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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty first Meeting
Montreal, 17 -19 December 2003

WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNDP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$2,068,610 as amendments to its 2003 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$166,858.
2. The activities proposed in the Work Programme Amendments of UNDP are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Work Programme Amendments of UNDP

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
A.1: Technical assistance		ODP tonnes	
Chile	Technical assistance to phase out ozone depleting solvents	17.1	245,690
Jamaica	Jamaica solvents/sterilants sectors technical assistance	0.1	145,375
A2: Project preparation			
Honduras	Project preparation for the RMP update		15,000
Moldova	Project preparation for the RMP update		25,000
Nicaragua	Project preparation for the RMP update		15,000
India	Aerosol inhaled drug products		30,000
A3: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects:			
Costa Rica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase V		140,513
India	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase V	30.8	373,320
Indonesia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase IV	22.5	271,245
Pakistan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase III	18.6	224,467
A4: Refrigerant management plan			
Burundi	RMP: Monitoring	20,000	[1]
Costa Rica	RMP: Technical assistance for certification of refrigeration technicians	126,000	[2]
Costa Rica	RMP: Technical assistance for training of customs officers	80,000	[2]
Costa Rica	RMP: Technical assistance for strengthening of legal framework	40,000	[2]
Costa Rica	RMP: Technical assistance for information and awareness	100,000	[2]
Costa Rica	RMP: Monitoring programme	63,000	[2]
Gabon	Refrigerant management plan and refrigeration monitoring	15,000	[3]
El Salvador	RMP: Technical assistance for certification and licensing of refrigeration technicians	77,000	Withdrawn
El Salvador	RMP: Programme for strengthening of legal framework	21,000	Withdrawn
El Salvador	RMP-RMP Update Monitoring Programme	41,000	Withdrawn
Subtotal:		2,068,610	
Agency support costs:		166,858	
Total:		2,235,468	

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/26

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/32

[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/35

I: Technical assistanceChile: Technical assistance to phase out ozone depleting solvents in ChileProject description

3. The average consumption of ODS solvents in Chile in the past three years (2000-2002) was 13.43 ODP tonnes, of which 12.35 ODP tonnes was CFC-113 and 1.08 ODP tonnes was CTC. They are used in cleaning applications and specialty formulations that generally do not require cleaning equipment. Ozone depleting chemicals used as solvent are imported by three companies and resold to smaller enterprises, while three other companies reformulate CFC-113 mainly for contact cleaning applications by small enterprises. It is estimated that there are over 90 enterprises using ODS solvents in Chile.

4. The objective of the technical assistance programme is to phase out the use of ODS solvents altogether through training and assistance to formulators by making available the alternative solvents for trials. No equipment is required. It is expected that the remaining uses of solvents in the country would be phased out by using the leverage provided by the supply chain through the training of distributors and resellers. The cost of the technical assistance is as follows:

Technical assistance and training	US \$156,000
Technical assistance for reformulation	US \$89,190
Total	<u>US \$245,690</u>

Fund Secretariat's comments

5. The Secretariat identified a number of technical issues which were clarified by UNDP. Consequently, the project was agreed at the level of funding of US \$245,690 proposed by UNDP.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

6. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

Jamaica: Technical assistance umbrella project to phase out ODS solvent useProject description

7. The use of ODS solvent in Jamaica is very low, about 0.083 ODP tonnes. This includes consumption of 5 tonnes of TCA (0.05 tonnes ODP) at an adhesive factory. A recent survey in the country revealed a concern for a potential introduction of ethylene oxide sterilant gas which has CFC-12 as a major component, through possible donations of medical equipment that use such CFC-based equipment. As originally submitted, the technical assistance programme had the objective of creating awareness among a specific section of the population particularly hospital

staff and industrialists on the need to prevent CFC-based sterilants and other solvents from being introduced into the country.

Fund Secretariat's comments

8. The project was discussed between the Secretariat and UNDP. The Secretariat indicated that since there was no consumption in the sterilants sector the relevant costs were not eligible. The cost of the project was revised at US \$99,000, which includes the cost of two seminars for US \$26,000, assistance to the adhesive factory for US \$35,000 and international expert missions and training for US \$30,000.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

9. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

II. Project preparation

- (a) Honduras: Project preparation for the RMP update
- (b) Moldova: Project preparation for the RMP update
- (c) Nicaragua: Project preparation for the RMP update

Projects description

10. In accordance with Decision 31/48, UNEP is submitting a request to update the RMPs of Honduras (investment component), Moldova and Nicaragua (investment component). As per Decision 33/13, this request was accompanied by a progress report on the status of work being undertaken on the sub-projects approved within the RMP project.

11. For Honduras and Nicaragua, UNEP also submitted a request for preparation of the non-investment components component of the RMP updates (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/18).

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

12. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding level shown in Table 1.

India: Project preparation request for MDI transition strategy

Project description

13. The request is for the preparation of an MDI transition strategy in India. The proposal includes the gathering of CFC consumption data for the sector; identification of sources of MDI products, providers, distributors and users; alternatives available in the local market; and review of the current legislation and legislation needed for the transition.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

14. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

III: Institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Costa Rica: Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)
- (b) India: Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)
- (c) Indonesia: Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV)
- (d) Pakistan: Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase III)

Project descriptions

15. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

16. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding level shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express the additional comments to the Governments concerned presented in Annex II to this document.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Costa Rica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: October 1992	213,160
Phase II: February 1997	108,087
Phase III: March 1999	108,087
Phase IV: December 2001	108,087
Total	537,421
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	140,513
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	140,513
Agency support costs (US \$)	10,538
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	151,051
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	17.25
Date of approval of country programme	October 1992
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	240.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	425.4
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	250.2
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	342.5
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)*:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	137.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	8.0
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	280.0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	4,423,378
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	2,873,905
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	171.9
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	58.0

1. During phase IV of Costa Rica's institutional strengthening project, the National Ozone Unit (COGO) has continued its work towards the achievement of compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedules. By the end of phase IV, 95% of the commercial refrigeration sector had been converted from CFC technologies to non-CFC ones. To improve on the ODS data collection system, a reliable registry on ODS consumption was developed, which is being used now. The National Ozone Unit has also continued its public awareness campaign through television, radio, newspapers, and public presentations. More than 1,470 people have benefited

from various presentations including students and public officials. Activities in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector have been carried out and 37 technicians have undergone training. The NOU has also organized meetings with several Chambers (Industrial, Nutritional, etc.) with the purpose of formulating the refrigerant management plan regulation process for Costa Rica. The national authorities approved the refrigerant management plan and the project was presented to the Executive Committee for funding. In addition, a project for the elimination of the use of methyl bromide for flowers and melons production was signed in July 2003. The NOU of Costa Rica contributed and benefited from the regional network of NOU in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2. The NOU of Costa Rica was established as part of the governmental hierarchy and reports to the National Meteorological Institute within the Ministry of Energy and Environment. However, from the beginning of July 2003, the NOU was placed directly under the Office of the Minister of Energy and Environment. The change is expected to improve communication with the highest policy-making levels of the Ministry, as well as facilitating coordination with other governmental entities.

Plan of action

3. The NOU of Costa Rica has planned series of activities to be implemented during Phase V of the institutional strengthening project aiming at the achievement of several objectives such as; strengthening of the national legislation to enhance compliance with the 2005 target of eliminating ODS, (50% of CFCs and 20% of methyl bromide); supporting and implementing the refrigerant management plan; supporting the local implementing bodies and industry in the use of alternative technologies for the production of melons and flowers; ensuring the sustainability of measures taken for the elimination of ODS and sustaining the public awareness campaigns and information dissemination activities. The renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Costa Rica will enable the country to continue its work towards compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

India: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: October 1992	430,600
Phase II: October 1996	287,100
Phase III: March 1999	287,100
Phase IV: July 2001	287,100
Total	1,291,900
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	373,230
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	373,187
Agency support costs (US \$)	27,989
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase V to the Multilateral Fund	401,176
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase V at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	30.84
Date of approval of country programme	November 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)	13,111
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002) (ODP tonnes)	

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	6,681.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	448.4
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	4,757.5
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	46.7
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	112.8
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)*:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	3,917.73
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	317.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	10,461.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	330.9
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	145,179,053
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	105,819,987
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	11,932.2
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	8,321.6

4. The implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in India was satisfactory. The Ozone Cell (National Ozone Unit) of India implemented planned institutional strengthening activities within the framework of the country programme. The Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments were ratified on 3 March 2003. The ODS regulation and control legislation was passed in December, 2001 and published in the Gazette of India. Approval was granted for 12 investment projects, including 3 terminal phase out projects in foam, aerosol and commercial refrigeration sector to phase out 2649 ODP tonnes, as well as 8 non-investment projects. Besides that, the approved 2003 plan to phase out the production of 3776 tonnes of CFC has been executed. On-going phase out projects are proceeding well with 58 completed projects achieving phase out of 3,500 ODP tonnes; 47 nearly completed projects will phase out additional 1,340 ODP tonnes; 12 other projects are under implementation. As part of the awareness campaign, the Ozone Cell celebrated the annual Ozone Day activities; published a success story of the Montreal Protocol booklet; continued printing and distributing posters; and published 6 information newsletters.

5. The refrigeration and air-conditioning service sector, as well as a customs officers' training strategy have been prepared and submitted by the Ozone Cell of India.

The Ozone Cell of India was established in 1993 to plan, organize, develop and coordinate the relevant activities for the implementation of India's country programme for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) under the Montreal Protocol. The Ozone Cell is located within the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Ozone Cell is supervised and guided by a ministerial Steering Committee chaired by the Secretary of the ministry.

Plan of action

6. India is complying with the established measures concerning the freeze in consumption of CFCs and other ODS. To sustain the downward trend in the consumption of ODS in India, the Ozone Cell intends to implement the following institutional strengthening activities; phase-out

CTC production and consumption; execute refrigeration and air-conditioning service sector and customs and policy training strategy; continue the terminal phase out of aerosol, foam, commercial refrigeration and halon sector projects; enforce ODS regulation and control legislation; enforce ODS licensing and quota systems; provide fiscal incentive to control and monitor ODS consumption; implement CFC and methyl bromide production and consumption phase-out projects, including awareness, data collection and reporting activities.

Indonesia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: June 1993	314,780
Phase II: November 1997	208,650
Phase III: December 2000	208,650
Total	732,080
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	271,245
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)	272,809
Agency support costs (US \$)	20,461
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund	293,270
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase IV at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)	22.55
Date of approval of country programme	March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	6,657.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)	5,788.0
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	8,832.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	354.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	13.3
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	135.6
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes)*:	
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)	5,506.3
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	16.5
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	8.8
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	218.6
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)	37.8
Amount approved for projects (US \$)	45,520,056
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):	24,584,299
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	6,959.4
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)	3,549.3

7. The implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in Indonesia was satisfactory. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit implemented the following planned activities; organized public awareness campaigns on reduction, replacement and substitution of CFCs; data collection and reporting; monitored and evaluated progress of phase-out activities of factories. The National Ozone Unit is responsible for all matters relating to ozone layer protection and ODS phase-out programmes in Indonesia. The NOU is located

within the Ministry of Environment and the National Ozone Officer reports to the Minister through the Deputy Minister for Environmental Conservation.

Plan of action

8. Indonesia is in compliance with the established measures, concerning the freeze in consumption of CFCs, as well as other substances. To sustain the downward trend in the consumption of ODS in Indonesia, the NOU intends to implement the following activities; eliminate ODS smuggling by strengthening national capacity through regulation, data and information sharing; prepare and establish CFC recovery centre; establish national clearing house for halons; initiate action for the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments; intensify public awareness campaign on ozone protection; continue data collection and reporting.

Pakistan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: September 1994	259,000
	Phase II: December 2001	172,666
	Total	431,666
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		224,467
Amount recommended for approval (US \$)		224,467
Agency support costs (US \$)		16,835
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund		241,302
Equivalent amount of CFC phase-out due to institutional strengthening Phase III at US \$12.1/kg (ODP tonnes)		18.55
Date of approval of country programme		October 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1995), (ODP tonnes)		2,538.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2002)* (ODP tonnes)		2,347.2
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)		1,679.4
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)		14.2
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)		412.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		2.3
(e) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		14.0
Latest consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		1,647.0
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		17.0
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		636.9
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex C Group I (HCFCs)		46.3
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0
Amount approved for projects (US \$)		14,707,931
Amount disbursed (as at July 2003) (US \$):		9,009,583
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		1,343.8
ODS phased out (as at July 2003) (ODP tonnes)		445.4

9. The implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in Pakistan was satisfactory. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) implemented the following planned activities; issued exemption permits taxes and duties on imported ozone friendly equipment for ODS phase-out projects, carried out monitoring visits to ODS phase-out projects; completed two more ODS phase-out projects in 2002, bringing the number of completed projects to 9 out of 27 outstanding; organized ozone awareness creating activities, including the installation of billboards and the celebration of international ozone day. The NOU also continued with the ODS data collection and reporting activity, as well as enforced the licensing and quota systems for the importation of ODS in the country.

10. The NOU is the main unit for implementing the provisions of the Montreal Protocol in Pakistan. It initiates policy guidelines, develops investment projects, monitors and introduces regulatory and control measures to reduce consumption and accelerate phase-out of ODS. The NOU is located within the Ministry of Environment and the National Ozone Officer reports to the Secretary of the Ministry.

Plan of action

11. Pakistan is in compliance with the established measures concerning the freeze in the consumption of CFCs, as well as other ozone depleting substances. To sustain the downward trend of ODS consumption in Pakistan, the NOU intends to implement the following activities: monitor the ongoing ODS phase-out projects; organize more awareness-raising activities, including holding of seminars, workshops on ODS substitutes and alternative technologies; train personnel working in the service sector; improve ODS data collection and reporting; introduce a new legislation to facilitate timely ODS phase-out.

Fund Secretariat's comments

12. The Fund Secretariat observes that the 15th Meeting of the Parties noted that Pakistan reported annual data for Annex A, group II, substances for 2002 which was above its requirement for a freeze in consumption. In the absence of further clarification, Pakistan is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Protocol. Subsequently, the Fund Secretariat advised UNDP to assist the Government of Pakistan in submitting to the Implementation Committee, as a matter of urgency, for consideration at its next meeting, an explanation for the excess consumption, together with a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure a prompt return to compliance.

Annex II

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 41st MEETING

Cost Rica

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Costa Rica and notes with appreciation that, the level of CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat in 2002, was lower than the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. Thus, Costa Rica is in compliance with the consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that Costa Rica has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS under the institutional strengthening project. Specifically, submission of Costa Rica's reports; improvement of the data collection system of ODS through the development of a reliable registry; approval of the project to eliminate methyl bromide as fumigant for several products; public awareness campaign through television, radio, newspapers and public presentations; training of technicians in refrigeration and air-conditioning; and the formulation of the refrigerant management plan. The Executive Committee is hopeful that in the next two years, Costa Rica will continue the implementation of its programmed activities with outstanding success in reducing the current consumption levels of CFCs, as well as work towards the elimination of methyl bromide.

India

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for India, and notes with appreciation that India reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. India is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, India has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, India has implemented 12 investment projects, including 3 terminal ones in the foam, aerosol and commercial refrigeration sectors and phased out 2649 ODP tonnes; in the 2003 plan, 3773 MT of CFC are proposed to be eliminated; the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments have been ratified; ODS regulation and control legislation has been passed; Awareness activities have been implemented; refrigeration and air-conditioning service sector and customs officers training has been approved, as well as other activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of India to further reduce the consumption of CFCs and to commence the reduction in consumption of CTC. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, India will continue with the implementation of the country programme to reduce current ODS consumption levels.

Indonesia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Indonesia, and notes with appreciation that Indonesia

reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Indonesia for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Indonesia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, public awareness campaigns have been organized; ODS data has been collected and reported; phase-out projects have been monitored. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Indonesia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, Indonesia will continue with the implementation of the country programme and the refrigerant servicing sector activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Pakistan

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request from Pakistan and notes with appreciation that Pakistan reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Pakistan for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Pakistan has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, exemption permits on imported ozone friendly equipment for phase-out projects have been issued; monitoring visits to ODS phase-out projects have taken place; two ODS phase-out projects were completed in 2002; ODS data collection and reporting has continued; awareness activities have been implemented. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Pakistan to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, Pakistan will continue with the implementation of the country programme and to reduce current CFC and CTC consumption levels in the country.

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