



**Programa de las
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para el Medio Ambiente**



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

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

- Todos los países que se encuentran en riesgo de incumplimiento de las reducciones intermedias antes de 2010 cuentan con proyectos aprobados para alcanzar dichos objetivos, o bien con actividades en los planes administrativos para 2008-2010 que contribuirían a lograrlos, excepto:
 - Halones en Somalia (para el que hay financiación disponible para un plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva cuando las condiciones lo permitan), y
 - Dieciocho países que no han presentado aún datos en virtud del Artículo 7 o programas de país de 2007 y, por lo tanto, las evaluaciones de sus perspectivas respecto del cumplimiento se basan en los datos de años anteriores.
- Los datos para 2007 indican un posible incumplimiento de las medidas de control de CFC (Bosnia y Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire y la República Democrática Popular Lao), metilbromuro (Ecuador) y CTC (Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia y México).
- Respecto de los países sobre los que el Comité de Aplicación está considerando en su próxima reunión de noviembre de 2008 posibles cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento, de las 73 cuestiones respecto a las Partes que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, cincuenta y tres han sido resueltas, y los datos relativos a los programas de país y los informes del Organismo indican que tal vez se hayan resuelto también ocho más.
- Los datos sobre la ejecución de los programas de país indican que:
 - Sólo dos países no presentaron datos conforme con el nuevo formato aprobado hace más de tres años y sólo 10 países presentaron datos utilizando el sistema basado en Internet,
 - Del consumo total de SAO estimado de 5 994 toneladas PAO en 2007 en los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, excluidos los HCFC, cerca de 3 216 toneladas PAO (incluidos los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 para los seis países que no han notificado datos de su programa de país), siguen teniendo que ser consideradas para acción por el Comité Ejecutivo.
 - La mayoría de las 3 216 toneladas PAO de consumo corresponde a CFC (849 toneladas PAO) y metilbromuro (2 346 toneladas PAO),
 - En el programa de país se notificó un consumo total de 379 853 toneladas métricas de HCFC (25 066 toneladas PAO). Para los países que notificaron datos correspondientes a 2006 y 2007, el consumo de HCFC aumentó en un 13 por ciento y el consumo de CFC disminuyó en un 62 por ciento en relación con los datos de 2006,
 - Ciento doce de los ciento veinte y nueve países que notificaron información acerca de planes de gestión de refrigerantes/planes nacionales de eliminación/planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva, indicaron progresos en la ejecución,
 - Entre los países que emplean máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje, el 68,6 por ciento informó de que funcionaban "satisfactoriamente" o "muy bien". Se ha recuperado un total de 225,1 toneladas PAO de CFC-11, de las cuales 143,3 toneladas PAO fueron reutilizadas, del mismo modo que se ha recuperado un total de 5 242,2 toneladas PAO de CFC-12, de las cuales 1 523,7 toneladas PAO fueron reutilizadas. Se ha impartido capacitación a más de 74 610 técnicos de servicios de refrigeración,

- De los países que notificaron información acerca de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias, 123 países de 131 han informado de que dichos sistemas se encuentran operativos (98 de los 103 países que notificaron datos para 2007 contaban con sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias operativos, de los cuales el 93,9 por ciento funcionaba “satisfactoriamente” o “muy bien”),
 - Se ha impartido capacitación a 12 451 funcionarios aduaneros y a 74 610 técnicos de refrigeración,
 - En la mayoría de los países aumenta el precio de los CFC y varios productos alternativos, aunque el precio del HFC-134a disminuyó en relación con los niveles de 2006.
- La Parte IV recoge la actualización de la evaluación de riesgo encomendada en la 53ª Reunión y las opiniones expresadas por los países sobre los indicadores utilizados en la evaluación.

Introducción

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

- a) La Parte I se preparó atendiendo a las decisiones 32/76 b) y 46/4, en las que se pedía a la Secretaría que preparase una actualización, para cada Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, de la situación de cumplimiento en los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal,
- b) La Parte II contiene información acerca de aquellos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a decisiones de las Partes y recomendaciones del Comité de Aplicación acerca del cumplimiento,
- c) En la Parte III se presentan datos sobre la ejecución de programas de país, incluido un análisis de los datos de consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) por sector. También incluye una sección que se ocupa de las características de los programas de eliminación de SAO nacionales,
- d) La Parte IV presenta los resultados de la evaluación de los riesgos, incluida información sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución,
- e) La Parte V aborda una cuestión relativa a la presentación de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades en 2007.

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

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

3. Esta sección presenta los resultados del análisis de la situación de cumplimiento con medidas de control hasta el año 2005, incluidos los controles en 2005 de los CFC, halones, metilbromuro (MB), tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) y metilcloroformo (TCA).¹ El análisis parte de la base de que los últimos datos de consumo notificados en virtud del Artículo 7 o sobre los programas de país tuvieron en cuenta la eliminación en los proyectos ultimados que han sido aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo. Desde la creación del Fondo Multilateral hasta diciembre de 2007, se han eliminado 360 558 toneladas PAO de los

¹ No se han identificado proyectos que traten de las sustancias del Anexo B-1; el Comité Ejecutivo tampoco ha considerado proyectos no financiados que traten de estas sustancias que están sujetas a una reducción del 80 por ciento del consumo básico a partir del año 2003.

proyectos ultimados. Esto incluye 65 647 toneladas PAO de producción de CFC, 41 658 toneladas PAO de producción de halones, 44 936 toneladas PAO de producción de CTC, 100 toneladas PAO de producción de TCA y 5 toneladas PAO de producción de MB. Los proyectos ultimados fueron valorados en 1 650 millones \$EUA, de un monto total aprobado de 2 090 millones \$EUA. En el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, presentado a la 37ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, se describe pormenorizadamente la metodología utilizada en los análisis.

4. En el análisis se utilizan los últimos datos disponibles. Al 3 de octubre de 2008, 121 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían notificado datos para 2007 con arreglo al Artículo 7 (en comparación con 44 países en mayo de 2008). Otros 6 países notificaron datos de 2007 a la Secretaría del Fondo relativos únicamente a la marcha de las actividades de la ejecución de los programas de país (decisión 17/34). En el caso de los países que no habían notificado datos de 2007, se utilizaron en el análisis los últimos datos de consumo disponibles. Para ello se emplearon los datos de 2006 con arreglo al Artículo 7 de 17 países y los datos de 2005 con arreglo al Artículo 7 de un país. El análisis parte de la base de que los últimos niveles de consumo de SAO notificados no han aumentado, aunque tal vez no sea cierto en el caso de unos 18 países para los cuales los datos de 2007 no estaban disponibles y que podrían estar en incumplimiento.

5. Los organismos de ejecución bilaterales y multilaterales presentaron informes sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 55ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, en los cuales facilitaron datos sobre la situación de la ejecución de todas las actividades y proyectos aprobados por el Comité hasta el fin de 2007. Los datos sobre las aprobaciones potenciales en 2008 han sido tomados del *Plan administrativo refundido para los años 2008-2010* tal como fue modificado en la 54ª Reunión.

6. La Secretaría del Fondo seguirá sintetizando todos los datos incluidos en las versiones previas de los informes sobre la situación y perspectivas para el cumplimiento que hayan sido utilizados por la Secretaría del Fondo con fines analíticos. Esos datos están disponibles previa solicitud.

SECTOR DE PRODUCCIÓN

7. De los siete² países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que disponen de instalaciones para la producción de CFC, los Gobiernos de Argentina, China, República Democrática Popular de Corea, India, México y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela han concertado acuerdos para llevar a cabo las reducciones previstas. El Gobierno de Brasil indicó que ha eliminando por cuenta propia la producción de CFC. Para la producción de halones, el Gobierno de China tiene un acuerdo vigente, y el Gobierno de la India recibió una donación por única vez para el cierre de sus instalaciones de producción de halones.

8. Cuatro países (Brasil, China, República Popular Democrática de Corea e India) tienen establecido un nivel básico de referencia para la producción de CTC. El Comité Ejecutivo ya ha aprobado proyectos para la eliminación definitiva del CTC en los sectores de producción y consumo para tres países (China, República Popular Democrática de Corea e India), En la 54ª Reunión se aprobó un proyecto para el sector de agentes de proceso de CTC en Brasil.

9. Se aprobaron proyectos para el cierre de la producción de metilbromuro (MB) para China, que era el único de los dos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 con instalaciones de producción de MB, siendo el otro país la República de Corea, que no aspira a recibir asistencia del Fondo.

² Si bien Rumania recibió financiación para la eliminación de la producción y el consumo, no está incluido debido a que ha sido reclasificado como país que no opera al amparo del Artículo 5 al 1º de enero de 2008.

SECTOR DE CONSUMO

10. En esta sección se presenta un resumen de los resultados de un análisis detallado del grado en que los países parecen encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o están en riesgo de incumplimiento de lo estipulado. Los datos sobre los que se basa este resumen se incluyen en el Anexo I, que contiene información detallada para cada país, presentada por sustancia. Asimismo, en el Anexo I se indica si los países han recibido toda la asistencia que se esperaba que les proporcionara el Comité Ejecutivo.

11. En el Anexo I se incluyó información en la evaluación del cumplimiento relativa a cuando se aprobó la actividad que permitió en cumplimiento y cuando el país notificó que había establecido un sistema para otorgar licencias. Esta información deberá permitir aún más que el Comité Ejecutivo evalúe las perspectivas de cumplimientos para los países, porque la fecha de aprobación indica la duración de la ejecución del proyecto o del acuerdo y la información relativa al establecimiento de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias indica que existen controles que permitirán un futuro cumplimiento, sea cual sea el nivel actual de consumo. La información sobre la aprobación de los proyectos proviene del Inventario sobre los Proyectos Aprobados. Los datos relativos a los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencia establecidos han sido facilitados por la Secretaría para el Ozono el 6 de octubre de 2008.

CFC

12. En la Tabla 1 se presenta un resumen sobre la situación de los países en relación con el cumplimiento con controles sobre los CFC. Basándose en los datos más recientes notificados sobre el consumo, parecería que 145 países están en cumplimiento, pero 18 países no han notificado aún los datos de 2007. La Tabla 1 presenta el tipo de datos notificados y los datos de los países que estarían en cumplimiento. También incluye los países en riesgo de incumplimiento, agrupados en tres categorías: i) aquellos cuyo consumo más reciente excede la referencia; ii) los que estarían en incumplimiento o que corren el riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción prevista en 2005 habida cuenta de que su consumo más reciente excede en un 50 por ciento el objetivo básico de reducción; iii) los que estarían en incumplimiento o corren el riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción prevista de 2007 habida cuenta de que su consumo más reciente excede en un 85 por ciento el objetivo básico de reducción.

Tabla 1

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE: RESUMEN DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en cumplimiento	Países cuyos consumos más recientes exceden la congelación básica	Países que están en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción de 2005 prevista debido a que su consumo más reciente excede el 50 por ciento de la reducción básica	Países que están en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción de 2007 prevista debido a que su consumo más reciente excede el 85 por ciento de la reducción básica
Consumo más reciente	145 países	N/C	Dos países (Bosnia y Herzegovina, e Islas Salomón. Bosnia y Herzegovina estaba en incumplimiento con su Plan de Acción)	11 países
Datos de 2007 (Artículo 7 o Programa de país)	127 países	N/C	Bosnia y Herzegovina (Bosnia y Herzegovina estaba en incumplimiento con su Plan de Acción)	3 países (Bosnia y Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire y la República Democrática Popular Lao. Bosnia y Herzegovina estaba en incumplimiento con su Plan de Acción)

13. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control o que se les considera que están en riesgo de incumplimiento, ha recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral o tienen proyectos para abordar las necesidades de su cumplimiento en el plan administrativo 2008-2010.

Halones

14. En la Tabla 2 se presenta un resumen de la situación de los países en relación con el cumplimiento con los controles relativos a los halones. Teniendo en cuenta los datos más recientes de consumo, 144 países estarían en cumplimiento. Setenta y cinco países han notificado entre 1995 y 2007 que no consumen halones. Cincuenta y nueve países han recibido apoyo en actividades relativas a los bancos de halones o acuerdos de eliminación, incluidos los países que participan en los bancos de halones regionales. La Tabla 2 presenta los tipos de datos notificados e identifica los países que estaría en cumplimiento. Cuando los países están en riesgo de incumplimiento, éstos han sido agrupados en las dos categorías que siguen: i) aquellos cuyo consumo más reciente excede la referencia, y ii) los que parecen estar en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer los controles de 2005 habida cuenta que su consumo más reciente excede del objetivo de reducción del 50 por ciento.

Tabla 2

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE HALONES: RESUMEN DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo más reciente excede el nivel básico de referencia para los halones	Países en riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción básica de 50 por ciento para los halones
Consumo más reciente	144 países (69 países han notificado algún consumo o un nivel básico de referencia)	Somalia	Somalia
Datos de 2007 (Artículo 7 o Programa de país)	127 países (63 países han notificado algún consumo o un nivel básico de referencia)	N/C	N/C

15. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral, excepto Somalia. Está previsto proporcionar una actividad para Somalia una vez las condiciones en el país permitan implantar de manera continua el programa de eliminación y lograr la sostenibilidad de los resultados.

Metilbromuro

16. La Tabla 3 presenta un resumen del cumplimiento de los países de las medidas de control para el metilbromuro (excluidas la cuarentena o las previas al envío). De los 139 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y han ratificado la Enmienda de Copenhague, 138 han notificado datos de niveles básicos de referencia completos. De esos 139 países, 57 notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el consumo básico como para el consumo más reciente y dos no notificaron los datos de consumo o de referencia básica para 2007. Noventa y nueve países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 recibieron apoyo del Fondo Multilateral para actividades y/o proyectos relacionados con la eliminación del metilbromuro. La Tabla 3 presenta el tipo de datos notificados e identifica los países que estarían en cumplimiento. También incluye los países en riesgo de incumplimiento, que han sido agrupados en las dos categorías que siguen: i) aquellos cuyo consumo excede el nivel básico de referencia; y ii) los que podrían estar en incumplimiento

o en riesgo de incumplimiento con el control para 2005 debido a que el consumo más reciente excede el objetivo de reducción del 20 por ciento.

Tabla 3

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL PARA EL METILBROMURO: RESUMEN DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO *

Datos	Países en cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo reciente excede el nivel básico de referencia de metilbromuro	Países en riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción de 20 por ciento de metilbromuro
Consumo más reciente	141 países (82 países han notificado algún consumo o un nivel básico de referencia)	Ecuador	Ecuador y Honduras (excluido Honduras que estuvo en cumplimiento con lo prescrito por el Plan de Acción basado en su consumo más reciente)
Datos de 2007 (Artículo 7 o Programa de país)	123 países (73 países han notificado algún consumo o un nivel básico de referencia)	Ecuador	Ecuador y Honduras (excluido Honduras que estuvo en cumplimiento con lo prescrito por el Plan de Acción de 2007)

* Esta tabla se refiere a 142 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5, que notificaron los consumos más recientes y básicos.

17. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control recibieron apoyo del Fondo Multilateral.

Tetracloruro de carbono

18. En la Tabla 4 se presenta un resumen del cumplimiento de los países con las medidas de control relativas al CTC. Los datos resumidos excluyen las materias primas y no establecen diferencias sobre su uso final específico (tales como los solventes y los agentes de proceso). De los 144 países que notificaron datos básicos, 88 indicaron un consumo nulo, tanto para el consumo básico como para el consumo más reciente. En la Tabla 4 se presentan los tipos de datos notificados y se identifica los países que estarían en cumplimiento. También se identifican los países que no estarían en cumplimiento o que están en riesgo de no satisfacer las medidas de control de 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente excede el objetivo de reducción de 85 por ciento.

Tabla 4

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL PARA EL TETRACLORURO: RESUMEN DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en cumplimiento	Países que podrían estar en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer las medidas de control para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente excede la reducción de 85 por ciento
Consumo más reciente	139 países (51 países han notificado algún consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	Seis países: Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, México y Paraguay. (Paraguay estuvo en cumplimiento con lo prescrito por el Plan de Acción basado en su consumo más reciente en 2007)
Datos de 2007 (Artículo 7 o Programa de país)	120 países (46 países han notificado algún consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	Seis países: Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, México y Paraguay. (Paraguay estuvo en cumplimiento con lo prescrito por el Plan de Acción basado en su consumo más reciente en 2007)

19. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral.

Metilcloroformo

20. La Tabla 5 presenta un resumen del cumplimiento de los países con las medidas de control para el metilcloroformo. De los 144 países que han notificado datos básicos, 102 notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el nivel básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. La Tabla 5 presenta el tipo de datos notificados e identifica a los países que estarían en cumplimiento. Los países que están en riesgo de incumplimiento fueron agrupados en las dos categorías que siguen: i) aquellos cuyo consumo más reciente excede el nivel básico de referencia; y ii) los que podrían estar en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer las medidas de control para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente excede el objetivo de reducción de 30 por ciento.

Tabla 5

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL PARA EL METILCLOROFORMO: RESUMEN DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo TCA más reciente excede el nivel básico de referencia	Países que podrían estar en incumplimiento o en riesgo de no satisfacer la reducción básica de 30 por ciento
Consumo más reciente	144 países (42 países han notificado algún consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	N/C	N/C
Datos de 2007 (Artículo 7 o Programa de país)	126 países (38 países han notificado algún consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	N/C	N/C

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

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

22. Existen 73 decisiones de las Partes relacionadas con el cumplimiento (incluido un pedido de revisión de los niveles básicos de referencia) que están siendo revisadas por el Comité de Aplicación en 2008 en 48 países. Estas cuestiones incluyen asuntos en materia de reglamentación (sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos y prohibiciones de la importación de equipos que contienen SAO), notificación de datos, cumplimiento con los planes de acción/medidas de control por sustancia, la previsión de incumplimiento futuro y los cambios en los niveles básicos de referencia. La Tabla 6 indica el alcance de los progresos logrados en relación con las decisiones del Comité de Aplicación, sobre la base de la información facilitada a la Secretaría para el Ozono, los organismos de ejecución y mediante los datos de los programas de país.

Tabla 6

**CUMPLIMIENTO NOTIFICADO DE LAS DECISIONES DE LAS PARTES
RELATIVAS AL CUMPLIMIENTO**

Cuestión relativa al cumplimiento	Sí	Sí-Datos del programa de país	Sí - Organismo	No, pero información disponible del organismo	No	Total
Incumplimiento de CFC previsto en 2007-2009				3		1
Año de base y datos básicos			1			1
Petición de revisión del nivel básico de referencia	1					1
Eliminación de CFC					1	1
Eliminación de CFC	1 6	2			1	19
Eliminación de CFC	1					1
Eliminación de CTC	5	1	1			7
Notificación de datos	2					2
Eliminación de halones	4					4
Eliminación de metilbromuro	1 1					11
Eliminación de metilcloroformo	4		1			5
Medidas reglamentarias	9		2		7	18
Total	5 3	3	5	3	9	73

INFORMACION QUE FIGURA EN EL ANEXO II

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

24. El Anexo II incluye asimismo una columna titulada "Observaciones del Fondo Multilateral" que contiene informaciones procedentes de los informes de programas de país presentados por las dependencias nacionales del ozono, informaciones procedentes de organismos de ejecución multilaterales y bilaterales, y datos sobre el particular obtenidos de los últimos informes de situación y sobre la marcha de las actividades. El Anexo también incorpora informaciones anteriormente incluidas en el informe sobre demoras en la ejecución en proyectos con demoras en países con cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento.

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

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

DATOS DE CONSUMO DE SAO POR SECTOR

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

27. Al 3 de octubre de 2008, la Secretaría había recibido informes sobre la ejecución de los programas de país para 2007 de 106 de los 142 países obligados a presentar informes, para 2006 de 27 países, para 2005 de dos países y para 2003 de un país. Los siguientes países nunca han notificado datos de programas de país: Arabia Saudita, Eritrea, Guinea Ecuatorial, Irak, Somalia y Vanuatu. Si bien Irak ratificó el Protocolo recientemente, los demás países lo hicieron en 2005 o antes. Sin embargo, Guinea Ecuatorial y Arabia Saudita no recibieron asistencia hasta julio de 2006. Cabe señalar que la renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional está sujeta a la recepción de dichos datos. Además, los datos relativos a la ejecución de los programas de país deben presentarse antes de la última reunión del año y las reuniones posteriores como condición previa a la aprobación y liberación de fondos para los proyectos. Todos los países que pidieron que se consideraran planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva o planes nacionales de eliminación en la 56ª Reunión presentaron datos sobre los programas de país, de conformidad con la decisión 52/5.

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

29. En la Tabla 7 se muestra el consumo total de SAO remanente por sectores, después de tener en cuenta los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados aún. También incluye la eliminación del consumo total correspondiente a proyectos aprobados que no han sido completados y el porcentaje del saldo restante que hay que eliminar (por sector).

Tabla 7

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SECTOR

Sector	Consumo total más reciente	Porcentaje del consumo total más reciente	Eliminación total aprobada aún pendiente	Resto que hay que eliminar	Porcentaje restante del consumo total más reciente
Aerosoles	535,0	2,5%	1 169,3	*	N/C
Espumas	601,0	2,8%	724,4	*	N/C
Fumigantes	3 542,4	16,8%	2 116,2	1 426,2	40,3%
Halones	1 223,8	5,8%	1 718,1	*	N/C
Usos laboratorio	302,0	1,4%	0,0	302,0	100,0%

Sector	Consumo total más reciente	Porcentaje del consumo total más reciente	Eliminación total aprobada aún pendiente	Resto que hay que eliminar	Porcentaje restante del consumo total más reciente
MDI	2 233,3	10,6%	0,0	2 233,3	100,0%
Agente de proceso	513,6	2,4%	319,2	194,4	37,8%
Refrigeración	10 693,2	50,7%	4 268,3	6 424,9	60,1%
Solvente	1 447,6	6,9%	226,9	1 220,7	84,3%
Esterilizantes	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0	N/C
Tabaco	6,0	0,0%	0,0	6,0	100,0%
Total	21 097,7	100,0%	10 542,4	11 807,5	56,0%

* Se aprobó más eliminación que el consumo reciente.

30. La eliminación de SAO total aprobada, pero no ejecutada (Tabla 7) no incluye la eliminación aprobada en principio para los acuerdos plurianuales o la eliminación que se espera como resultado de la ejecución de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y del establecimiento de bancos de halones. Además de la eliminación ya financiada, el Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado en principio proyectos sectoriales y nacionales de eliminación para los que se liberan tramos anuales a condición de que se hayan logrado las reducciones previstas.

31. La eliminación resultante de los futuros tramos anuales reducirá considerablemente el consumo remanente indicado en la Tabla 7. Además, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO representan el 85 por ciento del nivel de consumo básico de referencia de estos países, aunque los datos de los proyectos aprobados pero que aún no se han ejecutado no representan todo este tonelaje. Además, la eliminación de SAO aprobada pero no ejecutada indicada en la Tabla 7 no incluye una parte del consumo de halones para los países que ya han recibido un proyecto de banco de halones.

32. La Tabla 8 representa el consumo remanente por sustancia que aún no ha sido examinado por el Comité Ejecutivo, una vez considerados los acuerdos plurianuales, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes para los países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO y los bancos de halones.

Tabla 8

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

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

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	759,5
CTC	1,6
Halones	0
Metilbromuro	2 346,2
TCA	0,5
Total	3 107,8

33. En el documento presentado a la 53ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se indicó que quedaban pendientes 4 862,7 toneladas de PAO según los datos más recientes de los programas de país, teniendo en cuenta los proyectos que se habían aprobado pero no ejecutado aún. La reducción de 1 754,9 toneladas PAO en el consumo es consecuencia de las aprobaciones de financiación en las 53ª, 54ª y 55ª Reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo y de los datos de consumo actualizados recibidos desde que se emitió el documento para su consideración en la 53ª Reunión. El consumo de SAO restante se basa en los 136 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que notificaron datos de programa país. Los seis países que no han notificado datos de programa país también pueden solicitar asistencia del Fondo. Según los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 para esos cinco países y tomando en consideración la eliminación que representan los proyectos del Plan de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo, los bancos de halones, los proyectos de eliminación definitiva y los acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en principio, el volumen total SAO remanente asciende a 3 216,4 ODP toneladas PAO (Tabla 9). Esto indica una reducción respecto de la cifra de 5 994,0 toneladas PAO que se habían notificado a la 53ª Reunión.

Tabla 9

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

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

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	848,7
CTC	1,3
Halones	19,8
Metilbromuro	2 346,1
TCA	0,5
Total	3 216,4

Datos sobre hidrofluorocarbonos (HCFC)

34. En la Tabla 10 figuran los niveles de consumo de HCFC según los datos más recientes disponibles. Se observa que el consumo de HCFC asciende a 379 853 toneladas métricas (25 066 toneladas PAO), principalmente de HCFC-22 (61,4 por ciento del total) y HCFC-141b (31,7 por ciento del total).

Tabla 10

NIVELES DE DATOS DE CONSUMO MÁS RECIENTE DE HCFC POR SUSTANCIA

Sustancia química	Toneladas métricas	Toneladas PAO	Porcentaje del 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%

Sustancia química	Toneladas métricas	Toneladas PAO	Porcentaje del total
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. El nivel indicado en este informe se basa en datos de 2007 para 106 países, de 2006 para 27 países, de 2005 para dos países y de 2003 para un país. En los países que presentaron datos para 2006 y 2007, el consumo de HCFC aumentó en un 13 por ciento y el consumo de CFC disminuyó en un 62 por ciento entre 2006 y 2007.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS PROGRAMAS NACIONALES DE ELIMINACIÓN

36. El nuevo formato de notificación del los programas de país adoptado en la decisión 46/39 ofrece la oportunidad para que la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono evalúe las perspectivas para el cumplimiento tanto desde una óptica cuantitativa como cualitativa.

Completar los datos

37. Este es el tercer año que se usa el nuevo formato para notificar los datos de país. De los 106 países que facilitaron los datos de 2007, 104 usaron el nuevo formato. Sin embargo, la mayoría de los datos presentados en el nuevo formato eran incompletos en tres secciones principales: cualitativa, cuantitativa y reglamentaria. Sólo cinco países, a saber, Líbano, Kenia, Malasia, Malawi y Marruecos, presentaron toda la información en todas las tres secciones. Sólo diez países presentaron los datos de 2007 utilizando el sistema basado en Internet, que se puso en marcha el 25 de abril de 2007.

38. Sólo 106 de los 142 países solicitados presentaron para su análisis en este documento los datos de país en la fecha prevista. A pesar de que varios países que presentaron solicitudes de financiación a la 56ª Reunión, también presentaron datos de país, otros no lo hicieron.

Resumen de los datos

39. Ochenta y cinco de los 100 países que presentaron informes y que tiene planes de gestión de refrigerantes, planes nacionales de eliminación y planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva indicaron progresos en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes. Si se incluyen aquellos países que presentaron datos anteriores a 2007, 112 de 129 países presentaron avances en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes.

40. Incluidos los países que notificaron datos anteriores a 2007, se encuentran en funcionamiento 9 695 máquinas de recuperación y 3 393 máquinas de reciclaje en total. Entre los países que emplean máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje, el 68,6 por ciento informó que las máquinas funcionaban 'satisfactoriamente' o 'muy bien'. En total, se han recuperado 225,1 toneladas PAO de CFC-11, de las cuales se reutilizaron 143,3 toneladas PAO, y un total de 5 242,2 toneladas PAO de CFC-12, de las cuales se reutilizaron 1 523,7 toneladas. No se recopilaron datos para las restantes SAO.

41. Los datos notificados para 2006 y 2007, considerados junto con los datos de los informes de años anteriores, indican que se ha impartido capacitación a 74 610 técnicos de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración, se ha certificado a 59 470 técnicos y se ha impartido capacitación a 2 613 instructores de técnicos en servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración.

42. Ciento veinte y tres de 131 países notificaron que tienen sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes (98 de los 103 países que notificaron datos de 2007 tenían sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes, de los cuales el 93,9 por ciento funcionaba 'satisfactoriamente' o 'muy bien').

43. Ciento cinco de los 132 países que notificaron datos (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores) indicaron que tenían sistemas de cupos vigentes. Además, 119 países notificaron que requerían el registro de los importadores. Se ha informado que se ha impartido capacitación a 12 451 funcionarios aduaneros en total (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores). No resulta claro si se trata de datos anuales o acumulativos. En la Tabla 11 se presenta un resumen del costo de algunas SAO y los productos sustitutivos.

Tabla 11

PRECIO MEDIO DE SAO Y PRODUCTOS SUSTITUTIVOS

SAO	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2005 según informe a la 50ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2006 según informe a la 54ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)	Número de países donde los precios aumentaron	Número de países donde los precios disminuyeron	Fluctuación (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)	Número de países que notificaron datos distintos de cero para 2007	Datos excluidos al calcular el valor medio * (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)
CFC-11	7,09 \$EUA	9,67 \$EUA	10,14 \$EUA	15	8	3,00 \$EUA (República Islámica del Irán) a 25,00 \$EUA (Egipto)	36	2,16 \$EUA (China), 50,00 \$EUA (Brasil)
CFC-12	8,98 \$EUA	10,95 \$EUA	12,74 \$EUA	37	22	1,43 \$EUA (Saint Kitts y Nevis) a 48,00 \$EUA (República Centrafricana)	84	0,16 \$EUA (Costa Rica), 57,87 \$EUA (Antigua y Barbuda)
CFC-113	9,02 \$EUA	19,41 \$EUA	19,00 \$EUA	1	1	11,00 \$EUA (Malasia) a 27,00 \$EUA (Egipto)	3	220,00 \$EUA (Ecuador)
CFC-114	9,98 \$EUA	17,37 \$EUA	18,92 \$EUA	3	N/C	11,00 \$EUA (Malasia) a 26,80 \$EUA (Argentina)	5	4,00 \$EUA (Etiopía), 30,00 \$EUA (Egipto)
CFC-115	10,94 \$EUA	12,41 \$EUA	11,49 \$EUA	1	2	8,50 \$EUA (Níger) a 14,50 \$EUA (Dominica)	6	5,12 \$EUA (Argelia), 29,00 \$EUA (Egipto)
Ciclopentano	N/C	N/C	4,03 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	1,98 \$EUA (China) a 7,50 \$EUA (Jordania)	3	Ninguno
HCFC-141b	N/C	N/C	4,11 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	2,00 \$EUA (Pakistán) a 6,00 \$EUA (Sri Lanka y Uruguay)	12	1,72 \$EUA (China), 8,00 \$EUA (Croacia y Malasia)
HCFC-142b	N/C	N/C	5,46 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	2,07 \$EUA (China) a 8,00 \$EUA (Malasia)	3	Ninguno
HCFC-22	5,41 \$EUA	6,52 \$EUA	6,97 \$EUA	38	28	1,00 \$EUA (San Vicente y las Granadinas) a 49,00 \$EUA (Granada)	99	0,46 \$EUA (Costa Rica), 0,68 \$EUA (Saint Kitts y Nevis), 63,00 \$EUA (Trinidad y Tobago)

SAO	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2005 según informe a la 50ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (2006 según informe a la 54ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)	Número de países donde los precios aumentaron	Número de países donde los precios disminuyeron	Fluctuación (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)	Número de países que notificaron datos distintos de cero para 2007	Datos excluidos al calcular el valor medio* (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2007)
HFC-134a	12,21 \$EUA	13,16 \$EUA	12,45 \$EUA	21	38	2,90 \$EUA (Guyana) a 48,00 \$EUA (República Centroafricana)	87	0,20 \$EUA (Costa Rica), 155,00 \$EUA (Trinidad y Tobago)
HCFC-227ea	N/C	N/C	9,32 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	9,00 \$EUA (Malasia) a 9,63 \$EUA (China)	2	Ninguno
HCFC-245fa	N/C	N/C	7,44 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	5,87 \$EUA (China) a 9,00 \$EUA (Malasia)	2	Ninguno
HFC-356mfc	N/C	N/C	15,52 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	9,00 \$EUA (Malasia) a 22,03 \$EUA (China)	2	Ninguno
Isobutano (HC-600a)	N/C	N/C	17,74 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	2,94 \$EUA (Chile) a 35,00 \$EUA (Brasil)	7	2,86 \$EUA (China), 56,50 \$EUA (Kirguistán)
MDI (para la producción de espumas)	N/C	N/C	3,83 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	3,50 \$EUA (China) a 4,28 \$EUA (Chile)	4	14,00 \$EUA (Jordania)
Pentano	N/C	N/C	1,40 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	1,40 \$EUA (Bosnia y Herzegovina)	1	Ninguno
Propano (HC-290)	N/C	N/C	6,49 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	2,94 \$EUA (Chile) a 10,04 \$EUA (China)	3	29,00 \$EUA (Brasil)
R-404A	N/C	N/C	12,48 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	5,46 \$EUA (China) a 20,00 \$EUA (Vietnam)	18	2,50 \$EUA (Bhután), 21,00 \$EUA (Bosnia y Herzegovina)
R-407C	N/C	N/C	14,41 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	7,45 \$EUA (Namibia) a 21,00 \$EUA (Brasil y Uruguay)	17	4,89 \$EUA (China), 30,00 \$EUA (Bhután)
R-410A	N/C	N/C	14,94 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	6,80 \$EUA (Namibia) a 20,00 \$EUA (Brasil)	14	5,43 \$EUA (China), 21,00 \$EUA (Uruguay)
R-502	14,20 \$EUA	16,74 \$EUA	21,63 \$EUA	18	7	5,00 \$EUA (República Islámica del Irán) a 140,00 \$EUA (Trinidad y Tobago)	46	4,00 \$EUA (San Vicente y las Granadinas), 320,00 \$EUA (Guatemala), 321,00 \$EUA (Nicaragua)
R-507A	N/C	N/C	13,25 \$EUA	N/C	N/C	7,00 \$EUA (Namibia) a 19,00 \$EUA (Uruguay)	11	5,52 \$EUA (China), 19,70 \$EUA (ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia)

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

44. La Secretaria del Fondo pidió aclaraciones acerca de los datos de precios que no reflejaban los datos comparables de otros países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5. No se proporcionaron datos para halones, metilbromuro o CTC.

45. La Tabla 11 indica que los precios medios del CFC-11, el CFC-12, el CFC-114, el HCFC-22 y el R-502 han aumentado y que más países experimentaron más aumentos que disminuciones de precios. También muestra un descenso de los precios medios del HFC-134a. Sin embargo, conforme a los datos de 2005 y 2006, los precios medios de los productos sustitutos (tales como el R-502) continúan siendo más altos que los precios del CFC-11 y el CFC-12, y el HCFC-22 sigue siendo mucho menos costoso que los CFC.

PARTE IV: EVALUACIÓN DEL RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

46. En su 53ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pidió a la Secretaría del Fondo que llevara a cabo una modificación del documento sobre la situación de cumplimiento para que incluyera una evaluación de los riesgos de incumplimiento basada en criterios, al mismo tiempo que participara en consultas continuas con los países y organismos a fin de asegurar que los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 estuvieran incluidos en el proceso (decisión 53/4).

47. En su 54ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pidió a la Secretaría del Fondo que continuara con sus esfuerzos para obtener una respuesta de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 sobre la evaluación del riesgo, los indicadores generales de posible riesgo de incumplimiento y de su capacidad de alcanzar el cumplimiento. Cabe subrayar que estos factores de riesgo tienen por objeto únicamente indicar posibles dificultades para alcanzar el cumplimiento (decisión 54/4, inciso b)).

48. En su 55ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pidió a la Secretaría del Fondo que revisara el riesgo de los indicadores de incumplimiento, teniendo en cuenta las observaciones formuladas por las Partes y con miras a lograr un consenso respecto de su aplicabilidad (decisión 55/4, inciso f)).

49. Desde la 55ª Reunión, todos los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 recibieron mensajes de correo electrónico en los que se les pedía que transmitieran sus observaciones sobre los indicadores de riesgo utilizados para la evaluación del posible riesgo de incumplimiento. La Secretaría del Fondo también trató de ponerse en contacto por teléfono con los países que no habían respondido al cuestionario sobre evaluación del riesgo, con el fin de conocer sus opiniones verbalmente en relación tanto con la evaluación del riesgo como con los indicadores del riesgo. Se prepararon respuestas pormenorizadas para varios países que solicitaron más información relativa a las definiciones de los indicadores del riesgo.

50. Además, la Secretaría del Fondo ha actualizado la evaluación de los factores de riesgo teniendo en cuenta los nuevos datos para 2007 con arreglo al Artículo 7 y de los programas de país, añadió nuevos proyectos aprobados por la 55ª Reunión y revisó la situación de las acciones requeridas para los países en las cuestiones relativas al cumplimiento.

51. En el Anexo III se presenta un resumen de las informaciones de todos los factores de riesgo en todos los países, junto con una evaluación del propio país relativa a su capacidad de alcanzar o mantener el cumplimiento tras haber evaluado los resultados de los indicadores de riesgo. También se indica información para los países con proyectos que tienen demoras en su ejecución y proyectos para los cuales se solicitaron informes adicionales sobre su situación.

52. Desde la 55ª Reunión, la Secretaría del Fondo ha recibido ocho respuestas nuevas a la evaluación de los factores de riesgo y cinco países más manifestaron su confianza en el logro del cumplimiento cuando la Secretaría del Fondo los contactó por teléfono, aunque aún no han enviado sus respuestas al cuestionario sobre la evaluación del riesgo. En el Anexo III se indican los países que respondieron a la evaluación de los factores de riesgo.

53. La Secretaría del Fondo ha recibido 31 respuestas al mensaje de correo electrónico en el que se solicitaba la opinión de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 sobre los indicadores de riesgo. En general, los países indicaron su acuerdo o desacuerdo con los indicadores de riesgo, y formularon comentarios relativos a las definiciones y la pertinencia de dichos indicadores. Sin embargo, algunos países presentaron a la Secretaría del Fondo información relativa a sus países, en lugar de comentarios acerca de los indicadores de riesgo. Las respuestas recibidas permitieron a la Secretaría dividir los

indicadores de riesgo en dos grupos principales, a saber: los indicadores de consenso y los indicadores carentes de consenso.

54. Un gran número de países que transmitieron sus observaciones a la Secretaría del Fondo se mostró de acuerdo con la mayoría de los indicadores de riesgo actualmente utilizados para evaluar el riesgo de posible incumplimiento. Dichos indicadores se consideran de consenso.

55. A continuación se indican los indicadores carentes de consenso con los que algunos países se han mostrado en desacuerdo o sobre los cuales no están totalmente de acuerdo:

- Patrones de consumo (4 países);
- Período de demora en la ejecución (4 países);
- Disminución más rápida de las importaciones que de los cupos (5 países);
- Reducción de la diferencia de precios entre el HFC-134a y del CFC-12 (años anteriores) (7 países); y
- Reducción de la diferencia de precios entre el HFC-502 y el CFC-12 (años anteriores) (7 países).

56. En el caso del indicador relativo a los patrones de consumo, cuatro países mostraron su desacuerdo porque las Partes pueden querer proceder al almacenamiento antes de la eliminación completa de SAO, lo que puede dar lugar a un patrón de consumo generalmente irregular. El Comité podría recordar que el documento sobre la situación de cumplimiento se basaba inicialmente en una comparación de la medida en que el consumo más reciente de un país superaba el siguiente control y en si el Comité había financiado un proyecto para ocuparse de ese consumo. Habida cuenta de que la próxima medida de control de CFC, halones y CTC tendrá lugar el 1° de enero de 2010, todo consumo podría indicar que un país está en riesgo si no se ha aprobado ningún proyecto para ocuparse de ese consumo. En lugar de utilizarlo como indicador de riesgo de incumplimiento, se utiliza el indicador de patrones de consumo en constante descenso junto con un indicador relacionado con el consumo, que sigue siendo la base de las evaluaciones de cumplimiento. En el caso de que un país hubiera tenido dificultades para cumplir con las medidas de control y tuviera un patrón de consumo de ODS con fluctuaciones irregulares, dicho país podría correr el riesgo de tener resultados similares en el futuro, mientras que un país con una tendencia en descenso constante en su consumo en los últimos 8 a 10 años, se encontraría en una situación mucho mejor y, por consiguiente, es poco probable que se encontrara en una situación de riesgo de incumplimiento.

57. En lo tocante al indicador relativo al período de demora en la ejecución, cuatro países declararon que los proyectos no siempre se demoraban a causa del propio país y que, en ocasiones, los proyectos se clasificaban como atrasados únicamente por no haber sido cerrados financieramente. Independientemente de la culpa o del cierre financiero de los fondos transferidos al país, las demoras en la ejecución son un aspecto fundamental del funcionamiento del Fondo Multilateral y su contribución al cumplimiento. Los proyectos se financian sólo si existe una necesidad de cumplimiento y, puesto que el cumplimiento depende del tiempo, las demoras pueden tener repercusiones en la capacidad de un país para lograrlo. En el caso, por ejemplo, de un país con un fabricante en cuyo marco se demorara el proyecto de conversión y el fabricante tuviera que seguir utilizando ODS para seguir operativo, la demora incidiría en el cumplimiento. Sin embargo, el cierre financiero de un proyecto no indica riesgo alguno. La Secretaría recomienda mantener este indicador de riesgo, pero no debería supervisarse en el caso de las demoras provocadas por cierres financieros.

58. En relación con el indicador sobre el descenso más rápido de las importaciones que de los cupos, los motivos expuestos por los países para no considerarlo un indicador de riesgo guardaban relación de nuevo con la posibilidad de almacenar, la falta de alternativas al ODS en cuestión y al hecho de que algunos países quisieran tal vez respetar los calendarios de eliminación gradual estipulados por el

Protocolo, en lugar de ajustarse a calendarios de eliminación acelerada. Si bien el hecho de que las importaciones de un país disminuyan más rápidamente que sus cupos constituye una indicación clara de que no corre el riesgo de incumplimiento futuro, la falta de cupos inferiores a los exigidos por el Protocolo no se traduce en un riesgo de incumplimiento.

59. Respecto de los dos últimos indicadores carentes de consenso relativos a las diferencias de precios, los países observaron que existían otras alternativas al CFC-12, que los precios podían diferir en función de la situación interna de cada país y que los precios del CFC-12 podían haberse reducido por iniciativa de los minoristas en un esfuerzo por eliminar rápidamente existencias de CFC de sus inventarios. El precio de los sustitutos depende principalmente de la disponibilidad y demanda del mercado.

Indicadores generales

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

61. Setenta y ocho países respondieron por escrito al cuestionario de la Secretaría desde que se inició la evaluación del riesgo. De esos países, 37 indicaron que se sentían "muy confiados" respecto de la capacidad de su país para lograr el cumplimiento, mientras que el resto de países dijeron sentirse "confiados". Otros cinco países se mostraron confiados para lograr el cumplimiento cuando fueron contactados por teléfono, pero aún no han mandado sus respuestas al cuestionario sobre la evaluación del riesgo.

Fuerzas que alientan o menoscaban la capacidad de cumplir con lo estipulado

62. Varios países respondieron positivamente a la pregunta relativa a las fuerzas que alentarían un cumplimiento sostenido, indicando una exposición posiblemente menor al riesgo futuro de incumplimiento. Sin embargo, 28 países notificaron posibles obstáculos para lograr un cumplimiento sostenido e incluyeron las siguientes fuerzas en sus respuestas:

- Existencia de un sector informal de refrigeración y aire acondicionado;
- Comercio ilícito, y falta de rigor y uniformidad en los controles de importación, especialmente por tierra;
- La falta de procedimientos y reglamentos rigurosos cuando se otorgan licencias a los comerciantes que desean organizar el comercio de SAO;
- Precios muy parecidos entre las SAO y sus sustitutos;
- El uso de equipos de refrigeración doméstica con CFC en los segmentos pobres de la población, que carecen de poder adquisitivo para comprar refrigeradores sin CFC;
- Inestabilidad política y falta de seguridad en situaciones posbélicas;
- Demoras en la ejecución e instalación de equipos en el marco de los proyectos; y
- Procedimientos administrativos inadecuados o excesivamente complejos.

Otros indicadores generales

63. Con respecto de los otros indicadores generales de riesgo, 15 países no han establecido sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias según los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 o a partir de la información recibida

de los países. De los 127 países que han establecido sistemas de concesión de licencias, ocho países han indicado que sus sistemas no estaban operativos y en el caso de dos países era demasiado pronto para evaluarlos, dado que habían sido establecidos recientemente. Los países que no han establecido sistemas de concesión de licencias y cuyos sistemas aún no están operativos se arriesgan a hacer frente a importaciones inesperadas que pueden ocasionar incumplimiento. Diez países indicaron que no registraban a sus importadores. Los países que no registran a sus importadores pueden estar en riesgo de incumplimiento, ya que no saben con exactitud cuáles son los importadores de SAO ni su posible repercusión en las importaciones.

64. Los países que no han identificado actividades que estén siendo ejecutadas por una dependencia nacional del ozono pueden no tener una dependencia operativa y se considera que están en riesgo porque las dependencias nacionales del ozono son los primeros administradores del plan nacional de eliminación de SAO. En el caso de tres de los países analizados, no se dispone de información suficiente para evaluar este indicador. Ciento treinta y nueve países indicaron que tenían una dependencia nacional del ozono operativa. Cuando las dependencias nacionales del ozono están plenamente integradas en las instituciones nacionales, es muy probable que puedan alentar la adopción de medidas gubernamentales de apoyo al cumplimiento. Cinco de los países analizados no facilitaron suficiente información para evaluar este indicador. Ciento treinta y siete países notificaron que su dependencia nacional del ozono estaba integrada en instituciones nacionales.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

65. Existen 54 proyectos en curso que han sido clasificados como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución y están sujetos a los procedimientos del Comité para la cancelación de proyectos (véase el indicador de riesgo “demoras en la ejecución del proyecto” en las páginas 2 y 3 del Anexo III). Los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución son aquellos: i) que se prevé completar con una demora de más de 12 meses, y/o, ii) en los que no se ha efectuado ningún desembolso en un plazo de 18 meses después de la aprobación del proyecto. El desglose de los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución por organismo de ejecución y bilateral se presenta en la Tabla 14 como sigue: Alemania (1); el Banco Mundial (3); Canadá (2); Francia (1); España (1); Japón (4); ONUDI (11); PNUD (21); PNUMA (9) y Portugal (1). Se han recibido informes de todos los organismos. Las demoras son frecuentemente causadas por factores asociados a los organismos de ejecución (14) y por motivos técnicos (10).

Tabla 14

	Canadá	Francia	Alemania	Japón	Portugal	España	PNUD	PNUMA	ONUDI	Banco Mundial	Total
Cantidad de proyectos notificados	2	1	1	4	1	1	21	9	11	3	54
Cantidad de proyectos completados			1	1			9	2	1		14
Cantidad de proyectos con progresos	2						2	1	1		6
Cantidad de proyectos con algún progreso				2	1	1	10	5	7	3	29

Progreso en la solución de las causas de las demoras

66. En sus informes, los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales informaron que el progreso en superar las demoras había sido variable. Catorce de los proyectos listados con demoras en la 55ª Reunión ya se han completado (Anexo IV). Seis proyectos en los que se habían registrado progresos entre dos hitos o una resolución de la demora en la ejecución podían suprimirse de la lista futura de proyectos notificados con demoras en su ejecución (Anexo V).

Proyectos con algún progreso

67. Treinta proyectos se clasificaron en la categoría “con algún progreso” y los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales indicaron que se seguiría supervisando dichos proyectos (Anexo VI). Pese al progreso observado, cabe señalar que los proyectos aprobados por más de tres años deben continuar siendo supervisados en virtud de la decisión 32/4. Por consiguiente, estos proyectos no pueden ser retirados de la lista correspondiente a la supervisión antes de su terminación definitiva, independientemente de los progresos logrados. Por lo tanto se recomienda continuar con la supervisión de los mismos.

Proyectos sin progreso: notificación de posible cancelación

68. En el Anexo III se presenta la lista de los proyectos para los cuales no se ha notificado ningún progreso. Conforme a los procedimientos existentes, la Secretaría del Fondo enviará avisos de posible cancelación respecto de estos proyectos debido a que no ha logrado ningún progreso.

69. Entre los proyectos para los cuales no se ha notificado ningún progreso por primera vez y el organismo correspondiente ha convenido en efectuar la evaluación, cabe señalar un proyecto de metilbromuro en Marruecos (indicado en el Anexo III). Conforme a los procedimientos vigentes, la Secretaría del Fondo enviará avisos de posible cancelación respecto de estos proyectos debido a que no ha logrado ningún progreso.

Proyectos con supervisión continua en busca de hitos

70. Seguirán supervisándose dos proyectos para los cuales se aprobaron hitos en la 55ª Reunión (indicados en el Anexo III).

Proyectos de los que habrá de informarse a la 56ª Reunión

71. Habrá de informar a la 56ª Reunión acerca de hitos y fechas límite para un solo proyecto (indicado en el Anexo III).

Proyectos para los que se pidieron informes de situación adicionales

72. Los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, bancos de halones, capacitación aduanera, recuperación, reciclaje y demostración no están sujetos a los procedimientos para la cancelación de proyectos. Sin embargo, el Comité Ejecutivo ha decidido continuar supervisándolos según corresponda (decisión 36/14 b). En su 55ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo solicitó 151 informes de situación adicionales. Dichos informes son necesarios cuando se carece de indicación alguna acerca de los progresos realizados desde el último informe y/o cuando se ha informado de la existencia de impedimentos adicionales a la ejecución. Se ha pedido presentar a la 57ª Reunión informes de situación adicional para 36 proyectos (Anexo VII) y, a la 56ª Reunión, se prevé recibir informes de situación adicional para 5 proyectos (indicados en el Anexo III). El Anexo III también recoge información sobre los proyectos que se

engloban en las siguientes categorías: completados, con progresos, con algún progreso, sin progreso notificado a una reunión, sin progreso notificado a dos reuniones consecutivas y para posibles cancelaciones.

Indicadores evaluados según cada SAO

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

74. Respecto de los indicadores de riesgo para cada SAO en aquellos casos en que los proyectos fueron aprobados hace menos de un año, la ejecución puede haberse iniciado recientemente y puede no haber habido tiempo suficiente para evitar el riesgo de incumplimiento. Sesenta y cuatro países tienen proyectos que se ocupan del consumo de CFC y que se aprobaron hace menos de un año. Siete países tienen proyectos de este tipo para halones, cinco para metilbromuro, diecinueve para CTC y doce para TCA.

75. Los países con proyectos o planes para la eliminación definitiva que no se aprueban a tiempo pueden encontrarse en riesgo de incumplimiento, ya que suele entrañar una demora en la ejecución de las actividades requeridas para el cumplimiento. Nueve países indicaron que tenían proyectos que se ocupaban del consumo de CFC que no fueron aprobados conforme al calendario previsto. Ningún país tenía proyectos de halones que no se hubieran aprobado conforme al calendario previsto. Sin embargo, un país tuvo demoras en la aprobación de actividades para metilbromuro, uno para los proyectos relativos al CTC y otro para los proyectos relativos al TCA.

76. Treinta y seis países indicaron que habían sufrido demoras en la ejecución de proyectos que se ocupaban del consumo de CFC, 20 para halones, 21 para metilbromuro, 7 para CTC y 7 para TCA. Los países con proyectos o planes para la eliminación definitiva cuya ejecución sufre demoras pueden encontrarse en riesgo de incumplimiento.

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

78. Los países cuyos patrones de consumo no indican una disminución lineal uniforme en el consumo pueden estar en riesgo de aumentar su consumo, a menos que se comprendan los motivos de ese patrón irregular. Del total de 142 países analizados, en el caso del CFC, se indican 26 países con un patrón de consumo irregular, 6 para halones, 21 para el metilbromuro, 20 para el CTC y 9 para el TCA.

79. Si las importaciones reales no disminuyen más rápidamente que los cupos para el mismo período, el país puede estar en riesgo de incumplimiento. Se han analizado los datos para 2005-2007. Hay 72 países para los cuales no había datos disponibles (ya sea para dos años o los tres años) para los CFC, 106 para los halones, 98 para el metilbromuro, 104 para el CTC y 105 para el TCA, de manera que no se pudo calcular el indicador para esos países. Veinticinco países indicaron que sus importaciones reales no estaban disminuyendo más rápidamente que los cupos en el caso de los CFC, tres países en el caso de los halones, catorce países en el caso del metilbromuro, siete países en el caso del CTC y seis países en el caso del TCA. Si los niveles de importación superan los cupos, el país puede encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento. No hubo datos para 37 países en relación con los CFC, 77 países en relación con los

halones, 70 países en relación con el metilbromuro, 77 países en relación con el CTC y 78 países en relación con el TCA. Nueve países indicaron que sus importaciones eran superiores a los cupos para el CFC, dos para los halones, 11 para el metilbromuro, cinco para el CTC y dos para el TCA.

80. Los países pueden estar en riesgo si la diferencia de precio entre el HFC-134a y el CFC-12 no va en disminución. Para 67 países, no se pudo calcular este indicador debido a la falta de datos. Para 12 países, la diferencia de precio no indicó una tendencia a la disminución y el CFC-12 sigue siendo menos oneroso que su sustituto, mientras que para 21 países, la diferencia de precio entre los dos productos químicos muestra una tendencia a la disminución. No obstante, el CFC-12 sigue siendo menos caro que el HFC-134a.

81. Los países pueden estar en riesgo si la diferencia de precio entre el HFC-502 y el CFC-12 no va en disminución. Para 100 países, no se pudo calcular este indicador debido a la falta de datos. Para 17 países, la diferencia de precio no indicó una tendencia a la disminución y el CFC-12 sigue siendo menos oneroso que el HFC-502, para 9 países la diferencia de precio entre los dos productos químicos muestra una tendencia a la disminución. Sin embargo, el CFC-12 sigue siendo menos caro que el HFC-134a, mientras que para 7 países la diferencia de precio entre los dos productos químicos es constante, pese a que el CFC-12 sigue siendo menos caro que el HFC-502.

Conclusiones

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

83. Respecto de los indicadores específicos, la mayoría de los países no parecen estar en riesgo de incumplimiento. Algunos países hacen frente a cuestiones relacionadas con demoras en la aprobación de proyectos, desembolsos tardíos de los fondos, patrones de consumo fluctuantes y niveles de importación superiores a los cupos. Asimismo, para algunos países, la diferencia de precios entre el HFC-134a y el CFC-12 y el HFC-502 y el CFC-12 no indicó una tendencia a la disminución y las SAO siguen siendo menos caras que sus sustitutos.

84. Varios países formularon comentarios sobre la importancia de la evaluación del riesgo. En las evaluaciones actualizadas de los factores de riesgo se tuvieron en cuenta los datos de los programas de país para 2007, lo que permitió incluir cuestiones relativas a los propios datos cuando se pidió la opinión del país sobre sus perspectivas de cumplimiento. Tal como sucedió en las evaluaciones anteriores, para facilitar las futuras evaluaciones de riesgos, en los cuestionarios enviados a los países se solicitó información adicional sobre los datos de precios relativos a todas las evaluaciones de SAO.

85. Uno de los hallazgos clave de la evaluación fue que los 78 países que respondieron indicaron que se sentían ya sea muy confiados o confiados en que podrían cumplir con lo estipulado después de haber examinado la evaluación de riesgo. Tal como se indica en el documento presentado a la 53ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera tomar nota de los países que han respondido a la evaluación de riesgo y han indicado que se sienten confiados en que alcanzarán o mantendrán sus objetivos de cumplimiento, así como de los países que no han respondido aún al cuestionario enviado por la Secretaría del Fondo pero parecen presentar cierto riesgo de posible incumplimiento.

86. Treinta y un países también formularon observaciones respecto de las definiciones de los indicadores utilizados para evaluar el posible riesgo de incumplimiento. Si bien la mayoría de los países

están conformes con la mayoría de los indicadores empleados en el análisis, existen algunos indicadores carentes de consenso. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera estudiar si la Secretaría debería dejar de llevar un seguimiento de la información relativa a los indicadores carentes de consenso, a saber, las importaciones que disminuyen más rápidamente que los cupos y la diferencia de precio entre el CFC-12 y sus sustitutos, el HFC-134a y el HFC-502 respectivamente.

Parte V: Presentación de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades en 2007

87. En su 55ª Reunión, el Comité Ejecutivo pidió a los Gobiernos de Finlandia, Japón y Suiza que presentaran informes sobre la marcha de sus actividades a la 56ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo (decisión 55/6(b)). La Secretaría del Fondo ha recibido un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de los Gobiernos de Finlandia y Suiza. También ha recibido un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades actuales en Japón y un proyecto de informe de ultimación sobre un proyecto ultimado de Japón. Esta información se incorporó a la base de datos relativa a los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades para Japón. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera observar con reconocimiento la información relativa al informe sobre la marcha de las actividades facilitada por los Gobiernos de Finlandia, Japón y Suiza.

RECOMENDACIONES

88. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota:
 - i) Con beneplácito, de los informes de situación sobre proyectos con demoras en la ejecución presentados a la Secretaría por los Gobiernos de Alemania, Canadá, España, Francia y Japón, y los cuatro organismos de ejecución, así como de la información sobre el informe de situación de 2007 facilitada por los Gobiernos de Finlandia, Japón y Suiza, examinados en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/6;
 - ii) De la terminación de catorce proyectos de los 54 de la lista de proyectos con demoras en la ejecución;
 - iii) De que la Secretaría y los organismos de ejecución podrían adoptar medidas establecidas de conformidad con las evaluaciones de la Secretaría (progreso o algún progreso), e informar y notificar a los gobiernos y organismos de ejecución, en su caso.
 - iv) De que deberían remitirse comunicaciones de posible cancelación respecto de los siguientes proyectos:

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
Francia	MOR/FUM/29/INV/37	Eliminación del uso de metilbromuro en el corte de flores y la producción de bananas

- v) Con agradecimiento, de los comentarios recibidos de 31 países sobre los indicadores de riesgo;
- vi) Con agradecimiento, de que 78 países hubieran manifestado hasta el momento su confianza en el cumplimiento de las medidas de control estipuladas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal tras haberse procedido a la evaluación del riesgo, y pedir a

la Secretaría del Fondo que siguiera actualizando la evaluación sobre la base de los otros indicadores de riesgo habida cuenta del consenso general logrado en el marco de su aplicación y obtuviera de los países respuestas al respecto.

- b) Pedir que se informe a la 56ª Reunión acerca de un hito y una fecha límite para el siguiente proyecto:

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

- c) Pedir informes de situación adicionales sobre los proyectos indicados en el Anexo VII al presente documento;
- d) Pedir una actualización de los informes de situación requeridos para los siguientes proyectos durante la 56ª Reunión:

Organismo	Código	Título del proyecto
PNUD	AFR/HAL/37/TAS/31	Programa de eliminación sectorial: creación de un banco de halones para África Oriental y Central (Benín, Burkina Faso, Camerún, Congo, República Democrática del Congo y Guinea)
PNUD	BGD/ARS/52/INV/26	Eliminación del consumo de CFC en la fábrica de inhaladores de dosis medida de aerosol (Beximco, Square Pharmaceutical y Acme Pharmaceutical)
PNUMA	BGD/ARS/52/TAS/27	Estrategia de transmisión para eliminar el uso de CFC en la fabricación de inhaladores de dosis medida
PNUMA	GLO/SEV/48/TRA/274	Actualización del manual de capacitación aduanera
ONUDI	KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07	Preparación de un plan de eliminación de halones

- e) Pedir a la Secretaría que deje de llevar un seguimiento de la información relativa a los indicadores sobre las importaciones que disminuyen más rápidamente que los cupos y a la diferencia de precio entre el CFC-12 y sus sustitutos, el HFC-134a y el HFC-502, respectivamente, pero sí continúe llevando un seguimiento del indicador sobre el periodo de demora en la ejecución, a excepción de las demoras ocasionadas por cierres financieros.

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

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

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)	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)
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)	5 countries (Botswana, Dominica, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Panama)
Countries that provided comments to the risk indicators	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)

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
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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)
