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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Fifty-seventh Meeting

Montreal, 30 March - 3 April 2009

**STATUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DELAYED PROJECTS AND PROSPECTS OF
ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES IN ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE WITH THE NEXT CONTROL
MEASURES OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- All countries that are at risk of not meeting the interim reductions prior to 2010 have either projects approved to meet those targets, or activities in the 2009-2011 business plans that would contribute to achieving them, with the exception of:
 - Halons in Somalia (where funding is available when conditions permit) and Vanuatu (Vanuatu was part of the Pacific Island Country (PIC) strategy and a special CAP assistance is planned);
 - Methyl bromide in Vanuatu (part of the PIC strategy and special CAP assistance is planned).
- 2007 data reported by six countries suggest possible non-compliance with the CFC control measures (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federated States of Micronesia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Vanuatu); halon (Somalia and Vanuatu); methyl bromide (Ecuador and Vanuatu); and, CTC control measures (Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico and Paraguay).
- Of the 41 compliance issues for Article 5 (A5) Parties being considered by the Implementation Committee 9 have been resolved; 6 have not been resolved; 16 may have been resolved (according to Agency reports, but still to be confirmed); and, no information has been forthcoming for 10 issues.
- Data on the implementation of country programmes indicate that:
 - Only nine countries submitted data using the web-based system.
 - From an estimated total ODS consumption of 4,718 ODP tonnes in 2007 in A5 countries, (excluding HCFCs) about 1,739 ODP tonnes (including Article 7 (A7) data for the six countries that have not reported CP data) remain to be considered for action by the Executive Committee.
 - Most of the outstanding 1,739 ODP tonnes is for methyl bromide (MB) (1,548.7 ODP tonnes), CFCs (159.5 ODP tonnes), halons (30.1 ODP tonnes), CTC and TCA (less than 1 ODP tonne).
 - A total of 390,706 tonnes of HCFC consumption (25,777 ODP tonnes) was reported in CP data. For countries reporting 2006 and 2007 data, HCFC consumption increased by 17 per cent and CFC consumption decreased by 61 per cent between 2006 and 2007.
 - Of the countries reporting information on licensing systems, 125 out of 135 have reported them as being operational (112 of the 119 countries that reported 2007 data had operational licensing systems with 93.8 per cent of them functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well').
 - In most countries the price of CFCs and several alternatives have been increasing. However, the prices of HCFC-22, HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b, and HFC-134a were lower than the prices of CFC-11 and CFC-12.
- All ninety-two countries that responded on the indicators on progress of achieving compliance indicated that they were either very confident or confident that they would achieve or maintain compliance. Most of the countries (23) at possible risk of non-compliance are those that have had projects approved for them less than one year ago and those with delayed projects (18 in total).
- Additional analyses will be required to assess progress toward implementation through the 2010 phase-out which will be reported only in 2011. Additional analyses after 2011 will relate mostly to the prospects for compliance with MB and HCFC controls, any tracking of blends of HCFCs as well as CTC/halon due to their use as a feedstock and any other substances that might be added to Montreal Protocol control measures. The Secretariat proposes to use its existing resources for a limited time for this purpose.

Introduction

1. This document consists of five parts:
 - (a) Part I has been prepared in response to decisions 32/76(b) and 46/4, which requested the Secretariat to prepare an update for each Meeting of the Executive Committee on the status of compliance of A5 countries that are subject to the Montreal Protocol's control measures.
 - (b) Part II contains information on those A5 countries that are subject to decisions of the Parties and recommendations of the Implementation Committee on compliance.
 - (c) Part III presents data on the implementation of country programmes (CPs), including an analysis of the ozone depleting substances (ODS) consumption data by sector. It also contains a section that addresses the characteristics of national ODS phase-out programmes.
 - (d) Part IV presents the results of the progress of achieving compliance including information on projects with implementation delays.
 - (e) Part V presents the report on the usefulness and level of effort associated with preparing assessments of the risk of non-compliance.

2. The analysis performed and the conclusions reached in this document are without prejudice to the status of compliance determined by the Meeting of the Parties, which is the only body empowered to assess such status. Data reported pursuant to Article 7 (A7) of the Protocol are used exclusively to determine a country's status of compliance on an annual basis. The analysis in this document uses a mix of data reported to the Fund Secretariat on CP implementation for various compliance periods and A7 data. Therefore, this document does not determine compliance *per se*. Rather, it assesses the prospects of A5 countries in their efforts to achieve compliance with one or more of the control measures in the Montreal Protocol. Its main purpose is to identify ODS yet to be addressed by actions supported by the Multilateral Fund.

PART I: STATUS OF, AND PROSPECTS FOR, COMPLIANCE (BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)

3. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures up to and including the 2005 controls on halon, methyl bromide (MB), carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform (TCA) and the 2007 controls on CFCs.¹ The analysis assumes that the latest consumption reported under A7 or in CP data has taken into account the phase-out from completed projects approved by the Executive Committee. Since the inception of the Multilateral Fund up to December 2007, 360,558 ODP tonnes had been phased out from completed projects. This included 65,647 ODP tonnes of CFC production, 41,658 ODP tonnes of halon production, 44,936 ODP tonnes of CTC production, 100 ODP tonnes of TCA production and 5 ODP tonnes of MB production. The completed projects were valued at US \$1.65 billion out of an approved total of approximately US \$2.14 billion. A detailed description of the methodology used in the analyses is provided in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, which was presented at the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

¹ No projects have been identified that address Annex B-1 substances; the Executive Committee has neither considered nor funded projects that address these substances that are subject to the 85 per cent baseline reduction starting in 2007.

4. The analysis used the latest available data. As of 16 February 2009, 4 A5 countries had reported 2008 data pursuant to A7 and 138 countries had reported 2007 data (compared to 121 in October 2008). An additional two countries reported to the Fund Secretariat 2008 data only on progress in the implementation of the country programmes as required by decision 17/34. For Tonga, which had not submitted 2007 and 2008 data, its 2006 A7 consumption data was used in the analysis. The analysis assumes that the latest reported levels of ODS consumption have not increased.

5. The bilateral and multilateral implementing agencies submitted annual progress reports to the 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee, which contained data on the status of implementation of all activities and projects approved by the Committee up to the end of 2007. Data on potential approvals in 2009 have been taken from the *Consolidated Business Plan of the Multilateral Fund for the Years 2009-2011*, as submitted at the 57th Meeting.

6. The Fund Secretariat will continue to synthesize all of the data that was included in previous versions of the reports on the status of, and prospects for, compliance, which have been used by the Fund Secretariat for analytical purposes. These data are available upon request.

PRODUCTION SECTOR

7. Of the seven² A5 countries with CFC production facilities, the Governments of Argentina, China, India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mexico and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela have agreements in place for scheduled reductions. The Government of Brazil indicated that it has phased out its production of CFCs on its own. For halon production, the Government of China has an agreement in place and the Government of India received a one-time grant for the closure of its halon production facilities.

8. Four countries (Brazil, China, India and Democratic People's Republic of Korea) have a CTC production baseline. Projects for the complete phase-out of CTC in the production and consumption sectors in three countries (China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and India) have already been approved by the Executive Committee. A CTC process agent sector project was approved for Brazil at the 54th Meeting.

9. Methyl bromide (MB) production closure projects were approved for China, which was the only one of two A5 countries with MB production facilities, the other being the Republic of Korea that does not seek Fund assistance.

CONSUMPTION SECTOR

10. This section presents a summary of the results of a detailed analysis of the extent to which countries appear to be in non-compliance or are at risk of non-compliance. The summary is based on data included in Annex I, which contains detailed information for each country, presented by substance. Annex I also indicates whether countries have received all of the assistance expected to be provided by the Executive Committee.

11. Information has been included in the assessment of compliance in Annex I on when the activity enabling compliance was approved and whether the country has reported the establishment of a licensing system. This information should further enable the Executive Committee to assess the prospects of compliance for countries because the approval date indicates how long the project or agreement has been under implementation, and the information on the establishment of a licensing system shows that controls exist to enable future compliance regardless of the level of current consumption. The information on

² Although Romania received funding for production and consumption phase-out, it is not included since it has been reclassified as a non-Article 5 country as of 1 January 2008.

project approval is taken from the Inventory on Approved Projects. The data on the establishment of licensing systems has been provided by the Ozone Secretariat as at 16 February 2009.

CFCs

12. A summary of the status of countries with respect to compliance with controls on CFCs is presented in Table 1. Based on their latest reported consumption data, 144 countries now appear to be in compliance, but one has not yet reported 2007 or 2008 data. Table 1 presents the type of data reported and data from those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also includes countries at risk of non-compliance, which have been grouped into three categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline; (ii) those that appear to be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent reduction target; and (iii) those that appear to be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2007 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent reduction target.

Table 1

CFC CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze	Countries in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent target reduction	Countries in actual non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2007 reduction step because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent target reduction
Latest consumption	144 countries	Vanuatu	Two countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vanuatu. Bosnia and Herzegovina was in non-compliance with its Action Plan)	6 countries (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federated States of Micronesia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Vanuatu). Bosnia and Herzegovina and Federated States of Micronesia were in non-compliance with their Action Plans
2008 Data (A7 or CP)	6 countries	N/A	None	None

13. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures or that are considered to be at risk of non-compliance, have either received support from the Multilateral Fund or have projects to address their compliance needs included in the 2009-2011 business plans.

Halons

14. A summary of the status of countries with respect to compliance with controls on halons is presented in Table 2. Based on their latest consumption data, 144 countries now appear to be in compliance. Seventy-four countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2008. Fifty-nine countries have received support for halon banking activities or phase-out agreements, which includes countries participating in regional halon banks. Table 2 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. Where countries are at risk of non-compliance, they have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline; and, (ii) those that appear to be in non-compliance or at risk of not meeting the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 50 per cent reduction target.

Table 2

**HALON CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE,
NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE**

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline for halons	Countries at risk of not achieving the 50 per cent reduction for halons
Latest consumption	144 countries (70 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	Vanuatu	Somalia and Vanuatu
2008 Data (A7 or CP)	6 countries (3 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	None	None

15. Somalia and Vanuatu are the only countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures. These two countries have not received support from the Multilateral Fund. An activity would be provided for Somalia, once conditions in the country permit continued implementation of the phase-out programme and sustainability of the results. Vanuatu was part of the regional Pacific Island Country (PIC) phase-out strategy and UNEP plans a special CAP assistance activity in Vanuatu.

Methyl bromide

16. Table 3 presents a summary of countries' compliance with MB control measures (excluding quarantine and pre-shipment). 138 of the 139 A5 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 one where consumption data or baseline is not available. Ninety-nine A5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for MB phase-out activities and/or projects. Table 3 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also includes countries at risk of non-compliance, which have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline; and, (ii) those that might be in non-compliance or at risk of non-compliance with the 2005 control because their latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent reduction target.

Table 3

**METHYL BROMIDE CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE,
NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE***

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the MB baseline	Countries at risk of not achieving the 20 per cent MB reduction
Latest consumption	141 countries (82 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	Ecuador and Vanuatu	Ecuador and Vanuatu
2008 Data (A7 or CP)	6 countries (4 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	None	None

* This table refers to 143 A5 countries with baseline and latest consumption data reported.

17. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures have received support from the Multilateral Fund, except for Vanuatu, which has a special CAP assistance activity and was part of the regional PIC phase-out strategy.

Carbon tetrachloride

18. Table 4 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the CTC control measures. The data summarized exclude feedstock and do not differentiate by specific end use (such as solvents and process agents). Of the 144 countries with reported baseline data, 88 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption. Table 4 presents the type of data reported and identifies those countries that appear to be in compliance. It also identifies countries that might be in non-compliance or are at risk of not meeting the 2005 control measures because their latest consumption exceeds the 85 per cent reduction target.

Table 4

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Data	Countries in compliance	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
Latest consumption	138 countries (50 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	Six countries: Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Indonesia, Mexico and Paraguay. (Paraguay was in compliance with its Actions Plan's requirements of 2007)
2008 Data (A7 or CP)	6 countries (2 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	None

19. All of the countries whose latest consumption exceeds their control measures have received support from the Multilateral Fund.

Methyl chloroform

20. Table 5 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the TCA control measures. Of the 144 countries that have reported baseline data, 102 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption. Table 5 presents the type of data reported and identifies that no countries appear to be in compliance. Where countries are at risk of non-compliance, they have been grouped into the following two categories: (i) those whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline; and, (ii) those that might 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.

Table 5

METHYL CHLOROFORM CONTROL MEASURES: SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE OR AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Data	Countries in compliance	Countries whose latest TCA consumption exceeds the baseline	Countries that could be in non-compliance or at risk of not achieving the 30 per cent TCA target reduction
Latest consumption	144 Countries (42 countries have reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	None	None
2008 Data (A7 or CP)	6 countries (Zero country has reported some consumption and/or a baseline)	None	None

PART II: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND THOSE AT RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

21. This section addresses A5 countries that are subject to decisions on compliance and those at risk of non-compliance.

22. There are 41 compliance-related decisions of the Parties (including one baseline revision request) in 34 countries that are being considered by the Implementation Committee in 2009. These issues include regulatory matters (licensing/quotas systems and bans on ODS-containing equipment importation), data reporting, and compliance with the control measures/action plans by substance. Table 6 indicates the extent to which progress has been made with regard to the decisions of the Implementation Committee based on information provided to the Ozone Secretariat, agencies, and through CP data.

Table 6

REPORTED COMPLIANCE WITH COMPLIANCE RELATED DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES

Compliance issue	Yes	Yes but not yet confirmed	No	No but expected this year	Not available	Total
CFC phase out	2				1	3
CFC phase out	1	5	1		4	11
CTC phase out	1	2			2	5
Data Reporting	1				1	2
Halon phase out		2	1		1	4
Methyl bromide phase out	1	4				5
Methyl chloroform phase out		1			2	3
Regulatory measures	2		5	1		8
Total	8	14	7	1	11	41

INFORMATION IN ANNEX II

23. Annex II presents information on countries subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance that have not met the actions required in decisions, or appear to be in non-compliance. It is arranged by compliance issue and by country.

24. It also includes a column entitled “Multilateral Fund Comments” that provides information from CP data reports submitted by National Ozone Units, input from multilateral and bilateral implementing agencies, and data from the latest status and progress reports on the issue. The annex also incorporates information formerly included in the report on implementation delays on projects with implementation delays in countries with compliance issues.

PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

25. Part III contains data on the implementation of CPs, which are submitted to the Fund Secretariat by 1 May of each year and include ODS consumption by sector. This section also presents additional information on the characteristics of a country’s ODS phase-out programme.

ODS CONSUMPTION DATA BY SECTOR

26. The database for the CP data is available on the Fund Secretariat's web site (www.multilateralfund.org) in the spreadsheet programme, Microsoft Excel 2002.

27. As of 16 February 2009 the Secretariat had received reports on the implementation of country programmes for 2008 from 5 of the 142 countries required to submit such reports, for 2007 from 116 countries, for 2006 from 12 countries, for 2005 from two countries, and for 2003 from one country. The following countries have never reported CP data: Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Vanuatu. Iraq recently ratified the Protocol but the other countries all ratified in 2005 or before. However, Equatorial Guinea and Saudi Arabia did not receive assistance until July 2006. It should be noted that renewal of institutional strengthening projects is contingent upon receiving such data. Moreover CP implementation data must be submitted in advance of the last meeting of the year and subsequent meetings as a pre-condition for the approval and release of funding for projects. All of the countries requesting TPMPs or NPPs for consideration at the 57th Meeting submitted 2007 CP data, pursuant to decision 52/5, except for Equatorial Guinea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Samoa.

28. Although the consumption levels recorded are from different years and may not necessarily correspond to the A7 data reported, the CP data provides the most recent sectoral assessment by country and on a global basis. These data should assist the A5 countries concerned and the Executive Committee to assess what remains to be phased out on a sectoral basis.

29. Table 7 presents the total remaining ODS consumption to be phased out by sector, taking into account projects that have been approved but are not yet implemented. It also includes total consumption phase-out from approved projects that have not been completed, and the percentage of the balance to be phased out (by sector).

Table 7

TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR

Sector	Total latest consumption	Percentage of total latest consumption	Total phase-out approved but not completed	Balance to be phased out	Percentage of balance to total latest consumption
Aerosol	538.9	2.8%	608.5	*	N/A
Foam	601.0	3.2%	724.4	*	N/A
Fumigant	3,455.8	18.2%	2,625.0	830.8	24.0%
Halon	1,223.9	6.4%	2,520.9	*	N/A
Lab Use	288.8	1.5%	0.0	288.8	100.0%
MDI	2,136.9	11.2%	1,791.0	345.9	16.2%
Process Agent	513.6	2.7%	319.2	194.4	37.8%
Refrigeration	9,197.3	48.4%	4,833.6	4,363.7	47.4%
Solvent	1,039.9	5.5%	325.2	714.7	68.7%
Sterilant	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	N/A
Tobacco	6.0	0.0%	0.0	6.0	100.0%
Total	19,002.1	100.0%	13,747.8	6,744.3	35.5%

* More phase-out approved than latest consumption.

30. The total ODS phase-out approved but not implemented (Table 7) does not include that approved in principle for multi-year agreements (MYAs) or the phase-out that is expected to result from the implementation of RMPs and halon banking. In addition to the phase-out already being funded, the

Executive Committee has approved, in principle, sectoral and national phase-out projects for which annual tranches are released on the basis of achieved scheduled reductions.

31. The phase-out from future annual tranches will address a significant amount of the remaining consumption identified in Table 7. Moreover, RMPs for low-volume consuming (LVC) countries account for 85 per cent of the baseline consumption of these countries, but the data in the projects that have been approved but are not yet implemented do not account for all of this tonnage. In addition, the approved but unimplemented ODS phase-out in Table 7 does not include some halon consumption for countries that have already received a halon banking project.

32. Table 8 presents the remaining consumption, by substance, which has not yet been addressed by the Executive Committee after taking into account MYAs, RMPs for LVC countries, and halon banking.

Table 8

**TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SUBSTANCE BASED ON COUNTRY
PROGRAMME DATA
(AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PHASE-OUT REPRESENTED BY RMPS FOR LVCS,
HALON BANKING, TOTAL PHASE-OUT PROJECTS, AND MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS
THAT ARE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE)**

Chemical	Remaining ODS consumption (ODP tonnes)
CFC	75.4
CTC	0.3
Halons	0.0
MB	1,548.3
TCA	0.5
Total	1,624.5

33. The document submitted to the 54th Meeting of the Executive Committee indicated that there were 4,561.8 ODP tonnes remaining to be addressed based on the latest CP data, taking into account projects that had been approved but not implemented. The reduction of 2,937.3 ODP tonnes in consumption is due to the funding approvals at the 54th, 55th and 56th Meetings of the Executive Committee and the updated consumption data received since the document was issued for consideration at the 54th Meeting. The remaining ODS consumption is based on the 136 A5 countries that reported CP data. The six countries that have not reported CP data may also seek the Fund's assistance. Using A7 data for those five countries the total amount of remaining ODS, taking into account the phase-out represented by RMPs for LVC countries, halon banking, total phase-out projects, and MYAs that are approved in principle, appears to be 1,739.0 ODP tonnes (Table 9). This is a reduction from the figure of 4,718.0 ODP tonnes that had been reported to the 54th Meeting.

Table 9

TOTAL REMAINING ODS CONSUMPTION BY SUBSTANCE BASED ON COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND ARTICLE 7 DATA
(AFTER TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PHASE-OUT REPRESENTED BY RMPS FOR LVCS, HALON BANKING, TOTAL PHASE-OUT PROJECTS, AND MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS THAT ARE APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE)

Chemical	Remaining ODS consumption (ODP tonnes)
CFC	159.5
CTC	0.2
Halons	30.1
MB	1,548.7
TCA	0.5
Total	1,739.0

HCFC data

34. Table 10 presents the levels of HCFC consumption based on the latest data available. It shows that there are 390,706 metric tonnes (25,777 ODP tonnes) of HCFC consumption consisting primarily of HCFC-22 (61.5 per cent of the total) and HCFC-141b (31.7 per cent of the total).

Table 10

LEVELS OF LATEST HCFC CONSUMPTION DATA BY CHEMICAL

Chemical	Metric Tonnes	ODP Tonnes	Percent of total
HCFC-123	1,062.29	21.25	0.1%
HCFC-124	877.88	35.12	0.1%
HCFC-133	186.54	11.19	0.0%
HCFC-141b	74,244.77	8,166.92	31.7%
HCFC-142	-69.50	-4.87	0.0%
HCFC-142b	25,867.03	1,681.36	6.5%
HCFC-22	288,409.65	15,862.53	61.5%
HCFC-225	6.10	0.43	0.0%
HCFC-225ca	61.20	1.53	0.0%
HCFC-225cb	59.73	1.97	0.0%
Total	390,705.68	25,777.43	100.0%

35. The level in this report is based on data from 2008 for 5 countries, 2007 for 116 countries, from 2006 for 12 countries, from 2005 for two countries, and from 2003 for one country. For those countries reporting both 2006 and 2007 data, HCFC consumption increased by 17 per cent and CFC consumption decreased by 61 per cent from 2006 to 2007.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PROGRAMMES

36. The new CP reporting format adopted in decision 46/39 provides an opportunity for NOUs to assess the prospects for compliance from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

Completeness of the data

37. This is the third year of use of the new format for reporting CP data. 115 of the 116 countries that submitted 2007 data used the new format. Nevertheless, most of the data provided in the new format were incomplete for the three main sections: qualitative, quantitative and regulatory. Only six countries, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco and Swaziland provided all the information for all three sections. Only nine countries submitted 2007 data using the web-based system, which was initiated on 25 April 2007. Of the 142 countries required to provide CP data for analysis in this document only 136 did so. Although several countries that submitted requests for funding to the 57th Meeting also submitted CP data, several did not.

Summary of data

38. One-hundred of the 115 reporting countries with RMPs/NPP/TPMP indicated progress in the implementation of their RMPs. Including those countries that reported data prior to 2007 and countries that reported data for 2008, 111 out of 130 countries showed progress in the implementation of their RMPs.

39. Those countries that reported data prior to 2007 and countries that reported data for 2008, indicated that a total of 10,214 recovery machines and 3,833 recycling machines are operational. Of those countries employing R&R machines, 69.7 per cent reported that the machines had been functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well'. A total of 225.1 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 has been recovered of which 143.3 ODP tonnes was reused, and a total of 5,230.2 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 has been recovered of which 1,510.5 ODP tonnes were reused. Data are not collected for the other ODS.

40. Data reported for 2008, 2007 and 2006, taken together with that from previous years' reports, indicate that a total of 77,454 refrigeration servicing technicians have been trained, 63,240 have been certified, and 2,705 refrigeration technician trainers have been trained.

41. One-hundred and twenty-five of the 135 countries that reported data on licensing system have reported operational licensing systems (112 of the 119 countries that reported 2007 data had operational licensing systems with 93.8 per cent of them functioning 'satisfactorily' or 'very well').

42. One-hundred and ten of the 131 countries that reported data on quota system (including data from previous years' reports) indicated that they had quota systems in place. In addition, 121 countries advised that importer registration was required. A total of 12,299 customs officers (including data from previous years' reports) have been reported as having been trained. It is not clear whether this is annual or cumulative data. The costs of some ODS and substitutes are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11

AVERAGE PRICE OF ODS AND SUBSTITUTES

ODS	Average price/kilogram (US\$/kg) (2005 per Report to 50 th Meeting)	Average Price/kilogram (US\$/kg) (2006 per Report to 54 th Meeting)	Average Price/kilogram (US\$/kg) (2007 per Report to 57 th Meeting)	Number of countries where prices increased	Number of countries where prices decreased	Range (US\$/kg) (2007 Report)	Number of countries reporting non-zero data for 2007	Data excluded* from the calculation of the average (US\$/kg.) (2007 Report)
CFC-11	\$7.09	\$9.67	\$10.65	15	9	\$2.16 (China) to \$25.00 (Egypt)	42	\$50.00 (Brazil)
CFC-12	\$8.98	\$10.95	\$12.81	44	23	\$1.43 (Saint Kitts and Nevis) to \$48.00 (Central African Republic)	96	\$0.16 (Costa Rica), \$57.87 (Antigua and Barbuda)
CFC-113	\$9.02	\$19.41	\$19.00	1	1	\$11.00 (Malaysia) to \$27.00 (Egypt)	3	\$220.00 (Ecuador)

ODS	Average price/ kilogram (US\$/kg) (2005 per Report to 50 th Meeting)	Average Price/ kilogram (US\$/kg) (2006 per Report to 54 th Meeting)	Average Price/ kilogram (US\$/kg) (2007 per Report to 57 th Meeting)	Number of countries where prices increased	Number of countries where prices decreased	Range (US\$/kg) (2007 Report)	Number of countries reporting non-zero data for 2007	Data excluded* from the calculation of the average (US\$/kg.) (2007 Report)
CFC-114	\$9.98	\$17.37	\$18.92	3	N/A	\$11.00 (Malaysia) to \$26.80 (Argentina)	5	\$4.00 (Ethiopia), \$30.00 (Egypt)
CFC-115	\$10.94	\$12.41	\$11.97	3	3	\$8.50 (Niger) to \$14.50 (Dominica)	8	\$5.12 (Algeria), \$29.00 (Egypt)
Cyclopentane	N/A	N/A	\$4.03	N/A	N/A	\$1.98 (China) to \$7.50 (Jordan)	3	None
HCFC-141b	N/A	N/A	\$3.87	N/A	N/A	\$1.72 (China) to \$6.00 (Sri Lanka and Uruguay)	12	\$8.00 (Croatia and Malaysia)
HCFC-142b	N/A	N/A	\$5.46	N/A	N/A	\$2.07 (China) to \$8.00 (Malaysia)	3	None
HCFC-22	\$5.41	\$6.52	\$7.21	43	34	\$1.00 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) to \$49.00 (Grenada)	113	\$0.46 (Costa Rica), \$0.68 (Saint Kitts and Nevis), \$63.00 (Trinidad and Tobago)
HFC-134a	\$12.21	\$13.16	\$12.44	24	43	\$2.90 (Guyana) to \$48.00 (Central African Republic)	98	\$0.20 (Costa Rica), \$155.00 (Trinidad and Tobago)
HCFC-227ea	N/A	N/A	\$9.32	N/A	N/A	\$9.00 (Malaysia) to \$9.63 (China)	2	None
HCFC-245fa	N/A	N/A	\$7.44	N/A	N/A	\$5.87 (China) to \$9.00 (Malaysia)	2	None
HFC-356mfc	N/A	N/A	\$15.52	N/A	N/A	\$9.00 (Malaysia) to \$22.03 (China)	2	None
Isobutane (HC-600a)	N/A	N/A	\$14.24	N/A	N/A	\$2.86 (China) to \$35.00 (Brazil)	8	\$56.50 (Kyrgyzstan)
MDI (foam production)	N/A	N/A	\$3.83	N/A	N/A	\$3.50 (China) to \$4.28 (Chile)	4	\$14.00 (Jordan)
Pentane	N/A	N/A	\$1.40	N/A	N/A	\$1.40 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	1	None
Propane (HC-290)	N/A	N/A	\$6.49	N/A	N/A	\$2.94 (Chile) to \$10.04 (China)	3	\$29.00 (Brazil)
R-404 ^a	N/A	N/A	\$12.44	N/A	N/A	\$5.46 (China) to \$20.00 (Vietnam)	19	\$2.50 (Bhutan), \$21.00 (Bosnia and Herzegovina)
R-407C	N/A	N/A	\$14.21	N/A	N/A	\$4.89 (China) to \$21.00 (Brazil and Uruguay)	18	\$4.89 (China), \$30.00 (Bhutan)
R-410 ^a	N/A	N/A	\$14.21	N/A	N/A	\$5.43 (China) to \$20.00 (Brazil)	14	\$21.00 (Uruguay)
R-502	\$14.20	\$16.74	\$21.44	20	8	\$5.00 (Islamic Republic of Iran) to \$140.00 (Trinidad and Tobago)	50	\$4.00 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), \$320.00 (Guatemala), \$321.00 (Nicaragua),
R-507A	N/A	N/A	\$12.47	N/A	N/A	\$5.52 (China) to \$19.00 (Kyrgyzstan and Uruguay)	11	\$19.70 (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

* All zero \$ entries were excluded.

43. The Fund Secretariat sought clarification on price data where that data did not reflect comparable data from other A5 countries. No such data have been provided for halons, MB or CTC.

44. Table 11 above indicates that average prices for CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-114, HCFC-22 and R-502 have increased and that more countries have experienced increases in prices rather than decreases. It also shows that the average prices of CFC-113, CFC-115 and HFC-134a have decreased. The prices of

HCFC-22, HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b, and HFC-134a are much lower than the prices of CFC-11 and CFC-12.

PART IV: ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE RISK FACTORS

45. At its 53rd Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat to revise the status of compliance document to include an assessment of risks of non-compliance based on criteria, while engaging in ongoing consultations with countries and agencies to ensure that A5 countries were involved in the process (decision 53/4). At its 54th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat to continue its efforts to obtain feedback from A5 countries on risk assessment, general indicators of possible risk of non-compliance, and on their ability to achieve compliance. These risk factors are intended only to point to possible difficulties in achieving compliance (decision 54/4, paragraph b). At its 55th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat to revise the risk of non-compliance indicators taking into account comments by the Parties and with a view to achieving a consensus on their applicability (decision 55/4, paragraph f). Further, at its 56th Meeting the Executive Committee decided, “that Parties would be given the opportunity to comment on the risk indicators up until the 57th Meeting” (decision 56/4, paragraph b) and “that the indicators would remain in operation pending reconsideration at the 57th Meeting after responses had been received from all countries concerned with regard to the risk assessment” (decision 56/4, paragraph c).

46. Since the 56th Meeting, all A5 countries have been sent email messages requesting them to provide their comments on the risk indicators used for the potential non-compliance risk assessment. The Fund Secretariat has also attempted to contact, by telephone, countries that have not responded to the risk assessment questionnaire in order to obtain their verbal feedback on both the risk assessment and the indicators. A5 countries that expressed their confidence in maintaining or achieving compliance have been sent an email indicating that no further assessments will be undertaken in their case, unless changes occur in the indicators of “potential compliance difficulties”, previously referred to as “risk indicators”. In addition, the Fund Secretariat has updated progress towards achieving compliance (previously referred as the risk assessment) taking into account the new 2007 A7 and CP data, adding new projects approved at the 56th Meeting, and reviewing the status of actions required for countries’ compliance.

47. Annex III contains a summary of information on risk factors for all countries, along with each country’s own assessment of its ability to achieve or maintain compliance in the light of the risk indicator results. It also provides information for those countries with projects with implementation delays and projects for which additional status reports have been requested.

48. Since the 56th Meeting, the Fund Secretariat has received ten new responses to the assessment of the risk factors. All countries that provided feedback on the assessment of the risk factors are also indicated in Annex III.

49. The Fund Secretariat has received fifty-three answers to the email requesting feedback from A5 countries on the risk indicators. Thirteen countries only provided information on the indicators rather than their agreement or disagreement with them. There was no general agreement from the 40 countries that responded on the following six indicators:

- Consumption patterns (6 countries disagreed, 34 agreed);
- Period of delay in implementation (8 countries disagreed, 32 agreed);
- Percentage of disbursement (6 countries disagreed, 34 agreed);
- Imports declining faster than quotas (7 countries disagreed, 33 agreed);
- Difference between the price of HFC-134a and CFC-12 is declining (previous years) (16 countries disagreed, 24 agreed); and
- Difference between the price of HFC-502 and CFC-12 is declining (previous years) (16 countries disagreed, 24 agreed).

50. In the case of the indicator on consumption patterns, six countries did not agree because Parties may wish to stockpile before the final phase-out of the ODS, which could lead to irregular consumption patterns. The Committee might recall that the status of compliance document was initially based on a comparison of the extent to which a country's latest consumption exceeded the next control and whether the Committee had funded a project to address that consumption. Since the next control measure on CFCs, halons and CTCs is 1 January 2010, any consumption could suggest that a country is at risk if no project had been approved to address that consumption. In lieu of that indicator being used as an indicator of risk of non-compliance, the indicator of "consistently declining patterns of consumption" replaced the main indicator in analyses prior to the risk assessment that was related to whether or not latest consumption exceeded the next control measure, since consumption is the basis for compliance assessments. If a country has had difficulty in the past complying with the control measures and has had a fluctuating pattern of ODS consumption, that country might be at risk of having a similar outcome in the future, while a country with a constant decreasing trend in its consumption over the past 8 to 10 years would be much better placed and therefore not likely to be at risk of non compliance.

51. Concerning the indicator on "the period of delay in implementation", eight countries stated that the delay of a project is not always the fault of the country in question, or that sometimes the project is classified as being delayed only because it had not yet been financially closed. Regardless of the fault or the financial closure of funds being transferred to the country, delays in implementation are a core aspect of the operation of the Multilateral Fund and its contribution to compliance. Projects are only funded if there is a compliance need and since compliance is time-dependent, delays might have an impact on the ability of a country to comply. For example, in the case of a country with one manufacturer where a conversion project has been delayed and the manufacturer has had to continue to use ODS to keep operating, a delay could have an impact on compliance. However, financial closure of a project does not indicate a risk.

52. "The percentage of disbursement" is the indicator that shows the level of utilization of funds. 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. However, six countries consider that each situation should be analysed separately and that in some cases the activities may be only at their inception phase which would explain why funds had not yet been disbursed.

53. Regarding the indicator relative to "imports declining faster than quotas", the reasons given by the seven countries for not considering this as an indicator of risk were again related to the possibility of stockpiling, the lack of alternatives to the ODS in question, and to the fact that some countries may wish to adhere to the phase-out schedules as stipulated by the Protocol rather than accommodate accelerated phase-out schedules. However, where a country's imports are decreasing faster than its quotas (a strong indication that the country is not at risk of future non-compliance), the absence of quotas below those required by the Protocol does not necessarily point to a risk of non-compliance.

54. Concerning the indicators regarding the price differences, the comments made by sixteen countries were that there are other alternatives for CFC-12, that the prices might differ depending on the internal situation of each country, and that the prices of CFC-12 might have been lowered by retailers in an effort to quickly remove stocks of CFCs from their inventory. The price of alternatives is mostly dependant upon market demand and availability.

General Indicators

55. Countries have been invited to provide comments on the risk assessment, along with their views on their ability to achieve or maintain compliance and information on the forces in their country that might encourage or hinder compliance. Questions have also been posed regarding information in country programme data that was required for the risk assessment, in particular with respect to consumption and price data and the integration of their National Ozone Units (NOU) into national institutions.

56. Eighty-eight countries have responded to the Secretariat's questionnaire in writing since the risk assessment was initiated. Of those, 39 indicated that they were "very confident" with respect to their country's ability to achieve compliance, the rest being "confident". Four additional countries expressed verbally their confidence in achieving compliance when they were contacted by telephone but have not yet submitted their written responses to the risk assessment questionnaire.

Forces encouraging/hindering the achievement of compliance

57. Several countries responded positively to the question concerning forces that would encourage sustained compliance, indicating a potentially lower exposure to future risk of non-compliance. However, thirty-seven countries reported potential obstacles to achieving sustained compliance, citing the following forces:

- The existence of an informal refrigeration and air conditioning sector;
- Illegal trade and lack of rigour and coherence in import controls, especially by land;
- Lack of rigorous procedures and regulations when issuing business licenses to applicants wishing to establish a business in ODS;
- The slight difference in prices of ODSs and their alternatives;
- The use of CFC refrigeration equipment domestically in poor segments of the population, with no purchasing power to buy a refrigerator without CFCs;
- Political instability and lack of security in post-war situations;
- Delays in the implementation and installation of equipment within projects; and
- Inadequate or overly cumbersome administrative procedures.

Other general indicators

58. No further assessments have been conducted for the countries that responded to the risk assessment questionnaire indicating that they are confident or very confident that they will achieve or maintain compliance. These countries are indicated in Annex III.

59. The current analysis has been undertaken only for the countries that did not respond to the risk assessment questionnaire.

60. With respect to the other general risk indicators, five countries have not established licensing systems based on A7 data or from the information received from the countries. Among the countries that have established a licensing system, seven indicated that their systems are not operational, and for three countries that it is too early to evaluate them as they were only recently established. Countries that have not established licensing systems and those whose systems are not yet implemented are at risk of unexpected imports leading to non-compliance. Six countries indicated that they do not register their importers. Countries that do not register importers may be at risk of non-compliance as they do not have full knowledge of ODS importers and their potential impact on imports.

61. Countries that have not identified activities being carried out 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. For two of the countries analysed there is insufficient information to assess this indicator, another two countries have not yet appointed an ODS officer. When NOUs are fully

integrated into national institutions they are more likely to encourage government action to support compliance. Three of the countries analysed provided insufficient information to assess this indicator while the remaining countries indicated that NOU had been integrated into national institutions.

Projects with implementation delays

62. There are 33 ongoing projects that have been classified as projects with implementation delays and are subject to the Committee's procedures for project cancellation (see the risk indicator "project implementation delays" and "project cancellation by mutual agreement" on pages 2 and 3 of Annex III). Projects with implementation delays are those: (i) that are expected to be completed more than 12 months late, and/or, (ii) where no disbursement has been made within 18 months of the project's approval. The breakdown of projects with implementation delays by implementing and bilateral agency is presented in Table 14 as follows: UNDP (ten); UNIDO (nine); UNEP (six); Japan (three); the World Bank (three); Portugal (one) and Spain (one). Reports have been received from all agencies. Delays are most commonly caused by factors associated with the external factors (8) and technical reasons (7).

Table 14

	Japan	Portugal	Spain	UNDP	UNEP	UNIDO	World Bank	Total
Number of Projects Reported	3	1	1	10	6	9	3	33
Number of Projects Completed		1	1	5	1	5		13
Number of Projects with Some Progress	3			5	5	3	3	19
Number of Projects Cancelled						1		1

Progress in resolving causes of delays

63. In their reports, the implementing and bilateral agencies advised that there have been varying degrees of progress in overcoming delays. Thirteen of the projects listed with delays at the 56th Meeting have now been completed (Annex IV).

Projects with some progress

64. Nineteen projects were classified as showing "some progress", and the implementing and bilateral agencies indicated that these projects would continue to be monitored (Annex V). Notwithstanding this, it should be noted that projects approved over three years ago must continue to be monitored pursuant to decision 32/4. These projects cannot, therefore, be removed from the list for monitoring prior to final completion irrespective of the progress that may have been made. They are thus recommended for continued monitoring.

Projects for which additional status reports were requested

65. Institutional strengthening, halon banking, customs training, recovery and recycling, and demonstration projects are not subject to procedures for project cancellation. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee has decided to continue to monitor them as appropriate (decision 36/14 (b)). At its 56th Meeting, the Executive Committee requested 38 additional status reports. Such status reports are needed when there has been no indication of any progress since the last report and/or where additional impediments to implementation have been reported. Additional status reports are requested for submission to the 58th Meeting for 14 projects (Annex VI) and one project (listed in Annex III) for which cancellation is pending on the report at the 57th Meeting. Annex III also includes information on those projects falling into the following categories: completed, experiencing progress, experiencing some

progress, no progress to one meeting, no progress to two consecutive meetings, and possible cancellations.

Project proposed for possible cancellation at the 57th Meeting due to not achieving milestone

66. One project has been cancelled automatically because it has not achieved the milestone set for the company at the 56th Meeting (Annex III).

Indicators assessed on the basis of ODS

67. The assessment of the main indicators is included in Part I of this document. It concludes that all A5 countries have received funding or will receive funding as part of business plans or special CAP initiatives, as required.

68. With respect to the risk indicators on ODS for projects approved less than one year ago, implementation may have just started and there may not have been enough time to avoid the risk of non-compliance. Twenty-three countries have projects addressing consumption of CFCs that were approved less than a year ago. One country has a similar project related to halons, one for MB, seven for CTC and three for TCA.

69. Countries with projects or plans for final phase-out that have not been approved on time may be at risk of non-compliance, since this often means a delay in implementation of activities required for compliance. Four countries indicated that they have projects addressing CFC consumption, which were not approved as scheduled. No country had halon or TCA projects that were not approved as scheduled. However, one country had late approvals for MB activities.

70. Eighteen countries indicated that they had encountered delays in implementing the projects that address the consumption of CFCs, seven for halons, six for MB, three for CTC, and five for TCA. Countries with projects or plans for final phase-out, which are delayed in implementation, may be at risk of non-compliance.

71. In the case of projects that have not disbursed funds during their first year of implementation, there may not have been any activities to reduce the risk of non-compliance. Fifteen countries indicated that they have had projects approved for more than one year that address the consumption of CFCs and where no disbursements have taken place, one for halons, three for MB, two for CTC and three for TCA.

72. Countries whose consumption patterns are irregular and 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. Irregular patterns of consumption have been shown for CFC (8), halon (2), MB (6), CTC (5), and TCA (1).

73. 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 the period 2005-2007. There are 31 countries for which the data was not available (either for two or all three years) for CFCs, 40 for halons, 37 for MB, 39 for CTC, and 40 for TCA. Therefore, the indicator could not be calculated for these countries. Six countries indicated that their actual imports were not declining faster than the quotas in the case of CFCs, none in case of halons, two in case of MB, two in case of CTC, and none for TCA. If levels of imports are above quotas a country may be at risk of non-compliance. There were no data for 16 countries for CFCs, 26 countries for halons, 24 countries for MB, 26 countries for CTC, and 25 countries for TCA. Four countries indicated that their imports were above the quotas for CFCs, none for halons, three for MB, one for CTC, and none for TCA.

74. Countries may be at risk when the difference in price between HFC-134a and CFC-12 is not declining. For 27 countries this indicator could not be calculated due to a lack of data. For six countries the difference between the prices did not indicate a declining trend and CFC-12 is still less expensive than its alternative while for four countries the price difference between the two chemicals shows a declining trend. However CFC-12 still remains less expensive than HFC-134a in these countries.

75. Countries may be at risk when the difference in price between HFC-502 and CFC-12 is not declining. For 37 countries this indicator could not be calculated due to a lack of data. For three countries the difference between the prices did not indicate a declining trend but for six countries there is a linear decrease. Nevertheless in all six countries CFC-12 still remains less expensive than HFC-502.

Conclusions

76. The general indicators look back to the past practice and policies of countries as part of an overall assessment of risk factors. The analysis showed that although most countries are not potentially at risk based on these indicators; there are still several countries that have either not yet established licensing systems, or where those systems are not operational. There are also countries that do not yet register their importers.

77. With respect to specific indicators, most countries do not appear to be at risk of non-compliance. Some countries face issues related to delays in project approvals, late disbursements of funds, fluctuating patterns in consumption and levels of imports above quotas. Moreover, for some countries the difference between the prices of HFC-134a and CFC-12 and for HFC-502 and CFC-12 did not indicate a declining trend and ODSs are still less expensive than their alternatives.

78. A key finding of the assessment was that the ninety-two countries responding indicated that they were either very confident or confident that they would achieve or maintain compliance after having reviewed the risk assessment or when contacted by telephone by the Fund Secretariat. The Executive Committee may wish to take note of this and also of those countries that have not yet responded to the questionnaire sent by the Fund Secretariat and appear to have some risk of potential non-compliance.

79. Fifty-three countries also provided comments or information on the indicators used for assessing the potential risk of non-compliance. While most of the countries agreed to the majority of the indicators used in the analysis, some expressed disagreement on the indicators. To enable a consensus when there is some disagreement by countries on the usefulness of the indicators in their circumstances, the Secretariat has removed those countries that disagreed with the indicator from the analysis. In this way, the assessments will only be made if the country does not object to the validity of the indicator in their own situation. Moreover, the Secretariat will only contact countries that have already responded to the assessment of the indicators in those cases when the indicators have changed and a need for clarification arises.

PART V: REPORT ON THE USEFULNESS AND LEVEL OF EFFORT ASSOCIATED WITH PREPARING ASSESSMENTS OF THE RISK OF NON-COMPLIANCE

80. At its 53rd Meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Fund Secretariat inter alia to report back to the 57th Meeting of the Executive Committee on the usefulness and the level of effort associated with preparing detailed assessments of the risk of non-compliance (decision 53/4, paragraph b). This section addresses that request considering the usefulness of the assessment in 2009, 2010 and beyond and taking into account the level of effort required to produce the analysis.

Assessment of the need for the analysis

81. The analysis of the risk of non-compliance uses the extensive data provided by NOUs in the annual CP data reports and progress reports to assess progress toward compliance. It has been

supplemented by current information provided by the Ozone Secretariat and the implementing agencies. The data that examines prospects of compliance in most detail would not be used for a compliance assessment if the risk assessment had not been undertaken.

82. A survey has been circulated by the Fund Secretariat with several follow-up emails, letters, and phone calls. The results of the survey indicated the countries that provided feedback on the risk assessment considered it a useful and important tool for helping them address issues that could negatively affect progress already made to phase out ODS. They advised that the risk assessment shed light on forces and mechanisms to maintain compliance, and on weaknesses to be addressed.

83. A5 countries considered the use of the indicators of risk of potential non-compliance as a means to identify potential problems and a way to monitor the compliance situation in the country. Even though, the risk assessment has been generally recognised as a good planning tool to guide Parties into compliance, the relevance of each indicator may vary among countries, given the unique circumstances that exist in each country. This has led to concern by some Parties that the indicators are not applicable to their situations.

84. During the Executive Committee's consideration of the need for a risk assessment at its 53rd Meeting, a representative from the Ozone Secretariat indicated that such a risk assessment would be a unique and beneficial contribution to the work of the Implementation Committee, the Parties, and the Executive Committee. At the 40th Meeting of the Implementation Committee, a representative from the Ozone Secretariat indicated that under the Montreal Protocol there was no mechanism for collective compliance as compliance has been evaluated and assessed individually for each Party on a case-by-case basis. The representative noted that the assessment of compliance risk factors being undertaken by the Fund Secretariat at the request of the Executive Committee could form the basis of an assessment of compliance at the national level to assist Parties potentially in non-compliance to meet with their phase-out schedule.

Review of the level of effort required to produce the analysis

85. For the last year, the Fund Secretariat has engaged a consultant on a full-time basis to address the risk assessment. The consultant compiled the relevant information from the databases existing in the Fund Secretariat and following that, a questionnaire was sent to 142 A5 countries in order to have the countries feedback on difficulties encountered in achieving compliance and to receive information related to specific countries effort in achieving and maintaining compliance.

86. The consultant updated, on a daily basis, the assessment risk factors taking into account the 2007 A7 and the 2007 CP data, included information regarding the annual consumption targets in NPPs and TPMPs. This required a constant review of feedback received against compliance schedules and targets, added new projects with compliance schedules and targets approved at the 54th, 55th and 56th Meetings updated the latest status of implementation based on progress reports submitted to the 55th Meeting, and reviewed the status of actions required for countries' compliance issues. Detailed responses were prepared for several countries that requested further information regarding the assessment of the risk factors. She advised NOUs on potential corrective measures to avoid possible non-compliance. In addition, the countries that did not provide feedback were sent reminders to clarify and obtain feedback on risk factors.

Discussion

87. The risk assessment looks at several variables and seeks the countries' views on their prospects of compliance in the light of the assessment of the indicators. In this respect, it is likely that the risk of non-compliance could continue to be monitored, particularly in 2009 which is the last year before the total phase out of the six control measures in 2010.

88. Non-compliance with the total phase-out in 2009 will not be known until A7 data has been reported at the latest in September 2010. CP data is due in May 2010, when the first indications of issues of non-compliance will be identified. Therefore, it might be useful to continue this analysis to the end of 2010.

89. The need for monitoring compliance after 2010 is related mostly to the prospects for compliance with MB and HCFCs since there has never been major consumption of TCA. There may, however, also be cases of illegal trade or trade that is inconsistent with the agreements between countries and the Executive Committee. MB compliance will likely continue to be challenging especially in light of the quarantine and pre-shipment exemption. Similarly, post-2010 CTC/halon compliance may raise issues due to their use as a feedstock. HCFC growth rates experienced to-date may lead to risk of non-compliance with the freeze in 2013 and these indications would begin to be identified with the 2010 consumption reported in 2011 in which the first year of the two-year baseline calculation is being presented. Moreover, there may be a need to monitor the different mixtures of HCFCs which could have a significant impact. The estimated volume of HCFC consumption is 390,706 metric tonnes. This volume may warrant continued assessment of the prospects of compliance beyond 2011. Moreover, if the Parties decide to add other substances to the control measures there may also need to be an assessment of these substances.

90. At present, the Fund Secretariat anticipates a continued need for assistance at the right level and with sufficient experience to interact with NOUs to conduct the analysis. However, this would require adequate resources to secure continuity. Continued use of the Secretariat's consulting and temporary assistance budget is likely to be unsustainable and not cost-effective. Therefore there exists a possibility that a position at the L-3 level may be necessary at a future date. The Secretariat proposes at present to provide this assistance within its available resources for a limited period and will report back to the Executive Committee if further support is needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

91. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Noting:
 - (i) With appreciation, the status reports on projects with implementation delays submitted to the Secretariat by the Governments of Australia, Germany, Japan, Spain, Portugal and the four implementing agencies addressed in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/57/6;
 - (ii) The completion of thirteen of the 33 projects listed with implementation delays;
 - (iii) That the Secretariat and the implementing agencies would take established actions according to the Secretariat's assessments (progress or some progress) and report to and notify Governments and implementing agencies as required.
 - (iv) With appreciation the comments received from 53 countries on the risk indicators;
 - (v) With appreciation, that 92 countries indicated thus far their confidence in complying with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol after having reviewed the risk assessment, and to request the Fund Secretariat to continue to update the assessment based on the risk indicators and obtain feedback from the countries.

- (b) Requesting additional status reports on the projects listed in Annex VI to the present document;
- (c) Requesting an update of the status reports required for the following projects during the 57th Meeting for possible cancellation:

Agency	Code	Project Title
Germany	URT/REF/36/TAS/14	Recovery and recycling of CFCs

- (d) Cancelling the refrigeration project in Islamic Republic of Iran (IRA/FOA/28/INV/50) due to not achieving the milestone set for the company at the 56th Meeting.
- (e) Agreeing to a continued need for the assessment of progress in achieving compliance within available resources of the Fund Secretariat subject to a review at a future date, as necessary.

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, 144 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but one has not yet reported 2007 or 2008 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries, combined, is 13,574 ODP tonnes compared to 34,483 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 150,015 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 163,589 ODP tonnes. Of these countries, 101 are LVCs of which 90 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 74 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. This category consists of the following one LVC: Vanuatu. All other countries appear to be in compliance. The Government of Vanuatu has already received projects for complete phase-out of CFCs with the Executive Committee.

(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 10.3 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. No activity planned for these countries in the 2009 business plans.

6. Of the two countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one LVC, Vanuatu. The Government of Vanuatu 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 6 countries, including 4 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 518 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 6 countries, two were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2009 business plans.

9. Of the 6 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for one non-LVC and two LVCs, including three 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. Federated States of Micronesia and Vanuatu are two of the LVCs that have phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee as part of the Pacific Island Country (PIC) strategy.

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

11. The remaining two countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Saudi Arabia and Somalia. 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 2009-2011 business plans to address their compliance needs.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

12. Based on their latest consumption data, 70 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 2,100 ODP tonnes compared to 2,207 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is 44,351 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 46,451 ODP tonnes.

13. Seventy-four countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2008.

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, Vanuatu, which may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze on halons. Vanuatu would need to phase out a total of 15.9 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target.

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

17. This category consists of two LVC countries that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 20.3 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. The

latest consumption for Somalia and Vanuatu in 2007 are 13.2 ODP tonnes and 15.9 ODP tonnes, respectively.

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 one where 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 56 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 12, and other forms of assistance received by 31.

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 two countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target: Ecuador and Vanuatu. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 56.4 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. All countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund, except for Vanuatu.

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 Vanuatu. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 69.7 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. Ecuador is the only country that has received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Ecuador has a project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction.

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 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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 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	15.20	6.20	2.20	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	Yes	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	No	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	A7	2007	135.4	14.7					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-06	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2007	581.6	154.9					0%	0%	78%	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	10.00	3.66	0.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Benin	A7	2007	59.9	7.9					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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
Bolivia	A7	2007	75.7	2.4	Decision XV/29		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	33.00	3.00	0.00	0%	83%	509%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Botswana	A7	2007	6.9	0.6					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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	No	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	Yes	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	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-08	Yes
Chad	A7	2007	34.6	5.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Chile	A7	2007	828.7	19.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Jul-08	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Comoros	A7	2007	2.5	0.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
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	2007	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	35.5					0%	0%	0%	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	2007	441.7	40.7					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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Ecuador	A7	2007	301.4	28.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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		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 CFC phase-out plan	Nov-05	Yes
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	Yes	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	2008	224.6	1.4	Decision XV/34	50.00	20.00		0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	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	3.94	3.94	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	Yes
Guyana	A7	2007	53.2	0.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Honduras	CP	2008	331.6	23.4					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-08	Yes
India	A7	2007	6,681.0	998.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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	No	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	ND R	NDR	NDR	NDR								No	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target		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	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Nov-02	Yes
Kenya	A7	2007	239.5	22.7	Decision XVIII/28	60.00	30.00	10.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2007	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	6.4					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-08	Yes
Lebanon	A7	2007	725.5	74.5					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes
Lesotho	CP	2008	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	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2007	716.7	57.5	Decision XV/36		107.00		0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Malawi	A7	2007	57.7	2.3					0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	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	2.30	0.69	0.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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	2007	1.2	0.5	Decision XVII/32	0.00			0%	0%	178%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
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	Yes	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 total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	No
Myanmar	A7	2007	54.3	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Not Available	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Namibia	A7	2007	21.9	0.0	Decision XV/38	9.00	3.20	2.00	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-03	Yes
Nauru	A7	2007	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	4.05	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	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	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	1,100.0 0	510.0 0	300.0 0	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Nov-02	Yes
Niue	A7	2007	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	0%	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Dec-04	Yes
Oman	A7	2008	248.4	8.5					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2007	1,679.4	170.3					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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	No	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	8.00	4.50		0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-03	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2007	210.6	12.3	Decision XIX/22		31.60	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	2007	3,055.8	143.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Nov-02	Yes
Qatar	A7	2007	101.4	13.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-07	Yes
Republic of	A7	2007	9,159.8	1,209.6					0%	0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Korea																
Republic of Moldova	A7	2007	73.3	9.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2007	30.4	4.1					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-07	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2008	1.8	0.0	Decision XVI/30	0.83	0.45	0.22	0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	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	2007	1,798.5	657.8					0%	0%	144%	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	2008	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	2007	2.1	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	Yes
Somalia	A7	2007	241.4	79.5					0%	0%	120%	No	Yes	LVC country with no RMP		No
South Africa	A7	2007	592.6	0.0					0%	0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2007	445.6	62.2					0%	0%	0%	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Jul-04	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	Yes
Swaziland	A7	2007	24.6	0.0					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Nov-08	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	A7	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
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	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Jul-08	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2007	529.3	79.4					0%	0%	0%	No	No			Yes
United Republic of	A7	2007	253.9	26.5					0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Apr-08	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Tanzania																
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	2007	0.0	0.3					Over	Over	Over	No	No	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan	Mar-02	No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	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	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-05	Yes
Yemen	A7	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	No	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Afghanistan	A7	2007	1.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption		Yes
Albania	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Algeria	A7	2007	237.3	67.0					0%	0%	No	Yes	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	A7	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	2007	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	2007	5.2	0.6					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Dec-01	No

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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	594.5					0%	0%	Yes	No	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	2007	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
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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	2008	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 project	Jul-02	Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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	CP	2008	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	Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target		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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2007	3.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption		Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2007	0.0	0.0	Decision XVII/36	1.20	0.60	0.00	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	A7	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Lesotho	CP	2008	0.2	0.0	Decision XVI/25	0.10	0.10	0.00	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	653.91	316.53	0.00	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	2007	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	No	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	2007	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Nicaragua	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2008	13.7	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Jul-05	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2007	14.2	0.0	Decision XVI/29				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	2007	103.9	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-95	Yes
Qatar	A7	2007	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	2007	3,678.0	1,104.0					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	2008	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
Saudi Arabia	A7	2007	1,064.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project	Nov-07	Yes
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	2008	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2007	17.7	13.2	Decision XX/19			9.40	0%	49%	No	No	Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target		No
South Africa	A7	2007	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	0.0					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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System
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
Turkey	A7	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	2007	75.4	7.4					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	2007	0.0	15.9					Over	Over	No	No			No
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	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	A7	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 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 (At its 47th Meeting, the Committee decided that support for achieving compliance should be provided under UNEP CAP)		No	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
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	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
Bangladesh	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
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	0.00		0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Botswana	A7	2007	0.2	0.0	Decision XV/31				0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-98	No	Yes
Brazil	A7	2007	711.6	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
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
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				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	384.1					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 ginseng crop).	Dec-03	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
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	2007	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
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	2007	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		Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
													with no current consumption			
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	Decision XX/16			52.80	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%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	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
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	1.30	1.00	0.50	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
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	2008	400.7	152.6	Decision XVIII/26	400.70	361.00	320.56	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	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
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	CP	2008	259.4	177.0	Decision XVII/34	295.80	255.00	207.54	0%	0%	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)	A7	2007	26.7	4.2					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved	Nov-05	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Republic of)													projects for complete phase-out of MB			
Iraq	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No	No	Country with MB baseline equal to zero, or no calculated baseline or with no current consumption		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	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
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
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	A7	2007	236.4	18.1					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Lesotho	CP	2008	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2007	94.1	67.6	Decision XVII/37	96.00	75.00		0%	0%	Yes	No	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
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	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-08	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2007	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Montenegro	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Morocco	A7	2007	697.2	263.8					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	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	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
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
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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	A7	2008	1.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Pakistan	A7	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	2007	10.3	2.4					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes	Yes
Qatar	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
Republic of Korea	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Saint Lucia	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2008	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	2007	204.1	55.5					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	2008	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
Solomon Islands	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Somalia	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
South Africa	A7	2007	602.7	60.0					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	No	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	122.0					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
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		No	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
													consumption			
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	A7	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	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	2007	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			0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2007	0.2	0.4					100%	150%	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	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	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Yemen	A7	2007	54.5	35.7					0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	Yes	Yes
Zambia	A7	2007	29.4	6.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 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	Yes	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	A7	2007	0.8	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2007	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	Yes	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	2007	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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
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	2007	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	0.8					98%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-04	Yes	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2007	1,285.2	0.0					0%	Yes	No	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	0.00	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		Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
												CTC phase out target			
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 Guinea	A7	2007	1.5	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
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	2008	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	CP	2008	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	0.00	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-06	Yes	Yes
Iraq	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No	Yes			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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	Yes	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase out target		Yes	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2007	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 Republic	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Lebanon	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Lesotho	CP	2008	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%	Yes	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			9.38	744%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Jul-07	Yes	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2007	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	2007	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
Niue	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	A7	2008	0.1	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2007	412.9	0.0	Decision XVIII/31	41.80			0%	Yes	No	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	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Qatar	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2007	638.0	38.5					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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2008	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	2007	259.2	5.5					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%	Yes	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-08	Yes	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2008	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
Singapore	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Somalia	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
South Africa	A7	2007	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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
Tunisia	A7	2007	2.9	0.0					0%	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Turkey	A7	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	2007	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
Vanuatu	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	No	No			No	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	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	A7	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 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	Yes	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	A7	2007	22.7	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2007	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	0.00			0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes
Botswana	A7	2007	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	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 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	Yes	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	2007	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	2007	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	0.00	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
Dominica	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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				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	2008	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	CP	2008	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
Indonesia	A7	2007	13.3	0.0					0%	0%	Yes	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-04	Yes	Yes

Annex I
Appendix V

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	Yes			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	Yes	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase out target		Yes	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2007	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	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Lesotho	CP	2008	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
Mauritius	A7	2007	0.1	0.0					0%	0%	No	No	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Dec-03	Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	2007	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	2007	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Oman	A7	2008	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Pakistan	A7	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Qatar	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2007	513.3	254.5					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	2008	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	2007	29.8	0.2					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	2008	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			Yes	Yes
Somalia	A7	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
South Africa	A7	2007	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
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

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2006 Action Plan Target	2007 Action Plan Target	2008 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of February 2009)	Phase-Out in 2009 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Licensing System	Ratified London Amendment
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	A7	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	2007	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	2007	0.0	0.0					0%	0%	No	No			No	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	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	A7	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	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Albania	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 2.2ODPT.	UNEP and UNIDO indicated that according to Albania the CFC consumption will be less than 2.2 ODP. Official confirmation from customs is pending. Albania has prepared a draft Amendment of the Decision of the Council of Ministers on ODS which will soon be submitted to their Minister of Environment, Forestry and Water Management as well as other Ministries for review and comments.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Armenia	Methyl bromide phase out	2007-2015 mebr consumption no greater than zero.	Armenia confirmed zero methyl bromide consumption in 2008. During 2008 no importer applied to the Ministry to get permission to import methyl bromide and no cases of illegal trade of methyl bromide were reported by the Customs State Committee.	Yes.	
Bangladesh	Methyl chloroform phase out	2007-2009 TCA consumption no greater than 0.550ODPT	UNDP indicated that Bangladesh is in the very early stages of collecting A7 and CP data and therefore they cannot provide this information for this meeting	Not available.	
Barbados	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	UNDP informed that the ODS import / export regulation has not yet been formally posted in the National Gazette, while UNEP indicated that Barbados is now advising that this will be done by March 1st 2009	No but expected this year.	BAR/REF/43/TAS/11 & BAR/REF/43/TAS/12 - UNDP and UNEP have identified a local consultant that will assist with the implementation of the RMP update and the preparation of the TPMP proposal. The consultant is well connected within the Sector, and we expect to see results very soon.

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Belize	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than zero.	Belize has informed UNDP that it would be in compliance with its consumption obligation under the TPMP agreement with the ExCom in 2008. UNEP indicated that Belize is conducting an exhaustive 2008 data research. It seems that Belize imported 0.8 T of recycled CFC	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	CFC phase out	Submit explanation for deviation from commitment to limit CFC consumption to no greater than 3.0 ODP-tonnes in 2007	UNIDO indicated that to date they have not received any information on the CFC consumption level for 2008. The non progress of the institutional strengthening project may result in non-compliance.	Not available.	BHE/HAL/42/TAS/18 - The scope of international and local equipment procurement finalized. Bidding will start upon settlement of the issue with the customs clearance and VAT exemption. BHE/SEV/43/INS/19 - Despite UNIDO's efforts, signature of the official documents has not yet been achieved. Mission will take place in March 2009 to revive the project implementation.
Botswana	Regulatory measures	Complete process of establishing licensing system and notify Ozone Secretariat by 31 March 2009	Botswana confirmed that the Bill for the control of use and trade in ODSs has been approved by the Cabinet of the Republic of Botswana and gazetted in the Government Gazette dated February 6th, 2009.	Yes.	BOT/SEV/41/INS/08 - Project completed and Phase III of IS project in progress
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase out	2007-2009 TCA consumption no greater than 4.512ODPT.	UNDP informed that preliminary information indicates that TCA consumption is below the target in 2008 and therefore the country continues in compliance, however no official data has been submitted for the year 2008. Chile informed UNEP that 2008	Yes but not yet confirmed.	CHI/SOL/41/TAS/154 - As a result of the project, the seven TCA and CFC 113 user companies assisted completed their conversion to alternatives and the main project objective can be considered achieved. Given the success of the project, assistance is being provided to support testing of the new formulations

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
			TCA consumption is below the limit established by the Action Plan.		on specific clients applications. With regards to the laboratory uses, out of the 10 laboratories identified and that received technical assistance to eliminate the use of CTC, 5 already completed the reconversion of their analytical techniques to non-ODS, 2 eliminated their analytical techniques using ODS and the last 3 are still testing their alternatives with samples acquired by the Project. Although the main solvents activities are completed we are updating the date of completion to October 2009 in order to finalize the work on laboratory uses in May and test on clients in September, on the understanding that this last one is an additional activity we could accomplish but the goal of the project has already been completed.
DR Congo	CTC phase out	2008 CTC consumption no greater than zero.	UNIDO and UNEP indicated that they have not yet received the official data report.	Not available.	
DR Congo	Methyl chloroform phase out	2008 TCA consumption no greater than zero.	UNIDO and UNEP indicated that they have not yet received the official data report.	Not available.	
Ecuador	Methyl bromide phase out	2008 MeBr consumption no greater than 52.8ODPT.	The World Bank informed that Ecuador indicated that 2008 consumption was not greater than 52.8 ODP MT. Preliminary data shows consumption to be at 51 ODP MT.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	ECU/FUM/26/TAS/23 - Final report of Sep. 08 testing has been issued. Highly satisfactory results were obtained with the application of the alternative substance (Agrocelhone) in terms of securing the same level of production, size and quality of the plants and flowers and effectively controlling pests such as nematodes. Second round of testing to re-confirm the results will start in Feb 09 (to follow the planting cycle) and will be completed by Jun 09. As reported before, this additional testing will not have a negative impact on compliance as the GoE is committed to controlling imports of MB as reflected in its action plan.

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
El Salvador	CTC phase out	Continue CTC phase out efforts.	UNDP indicated that there were no imports of CTC in El Salvador in 2008 according to the NOU. The TPMP has been in contact with companies consuming CTC (small quantities). The companies have found alternatives, and they have agreed with the government that no future imports of CTC will be requested. UNEP informed that El Salvador indicated that activities carried out by the Government under TPMP facilitated the CTC phase-out	Yes.	
Equatorial Guinea	Regulatory measures	Notify OS of establishment of ODS licensing system	UNEP informed that the Government has indicated that a licensing system is indeed in place and will communicate soon to Ozone Secretariat to that effect.	Yes.	
Eritrea	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system	UNEP informed that the licensing system is still awaiting approval and enactment.	No.	
Fiji	Methyl bromide phase out	2008 mebr consumption no greater than 0.5ODPT.	UNEP indicated that the unofficial figure of MB consumption in non-QPS applications in 2008 is 0.13 ODPT. Official data on MB for the year 2008 would be reported later in 2009.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Guatemala	Methyl bromide phase out	2008 mebr consumption no greater than 320.56ODPT.	UNIDO indicated that according to the preliminary information they received from the NOU, the 2008 methyl bromide consumption was 207 ODP tonnes.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Guinea Bissau	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 3.941ODPT.	UNEP informed that the country is still in the proces of collecting 2008 consumption data but NOU indicated that the country is likely to meet the reduction requirement.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	GBS/SEV/50/INS/09 - Political situation in the country required some delay in the release of funds for the ISP. The CAP team is monitoring the situation with the local UNDP prior to the resumption of the activities.

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
					GBS/REF/43/TAS/07 - International consultant mission took place early Sept 08. Bids for purchase of equipment were reviewed and supplier selected. Equipment has been purchased and it is expected this will arrive in the country before March 09. Project document has been revised to reflect the current realities of the country (strengthening of a Reference Centre, equipment, end user incentives). The signature of this revision document has been delayed due to a change of Minister at the end of 2008 but this should take place early 2009 and remaining activities under the project should be carried out during 2009.
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 assisted country in preparation of draft letter to be send to the Minister of Finance for the inclusion of ODS on the control list of trade products. Letter has been sent from the Minister of Environment to the Minister of Finance. The Minister of Finance now has to inform the Comptroller of Customs to administer this directive. As of February of 2009 this is not yet done. In 2008, UNEP facilitated the training of 300 Customs Officers in control and monitoring of the Trade of ODS and ODS containing technologies.	No.	
Honduras	Methyl bromide phase out	2008 mebr consumption no greater than 207.5424ODPT.	UNIDO indicated that according to the preliminary information they received from the NOU, the 2008 methyl bromide consumption was 177 ODP tonnes.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Islamic Republic of Iran	CTC phase out	Reduce 2008 CTC consumption to zero.	UNIDO indicated that they have not received the official data report; however, according to their information CTC consumption in 2008 was zero. They also informed that the cancellation of the Bahman Plastic project is not related to a compliance problem.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	IRA/FOA/28/INV/50 - No progress was reported either by the counterpart or by the Ozone Office. IRA/FOA/37/INV/149 - Project was completed in December 2008.
Kenya	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 10ODPT.	Germany and France indicated that import licenses have been issued for the 7.3 ODP tons	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase out	2008 halon consumption no greater than zero.	UNIDO indicated that there is no information on the halon consumption in 2008 but that according to the NOU a full ban on halon import was introduced in June 2008.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Lesotho	Halon phase out	2008 halon consumption no greater than zero.	Germany indicated that Lesotho has not imported any halons for the last couple of years now.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Halon phase out	2008 halon consumption no greater than zero.	UNIDO indicated that there is no information on the halon consumption in 2008. Since to date the Government has not appointed an institute to host the halon banking equipment, project implementation could not start. In light of the above there is a risk of non-compliance.	Not available.	LIB/HAL/47/TAS/26 - No progress has been made since the last meeting.
Maldives	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than zero.	UNDP informed that NOU is in the very early stages of collecting A7 and CP data and therefore they cannot provide this information for this meeting.	Not available.	MDV/REF/38/TAS/05 - There has been no progress in resolving this issue since the 57th meeting since the National Ozone Unit has changed again. The New Ozone Officer is now working with UNDP to address the issue of hiring a consultant for the project, however in the eventuality that a consultant cannot be identified locally, the NOU of Sri Lanka has agreed to assist in identifying a consultant from Sri Lanka to conduct the work required to complete this project.

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Mexico	CTC phase out	2008 CTC consumption no greater than 9.376ODPT.	UNIDO indicated that they have not yet received the official data report of Mexico.	Not available.	MEX/FUM/26/DEM/86 - Limited progress in 2008. A revised plan of action for the remaining funds will be submitted to ExCom 57 in order to complete the project execution in 2009. MEX/FUM/42/TAS/118 - All the activities were completed in 2008.
Namibia	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 2.0ODPT.	Germany indicated that Namibia reported zero imports since 2007. There are no imports of CFCs into the country since then.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
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, at its 29 august 2008 meeting, approved the "Licensing System for Import and Export of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) 2008" and submitted for final endorsement by the Parliament. Section 1 to 6 of the Licensing System has been gazetted.	Yes.	
Nepal	CFC phase out	2008: release no more than 4.05ODPT onto domestic market.	UNDP informed that NOU is in the very early stages of collecting A7 and CP data and therefore they cannot provide this information for this meeting.	Not available.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Nigeria	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 300ODPT.	UNDP indicated that in the progress report and request for a new tranche, the country reported 17.5 ODP tones of CFCs only for 2007. While no information is known for 2008, UNDP assumes that this benchmark of 300 ODTT will easily be met.	Not available.	
Paraguay	CFC phase out	Maintain 2008 CFC consumption at no greater than 31.6ODPT.	UNDP informed that preliminary information indicates that the CFC consumption is below the target in 2008 and therefore the country continues in compliance, however no official data has been submitted for the year 2008	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Paraguay	CTC phase out	Maintain 2008 CTC consumption at no greater than 0.1ODPT.	UNDP informed that preliminary information indicates that the CTC consumption is below the target in 2008 and any imports correspond to laboratory uses, therefore the country continues in compliance; however no official data has been submitted for the year 2008.	Yes but not yet confirmed.	
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC phase out	2008 CFC consumption no greater than 0.22ODPT.	Country reported zero importation of CFC in 2008	Yes.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Solomon Islands	CFC phase out	Submit explanation for the 2006 CFC excess consumption together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks for ensuring the Party's prompt return to compliance.	According to Australia, the country has sent a letter to the Ozone Secretariat in November 2008 explaining that their licensing system was not yet established in 2006 and hence the government was not able to control their 2006 import. The licensing system is now in place starting 29 June 2007. CFCs import is now prohibited and the country reported zero CFC consumption in 2007.	Yes.	
Solomon Islands	CFC phase out	Possible non-compliance in 2007 with the CFC control measure of zero ODP tonnes.	According to Australia, the country has sent a letter to the Ozone Secretariat in November 2008 explaining that their licensing system was not yet established in 2006 and hence the government was not able to control their 2006 import. The licensing system is now in place starting 29 June 2007. CFCs import is now prohibited and the country reported zero CFC consumption in 2007.	Yes.	
Solomon Islands	Data Reporting	Submit 2007 data	According to Australia, the 2007 data was submitted in November 2008, but was not received by the Ozone Secretariat. OS has now confirmed that the data was received in January 2009.	Yes.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Somalia	CFC phase out	Submit no later than 31 March 2009 a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the party's prompt return to compliance with its consumption of CFCs.	UNEP informed that they are in the process of assisting the NOU to collect data and prepare a revised action plan by end of March 2009.	No.	SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01 - The delays were due the unrest in the Country. The CAP is assisting Somalia NOU to develop a special action to comply with the action plan approved by the ImpCom. SOM/SEV/36/INS/03 - This phase of the ISP Somalia was completed in September 2008 and 1st disbursement was made for the subsequent phase. SOM/SEV/44/INS/05 - Communication has resumed with Somalia NOU and 1st disbursement of funds was made in December 2008. Completion of this phase is expected in July 2009.
Somalia	Halon phase out	2008 halon consumption no greater than 9.4ODPT.	UNEP informed that they are in the process of assisting the NOU in collecting data and report the 2008 consumption data.	No.	
Somalia	Regulatory measures	Introduction of a system for licensing the imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including import quotas, by the end of December 2009.	UNEP informed that there is no licensing system in place and NOU is awaiting for improvement of security situation in the country.	No.	

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments	Achieved/Resolved/Regulatory Measures Operational	Report on Delayed Project and Projects with Status Reports
Tonga	Data Reporting	Submit 2007 data	According to Australia, the country is in the process of collection and verifying 2007 data. Previous ODS Officer resigned in 2008 and the replacement has not yet been appointed. This has caused delay in data collection and reporting.	Not available.	
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 substances	According to Australia, Tonga's Ozone Layer Protection Bill was submitted to Cabinet by Crown Law in June 2008 together with other environment bills (Water Resources Management, Biosafety, Hazardous Chemicals and Waste, Environment Management Bill). The Cabinet suggested some changes. The Ozone Layer Protection Bill was re-submitted to Cabinet for consideration in October 2008. There has been no progress since then.	No.	

Annex III

PROGRESS OF ACHIEVING COMPLIANCE

Countries that responded thus far to the Fund Secretariat questionnaire on the assessment of potential risk of non-compliance	88 countries (Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, PDR, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, 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	4 countries (Botswana, Dominica, Guinea-Bissau, Panama)
Countries that provided comments to the risk indicators	53 countries (Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, PDR, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

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). No further assessments were done for the countries that responded to the risk assessment questionnaire and that indicated that they are confident or very confident to achieve or maintain compliance. The following analysis was done only for the countries that did not respond to the risk assessment questionnaire.

General indicators of potential non-compliance difficulties

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.	5 countries (Ethiopia, Haiti, Nauru, Tonga, Vanuatu)	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk	Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
Operational licensing system	If licensing systems are not operating effectively, countries could still be at risk of non-compliance.	7 countries (Kiribati, Madagascar, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nicaragua, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu)	3 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.	6 countries (Haiti, Kiribati, Malawi, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu)	6 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.	2 countries (Tonga, Vanuatu)	2 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.	-	3 countries
Projects with implementation delays	Progress in resolving causes of delays	Thirteen of the projects listed with delays at the 56 th Meeting have now been completed. (Annex IV)	
	Projects with some progress	Nineteen projects were classified as showing "some progress". (Annex V)	
	Projects with no progress - letter of possible cancellation	N/A	
	Projects with no progress reported to two consecutive meetings	N/A	
	Projects with continued monitoring for milestones	N/A	
Projects for which additional status reports were requested		Fourteen projects for which additional status reports are requested for submission to the 58 th Meeting (Annex VI).	
Projects for which status report to be reported to the 57th Meeting for possible cancellation		Germany. Recovery and recycling of CFCs. (URT/REF/36/TAS/14)	
Project cancellation by mutual agreement		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)	

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

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	CTC	Halons	MBR	TCA	
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	23 countries (Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia, Grenada, Iran, Kenya, Korea, DPR, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen)	7 countries (Cuba, Korea, DPR, Kuwait, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, United Republic of Tanzania)	1 country (Saudi Arabia)	1 countries (Saudi Arabia)	3 countries (Kuwait, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia)	-
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.	4 countries (Bangladesh, Cuba, Kuwait, Nepal)	0 countries	0 countries	1 country (Costa Rica)	0 countries	-
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.	18 countries (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cook Islands, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Nauru, Niue, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	3 countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka)	7 countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, United Republic of Tanzania)	6 countries (Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Mauritius, Sri Lanka, Yemen)	5 countries (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Sri Lanka)	-
Percent of Disbursement	If projects have not disbursed funds during their first year of	15 countries (Bahamas, Bangladesh,	2 countries (Bangladesh, Iran)	1 country (Haiti)	3 countries (Kenya, Mauritius, Saint Kitts and	3 countries (Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic	-

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	CTC	Halons	MBR	TCA	
	implementation, there may not have been any activities to reduce the risk of non-compliance	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cook Islands, Haiti, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sri Lanka)	(Islamic Republic of)		Nevis)	Republic of), Mauritius)	
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.	8 countries (Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, DPR, Maldives, Nicaragua, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)	5 countries (Cuba, Iran, Jordan, Korea, DPR, Sri Lanka)	2 countries (Saudi Arabia, Vanuatu)	6 countries (Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Vanuatu)	1 country (Iran (Islamic 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.	6 countries (Bangladesh, Cuba, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands)	2 country (Cuba, Nepal)	0 countries	2 countries (Costa Rica, Saint Kitts and Nevis)	0 countries	CFC – 31 countries Halons – 40 countries MBR – 37 countries CTC – 39 countries TCA – 40 countries
Imports below or Same Quotas (Latest CP)	If levels of imports are above quotas, then a country may be at risk of non-compliance.	4 countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Niger)	1 countries (Cuba)	0 countries	3 countries (Costa Rica, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis)	0 countries	CFC – 16 countries Halons – 26 countries MBR – 24 countries CTC – 26 countries TCA – 25 countries

Indicator	Indicator Description	Countries at risk					Countries for which the indicator could not be calculated
		CFC	CTC	Halons	MBR	TCA	
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.	6 countries (Costa Rica, Marshall Islands, Iran, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Yemen)					27 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.	3 countries (Lesotho, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen)					37 countries

Annex IV

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNIDO	ALG/FUM/50/TAS/65	Technical assistance to phase out methyl bromide in pulses disinfestations
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
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	IRA/FOA/37/INV/149	Phasing out of ODS in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam through the use of LCD blowing technology at Esfanj Shirvan Co.
UNIDO	IVC/FUM/42/INV/19	Phase-out the use of methyl bromide commodities and storage fumigation
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.
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
UNDP	VEN/SEV/45/TAS/102	Assistance to carry out an HCFC survey

Annex V

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/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	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
UNDP	MAL/FUM/43/TAS/151	Technical assistance programme to install alternatives and phase-out all remaining non-QPS uses of methyl bromide
UNIDO	ROM/PAG/50/INV/36	Terminal phase-out management plan of CTC production/consumption for process agent uses
UNEP	SOM/SEV/35/TAS/01	Formulation of national phase out strategy
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
IBRD	THA/HAL/32/INV/134	Terminal halon-1211 & 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)

Annex VI

PROJECTS FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL STATUS REPORTS WERE REQUESTED

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNIDO	BHE/SEV/43/INS/19	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	GBS/SEV/50/INS/09	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase II)
UNIDO	KUW/HAL/45/PRP/07	Preparation of a halon phase-out plan
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
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	SOM/SEV/44/INS/05	Establishment of the National Ozone Committee (institutional strengthening)
Australia	VAN/REF/36/TAS/02	Implementation of the PIC Strategy: assistance for enforcing ODS regulations and training programme for customs officers
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)
