI/24 | 13.14 | 13.14 | 3.94 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Guyana | A7 | 2007 | 53.2 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Haiti | A7 | 2007 | 169.0 | 9.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Apr-03 | No |
| Honduras | A7 | 2007 | 331.6 | 39.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| India | A7 | 2007 | 6,681.0 | 998.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Indonesia | A7 | 2007 | 8,332.7 | 202.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | A7 | 2007 | 4,571.7 | 549.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Iraq | NDR | NDR | NDR | NDR | | | | | | | | No | No | | | No |
| Jamaica | A7 | 2007 | 93.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Jordan | A7 | 2007 | 673.3 | 24.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-02 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Kenya | A7 | 2007 | 239.5 | 22.7 | Decision XVIII/28 | | 60.00 | 30.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Kiribati | A7 | 2006 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |
| Kuwait | A7 | 2007 | 480.4 | 68.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Kyrgyzstan | A7 | 2007 | 72.8 | 4.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | A7 | 2007 | 43.3 | 7.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 12% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Lebanon | CP | 2007 | 725.5 | 74.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Lesotho | A7 | 2007 | 5.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | No |
| Liberia | A7 | 2007 | 56.1 | 1.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | A7 | 2007 | 716.7 | 57.5 | Decision XV/36 | 303.00 | | 107.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Madagascar | A7 | 2007 | 47.9 | 2.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Malawi | A7 | 2007 | 57.7 | 2.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Malaysia | A7 | 2007 | 3,271.1 | 234.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Maldives | A7 | 2007 | 4.6 | 0.0 | Decision XV/37 | 0.00 | 2.30 | 0.69 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Mali | A7 | 2007 | 108.1 | 11.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Marshall Islands | A7 | 2007 | 1.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |
| Mauritania | A7 | 2007 | 15.7 | 1.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Mauritius | A7 | 2007 | 29.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Mexico | A7 | 2007 | 4,624.9 | -480.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | A7 | 2006 | 1.2 | 0.0 | Decision XVII/32 | 1.35 | 0.00 | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Mongolia | A7 | 2007 | 10.6 | 1.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Montenegro | A7 | 2007 | 104.9 | 3.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Morocco | A7 | 2007 | 802.3 | 24.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Mozambique | A7 | 2007 | 18.2 | 2.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-04 | No |
| Myanmar | A7 | 2007 | 54.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Namibia | A7 | 2007 | 21.9 | 0.0 | Decision XV/38 | 10.00 | 9.00 | 3.20 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Nauru | A7 | 2006 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | No |
| Nepal | A7 | 2007 | 27.0 | 0.0 | Decision XVI/27 | 13.50 | 13.50 | 4.05 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Nicaragua | A7 | 2007 | 82.8 | 3.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Niger | A7 | 2007 | 32.0 | 4.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Nigeria | A7 | 2007 | 3,650.0 | 17.5 | Decision XIV/30 | 1,800.00 | 1,100.00 | 510.00 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-02 | Yes |
| Niue | A7 | 2006 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Oman | A7 | 2007 | 248.4 | 10.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Pakistan | CP | 2007 | 1,679.4 | 170.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Palau | A7 | 2007 | 1.6 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |
| Panama | A7 | 2007 | 384.1 | 28.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Papua New Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 36.3 | 4.5 | Decision XV/40 | 17.00 | 8.00 | 4.50 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-03 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Paraguay | A7 | 2007 | 210.6 | 12.3 | Decision XIX/22 | | | 31.60 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-07 | Yes |
| Peru | A7 | 2007 | 289.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Philippines | A7 | 2006 | 3,055.8 | 603.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 32% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-02 | Yes |
| Qatar | A7 | 2006 | 101.4 | 31.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 106% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 9,159.8 | 3,026.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 120% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova | A7 | 2007 | 73.3 | 9.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Rwanda | A7 | 2007 | 30.4 | 4.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | A7 | 2007 | 3.7 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-06 | Yes |
| Saint Lucia | A7 | 2007 | 8.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | A7 | 2007 | 1.8 | 0.2 | Decision XVI/30 | 1.39 | 0.83 | 0.45 | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Samoa | A7 | 2007 | 4.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Sao Tome and Principe | A7 | 2007 | 4.7 | 0.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | A7 | 2006 | 1,798.5 | 850.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 215% | Yes | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Senegal | A7 | 2007 | 155.8 | 15.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-07 | Yes |
| Serbia | A7 | 2007 | 849.2 | 53.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Seychelles | A7 | 2007 | 2.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-07 | Yes |
| Sierra Leone | A7 | 2007 | 78.6 | 10.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Singapore | A7 | 2007 | 210.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Solomon Islands | A7 | 2006 | 2.1 | 1.4 | | | | | 0% | 33% | 344% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |
| Somalia | A7 | 2006 | 241.4 | 84.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 134% | No | No | LVC country with no | | No |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|---|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | RMP | | |
| South Africa | A7 | 2006 | 592.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Sri Lanka | A7 | 2007 | 445.6 | 62.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Sudan | A7 | 2007 | 456.8 | 61.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |
| Suriname | A7 | 2007 | 41.3 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Swaziland | A7 | 2007 | 24.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Syrian Arab Republic | A7 | 2007 | 2,224.6 | 282.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-06 | Yes |
| Thailand | A7 | 2007 | 6,082.1 | 321.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-01 | Yes |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | A7 | 2007 | 519.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Togo | A7 | 2007 | 39.8 | 5.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Tonga | A7 | 2006 | 1.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | No |
| Trinidad and Tobago | A7 | 2007 | 120.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-03 | Yes |
| Tunisia | A7 | 2007 | 870.1 | 17.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-06 | Yes |
| Turkey | CP | 2007 | 3,805.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Turkmenistan | A7 | 2007 | 37.3 | 5.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party) | Not Available | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Tuvalu | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | Yes |
| Uganda | A7 | 2007 | 12.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | A7 | 2006 | 529.3 | 132.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 67% | No | No | | | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | A7 | 2007 | 253.9 | 26.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Apr-08 | Yes |
| Uruguay | A7 | 2007 | 199.1 | 29.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-06 | Yes |
| Vanuatu | A7 | 2005 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | No | No | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Mar-02 | No |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | CP | 2007 | 3,322.4 | -114.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Viet Nam | A7 | 2007 | 500.0 | 37.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Yemen | CP | 2007 | 1,796.1 | 268.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Jul-08 | Yes |
| Zambia | A7 | 2007 | 27.4 | 4.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | A7 | 2007 | 451.4 | 54.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan | Dec-04 | Yes |

Appendix II

HALON ANALYSIS

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Afghanistan | A7 | 2007 | 1.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target | | Yes |
| Albania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Algeria | A7 | 2007 | 237.3 | 67.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 and Nov-07 | Yes |
| Angola | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Argentina | A7 | 2007 | 167.8 | 0.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Armenia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Bahamas | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Bahrain | CP | 2007 | 38.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-00 | Yes |
| Bangladesh | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Barbados | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Belize | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Benin | A7 | 2007 | 3.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Bhutan | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Bolivia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | A7 | 2007 | 4.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Apr-04 | Yes |
| Botswana | A7 | 2006 | 5.2 | 0.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out | Dec-01 | No |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | project | | |
| Brazil | A7 | 2007 | 21.3 | 1.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | May-96 | Yes |
| Brunei Darussalam | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Burkina Faso | A7 | 2007 | 5.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Burundi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Cambodia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Cameroon | A7 | 2007 | 2.4 | 1.0 | Decision XV/32 | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Cape Verde | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Central African Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Chad | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Chile | A7 | 2007 | 8.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-07 | Yes |
| China | A7 | 2007 | 34,186.7 | 594.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-97 | Yes |
| Colombia | A7 | 2007 | 187.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Comoros | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Congo | A7 | 2007 | 5.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 and Apr-08 | Yes |
| Cook Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Costa Rica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Cote d'Ivoire | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Croatia | A7 | 2007 | 30.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Cuba | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | A7 | 2007 | 218.7 | 2.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Djibouti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Dominica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | A7 | 2007 | 4.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-07 | Yes |
| Ecuador | A7 | 2007 | 5.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Egypt | A7 | 2007 | 705.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-00 | Yes |
| El Salvador | A7 | 2007 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Equatorial Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 28.3 | 1.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Eritrea | A7 | 2007 | 2.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Apr-08 | No |
| Ethiopia | A7 | 2007 | 1.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | No |
| Fiji | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Gabon | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Gambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Georgia | A7 | 2007 | 42.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Ghana | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Grenada | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Guatemala | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 8.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out | Jul-02 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | project | | |
| Guinea Bissau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Guyana | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Haiti | A7 | 2007 | 1.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-06 | No |
| Honduras | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| India | A7 | 2007 | 1,249.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-00 | Yes |
| Indonesia | A7 | 2007 | 354.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-99 | Yes |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | A7 | 2007 | 1,420.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-99 | Yes |
| Iraq | NDR | NDR | NDR | NDR | | | | | | | No | No | | | No |
| Jamaica | A7 | 2007 | 1.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Jordan | A7 | 2007 | 210.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-99 | Yes |
| Kenya | A7 | 2007 | 5.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Kiribati | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Kuwait | A7 | 2007 | 3.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Kyrgyzstan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Decision XVII/36 | 2.40 | 1.20 | 0.60 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Apr-06 | Yes |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Lebanon | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-00 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Lesotho | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | Decision XVI/25 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | No |
| Liberia | A7 | 2007 | 19.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | A7 | 2007 | 633.1 | 291.5 | Decision XVII/37 | 714.50 | 653.91 | 316.53 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-05 | Yes |
| Madagascar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Malawi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Malaysia | A7 | 2007 | 8.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-93 | Yes |
| Maldives | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Mali | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Marshall Islands | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Mauritania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Mauritius | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Mexico | A7 | 2007 | 124.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Mongolia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Montenegro | A7 | 2007 | 2.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-07 | Yes |
| Morocco | A7 | 2007 | 7.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Mozambique | A7 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | No |
| Myanmar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Namibia | A7 | 2007 | 8.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Nauru | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Nepal | A7 | 2007 | 2.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Nicaragua | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|
| Niger | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Nigeria | A7 | 2007 | 285.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Niue | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Oman | A7 | 2007 | 13.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-05 | Yes |
| Pakistan | CP | 2007 | 14.2 | 0.0 | Decision XVI/29 | 7.10 | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-03 | Yes |
| Palau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Panama | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Papua New Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Paraguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Peru | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Philippines | A7 | 2006 | 103.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-95 | Yes |
| Qatar | A7 | 2006 | 10.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-00 | Yes |
| Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 3,678.0 | 1,470.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova | A7 | 2007 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Rwanda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Saint Lucia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Samoa | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Sao Tome and Principe | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | A7 | 2006 | 1,064.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-07 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|---|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|
| Senegal | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Serbia | A7 | 2007 | 3.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | Yes |
| Seychelles | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Sierra Leone | A7 | 2007 | 16.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-07 | Yes |
| Singapore | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Solomon Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Somalia | A7 | 2006 | 17.7 | 18.8 | | | | | 6% | 112% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target | | No |
| South Africa | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Sri Lanka | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-04 | Yes |
| Sudan | A7 | 2007 | 2.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption | | Yes |
| Suriname | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Swaziland | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Syrian Arab Republic | A7 | 2007 | 416.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-01 | Yes |
| Thailand | A7 | 2007 | 271.7 | -10.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-99 | Yes |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | A7 | 2007 | 32.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-02 | Yes |
| Togo | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Tonga | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Trinidad and Tobago | A7 | 2007 | 46.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-98 | Yes |
| Tunisia | A7 | 2007 | 104.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Jul-06 | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 50% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Turkey | CP | 2007 | 141.0 | 14.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Nov-02 | Yes |
| Turkmenistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Tuvalu | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Uganda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | A7 | 2006 | 75.4 | 12.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 and Apr-08 | Yes |
| Uruguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Vanuatu | A7 | 2005 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Viet Nam | A7 | 2007 | 37.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Apr-05 | Yes |
| Yemen | CP | 2007 | 140.0 | 0.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Mar-00 | Yes |
| Zambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | A7 | 2007 | 1.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project | Dec-01 | Yes |

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|---------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Albania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Algeria | A7 | 2007 | 4.7 | 2.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Angola | A7 | 2007 | NDR | 0.0 | | | | | | | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | No | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Argentina | A7 | 2007 | 411.3 | 297.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Mar-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Armenia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Decision XVIII/20 | | | 0.00 | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Bahamas | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Bahrain | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bangladesh | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Barbados | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Belize | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Benin | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Bhutan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bolivia | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | A7 | 2007 | 3.5 | 0.0 | Decision XV/30 | 5.61 | 5.61 | 0.00 | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Botswana | A7 | 2006 | 0.2 | 0.0 | Decision XV/31 | 0.00 | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-98 | No | Yes |
| Brazil | A7 | 2007 | 711.6 | 100.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Brunei Darussalam | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | No | No |
| Burkina Faso | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Burundi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Cambodia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-05 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cameroon | A7 | 2007 | 18.1 | 5.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Cape Verde | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Central African Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Chad | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Chile | A7 | 2007 | 212.5 | 168.0 | Decision XVII/29 | 170.00 | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Dec-00 | Yes | Yes |
| China | A7 | 2007 | 1,102.1 | 405.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as a soil fumigant in ginsen crop). | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Colombia | A7 | 2007 | 110.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-08 | Yes | Yes |
| Comoros | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Congo | A7 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Cook Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Costa Rica | A7 | 2007 | 342.5 | 238.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cote d'Ivoire | A7 | 2007 | 8.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Croatia | A7 | 2007 | 15.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Cuba | A7 | 2007 | 50.5 | 4.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 30.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-98 | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | A7 | 2007 | 1.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Djibouti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Dominica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | A7 | 2007 | 104.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Ecuador | A7 | 2007 | 66.2 | 122.4 | | | | | 85% | 131% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Egypt | A7 | 2007 | 238.1 | 186.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| El Salvador | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Equatorial Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Eritrea | A7 | 2007 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Ethiopia | A7 | 2007 | 15.6 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | No | No |
| Fiji | A7 | 2007 | 0.7 | 0.4 | Decision XVII/33 | 1.50 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Gabon | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Gambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Georgia | A7 | 2007 | 13.7 | 1.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Ghana | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Grenada | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guatemala | A7 | 2007 | 400.7 | 290.8 | Decision XVIII/26 | | 400.70 | 361.00 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Guinea | A7 | 2007 | NDR | 0.0 | | | | | | | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | Yes | No |
| Guinea Bissau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Guyana | A7 | 2007 | 1.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Haiti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Honduras | A7 | 2007 | 259.4 | 248.2 | Decision XVII/34 | 327.60 | 295.80 | 255.00 | 0% | 20% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| India | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Indonesia | A7 | 2007 | 40.7 | 9.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | A7 | 2007 | 26.7 | 4.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Iraq | NDR | NDR | NDR | NDR | | | | | | | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Jamaica | A7 | 2007 | 4.9 | 1.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Jordan | A7 | 2007 | 176.3 | 39.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-99 | Yes | Yes |
| Kenya | A7 | 2007 | 217.5 | 17.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Kiribati | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Kuwait | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kyrgyzstan | A7 | 2007 | 14.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Lebanon | CP | 2007 | 236.4 | N/A | | | | | | | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Lesotho | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | No | No |
| Liberia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | A7 | 2007 | 94.1 | 67.6 | Decision XVII/37 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 75.00 | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Madagascar | A7 | 2007 | 2.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Malawi | A7 | 2007 | 112.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-00 | Yes | Yes |
| Malaysia | A7 | 2007 | 14.6 | 10.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Maldives | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Mali | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Marshall Islands | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mauritania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mauritius | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Mexico | A7 | 2007 | 1,130.8 | 894.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-08 | Yes | Yes |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mongolia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Montenegro | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Morocco | A7 | 2007 | 697.2 | 263.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Mozambique | A7 | 2007 | 3.4 | 0.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | No | Yes |
| Myanmar | A7 | 2007 | 3.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | Yes | No |
| Namibia | A7 | 2007 | 0.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Nauru | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Nepal | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that is not yet Party to the Copenhagen Amendment | | Yes | No |
| Nicaragua | A7 | 2007 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Niger | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Nigeria | A7 | 2007 | 2.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Niue | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Oman | A7 | 2007 | 1.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Pakistan | CP | 2007 | 14.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Palau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Panama | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Papua New Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Paraguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Peru | A7 | 2007 | 1.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-00 | Yes | Yes |
| Philippines | A7 | 2006 | 10.3 | 4.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Qatar | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Republic of Moldova | A7 | 2007 | 7.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Rwanda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Lucia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Samoa | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Sao Tome and Principe | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | A7 | 2006 | 204.1 | 30.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Senegal | A7 | 2007 | 53.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Serbia | A7 | 2007 | 8.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Seychelles | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Sierra Leone | A7 | 2007 | 2.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Singapore | A7 | 2007 | 5.0 | 1.2 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|---|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Solomon Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Somalia | A7 | 2006 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| South Africa | A7 | 2006 | 602.7 | 330.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sri Lanka | A7 | 2007 | 4.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Sudan | A7 | 2007 | 3.0 | 1.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Suriname | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Swaziland | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Syrian Arab Republic | A7 | 2007 | 188.6 | 45.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Thailand | A7 | 2007 | 183.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | A7 | 2007 | 12.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Dec-00 | Yes | Yes |
| Togo | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tonga | A7 | 2006 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | No | Yes |
| Trinidad and Tobago | A7 | 2007 | 1.7 | 0.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Tunisia | A7 | 2007 | 8.3 | 6.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target (Decision XV/12) | | Yes | Yes |
| Turkey | CP | 2007 | 479.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Turkmenistan | A7 | 2007 | 3.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | Yes | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Tuvalu | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Uganda | A7 | 2007 | 6.3 | 0.0 | Decision XV/43 | 6.00 | 4.80 | 0.00 | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | A7 | 2006 | 7.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption | | Yes | Yes |
| Uruguay | A7 | 2007 | 11.2 | 8.4 | Decision XVII/39 | 8.90 | 8.90 | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Jul-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Vanuatu | A7 | 2005 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | No | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 20% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified Copenhagen Amendment |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | CP | 2007 | 10.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Viet Nam | A7 | 2007 | 136.5 | 92.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Yemen | CP | 2007 | 54.5 | 35.7 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Zambia | A7 | 2007 | 29.4 | 6.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | A7 | 2007 | 557.0 | 21.6 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |

Appendix IV

CTC ANALYSIS

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Afghanistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Albania | A7 | 2007 | 3.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Algeria | A7 | 2007 | 20.9 | 2.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Angola | A7 | 2007 | NDR | 0.0 | | | | | | No | No | | | No | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Argentina | A7 | 2007 | 187.2 | 13.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Armenia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Bahamas | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Bahrain | CP | 2007 | 0.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Bangladesh | A7 | 2006 | 5.7 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Barbados | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Belize | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Benin | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bhutan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bolivia | A7 | 2007 | 0.3 | 0.2 | | | | | 344% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Mar-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Botswana | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Brazil | A7 | 2007 | 411.6 | 50.3 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-08 | Yes | Yes |
| Brunei Darussalam | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | No |
| Burkina Faso | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Burundi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cambodia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cameroon | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Cape Verde | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Central African Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Chad | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Chile | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.7 | | | | | 678% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| China | A7 | 2007 | 49,142.1 | 265.1 | | | | | 0% | No | Yes | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Colombia | A7 | 2007 | 6.1 | 0.6 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Comoros | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Congo | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-08 | Yes | Yes |
| Cook Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Costa Rica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cote d'Ivoire | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Croatia | A7 | 2007 | 3.9 | -0.5 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Cuba | A7 | 2007 | 2.7 | 1.6 | | | | | 295% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 1,285.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | A7 | 2007 | 15.3 | 2.2 | Decision XVIII/21 | | 16.50 | 2.20 | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Mar-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Djibouti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Dominica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | A7 | 2007 | 29.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Ecuador | A7 | 2007 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Egypt | A7 | 2007 | 38.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| El Salvador | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Equatorial | A7 | 2007 | 1.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eritrea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Ethiopia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | No | No |
| Fiji | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Gabon | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Gambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Georgia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Ghana | A7 | 2007 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Grenada | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guatemala | A7 | 2007 | 10.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guinea Bissau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guyana | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Haiti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Honduras | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| India | A7 | 2007 | 11,505.3 | 707.3 | | | | | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Indonesia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 1.1 | | | | | Over | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | A7 | 2007 | 77.0 | 0.0 | Decision XIX/27 | | | 11.60 | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Iraq | NDR | NDR | NDR | NDR | | | | | | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Jamaica | A7 | 2007 | 2.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Jordan | A7 | 2007 | 40.3 | 0.7 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Kenya | A7 | 2007 | 65.9 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Kiribati | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Kuwait | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Kyrgyzstan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Lao People's Democratic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Lesotho | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | No |
| Liberia | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Madagascar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Malawi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Malaysia | A7 | 2007 | 4.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Maldives | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mali | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Marshall Islands | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mauritania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mauritius | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mexico | A7 | 2007 | 62.5 | 79.1 | Decision XVIII/30 | | | | 744% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mongolia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Montenegro | A7 | 2007 | 1.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Morocco | A7 | 2007 | 1.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Mozambique | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Myanmar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Namibia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Nauru | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Nepal | A7 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Nicaragua | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Niger | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Nigeria | A7 | 2007 | 152.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Niue | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Oman | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Pakistan | CP | 2007 | 412.9 | 0.0 | Decision XVIII/31 | | 41.80 | | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Palau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Panama | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Papua New Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Paraguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.1 | Decision XIX/22 | | | 0.10 | 11% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Peru | A7 | 2007 | 1.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Philippines | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Qatar | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 638.0 | 33.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Rwanda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Lucia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Samoa | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sao Tome and Principe | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | A7 | 2006 | 259.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Senegal | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Serbia | A7 | 2007 | 18.8 | 1.1 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Seychelles | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sierra Leone | A7 | 2007 | 2.6 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|---|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Singapore | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Solomon Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Somalia | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| South Africa | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sri Lanka | A7 | 2007 | 35.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Sudan | A7 | 2007 | 2.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Suriname | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Swaziland | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Syrian Arab Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Thailand | A7 | 2007 | 7.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Togo | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Tonga | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Trinidad and Tobago | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Tunisia | A7 | 2007 | 2.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Turkey | CP | 2007 | 105.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Turkmenistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Tuvalu | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Uganda | A7 | 2007 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Jul-08 | Yes | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-08 | Yes | Yes |
| Uruguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over 85% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Vanuatu | A7 | 2005 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | CP | 2007 | 1,107.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Viet Nam | A7 | 2007 | 1.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Yemen | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Zambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | A7 | 2007 | 11.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |

Appendix V

TCA ANALYSIS

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Afghanistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Albania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Algeria | A7 | 2007 | 5.8 | 4.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Angola | A7 | 2007 | NDR | 0.0 | | | | | | | No | No | | | No | No |
| Antigua and Barbuda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Argentina | A7 | 2007 | 65.7 | 17.4 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Armenia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Bahamas | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bahrain | CP | 2007 | 22.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Bangladesh | A7 | 2006 | 0.9 | 0.5 | Decision XVII/27 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Barbados | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Belize | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Benin | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bhutan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bolivia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | A7 | 2007 | 1.6 | 0.0 | Decision XVII/28 | 1.30 | 0.00 | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Botswana | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Brazil | A7 | 2007 | 32.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Brunei Darussalam | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | No |

Annex I

Appendix V

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Burkina Faso | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Burundi | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Cambodia | A7 | 2007 | 0.5 | 0.3 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Cameroon | A7 | 2007 | 8.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Cape Verde | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Central African Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Chad | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Chile | A7 | 2007 | 6.4 | 3.5 | Decision XVII/29 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| China | A7 | 2007 | 721.2 | 251.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | Yes | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Mar-00 | Yes | Yes |
| Colombia | A7 | 2007 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Comoros | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Congo | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cook Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Costa Rica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cote d'Ivoire | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Croatia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Cuba | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 7.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | A7 | 2007 | 4.7 | 3.3 | Decision XVIII/21 | | 4.00 | 3.30 | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Mar-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Djibouti | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Dominica | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | A7 | 2007 | 3.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Ecuador | A7 | 2007 | 2.0 | 0.0 | Decision XVII/31 | 1.40 | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Egypt | A7 | 2007 | 26.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| El Salvador | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Equatorial Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Eritrea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Ethiopia | A7 | 2007 | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | No | No |
| Fiji | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Gabon | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Gambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Georgia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Ghana | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Grenada | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guatemala | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guinea Bissau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Guyana | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Haiti | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | No | Yes |
| Honduras | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| India | A7 | 2007 | 122.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Indonesia | A7 | 2007 | 13.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | A7 | 2007 | 8.7 | 0.5 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |
| Iraq | NDR | NDR | NDR | NDR | | | | | | | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Jamaica | A7 | 2007 | 1.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Jordan | A7 | 2007 | 18.2 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-02 | Yes | Yes |
| Kenya | A7 | 2007 | 1.1 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Kiribati | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Kuwait | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Jul-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Kyrgyzstan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Lebanon | CP | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Lesotho | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | No |
| Liberia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Madagascar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Malawi | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Malaysia | A7 | 2007 | 49.5 | 5.8 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |
| Maldives | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mali | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Marshall Islands | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mauritania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Mauritius | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Mexico | A7 | 2007 | 56.4 | 0.1 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Mongolia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Montenegro | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Morocco | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Mozambique | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Myanmar | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Namibia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Nauru | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Nepal | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Nicaragua | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Niger | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Nigeria | A7 | 2007 | 32.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Niue | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Oman | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Pakistan | CP | 2007 | 2.3 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Jul-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Palau | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Panama | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Papua New Guinea | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Paraguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Peru | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Philippines | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Qatar | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |

Annex I

Appendix V

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|----------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Republic of Korea | A7 | 2006 | 513.3 | 279.9 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Rwanda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Lucia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Samoa | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sao Tome and Principe | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | A7 | 2006 | 29.8 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-07 | Yes | Yes |
| Senegal | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Serbia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Seychelles | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sierra Leone | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Singapore | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Solomon Islands | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Somalia | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| South Africa | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Sri Lanka | A7 | 2007 | 3.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Jul-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Sudan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-04 | Yes | Yes |
| Suriname | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Swaziland | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Syrian Arab Republic | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Thailand | A7 | 2007 | 54.6 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-01 | Yes | Yes |

| Country | Source | Year of Latest Consumption | Baseline | Latest Consumption | Compliance Decision | 2005 Action Plan Target | 2006 Action Plan Target | 2007 Action Plan Target | Percentage Over Freeze | Percentage Over 30% Reduction | Ongoing Phase-Out (As of October 2008) | Phase-Out in 2008 Business Plans | Remarks | Date Approved | Licensing System | Ratified London Amendment |
|---|--------|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Togo | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Tonga | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Trinidad and Tobago | A7 | 2007 | 0.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target | | Yes | Yes |
| Tunisia | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Turkey | CP | 2007 | 37.4 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Dec-03 | Yes | Yes |
| Turkmenistan | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Tuvalu | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Uganda | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | A7 | 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Uruguay | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | Yes | Yes |
| Vanuatu | A7 | 2005 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | | | No | Yes |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | CP | 2007 | 4.7 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Viet Nam | A7 | 2007 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Yemen | CP | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-2005 and Jul-2008 | Yes | Yes |
| Zambia | A7 | 2007 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | No | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Apr-05 | Yes | Yes |
| Zimbabwe | A7 | 2007 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | 0% | 0% | Yes | No | Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project | Nov-06 | Yes | Yes |

Annex II

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

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Albania | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 6.2ODPT. | Albania has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 4.1 ODP tonnes chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). That data places the Party in advance of both its commitment contained in decision XV/26 and CFC phase –out obligations under the Montreal Protocol in 2007. | Yes | |
| Armenia | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007-2015 methyl bromide consumption no greater than zero. | Armenia had submitted its ozone-depleting substance data for 2007, reporting consumption of methyl bromide at zero ODP tonnes. That information indicated that the party was in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVIII/20. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Bangladesh | Anticipated CFC non-compliance in 2007-2009--MDI Project Report | Submit an update on its progress in implementing its national transition strategy and conversion project, including any revisions that could be made to the estimated amount by which the Party expected to exceed its annual allowable consumption of CFCs in each of the years 2007–2009. | An update on the status of the MDI project had not been provided. UNDP and UNEP were informed that the Government was drafting the response and would submit the information before the next implementation committee meeting. UNEP also indicated that Bangladesh was implementing activities for creating awareness on CFC MDI phase-out with support from Lung Foundation of Bangladesh. | No, but information available from agency | |
| Bangladesh | Anticipated CFC non-compliance in 2007-2009--MDI Project Report Project Document Signatures | Submit information to address the questions raised by the members of the Committee in the course of its discussion of Bangladesh's situation (see comment box for questions). | With regard to the signature of the project document for the MDI projects with UNDP and UNEP, UNDP and UNEP indicated that the Government has arranged a signing ceremony for October 7th. Once the signature is obtained, the projects will begin implementation. | No, but information available from agency | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Bangladesh | Anticipated CFC non-compliance in 2007-2009-- NPP Plan Report | Submit a report on the implementation of its national phase-out plan and any revisions that could be made, in the light of the progress made in the implementation of that plan, to the estimated amount by which the Party expected to exceed its annual allowable consumption of CFCs in each of the years 2007–2009. | UNDP and UNEP informed that the Activities in the national phase-out plan were being implemented. The PMU had been hired and operationalised and the procurement of refrigeration tool kits for the training workshops was underway. | No, but information available from agency | |
| Bangladesh | Methyl chloroform phase out | 2007-2009 TCA consumption no greater than 0.550ODPT | No Article 7 or CP data for 2007 yet reported. However, UNEP reported that the 2007 data was under compilation and was expected to be submitted very soon. Preliminary information given by the Government indicates that the consumption in the year 2007 is expected to be below 0.55 ODP tons limit for TCA. | Yes--According report received by Agency | |
| Barbados | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export | Barbados advised the Ozone Secretariat in August 2008 that it has established a system for licensing the import and export of controlled ozone-depleting substances which would be gazetted as soon as possible in order to become | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|---------|------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| | | licensing system for ozone depleting substances | operational. | | |
| Belize | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 3.66ODPT | Belize had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of CFCs at 2.2 ODP tonnes. That information indicated that the Party was in advance of its commitment contained in decision XIV/33 and ahead of its CFC phase-out obligations under the Protocol. | Yes | |
| Bolivia | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 11.35ODPT | Bolivia had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of CFCs no greater than 11.35 ODP tonnes. That information indicated that the Party was in advance of its commitment contained in decision XV/29 and ahead of its CFC phase-out obligations under the Protocol. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 3ODPT | Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting the consumption of 22.1 ODP tonnes of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). The reported data for CFCs consumption is inconsistent with the benchmarks contained in decision XV/30 to reduce consumption to no greater than 3.0 ODP tones in 2007. UNIDO indicated that the reasons why Bosnia and Herzegovina did not comply with its phase out obligations include: (1) The framework Environmental Law with by laws legally introducing import, export, licensing system and quotas was published on 15 May 2007. Prior to that, there was no proper control on the import and export of ODS; (2) There had been no progress in the implementation of the institutional strengthening project; (3) There was a lack of high level support to the ozone unit within the Ministry of Environment' and (4)The implementation of NPP activities have been progressing slowly. | No | |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than zero. | Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting the consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide. The data for methyl bromide consumption places the Party in compliance with the commitment | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | | contained in decision XV/30. | | |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | Methyl chloroform phase out | 2007 TCA consumption no greater than zero ODPT | Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting the consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of methyl chloroform. The data for methyl chloroform consumption places the Party in compliance with the commitment contained in decision XVII/28. | Yes | |
| Botswana | Regulatory measures | Explain whether its licensing system controls the export of methyl bromide and the export of mixtures containing that substance. | UNEP was still awaiting feedback from NOU Botswana on the status of establishment of ODS regulations. A Compliance Assistance visit is planned for November 2008 to assist the NOU expedite the process. According to Germany, methyl bromide is being controlled under the Chemical Act, under which licenses are required for methyl bromide. | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-------|------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Chile | CTC phase out | Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the CTC control measure of 0.1 ODP tonnes. | UNDP and UNEP confirmed that the 2007 CTC imports were for laboratory and analytical uses. Through the ongoing UNDP Technical Assistance Project, CTC users for laboratory and analytical purposes have received technical assistance to replace their techniques. A total of ten users are receiving assistance and five of them have reported successful tests with the alternative techniques. It is not expected a CTC import above the control limit for 2008 as the licensing system is already in place since September 2007. | Yes | CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154 - Since the last report to the Executive Committee Meeting in July, formulation work continues in all companies that have not completed the phase out. Consultant to assist Versachem to achieve formulation. Project is expected to be completed in December 2008. |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Chile | Methyl chloroform phase out | Submit an update on its TCA phase out project. | Chile provided an update on its progress in introduction an import quota system and implementing alternatives to methyl chloroform in the solvent sector pursuant to its commitments contained in decision XVII/29 and in accordance with recommendation 39/8 of the Implementation Committee. | Yes | CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154 - Since the last report to the Executive Committee Meeting in July, formulation work continues in all companies that have not completed the phase out. Consultant to assist Versachem to achieve formulation. Project is expected to be completed in December 2008. |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Chile | Methyl chloroform phase out | 2007-2009 TCA consumption no greater than 4.512ODPT. | Chile reported data for the consumption of the controlled substance in Annex B, group III (methyl chloroform) which, at 3.5 ODP tonnes, is lower than its consumption reduction commitment of 4.5 ODP tonnes in that year as contained in decision XVII/29. | Yes | CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154 - Since the last report to the Executive Committee Meeting in July, formulation work continues in all companies that have not completed the phase out. Consultant to assist Versachem to achieve formulation. Project is expected to be completed in December 2008. |
| Chile | Regulatory measures | Submit an update on its regulatory commitments to o introduce an enhanced ODS licensing and import quota system from the moment the bill is approved in Parliament and to ensure compliance in the interim period by adopting regulatory measures | Chile provided an update on its progress in introduction an import quota system and implementing alternatives to methyl chloroform in the solvent sector pursuant to its commitments contained in decision XVII/29 and in accordance with recommendation 39/8 of the Implementation Committee. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | that the Government is entitled to apply. | | | |
| Cook Islands | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances | Australia and UNEP informed that the Environment Act (Ozone Layer Protection) Regulations 2008 was approved by Cabinet recently (September 2008) which establishes an import and export permit system for ODS. | Yes--According report received by Agency | |
| Cuba | CTC phase out | Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the CTC control measure of 0.4 ODP tonnes. | UNDP's understanding was that Cuba is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol on CTC consumption and that the Government had clarified that CTC consumption for 2007 lies within the rules of the Montreal Protocol. | Yes--According report received by Agency | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Dominica | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than zero. | The Dominica had submitted its ozone-depleting substance data for 2007, reporting CFC consumption of zero ODP tonnes consistent with the Party's commitment contained in decisionXVII/22. | Yes | |
| Dominica | Regulatory measures | Licensing system | UNEP informed that licensing system had been completed and was being enforced. | Yes--According report received by Agency | |
| DR Congo | CTC phase out | 2007 CTC consumption no greater than 2.2ODPT | The Democratic Republic of the Congo had submitted its ozone-depleting substance data for 2007, reporting carbon tetrachloride consumption of 2.2 ODP tonnes consistent with the Party's commitment contained in decisionXVII/21. | Yes | |
| DR Congo | Methyl chloroform phase out | 2007 TCA consumption no greater than 3.3ODPT | The Democratic Republic of the Congo had submitted its ozone-depleting substance data for 2007, reporting methyl chloroform consumption of 3.3 ODP tonnes consistent with the Party's commitment contained in decisionXVII/21. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|---------|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Ecuador | Methyl bromide phase out | Submit the information requested by the Secretariat in its correspondence dated 27 April 2007 in order that the Committee might complete its review of the Party's methyl bromide plan of action. | Ecuador had submitted the requested plan of action. Ecuador had also reported that it had established the maximum quotas of annual consumption of methyl bromide by amending the existing quota system: in effect, it had adjusted its consumption quotas to match its benchmarks. The Party also indicated that, although the licensing system was automated and currently controlled by Ecuadorian Customs Corporation, it was the focal point for the Montreal Protocol in Ecuador which approved or refused the import request for substance controlled by the Montreal Protocol. | Yes | ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23 - Testing was completed Aug 08 and data are currently being analyzed. Preliminary results are expected by end Sep 08. A second round of data (second crop) will be collected between now and Oct 08 to further analyze the impact of using Agrocelhone on flowers. |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Ecuador | Methyl bromide phase out | Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the methyl bromide control measure of 66.2 ODP tonnes. | Ecuador had reported consumption of the Annex E substance (methyl bromide) of 122.4 ODP tonnes in 2007. That data represented a deviation from the Parity's obligation under the Protocol to limit is consumption of methyl bromide to no greater than 80 per cent of the base level of 66.2 ODP tonnes. The Party put forward an action plan to the 40th Meeting that would enable a consumption of 122.4 ODP tonnes in 2007 and 52.8 tonnes in 2008. The Implementation Committee recommended approval of the plan. | Yes | ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23 - Testing was completed Aug 08 and data are currently being analyzed. Preliminary results are expected by end Sep 08. A second round of data (second crop) will be collected between now and Oct 08 to further analyze the impact of using Agrocelhone on flowers. |
| El Salvador | Methyl bromide phase out | Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the methyl bromide control measure of zero ODP tonnes. | El Salvador had initially reported consumption of the Annex E substance (methyl bromide) of 19.2 ODP tonnes in 2007. That data represented a deviation from the party's obligation under the Protocol to limit its consumption of methyl bromide to no greater than 80 per cent of the base level of 0.0 ODP tonnes. In a subsequent revision of the data by El Salvador, all consumption of methyl bromide in 2007 was attributed to quarantine and pre-shipment | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | | <p>applications which is exempted from control measures of the Protocol. The data revision clarified the deviation and confirmed El Salvador's compliance with methyl bromide control measures.</p> | | |
| El Salvador | CTC phase out | Continue CTC phase out efforts. | <p>El Salvador has submitted 2007 CP data of 0 ODP tonnes for CTC. UNDP informed that El Salvador did not import CTC in 2007 and that the country would give technical assistance to the company that imported CTC in 2006 to avoid a similar situation in the future. This action will be funded with TPMP funds and is a part of the work plan for the project. UNEP informed that a new licensing system had been drafted.</p> | Yes- CP data | |
| Equatorial Guinea | Regulatory measures | Notify OS of establishment of ODS licensing system | <p>Information was not available on the latest status of the licensing system.</p> | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Equatorial Guinea | Base year and baseline data | Submit its base-year and baseline data for the Annex B, C and E (former due 11 Jan 2008). | UNEP informed that Equatorial Guinea reported all data for annex A to annex E for the year 1986 to 2007 to Ozone Secretariat. | Yes--According report received by Agency | |
| Eritrea | Regulatory measures | Report establishment of licensing system | UNEP informed that the licensing system was still awaiting approval. | No | |
| Eritrea | CFC phase out | Submit CFC plan of action. | Eritrea provided 2006 ODP data on 8 March 2008 showing that the party was in advance of its obligation of 41.1 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Ethiopia | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 5ODPT. | Ethiopia has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 4.0 ODP tonnes of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XIV/34 to reduce consumption of CFCs to no greater than 5.0 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Federated States of Micronesia | CFC phase out | Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero. | The Party had submitted its ODS data 2006, reporting zero consumption of CFCs. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Federated States of Micronesia | Data Reporting | Report on status of commitment to introduce by 1 January 2006 a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system. | The Party had also reported on the establishment and operation of a licensing system pursuant to decision XVII/32. | Yes | |
| Federated States of Micronesia | Regulatory measures | Report on status of commitment to introduce by 1 January 2006 a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system. | The Party had also reported on the establishment and operation of a licensing system pursuant to decision XVII/32. | Yes | |
| Fiji | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than 1.0ODPT. | Fiji has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVII/33 to reduce consumption of methyl bromide to no greater than 1.0 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | FIJ/PHA/47/TAS/15 - Twelve sets of recovery equipment has been procured and delivered to Fiji. The equipment is yet to be distributed to the beneficiary servicing shops. |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Guatemala | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 200DPT. | 2007 A7 data confirmed compliance with the CFC level of consumption with consumption of 5.9 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Guatemala | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than 361ODPT. | 2007 A7 data confirmed compliance with the methyl bromide level of consumption with consumption of 290.8 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Guatemala | Regulatory measures | Ban by 2005 the import of equipment that used ODS and clarification of why regulations did not address other ODS. | The Implementation Committee congratulated Guatemala for banning imports of all equipment using ODS as committed in decision XV/34. | Yes | |
| Guinea Bissau | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 3.941ODPT. | Guinea Bissau had submitted its ODS data for 2007 showing a consumption of 2.9 ODP tonnes for CFCs, which was less than its benchmark for that year (3.9 ODP tonnes). | Yes | |
| Haiti | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances | UNEP indicated that the ODS Licensing system had not been established, but that the Government plans to use existing customs trade control legislation. Letters of exchange of this agreement between the Ministry of Environment and the Minister of Finance would be completed in October of 2008. UNDP informed that Haiti had recently changed the Ozone Officer, but that the ozone unit was working with | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| | | | the Minister of Environment in order to get the licensing system approved through the appropriate channels. | | |
| Honduras | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than 255.0ODPT. | Honduras has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 248.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVII/34 to reduce consumption of methyl bromide to no greater than 255.0 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | CTC phase out | Reduce 2007 CTC consumption to no greater than 11.6 ODPT. | The Islamic Republic of Iran has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XIX/27 to reduce consumption of carbon tetrachloride to no greater than 11.6 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Kenya | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 30ODPT. | Kenya has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 22.7 ODP tonnes of CFCs. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVIII/28 to reduce consumption of CFCs to no greater than 30.0 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Kiribati | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances | Kiribati had reported to the Ozone Secretariat the establishment and operation of a licensing system for all ODS and were therefore in compliance with Article 4b of the Protocol. | Yes | |
| Kyrgyzstan | Halon phase out | 2007 halon consumption no greater than 0.6ODPT. | Kyrgyzstan has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of halons. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XVII/36 to reduce consumption of CFCs to no greater than 0.60 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Lesotho | Halon phase out | 2007 halon consumption no greater than 0.1ODPT. | Article 7 data indicates zero halon consumption in 2007. | Yes | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has submitted 2007 A7 and CP data of 5.7.5 ODP tonnes of CFCs. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | 107ODPT. | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Halon phase out | 2007 halon consumption no greater than 316.533ODPT. | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has submitted 2007 A7 and CP data of 291.5 ODP tonnes for halons. | Yes | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than 75.00ODPT. | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has submitted 2007 A7 and CP data of 67.62 ODP tonnes for MB. | Yes | |
| Maldives | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 0.69ODPT. | Maldives has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of CFCs. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XV/37 to reduce consumption of CFCs to no greater than 0.69 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Mexico | CTC phase out | 2007 CTC consumption no greater than 89.54ODPT. | Not provided in the draft of ImpCom/41/3. Mexico has reported 2007 Data of 79.1 ODP tonnes for CTC. | Yes | |
| Namibia | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 3.2ODPT. | Namibia had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of CFCs of zero ODP tonnes and was therefore in advance of its commitment contained in decision XV/38. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Nauru | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances | According to Australia, the Nauru Cabinet has agreed, at its August 2008 meeting, to the requirement for licensing systems for import and export of ODS in 2008. This is to be considered by the next sitting of the parliament. | No | |
| Nepal | CFC phase out | 2007: release no more than 4.05ODPT onto domestic market. | Nepal had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of CFCs of zero ODP tonnes thereby putting it in consistent with the commitment contained in decision XVI/27 to release no greater than 4.05 ODP tonnes of CFCs into its local market. | Yes | |
| Nigeria | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 510ODPT. | Nigeria has submitted 2007 CP data of 17.49 ODP tonnes for CFCs. UNEP understands that Article 7 data has been reported by Nigeria. | Yes- CP data | |
| Nigeria | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 510ODPT. | Nigeria has submitted 2007 CP data of 17.49 ODP tonnes for CFCs in advance of its action plan target consumption of no greater than 510 ODP tonnes. | Yes- CP data | |
| Niue | Regulatory measures | No action required. | Niue had reported to the Ozone Secretariat the establishment and operation of a licensing system for all ODS and were therefore in compliance with Article 4b of the Protocol. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|------------------|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Papua New Guinea | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 4.5ODPT. | Papua New Guinea had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of CFCs at 4.5 ODP tonnes. That information indicated that the Party was in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XV/40 of a consumption no greater than 4.5 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Paraguay | Regulatory measures | Extend import licensing and quota system for ODS to carbon tetrachloride | UNDP informed that by 2007 a review of the existing ODS legislation was done by the Secretariat of Environment (SEAM) and the Customs Department. As a result the Decree N° 12.685/08 was approved in August 2008. This Decree improved and extended the existing licensing system to all ODS including CTC. A procedures manual was created for the implementation of the Decree and training workshops were given to staff from the SEAM and Custom Department on the issuance of import permits and imports control. Joint operatives by SEAM and the Customs Department have taken place during the year 2008 in order to combat illicit traffic. UNEP indicated that the licensing system was fully operational. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Paraguay | CFC phase out | Reduce 2007 CFC consumption to no greater than 31.6ODPT. | Paraguay has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 12.3 ODP tonnes of CFCs. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XIX/22 to reduce consumption of CFCs to no greater than 31.6 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Paraguay | CTC phase out | Reduce 2007 CTC consumption to no greater than 0.1 ODPT. | Paraguay has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of carbon tetrachloride. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XIX/22 to reduce consumption of carbon tetrachloride to no greater than 0.1 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| Saint Vincent & the Grenadines | CFC phase out | 2007 CFC consumption no greater than 0.45ODPT. | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting CFC consumption of 0.2 ODP tonnes, indicating that the Party was in advance of its commitment contained in decision XVI/30 of a consumption of no greater than 0.45 ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Sao Tome & Principe | Regulatory measures | No action required. | Sao Tome had reported to the Ozone Secretariat the establishment and operation of a licensing system for all ODS and were therefore in compliance with Article 4b of the Protocol. | Yes | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Saudi Arabia | Baseline revision request | Submit information per decision XV/19 to support its requested change to the data for each of the methyl bromide consumption baseline years. | Not provided in the draft of ImpCom/41/3 | Yes | |
| Saudi Arabia | Methyl bromide phase out | Submit explanation for apparent 2005 methyl bromide deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks for ensuring the Party's prompt return to compliance. | Recommended to approve the request of Saudi Arabia to revise its baseline consumption data for the period 1995 to 1998 for methyl bromide from 0.7 ODP tonnes to [204.1] ODP tonnes. | Yes | |
| Solomon Islands | CFC phase out | Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the methyl bromide control measure of zero ODP tonnes. | UNEP informed that the Solomon Islands had not yet submitted the explanation to the Ozone Secretariat, but it had explained to CAP that its 2006 data was correct. Their ODS regulation was only approved in 2007 hence it was not able to control the 2006 import to be within the Montreal Protocol limits. | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|---------|---------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|
| Somalia | Halons phase out | Submit a report on its efforts, in cooperation with relevant implementing agencies, to develop a plan of action for returning to compliance with the Protocol's halons control measures, as well as a system for licensing the import and export of ODS. | Somalia, has submitted a plan of action to return to compliance, in response to recommendation 39/32 and 40/39 of the Implementation Committee in which the regulatory framework to be enacted by the Government of Somalia in 2009 will include the imposition of import permit system, including quotas on ozone depleting substances. Under the system, all ODS importers will require import permits to be issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. | Yes | |
| Somalia | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting substances | Somalia has not submitted its ozone-depleting substances data for 2007. It has, however, submitted a plan of action in accordance with recommendations 39/42 and 40/35 and of the thirty-ninth and fortieth meetings of the Implementation Committee. The plan is contained in annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/41/INF/3 and is summarized below. | Yes | |
| Tonga | Regulatory measures | Submit a plan of action to ensure the prompt establishment and operation of an import and export licensing system for ozone depleting | Australia: Tonga has not yet established their ODS licensing system and it is unclear at this stage how soon this may be finalized. | No | |

| Party | Compliance issue | Action | Fund Secretariat Comments | Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational | Report on Delayed Project |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | | substances | | | |
| Tuvalu | Data Reporting | Submit 2006 data | Provided 2006 data. | Yes | |
| Uganda | Methyl bromide phase out | 2007 methyl bromide consumption no greater than zero. | Uganda has submitted its ODS data for 2007, reporting consumption of 0.0 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide. That data places the Party in compliance with its commitment contained in decision XV/43 reduce consumption of Annex E substance (methyl bromide) to no greater than 0.0 ODP tonnes in 2007. | Yes | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Regulatory measures | No action required. | U R Tanzania had reported to the Ozone Secretariat the establishment and operation of a licensing system for all ODS and were therefore in compliance with Article 4b of the Protocol. | Yes | |

Annex III

POTENTIAL NON-COMPLIANCE RISK ASSESSMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Countries that responded thus far to the Fund Secretariat questionnaire on the assessment of potential risk of non-compliance (they are marked with an asterisk in the tables below)</p> | <p>78 countries (Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe)</p> |
| <p>Countries that indicated that are confident in achieving or maintaining compliance when contacted by telephone but did not send thus far their complete answers to the risk assessment questionnaire (they are marked with a double asterisk in the tables below)</p> | <p>5 countries (Botswana, Dominica, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Panama)</p> |
| <p>Countries that provided comments to the risk indicators</p> | <p>31 countries (Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Viet Nam)</p> |

The general indicators are grouped into the categories of indicators covering: licensing systems and importer registration; the extent to which the NOU is operational and integrated into the country's national institutions, the country's views on compliance and the forces encouraging or hindering compliance, and the extent to which ongoing projects are delayed. The risk indicators assessed on the basis of each substance can be divided into two groups: main indicators and those that might indicate risk. The main indicators are related to whether or not the Multilateral Fund has provided assistance to address the remaining consumption of a given ODS either through CAP initiatives or approved projects addressing all of the remaining consumption. The second group consists of indicators that are related to delays, timing, and percentage of disbursement for the projects addressing remaining consumption, approval of annual tranches, consumption patterns and comparisons between imports and quotas, as well as to the cost of ODS versus their alternatives (where available).

General indicators of potential risk of non-compliance

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|--|--|---|---|
| Established licensing system | Countries that have not established licensing systems are at risk of unexpected imports leading to non-compliance. | 15 countries (Angola*, Armenia*, Barbados* ³ , Botswana**, Brunei Darussalam*, Cook Islands, Equatorial Guinea*, Eritrea*, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lesotho ⁴ , Nauru, Somalia, Tonga, Vanuatu) | - |
| Operational licensing system | If licensing systems are not operating effectively, countries could still be at risk of non-compliance. | 8 countries (Afghanistan, Gambia, Lebanon*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Mauritania*, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands) For two countries (Mozambique* and United Republic of Tanzania) it is too early to evaluate their licensing systems as they were recently established) | 4 countries |
| Importers registered | Countries that do not register importers may be at risk of non-compliance because they do not have full knowledge of ODS importers. | 10 countries (Guyana*, Haiti, Kiribati, Malawi, Mozambique*, Nauru, Niue, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu) | 17 countries |
| Operational NOU | Countries that have not identified activities under implementation by an NOU may not have operational NOUs and are considered to be at risk because NOUs are the front-line managers of the national ODS phase-out plan. | - | 3 countries |
| NOUs fully integrated into national institutions | When NOUs are fully integrated into national institutions they are more likely to encourage government action to support compliance. | - | 5 countries |
| Projects with implementation delays | Progress in resolving causes of delays | Fourteen of the projects listed with delays at the 55 th Meeting have now been completed. (Annex IV) Six project, where there has been either progress from one milestone to another or a resolution of the implementation delay may be removed from future reporting of projects with implementation delays (Annex V). | |
| | Projects with some progress | Thirty projects were classified as showing “some progress”. (Annex VI) | |
| | Projects with no progress - letter of possible cancellation | France. Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production (MOR/FUM/29/INV/37). Net approved funds: US \$1,006,652. Funds disbursed: US \$928,212. | |

³ Barbados approved the ODS licensing system and with the posting of the ODS Import/Export regulation in the National Gazette, it will become formal as well.

⁴ In the list received on February 20, 2008 from the Ozone Secretariat, Lesotho is not among the countries with an established licensing system. However, in the 2006 Implementation of the Country Programme Report for 2006, Lesotho reported the establishing of the ODS import/export licensing system as of March 2007.

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | | |
| | Projects with no progress reported to two consecutive meetings | N/A | |
| | Projects with continued monitoring for milestones | <p>UNEP. Formulation of national phase out strategy (SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01).</p> <p>UNIDO. Phasing out ODS in manufacturing of flexible PU slabstock foam through the use of liquid CO2 blowing technology at Bahman Plastic Co. (IRA/FOA/28/INV/50).</p> | |
| | Projects to be reported at the 56 th Meeting | UNIDO. Phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co. (IRA/FOA/37/INV/149). | |
| Projects for which additional status reports were requested | | Thirty-six projects for which additional status reports are requested for submission to the 57 th Meeting (Annex VII). | |

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| Projects for which status report to be reported to the 56th Meeting | | <p>UNDP. Sectoral phase out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (Benin*, Burkina Faso*, Cameroon*, Congo*, Congo* DR, and Guinea*) (AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31).</p> <p>UNDP. Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs (Beximco, Square Pharmaceutical and Acme Pharmaceutical) (BGD/ARS/52/INV/26).</p> <p>UNEP. Transition strategy for phasing out use of CFCs in the manufacturing of MDIs (BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27).</p> <p>UNEP. Updating the customs training manual (GLO/SEV/48/TRA/274).</p> <p>UNIDO. Preparation of a halon phase-out plan (KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07).</p> | |
| Possible project cancellation by mutual agreement | | N/A | |

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

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | | | | | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | CFC | Halons | MBR | CTC | TCA | |
| Assistance to address the remaining consumption of a given ODS | Countries that have not received assistance to address the remaining consumption of a given ODS either through CAP initiatives or approved plans/projects addressing all of the remaining consumption may be at risk of non-compliance. All A5 countries have received funding or will receive funding as part of business plans or special CAP initiatives, as required. | 1 country (Equatorial Guinea*) | 2 countries (Equatorial Guinea*, Somalia) | 7 countries (Equatorial Guinea*, Ethiopia, Mozambique*, Serbia*, South Africa, Tunisia*, Zambia*) | 2 countries (Equatorial Guinea*, Serbia*) | 1 country (Equatorial Guinea*) | - |
| Timing (project approved less than one year ago) | Where projects were approved less than one year ago, implementation may have just started and there may not have been enough time yet to implement the project and avoid the risk of non-compliance | 64 countries (Albania*, Algeria*, Argentina*, Belize*, Benin*, Brazil*, Burkina Faso*, Burundi*, Cambodia*, Cameroon*, Cape Verde*, Central African Republic, Chad*, China, Congo*, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic*, Egypt*, El Salvador*, Eritrea*, Gambia, | 7 countries (Chile*, Dominican Republic*, Eritrea*, Montenegro*, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone*, Viet Nam*) | 5 countries (Cameroon*, China, Colombia*, Mexico*, Saudi Arabia) | 19 countries (Albania*, Algeria*, Bolivia*, Brazil*, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo*, India, Korea, DPR, Malaysia*, Mexico*, Montenegro*, Nigeria, Pakistan*, | 12 countries (Albania*, Algeria*, Cameroon*, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Kuwait, Malaysia*, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sudan*, Thailand, Viet | - |

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | | | | | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | CFC | Halons | MBR | CTC | TCA | | |
| | | Grenada, Guinea*, Guyana*, Honduras**, India, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Korea, DPR, Kyrgyzstan*, Lao, PDR, Lebanon*, Liberia*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Malawi, Malaysia*, Maldives, Mali*, Mauritania*, Montenegro*, Niger, Nigeria, Peru*, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles*, Sudan*, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Togo*, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam*, Yemen, Zambia*, Zimbabwe*) | | | | Saudi Arabia, Sudan*, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam*) | Nam*, Zimbabwe*) | |
| Annual tranche approved on schedule | Countries with projects or plans for final phase-out that are not submitted and approved as scheduled may be at risk of non-compliance. | 9 countries (Antigua and Barbuda*, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Dominica**, Pakistan*, Panama**, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Serbia*, Uruguay) | 0 countries | 1 country (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*) | 1 country (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*) | 1 country (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*) | - | |
| Period of delay in implementation (months) | Delayed projects or plans for final phase-out which are delayed in implementation are indications that the compliance risk of the country needs close monitoring. | 36 countries (Antigua and Barbuda*, Bangladesh, Barbados*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam*, Chile*, Colombia*, Cook Islands, Ethiopia, Guatemala*, Guinea-Bissau**, Haiti, Kiribati, | 20 countries (Argentina*, Benin*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana**, Burkina Faso*, Cameroon*, Colombia*, Congo*, Croatia*, Democratic Republic of Congo*, | 15 countries (Argentina*, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic*, Fiji*, Guatemala*, Indonesia*, Jamaica*, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco*, | 7 countries (Bangladesh, Chile*, Indonesia*, Madagascar, Paraguay, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Sri Lanka) | 7 countries (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile*, Indonesia*, Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Sri | - | |

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | | | | | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | CFC | Halons | MBR | CTC | TCA | |
| | | Lesotho, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Pakistan*, Palau*, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Senegal*, Serbia*, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname*, Swaziland*, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*) | Ethiopia, Guinea*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia*, Oman*, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe*) | Syrian Arab Republic*, Trinidad and Tobago*, Turkey*, Yemen) | | Lanka) | |
| Percent of Disbursement | If projects have not disbursed funds during their first year of implementation, there may not have been any activities to reduce the risk of non-compliance | 56 countries (Antigua and Barbuda*, Bahamas, Bahrain*, Bangladesh, Barbados*, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam*, Chile*, Colombia*, Comoros*, Cook Islands, Croatia*, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Dominica**, Ecuador*, Fiji*, Gabon*, Georgia*, Ghana*, Guatemala*, Guinea-Bissau**, Haiti, Indonesia*, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova*, Myanmar, Namibia*, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niue, Pakistan*, Palau*, Panama**, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Senegal*, Serbia*, Sierra Leone*, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname*, Tonga, | 8 countries (China, Colombia*, Haiti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Oman*, Thailand, Tunisia*, Turkey*) | 16 countries (Algeria*, Argentina*, Brazil*, Fiji*, Honduras**, Kenya, Lebanon*, Mauritius, Morocco*, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Syrian Arab Republic*, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago*, Viet Nam*, Zimbabwe*) | 8 countries (Bangladesh, Colombia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Sri Lanka, Tunisia*, Zimbabwe*) | 7 countries (Bangladesh, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritius, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Sri Lanka, Tunisia*) | - |

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | | | | | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | CFC | Halons | MBR | CTC | TCA | |
| | | Trinidad and Tobago*, Tunisia*, Turkey*, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu) | | | | | |
| Consumption Patterns | Countries whose consumption patterns do not indicate a consistent linear decrease in consumption may be at risk of increasing their consumption, unless the reasons for the irregular pattern are understood. | 26 countries (Albania*, Antigua and Barbuda*, Barbados*, Bolivia*, Brunei Darussalam*, Colombia*, Congo*, Dominica**, El Salvador*, Eritrea*, Haiti, Kenya, Korea, DPR, Maldives, Mexico*, Moldova*, Nicaragua, Palau*, Paraguay, Saint Lucia*, Serbia*, Solomon Islands, Swaziland*, Turkmenistan*, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*) | 6 countries (Brazil*, Chile*, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone*, Somalia, Turkey*) | 21 countries (Argentina*, Brazil*, Cameroon*, Chile*, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador*, Fiji*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica*, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Malaysia*, Mexico*, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Serbia*, Swaziland*, Tunisia*, Viet Nam*) | 20 countries (Afghanistan, Albania*, Argentina*, Bolivia*, Brazil*, Chile*, China, Colombia*, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Ghana*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Korea, DPR, Mexico*, Oman*, Serbia*, Sierra Leone*, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Zimbabwe*) | 9 countries (Argentina*, Cambodia*, Cameroon*, Chile*, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*) | - |
| Imports declining faster than Quotas | If actual imports do not decline faster than quotas for the same period, then a country may be at risk of non-compliance. Data has been analyzed for 2005-2007, where available. | 25 countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia*, Burundi*, Chad*, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Ecuador*, Grenada, Honduras**, Indonesia*, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Marshall Islands, Mongolia*, Oman*, Panama**, Saint Lucia*, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Senegal*, Solomon Islands, Sudan*, Syrian Arab Republic*, Thailand, Turkey*, Zambia*) | 3 country (Brazil*, Colombia*, Democratic Republic of Congo*) | 14 countries (Argentina*, Brazil*, China, Costa Rica, Croatia*, Ecuador*, El Salvador*, Indonesia*, Mexico*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand, Tunisia*, Viet Nam*, Zambia*) | 7 countries (Argentina*, Brazil*, Colombia*, Cuba, El Salvador*, Mexico*, Nepal) | 6 countries (Argentina*, Brazil*, China, Ecuador*, Mexico*, Turkey*) | CFC – 72 countries Halons – 106 countries MBR – 98 countries CTC – 104 countries TCA – 105 countries |

| Indicator | Indicator Description | Countries at risk | | | | | Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | CFC | Halons | MBR | CTC | TCA | |
| Imports below or Same Quotas (Latest CP) | If levels of imports are above quotas, then a country may be at risk of non-compliance. | 9 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo*, Malawi, Mexico*, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova*, Morocco*, Niger, Togo*) | 2 country (Democratic Republic of the Congo*, Thailand) | 11 countries (Argentina*, Chile*, Costa Rica, Egypt*, El Salvador*, Mexico*, Morocco*, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand, Viet Nam*) | 5 countries (Bolivia*, Cuba, El Salvador*, Mexico*, Thailand) | 2 countries (Cambodia*, Mexico*) | CFC – 37 countries Halons – 77 countries MBR – 70 countries CTC – 77 countries TCA – 78 countries |
| Difference between the prices of HFC-134a and CFC-12 is declining (previous years) | Countries may be at risk where the difference in prices of HFC-134a and of CFC-12 is not declining. | 12 countries (Bahrain*, Bolivia*, Burkina Faso*, Cambodia*, Chad*, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic*, Ecuador*, Lebanon*, Mongolia*, Yemen) | | | | | 67 countries |
| Difference between the prices of HFC-502 and CFC-12 is declining (previous years) | Countries may be at risk where the difference in prices of HFC-502 and of CFC-12 is not declining. | 17 countries (Argentina*, Armenia*, Bahrain*, Bolivia*, Chile*, China, Colombia*, Dominican Republic*, Egypt*, Honduras**, Indonesia*, Kyrgyzstan*, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali*, Yemen, Zimbabwe*) | | | | | 100 countries |

ANNEX IV

COMPLETED PROJECTS

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
| UNDP | COL/SEV/45/TAS/62 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNIDO | CRO/PHA/52/TAS/30 | Monitoring and verification audit report |
| UNEP | GLO/ARS/39/TAS/246 | Development of guidelines to promote safety an aerosol conversions |
| UNEP | GLO/SEV/39/TAS/248 | Production of OzonAction Newsletter in Russian, translation of 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into Russian, and reprinting and updating existing publications |
| UNDP | IDS/SEV/45/TAS/169 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | IND/ARS/41/TAS/368 | MDI Transitional Strategy |
| UNDP | IND/SEV/45/TAS/391 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | IRA/SEV/45/TAS/172 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | LEB/SEV/45/TAS/60 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | MAL/SEV/45/TAS/155 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | MEX/SEV/45/TAS/127 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| Japan | NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104 | Assistance for a national information, education and communication campaign for compliance with the Montreal Protocol |
| UNDP | SRL/SEV/45/TAS/30 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| Germany | YEM/FUM/41/TAS/21 | Technical assistance programme for the phase-out of methyl bromide in agriculture |

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

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| UNIDO | BRA/FUM/46/INV/273 | Total phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses |
| UNDP | CHI/FOA/48/INV/161 | Terminal umbrella project for phase-out of the use of CFC-11 in the manufacture of polyurethane foam |
| UNDP | FIJ/PHA/47/TAS/15 | Implementation of the TPMP (investment component) |
| Canada | JAM/FUM/47/TAS/22 | Technical assistance to phase-out the use of methyl bromide |
| Canada | MEX/FUM/42/TAS/122 | Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide |
| UNEP | STK/FUM/50/TAS/11 | Technical assistance to phase out the use of methyl bromide |

ANNEX VI

PROJECTS THAT ARE CLASSIFIED AS “SOME PROGRESS”

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| UNDP | AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32 | Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume consuming countries |
| UNEP | AFR/SEV/45/TAS/33 | Sub-regional project on harmonisation of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in English-speaking Africa |
| UNIDO | ALG/FUM/50/TAS/65 | Technical assistance to phase out methyl bromide in pulses disinfections |
| UNIDO | ALG/REF/44/INV/62 | 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) |
| IBRD | ARG/REF/18/INV/39 | Elimination of CFC in the manufacturing plant of domestic refrigerators of Neba, S.A. |
| UNEP | ARG/REF/32/TRA/115 | Training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector (Phase III) |
| UNDP | ARG/SEV/45/TAS/144 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | BRA/SEV/45/TAS/271 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| UNDP | CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154 | Technical assistance to phase-out ozone depleting solvents |
| UNDP | COL/PAG/48/INV/66 | Phase-out of CTC as process agent in the elimination of nitrogen trichloride during chlorine production at Prodesal S.A. |
| UNIDO | DOM/FUM/38/INV/33 | Phase-out of methyl bromide in melon, flowers and tobacco |
| IBRD | ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23 | Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in soil treatment for the flower growing industry |
| UNEP | GLO/REF/48/TAS/275 | Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector |
| UNEP | GLO/SEV/45/TAS/262 | Assistance for regional awareness raising (2005) |
| Portugal | GLO/SEV/47/TAS/269 | Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries (Angola*, Cape Verde*, East Timor, Guinea* Bissau, Mozambique* and Sao Tome and Principe) |
| UNIDO | IDS/SOL/44/INV/162 | Plan for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector |
| UNIDO | IVC/FUM/42/INV/19 | Phase-out the use of methyl bromide commodities and storage fumigation |
| UNDP | MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151 | Technical assistance programme to install alternatives and phase-out all remaining non-QPS uses of methyl bromide |
| Spain | MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118 | Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide |
| UNIDO | PAK/PAG/35/INV/42 | Conversion of carbon tetrachloride as process solvent to 1,2-dichloroethane at Himont Chemicals Ltd. |
| UNIDO | ROM/PAG/50/INV/36 | Terminal phase-out management plan of CTC production/consumption for process agent uses |

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| UNEP | SRL/PHA/43/TAS/24 | National compliance action plan: halon bank management |
| Japan | SRL/PHA/43/TAS/26 | National compliance action plan: incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users |
| Japan | SRL/PHA/43/TAS/27 | National compliance action plan: MAC recovery/recycling and retrofit |
| Japan | SRL/PHA/43/TAS/28 | National compliance action plan: recovery and recycling programme |
| UNDP | SYR/REF/38/INV/86 | Sector phase out plan for CFCs in the refrigeration manufacturing sector (except domestic refrigeration) |
| UNDP | SYR/SEV/45/TAS/90 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |
| IBRD | THA/HAL/32/INV/134 | Terminal halon-1211 and halon-1301 phaseout project for fire equipment manufacturers and suppliers converting to ABC powder, CO ₂ , HFC-227ea and inert gases |
| UNDP | URU/ARS/43/INV/42 | Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers (MDIs) |
| UNDP | VEN/SEV/45/TAS/102 | Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey |

ANNEX VII

PROJECTS FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL STATUS REPORTS WERE REQUESTED

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| UNIDO | ARG/FUM/30/INV/105 | Phase-out of methyl bromide in strawberry, protected vegetables and cut flower production |
| IBRD | ARG/PHA/47/INV/148 | National CFC phase-out plan: 2006 work programme |
| UNEP | BAH/PHA/50/TAS/17 | Terminal phase-out management plan (first tranche) |
| UNDP | BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 | Implementation of the RMP: technical assistance project to the MAC and end-users sectors |
| UNDP | BAR/REF/43/TAS/12 | Implementation of the RMP: monitoring the activities in the RMP |
| UNIDO | BHE/HAL/42/TAS/18 | Phase-out of halon consumption |
| UNIDO | BHE/SEV/43/INS/19 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
| UNEP | BOT/SEV/41/INS/08 | Extension of institutional strengthening project: phase 2 |
| UNEP | CBI/SEV/50/INS/10 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
| UNEP | ETH/SEV/41/INS/12 | Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IV) |
| UNEP | ETH/SEV/50/INS/16 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV) |
| UNEP | FSM/SEV/49/INS/04 | Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
| UNEP | GAB/SEV/50/INS/19 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase V) |
| UNDP | GBS/REF/43/TAS/07 | Implementation of the RMP: technical assistance project for MAC and refrigeration service and end-user sub-sectors |
| UNEP | GBS/SEV/50/INS/09 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
| IBRD | GLO/REF/47/DEM/268 | Global chiller replacement project (China, India, Indonesia*, Malaysia* and Philippines) |
| UNIDO | LIB/HAL/47/TAS/26 | Plan for the phase-out of import and net consumption of halons in the fire fighting sector |
| UNDP | MDV/REF/38/TAS/05 | Implementation of the RMP: awareness and incentive programme |
| UNDP | MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86 | Alternatives to methyl bromide for structural fumigation in Mexico* |
| UNDP | PAN/PHA/44/INV/22 | National phase-out plan for Annex A (Group I) substances (first tranche) |
| UNEP | PAN/SEV/44/INS/21 | Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IV) |
| UNEP | PER/SEV/37/INS/31 | Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase 3) |
| UNEP | RWA/SEV/50/INS/12 | Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
| UNEP | SOM/SEV/36/INS/03 | Establishment of the Ozone Unit |
| UNEP | SOM/SEV/44/INS/05 | Establishment of the National Ozone Committee (institutional strengthening) |
| UNEP | SUD/SEV/42/INS/16 | Extension of institutional strengthening: phase IV |
| UNIDO | SYR/PHA/49/INV/96 | National CFC phase-out plan for Syria (first tranche) |
| IBRD | THA/PHA/45/INV/144 | National CFC phase-out plan: 2005 annual programme |

| Agency | Code | Project Title |
|---------------|--------------------|--|
| IBRD | THA/PHA/48/INV/146 | National CFC phase-out plan: 2006 annual implementation plan |
| IBRD | THA/PHA/53/INV/149 | National CFC phase-out plan: 2007 annual implementation plan |
| Germany | URT/REF/36/TAS/14 | Recovery and recycling of CFCs |
| Australia | VAN/REF/36/TAS/02 | Implementation of the PIC Strategy: assistance for enforcing ODS regulations and training programme for customs officers |
| UNEP | VAN/SEV/36/INS/03 | Establishment of a National Compliance Centre (institutional strengthening) |
| IBRD | VIE/FUM/50/INV/48 | National phase-out plan of out methyl bromide (first tranche) |
| UNIDO | YUG/PHA/43/TAS/23 | National CFC phase-out plan (first tranche) |
| UNIDO | YUG/SEV/44/INS/25 | Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase II) |
