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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty-third Meeting
Geneva, 5-9 July 2004

**MONITORING OF TRADE IN OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES AND
PREVENTING ILLEGAL TRADE IN OZONE-DEPLETING SUBSTANCES
(DECISION XIV/7)**

Note from the Secretariat

This is the proposed report of the Executive Committee to the 16th Meeting of the Parties in response to Decision XIV/7.

The Executive Committee is invited to review the submission and provide its instructions on how to revise it for submission to the 16th Meeting of the Parties. Due to the closeness of the 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and the 24th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), the Ozone Secretariat has kindly agreed not to request that the report be submitted to the OEWG. However, the OEWG will be informed verbally on the status of the report and the timing of its submission to the 16th Meeting of the Parties.

In view of the advanced deadline for submitting documents for the Meeting of the Parties, the Executive Committee may wish to authorize the Secretariat to submit the report to the Ozone Secretariat once it has been revised according to the Committee's instructions.

Introduction

1. The 14th Meeting of the Parties in 2002 decided through Decision XIV/7, in the context of monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, to request “the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of the United Nations Environment Programme through the Executive Committee to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties on the activities of the regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade; to request the Executive Committee to consider making an evaluation of customs officers training and licensing systems projects a priority and, if possible, report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties”.
2. The Decision also requested “the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to continue to provide financial and technical assistance to Article 5 Parties to introduce, develop and apply inspection technologies and equipment in customs to combat illegal ODS traffic and to monitor ODS trade, and to report to the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on activities to date”.
3. In response to the Decision, the Executive Committee is submitting this document which consists of two parts: Part I – Report from UNEP/DTIE on the Activities of the Regional Networks with regard to Means of Combating Illegal Trade (attached as Annex I); and, Part II – Evaluation of Projects on Customs Officers Training and Licensing Systems, and an update on the funding of customs inspections of ozone-depleting substances (attached as Annex II).



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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

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Annex I

PART I: INTERIM REPORT

*Activities of the UNEP Regional Networks with regard to
means of combating illegal trade*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Activities of the UNEP Regional Networks in regard to means of combating illegal trade in ODS.....	3
3.	Assessment of impact of UNEP Regional Networks activities on institutional and legal capability of countries to prevent and combat illegal trade in ODS.....	12
4.	Recommendations and Lessons Learnt	15
5.	Follow-up Action Plan	19
6.	Annexes.....	20
Annex 1	Regions covered by UNEP Regional Networks	
Annex 2	List of countries which received customs training through UNEP projects (only countries which completed Phase I or Phase II are included)	
Annex 3	Summary of the activities of UNEP Regional Networks in the area of Networking and Twinning undertaken between 1 January 2002 and 10 May 2004	
Annex 4	Customs Quick Reference Tool	
Annex 5	Format of the questionnaire sent out to the countries in order to assess impact of activities of UNEP Regional Networks on capability of the countries to combat illegal trade in ODS	
Annex 6	Issues discussed during interviews in the selected countries and the summary of responses of the interviewed officers	

1. Introduction

Decision XIV/7 which was agreed at the XIVth MOP in Rome in 2002 requests UNEP DTIE to report through the Executive Committee to the XVIth MOP on the activities of UNEP regional networks with regard to means of combating illegal trade in ozone depleting substances. The objective of that request is to review the efforts made so far to combat illegal trade in ODS in different regions of the world and suggest how the regional networks could further act to prevent such illegal trade to develop in the future.

As it was shown in the Report of the Ozone Secretariat on illegal trade in ODS presented to the Parties at XXth Meeting of the OEWG in July 2002¹, illegal trade has become one of the major obstacles in achieving smooth phase out of ODS in developing countries and CEITs. The report encouraged activities to be taken at national, regional and global scale aiming at improving the process of monitoring and control of ODS in order to avoid development of illegal trade. Among others, the report mentioned the need of enforcement of legislation dealing with ODS through investment in customs resources, including training and equipment and emphasised the important role of cooperation between enforcement authorities at national and regional level.

UNEP DTIE has been very active in that regard since 1997 when the Executive Committee approved the first regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS conducted by UNEP. Later on, a number of actions have been undertaken by UNEP in the framework of Refrigerant Management Plans and other Projects financed by the Multilateral Fund and GEF. Recently, the actions of UNEP regional networks aimed at combating illegal trade in ODS have been significantly intensified due to establishment of a Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) approved by the Executive Committee in 2002 and being presently implemented at the regional level. Improvement of monitoring and control of ODS is one of the key objectives of CAP.

2. Activities of the UNEP Regional Networks in regard to means of combating illegal trade in ODS

Networking provides a platform for Ozone Officers from Article 5 countries to exchange experiences, develop their skills and tap the expertise of their peers in both developing and developed countries. Conducted at the regional level, the networking activity builds the Ozone Officers' skills for implementing and managing their national ODS phase-out activities.

Presently, there are 9 UNEP regional networks managed by the offices situated within particular regions:

- Latin America & Caribbean-South (10 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- Latin America & Caribbean-Central (10 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)

¹ "Study on Monitoring of International Trade and Prevention of Illegal Trade in ODS, mixtures and products containing ODS" – document UNEP/OzL.Pro./WG.1/22/4 available from Ozone Secretariat website

- Latin America & Caribbean-Caribbean (13 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- South East Asia & the Pacific (11 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- South Asia (11 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- Africa-English Speaking (26 A5 plus 1 A2 country)
- Africa-French Speaking (27 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- West Asia (12 A5 plus 2 A2 countries)
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia (10 A5 plus 5 A2 countries)

The map showing the areas covered by those networks will be included as Annex 1 to the final report.

Activities of the UNEP regional networks that assist in combating illegal trade in ODS in the relevant regions can be divided in the following three broad categories which will be briefly described below individually though it should be understood that they are closely interrelated:

- Role of networking in the implementation of national and regional Customs Training
- Networking and twinning
- Awareness raising

Activities described in this interim report cover the period 1 January 2002 – 10 May 2004.

2.1 The role of networking in the implementation of national and regional Customs Training

Appropriate training of customs officers and other stakeholders involved in monitoring and control of ODS should be considered the most important way to prevent illegal trade. Customs agencies and other enforcement bodies play an essential role in the effective monitoring and control of import/export licensing mechanisms, in the collection of import/export data, in the enforcement of ODS regulations and in the prevention of illegal trade.

The UNEP training programme for customs officers follows the "train-the-trainers" approach, which aims at ensuring sustainability of the training through development of national trainers. Phase I consists of "train the trainer". Once the national ODS import/export licensing system is in place or ready to be put in place, and a Country Handbook on ODS legislation and import-export licensing system has been prepared, Phase I is conducted.

In some regions (Africa, South Asia, West Asia) regional or sub-regional training workshops were held before starting customs training programmes in individual countries. UNEP also conducts regional workshops on ODS monitoring, licensing systems and Harmonised System Codes in Eastern Europe, CIS, Africa, Latin America and other regions.

Networking has helped to refine and improve national customs training courses in the following ways:

- The Customs training approach followed by UNEP has been extensively discussed during network meetings, and recommendations have been used as guidance to improve implementation of national customs training.
- National organisation of customs training has been improved through exchange of experiences between countries during network meetings and Custom-Ozone Officers.
- Coordination meetings, especially on the cooperation between Customs and NOU, leading to actual agreements.
- Through the exchange of information on actual cases of seizures by customs in countries, the Training manual has been updated.
- Exchange of information on drafting the licensing system, especially those aspects related to enabling enforcement, e.g. information requested in different forms, reporting requirements, registration of importers/exporters, has improved the quality and accelerated the drafting in individual countries.
- Information exchange on the use of HS codes has also accelerated the introduction in individual countries, and promotes harmonisation of customs codes.
- Through the networks, contacts were made enabling experts from one country to assist other countries with implementation of customs training and/or drafting of legislation.

So far Phase I has been completed in 47 countries, and Phase II in 25 countries. The full list of countries that received customs training through UNEP projects will be included as Annex 2 to the final report.

Customs training workshops not only provided the customs officers with tools needed to control ODS trade effectively, but also initiated routine communication between national stakeholders (in particular between environmental and customs authorities) – see « Networking and Twinning » section below, created the platform for discussion on improvements of national legislation and effective enforcement of regulations concerning monitoring and control of ODS trade, and allowed for development of awareness raising on the threat of illegal trade in ODS - see « Awareness Raising » section below. The UNEP regional offices through CAP actively participated in this process as their representatives took part in a number of workshops and later assisted the countries in implementation of recommendations developed at the workshops.

Recently, a new idea of integrated customs training has been proposed by UNEP as a result of wide consultations at the regional networks level, and with MEA Secretariats, customs authorities, non-governmental organisations and experts. This idea is based on the assumption that there are similarities in the approaches that must be taken by the customs officers in control of trade related to environmental conventions (Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention and even CITES) and that it might be more effective to let the customs officers be acquainted with problems regarding the enforcement of all those major treaties at just one joint course rather than organise separate training workshops. It includes the organisation of national and regional integrated training workshops when possible, preparation of integrated training materials where appropriate; and the development of links between existing web sites of MEA Secretariats.

On 2nd of June 2003, the “Green Customs” website was launched. It is supported by WCO, Interpol, CITES, the Basel Convention, UNEP DTIE's OzonAction Programme, the Ozone Secretariat, UNEP DEC and UNEP DEPI, and offers information and training materials for customs officials to combat illegal trade in commodities of environmental concern. A pool of highly qualified trainers has been identified, which will constitute a task force to be deployed at each integrated training session. Their skills will be further strengthened through participation in the World Customs Organization's Fellowship Programme. Additional trainers will be added to meet future demand.

Future Plans include the development of a common agenda under integrated training, the development of special training modules; compilation of manuals, the development of distance and internet learning techniques for integrated training, drawing on the experiences of the World Customs Organization and CITES. It is also developing a compliance and enforcement manual, which it plans to use to train enforcement personnel, including Customs officials.

The standard agenda of UNEP train-the-trainer workshops for customs officers on monitoring and control of ODS contains a presentation on trade-related elements of the other conventions helping customs officers to understand all relevant similarities and synergies. The idea of « green » customs training is discussed at regional workshops and meetings of ozone officers and customs officers (see « Networking and Twinning » section below).

2.2 Networking and Twinning

Networking and twinning, creating formal and informal links and improving collection and exchange of information between the relevant countries, are undoubtedly activities of the UNEP Regional Networks, which receive priority status. While networking concerns a large number of countries, which are encouraged to collaborate in certain areas, twinning involves initiating closer relationships between limited numbers of countries or stakeholders, which have common problems to solve. The crucial role networking and twinning play in preventing and combating illegal trade in ODS on regional and national scale is inevitable since a better understanding of the situation of other countries in the region with regard to monitoring and control of ODS trade and the possibility to take joint actions against illegal traders strengthen the capability of an individual country to deal with that problem.

The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) is quite unique in that they have an ongoing Swedish bilateral project covering both the South Asia and South East Asia network countries. Sweden submitted and received approval for a bilateral project, to promote further regional co-operation for the control of trans-boundary movements of ODS in the SEAP network countries, from the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 34th Meeting in July 2001. The Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol approved at its 39th Meeting, the project “Preventing Illegal Trade of ODS in the South Asia Region” as an extension of the SEAP project. The project uses the framework of the Regional Networks to develop practical cooperation between customs and ODS officers in the region. The project aims at involving customs officers in the cooperation between ozone officers in the region, developing the

necessary framework for a continuous regional and national cooperation on monitoring and control of ODS trade, gathering and disseminating information for development of risk profiles, and developing enforcement tools.

A brief summary of those and other activities of UNEP Regional Networks in the field of networking and twinning is presented in the table below. A more detailed summary will be contained in Annex 3 to the final report.

Brief summary and some examples of the activities of UNEP Regional Networks in the area of Networking and Twinning undertaken between 1 January 2002 and 10 May 2004

	Activity	Status of practical implementation	Actual effect with regard to combating illegal trade
1	Organising joint workshops for customs/ozone officers from the countries of the region with participation of representatives of relevant international institutions (RILO, WCO, Interpol) and NGOs (EIA) and including illegal trade in ODS in the agendas of routine network meetings of ozone officers	ROA: 4 sub-regional workshops planned in 2004 ROAP: 4 regional workshops organised (Chiang Mai – 2002, Phuket – 2002 and 2003, Agra - 2004) ROWA: 1 regional workshop organised in 2003 (Damascus) Eastern and Central European Countries: 1 regional workshop organised in 2004 in Budapest All networks: illegal trade in ODS was put in the agenda of network meetings of ozone officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of important recommendations for actions aimed at combating illegal trade (see items 2-6 in this table for results) - Initiating routine contacts on ODS between customs officers in different countries of the region - Exchanging information between customs and ozone units from different countries in the region on approaches taken to address problem of illegal trade - Linking national initiatives on enforcement to regional cooperation - Initiating formal agreements between customs and NOUs; such agreements have been established in Philippines, Thailand, Fiji and Malaysia - Raising awareness of and increase cooperation with the international institutions and NGOs dealing with illegal trade on region-specific problems related to trade in ODS - Creating opportunity for the countries to implement special enforcement tools and understand better the international approach to illegal trade in ODS based on information presented by experts invited to the workshops <p><u>Examples:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data Mining Int. Co with support from US DOJ offered to provide the software related to

	Activity	Status of practical implementation	Actual effect with regard to combating illegal trade
			<p>ODS trade risk profiling (Numerically Integrated Risk Profiling System) for free to developing countries in the Asia Region based on their interest. UNEP will facilitate the introduction of such software as part of activities implemented under the Swedish bilateral project (ROAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yemen Customs presentation on their computer-operated risk profile system at the workshop in Damascus in 2004 (ROWA) - RILO presentation at Customs-Ozone Officers Coordination Workshops on their Modus Operandi used in tracking illegal ODS shipments, and increased involvement of countries in the Region to use RILO facilities for exchange of information on ODS, to be disseminated by RILO through the designated National Contact Point (NCP) (ROAP). - Offer by EIA to assist countries in the in the areas of investigating assistance, compilation of information, improvement of enforcement regimes and training, noting that it is up to individual countries to contact EIA directly to initiate such cooperation (ROAP)
2	Organising joint workshops for customs/ozone officers from the neighbouring countries (twinning)	ROAP: two meetings organised in 2003; Mongolia Dialogue (Mongolia, China, Japan) and Nepal Dialogue (Nepal, China, India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Task Force to deal with illegal trade in ODS on China-Mongolia border formed from representatives of appropriate institutions in both countries. Task Force is to find solution to, <i>inter alia</i>, the problem of labelling ODS containers only in Chinese - Agreement on including ODS in the agenda of

	Activity	Status of practical implementation	Actual effect with regard to combating illegal trade
			routine meetings of customs of Nepal and China and Nepal and India on the border and on establishing one customs officer in each country for contacts regarding illegal trade in ODS (formal approval from China is pending)
3	Collecting and analysing quantitative data on trade in ODS in countries from the region	<p>ROAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant Desk Study completed and results presented to the countries and discussed at the workshop in Agra (2004) - EIA presented an analysis of discrepancies between import and export data between countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirmation of the routes of illegal ODS traffic will help the countries concerned to find its sources and destinations - Enables countries to be aware and analyse discrepancies between import and export data between two countries
4	Initiating and facilitating small group country consultations (twinning)	<p>ROAP - Consultations between selected countries in the region on illegal trade in ODS were held at the workshop for customs/ozone officers in Agra (2004):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - China and Philippines - China and Sri Lanka - China, Indonesia and EIA - India, Indonesia and EIA - India and Bangladesh - Fiji and Japan - Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan - India and the Philippines 	Problems related to illegal trade in ODS going on between countries in the region could be dealt with more effectively
5	Organising joint workshops for industry, customs and ozone officers	ROAP: 1 workshop organised in 2004 (Hua Hin); participants included industry and government representatives from China, India, the European Union,	ODS producers in the region declared assistance in the process of combating illegal trade and concrete proposals were made in that respect what will help much in combating illegal trade

	Activity	Status of practical implementation	Actual effect with regard to combating illegal trade
		Russia, the World Bank, the Environmental Investigation Agency and the Stockholm Environment Institute	
6	Establishing internet discussion fora for customs and ozone officers	ROAP: relevant E-Forum established in 2003	Exchange of information on trade in ODS between the countries in the region was facilitated Example: solution to the problem of trade in used ODS-containing equipment discussed between Fiji and Japan with assistance of the E-Forum
7	Assisting in development of elements of National Action Plans dealing with enforcement of legislation related to monitoring and control of ODS trade	ROAP: establishment of Policy and Enforcement Centre was proposed in National CFC Phase-out Plan developed for Iran and Sri Lanka. One of the substantial tasks of the Centre will be monitoring of illegal trade in ODS and finding solutions to prevent it.	Institutional capability of the country to deal with the problem of illegal trade in ODS will be distinctly increased
8	Acting as liaison for the countries with regard to bilateral problems of illegal trade in ODS	ROAP: played that role in discussions between Japan and Vietnam on CFCs suspected to be illegally imported	Discussion between interested countries was facilitated, concrete problem could be clarified quickly



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2.3 Awareness Raising

Raising awareness of the general public and of the targeted groups (customs, industry, NGOs) on the problem of illegal trade in ODS is very important for achieving success in solving it both on the regional and national scale. While it should be understood that the activities of UNEP Regional Networks described earlier in this report also contained substantial elements of awareness raising and it is not necessary to repeat them here, the following activities which have not been mentioned before should be especially emphasised:

- Requesting the countries in the region where the customs train-the-trainers workshops were organised to ensure proper media coverage of the objectives and outputs of the workshops, so general public could learn about the problem of illegal trade in ODS (examples: executed at all train-the-trainers workshops)
- Actively disseminating information on cases of illegal trade in particular regions and requesting the countries to present such cases in the workshops and meetings (examples: detailed information of the case of illegal trade in CFC-12 under the name of HFC-134 found in Philippines was widely distributed by e-mail by ROAP and presented at a number of meetings and workshops, cases of illegal trade were reported by representative of China, cases of illegal trade in ODS reported by Suriname were distributed by ROLAC to all countries in the network and to UNEP DTIE)
- Producing information sheets facilitating recognition of the illegal shipments by the customs and license-issuing institutions (example: ROAP drafted the format of information sheets showing legitimate importers and exporters in the countries in the region, collected the relevant information from the countries and disseminated that information to all countries in the region through the Customs-Ozone Officers Coordination Workshop)
- Collecting information on legislation on monitoring and control of ODS from the countries in the region and disseminating it to all countries (example: ROAP, ROWA)
- Drafting concise leaflets containing useful information facilitating identification of ODS shipments by customs and other relevant stakeholders (example: Customs Quick Reference Tool drafted by ROWA and then disseminated to all countries through the Regional Network Coordinators – will be included as Annex 4 to the final report)
- Developing the on-line image bank of photos related to illegal trade in ODS as a handy reference for customs officers to help them recognise illegal shipments (work is ongoing in ROLAC)
- Explaining the issue of illegal trade in ODS to the regional trade and political organisations which can then include it in their work programmes (examples: collaboration in that regard between ROLAC and CARICOM and ROWA and the Arab League)

3. Assessment of impact of UNEP Regional Networks activities on institutional and legal capability of countries to prevent and combat illegal trade in ODS

Assessment of impact of UNEP Regional Activities described in the sections above on institutional and legal capability of countries to prevent and combat illegal trade in ODS is included in this report. The assessment was done through:

- Drafting and sending out a relevant questionnaire to the countries where the process of creating the infrastructure needed to combat illegal trade has already started (countries where both Phases or at least Phase I of customs training programmes has been completed) – the format of the questionnaire will be contained in Annex 5 to the final report
- Visits to two selected countries from two different networks (Nepal – ROAP and Trinidad & Tobago - ROLAC) to interview customs officers working at customs posts and also customs and environmental authorities (and other stakeholders, if appropriate) in order to collect the views of the key players directly involved in monitoring and control of trade in ODS on how they see the actual impact of UNEP activities on their country's and their own personal capability to deal with illegal trade in practice (issues discussed during interviews and the summary of responses of the interviewed officers will be contained in Annex 6 to the final report)

The assessment presented below is based on the responses of the countries to the questionnaire and on the views of the officers being directly interviewed. Opinions of the countries in that regard presented at the workshops and meetings were also taken into account. Real impact of customs training programmes² implemented with active participation of UNEP Regional Networks on increasing practical capability of the country to combat illegal trade was considered by all respondents and interviewed officers as inevitable. They all emphasised that the lessons learnt at the train-the-trainers workshops had significant impact on enforcement of ODS monitoring and control since it allowed the countries to improve in practice the process of issuing licences/permits/quotas, monitoring the actual use of permits and also to make the communication between customs and ozone officers much easier. Most of the respondents confirmed that the legislation dealing with ODS was amended based on the recommendations developed at the workshops. Certain countries where Phase II of training has been completed or is ongoing (Bahrain, Uzbekistan) reported that the number of cases of illegal trade in ODS spotted by the customs significantly increased while the others did not see any such increase. Some of the countries also confirmed that the NOUs were informed by the customs on using ODS identifiers that were distributed – one country (Uzbekistan) reported up to 50 attempts of illegal trade in ODS that were stopped in one year only thanks to the proper use of ODS identifiers.

Direct strong positive impact of other UNEP Regional Network activities (mainly comprising regional joint workshops for customs/ozone officers and meetings with participation of customs officers) on the communication on ODS between the corresponding environmental and customs agencies and also on internal communication inside the customs in the countries of the investigated regions (in particular between neighbours) was fully proved by the responses to the questionnaire and by the interviews. Some countries confirmed that the improvement was possible only because of the activities of the relevant UNEP Regional Network (ROLAC - Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago) and UNEP DTIE (Uzbekistan) and almost all other countries reported that the said improvement was possible partly due to UNEP Regional Networks activities.

² Following the request contained in Decision XIV/7 separate evaluation of the effectiveness of customs training projects financed by the MLF in the framework of the National Refrigerant Management Plans is presently carried out. Impact assessment presented in this report is focused on the role of UNEP Regional Networks and does not intend to concur with that evaluation.

All countries confirmed that the improved communication with their neighbours, thanks to the UNEP activities in the region helped them very much in dealing with illegal trade in ODS. A good example was given by Uzbekistan – only due to the links forged between the Uzbekistan NOU and Environmental Authorities in Russian Federation since the Regional Workshop for NIS countries organised by UNEP the shipment of 6 tonnes of CTC falsely declared as recycled could be stopped. Some countries reported that thanks to the activities of UNEP Regional Networks the formal agreements on establishment of common strategies for combating illegal trade might be concluded between the countries in certain regions (e.g. Colombia and Venezuela – ROLAC, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan - ROAP).

Some countries listed the possible future activities of UNEP Regional Networks (or UNEP DTIE if there was no network established in the particular region) which would help them in combating illegal trade in ODS. Tajikistan requests UNEP assistance in facilitating contacts with China and Afghanistan, which are its neighbours, to develop an agreement on preventing the illegal ODS traffic occurring on Tajikistan borders with those two countries. Moldova would like to seek UNEP's help in establishing a framework for information exchange between producers/sellers of ODS and between importing/exporting countries. Uzbekistan suggests that UNEP could assist in creating a regional system of notification of customs and environmental authorities on ODS transfers and arrangement of convoying the ODS shipments to avoid partial unloading on the way through a transit country. All Central Asian countries would welcome establishment of the new UNEP Regional Network of Ozone Officers in that region. Trinidad & Tobago requests ROLAC to create an opportunity for more frequent direct contacts between officers from the Region dealing with enforcement of regulations related to ODS monitoring and control and to assist in the development of a system of exchange of information on ODS trade between countries in the region.



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4. Recommendations and Lessons Learnt

The list below is not exhaustive and may be amended in the final report.

	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
1	The countries see customs training as substantial for improving their legal and institutional capability to combat illegal trade. However, implementation of Phase II of training is delayed in many countries and has been completed only in few countries	<p>Countries where the customs training has not yet been started should be identified and establishment of relevant programmes initiated in the framework of projects to be financed by MLF or GEF.</p> <p>Reasons for delays in implementation of Phase II of the training in the countries where Phase I has been completed should be identified and ways found to speed up the process of customs training where it has already been started.</p> <p>The progress of implementation of customs training programmes should be monitored more closely, ensuring that Phase II begins right after Phase I is completed and that the ODS identifiers supplied to the countries reach the customs posts</p>
2	The idea of “green” (integrated) customs training disseminated through the Regional Networks received positive responses from the countries, but proper design of the training curriculum (duration, technical content, participants composition) will be a key to successful implementation	The future work plan for Integrated Customs Training should be implemented quickly
3	Activities of UNEP Regional networks aimed at networking and twinning the countries of particular regions (joint customs/ozone officers workshops, meetings with participation of ozone officers, bilateral meetings and consultations) with the objective to improve their capability to solve problems related to illegal trade in ODS	To make the networking and twinning activities aimed at preventing and combating illegal trade in ODS in the regions more effective, extra financing sources, similar to the Swedish bilateral project in ROAP are necessary.

	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	<p>appeared to be greatly appreciated by the countries and resulted in concrete outcomes assisting the countries in preventing and combating illegal trade (e.g. formation of joint Task Forces or Enforcement Centres to deal with illegal trade, signing agreements between customs and NOU).</p> <p>However, it was observed that only if sufficient extra-financing has been provided (ROAP – relevant projects supported by Sweden) all activities that were necessary could be implemented with good results.</p>	
4	Different activities have been initiated / tried in different Regions. While some of these activities are Region specific, others may be transferred to other Regions or could be implemented on the global level.	Based on the experience gained in the past two years, a global strategy / follow-up plan should be developed, indicating both the activities at the global and regional level.
5	Involvement of industry in the process of combating illegal trade initiated by ROAP through the joint workshop helped much in recognising the sources and destinations of illegal trade in ODS in the region. However, dialogue with ODS producers in that respect has not been started in the other regions.	Facilitating a direct dialogue at the regional level between environmental and customs authorities and ODS producers (and ODS users - enterprises and refrigeration associations) to develop plans for joint efforts to prevent and combat illegal trade should be initiated
6	All countries indicated the important role of UNEP as facilitator in communication and information exchange between the countries in the particular region on problems related to illegal trade in ODS and confirmed that this led to significant improvements in that regard.	The role of regional networks as facilitators of communication and information exchange between the countries in the region on problems related to monitoring and control of ODS, including attempts and cases of illegal trade, should be strengthened.
7	ROAP initiative to collect and analyse data on import and export of ODS in the countries in the region (and collaborating with developed countries) resulted in valuable conclusions related to possible illegal trade	This initiative should be followed in other Regional Networks Countries should be encouraged to contribute with data and, in consultation with UNEP DTIE, develop a system of sharing that information between the regional networks and countries in the

	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	<p>activities going on. Other organisations such as RILO and EIA used the regional networks as a forum to collect, analyse and disseminate such information.</p> <p>Drafting of information sheets containing list of legitimate importers/exporters and possibly also information on ODS actually licensed/ traded was an initiative that should help much in preventing illegal trade. However, not all countries contributed with data.</p>	regions where there is no network established
8	<p>Very positive response received from all Regional Networks to the initiative of ROWA (as a result of recommendations developed at the regional workshop) to a draft leaflet which contains information for customs to identify ODS shipments (Customs Quick Reference Tool). This shows that there is still room for awareness raising initiatives to be undertaken by Regional Networks.</p>	Development of actions aiming at raising awareness of general public and target groups (e.g. customs, ODS users) on illegal trade in ODS
9	<p>Countries from the region where no UNEP Regional Network has been established (NIS countries in Central Asia) express their willingness to have such network created and emphasise the essential role the activities in the framework of that network would have in combating illegal trade .</p>	In view of the importance of Central Asia with regard to potential threat of development of illegal trade in ODS in that region, the possibility of applying to GEF for financing the relevant project should be considered
10	<p>Networking combined with the establishment of CAP has improved the positive synergies between activities implemented under both, as the networks provide a useful tool to exchange information, discuss and obtain feedback on implementation of CAP activities. As such it increased the efficiency of other CAP activities on prevention of illegal trade, including national customs training projects.</p>	Networks should increasingly be used to increase positive synergies between different activities to prevent illegal trade.
11	<p>Through the networks, specialised organisations such as RILO and EIA have found a forum to assist countries to prevent illegal trade. Their participation also provides a link to an integrated approach, which is promoted by</p>	Regional/global organisations that focus their activities on prevention of illegal trade should be identified and invited to participate in the networks. Networks should focus in their discussions on the concrete support / role of those organisations,

	Lessons learnt	Recommendations
	UNEP through the Green Customs initiative. Participation of Article 2 countries in the Regional Networks is of crucial importance	both within and outside the networks, so as to avoid general presentations



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ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

5. Follow-up Action Plan

will be completed in the final report

The last two years may be considered as an intensive learning period in which the CAP team, both in the Paris office and the Regional Offices through networking were able to make countries aware of the threat of illegal trade and discuss intensively with countries on actions to prevent illegal trade. The Swedish bilateral project on prevention of illegal trade in SEAP and SA networks was particularly effective in this regard. It enabled the CAP team in ROAP to make quick progress in the development of information exchange on illegal trade cases, analysis of ways to prevent it, increase bilateral cooperation between countries to solve specific cases, and to introduce management tools such as risk profiling to enhance the national capacity of countries to prevent illegal trade. Intensive cooperation with both RILO/AP and EIA during the implementation of the Swedish project provided much needed experience and tools to enhance the capacity of countries.

It is also clear from the experience gained in the past two years that, although the main strategy includes similar tools, each Region also has its own specificities. Each CAP team in the Regional Offices was able to identify those particularities in an efficient way, and they will need to be addressed when developing a more focussed global and regional approach.

One positive side effect of the introduction of CAP in which project implementation is done on a regional level is the possibility for the regional CAP teams to integrate the different CAP activities to make them more effective. The networks have provided a platform for countries to give immediate feedback on implementation of Customs training, but also provided their views on how activities related to enforcement in National Phase-out Plans can be directly linked to the regional activities, providing advice to countries on the implementation.

Networking enabled countries to have a broader view of the problem of illegal trade and made suggestions to the Meeting of the Parties on how, based on their experience certain issues such as transit trade may be better controlled. One issue the MOP should consider is the effect of increased control of ODS trade affects compliance of countries, how seized illegal ODS should

be regarded and how the capacity of countries may be increased to deal with the seized goods, be it as substances or in obsolete equipment. Here also, the networking was crucial in enabling the countries to directly discuss with exporting countries on how to control the problem. The continued participation of Article 2 countries as members of the Regional Networks is crucial for the success.

Based on the experience gained in the last two years, UNEP will develop a follow-up Action Plan that will be incorporated in the final report to be submitted to the 16th MOP. Following are some of the elements that will be considered:

- Identify the activities that have been successful in the last two years, in the different Regions, and decide on which should be implemented globally through the regional networks and which are specific to the Region.
- Identify the Regional/International Organisations working on combating illegal Trade and involve them actively in the networking activities, as well as in other activities related to combating illegal trade
- Analyse cases where industry played a very active role in detection and investigating illegal ODS-trade and develop a model of industry involvement based on national cases (e.g. India) and the conclusions of the Hua Hin ROAP workshop
- Identify how networks should increasingly be used to increase positive synergies between different activities to prevent illegal trade.
- Take forward the workplan of the Green Customs Initiative, through increased cooperation with the involved organisations
- Identify the role of Regional Political Organisations and include illegal trade on their agenda, so as to increase political awareness
- Identify the problems related to seizing of goods, both with regard to compliance and on how to deal with seized goods, and bring them to the attention of the MOP
- Increase cooperation between countries in a very practical way, complementing the ongoing activities in information exchange

6. Annexes

This section will be completed in the final report

Annex II

PART II: EVALUATION OF PROJECTS ON CUSTOMS OFFICERS TRAINING AND LICENSING SYSTEMS

1. Introduction

1. Training of customs officers and assistance for establishing ODS licensing systems has been funded by the Multilateral Fund as part of the programme to build and strengthen the capacity of Article 5 countries to manage their national ODS phase-out programmes. The assistance starts with the preparation of the country programme which, among other things, includes a commitment of the government to design and implement a policy framework for the implementation of the national ODS phase out plan. Prior to 1997, ODS import licensing and customs training activities were funded as stand-alone projects. However, since 1997 and especially in the last two to three years, there has been a major shift from funding these activities as stand-alone projects to incorporating them into the refrigerant management plans (RMPs), refrigeration servicing sector plans, and national phase-out plans. This shift is in a large part attributable to a decision of the Executive Committee (Decision 31/48) in 2000 to increase the level of the funding of RMPs for low-volume-consuming countries (LVCs) by 50% from the original level of funding for a commitment by the government to enact regulations and legislation required for implementing national phase out plans. This decision also reflected the experience learned from implementing the individual stand-alone projects and the feedback from evaluations carried out.

2. Two evaluations partly related to customs training and licensing systems have been conducted by the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund. The first one was an evaluation of training projects in 2000 which included a review, on a sample basis, of projects for customs training and licensing systems; and the other was the evaluation of refrigerant management plans in LVCs in 2003 which examined the training of customs officers and the establishment of the licensing systems as components of such plans. A summary of the two evaluations and the major findings are presented in this report, with particular emphasis on the training of customs officers and the establishment of the licensing systems.

3. When this document was prepared in May 2004, the Secretariat had started the second phase of the evaluation of the RMPs which will cover a number of medium-size and large-volume-consuming-countries. The report of the second phase evaluation is expected to be submitted to the 44th Meeting of the Executive Committee. This report will be updated with the findings of the second phase of the RMP evaluation once it is completed.

2. Evaluation of training projects

2.1 An overview of stand-alone projects funded on custom officers training and licensing systems

4. A total of 22 stand-alone projects on custom training and assistance to setting up licensing systems have been funded, with a total budget of US\$ 2,255,579 million. Appendix I provides a list of the projects with information on the country, the title, the date of approval, the budget approved and status of implementation.

2.2 Background, objective and scope of the evaluation of training projects

5. In 1999 the Executive Committee approved, as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Work Programme of the year, an evaluation of completed training projects funded by the Multilateral Fund and received the final report on the evaluation which was submitted to the Executive Committee at the 31st Meeting in 2000.

6. The objective of the evaluation was, among other things, to assess the planning, implementation, the results and the impacts of the training projects financed by the Multilateral Fund.

7. The evaluation was implemented in two stages, a desk study and a field visit. The desk study reviewed 76 completed training projects, of which 33 or 43 per cent are in the category of “policy” covering study tours, monitoring and control of ODS, ODS conferences, information preparation and dissemination, follow up on regional workshops and training activities, etc. The field study covered 26 projects in 10 countries (Argentina, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Senegal, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay and Zimbabwe). Nine of the projects visited related to custom officer training and license systems. The country reports are available on the web site of the Secretariat at www.unmfs.org.

2.3 Major findings of the evaluation of training projects with regard to the custom officers training and licensing system

8. A summary of the major findings related to customs training and the establishment of licensing systems is presented in the following paragraphs. However, for a full discussion of the findings of the evaluations of the training projects, please refer to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/31/20.

9. The regional/sub-regional policy level workshops which were organized in the early years of the Multilateral Fund contributed to building awareness, imparting information, and providing a forum to discuss regional concerns thereby strengthening national capacity. The persons trained were enabled to discuss and identify the needs at the national level. The regional and sub-regional training projects have been very much appreciated by all the participants.

10. When the activity is taken up later at the national level, the participants of regional seminars are better able to deal with it. This could be observed in several countries where policy

papers, draft legislation and custom regulations were defined, developed, proposed and in several instances implemented, using inputs from regional workshops and seminars.

11. The workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption in Senegal held in 1997 was a case in point. The objective of the workshop was to assist participating Article 5 countries to improve the existing legal and administrative systems for monitoring and control of ODS consumption, including improving data reporting. Representatives from NOUs and Customs Departments from Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco and Senegal participated in the workshop. According to UNEP's Report on the Follow-up of Prior Regional Workshops and Training Activities (July 1998) for the countries attending the workshop, the Article 7 data reporting ratio was 33% for 1993 and 1994 data, and increased to 83% for 1995 and 1996 data. As of June 1998, the reporting data for these countries has increased to 100%.

12. A decree to establish a system to control imports to Senegal of CFCs and CFC-based equipment and products was prepared. The system also included establishment of quotas for CFC imports.

13. The NOU is the pivotal point for proper organisation and implementation of the different training projects. However, it needs to work closely with industry associations in the implementation of refrigerant recovering and recycling projects. Since the association usually has a strong influence over the refrigerant service technician, it can often contribute towards enforcing technician certification programmes even before the enactment of legislation on CFC import control. One outstanding example is the decision by the importers in Trinidad and Tobago who are members of the Recovery and Recycling and Air Conditioning Industry Association to voluntarily increase the selling price of CFC-12 by 300% over earlier prices. Coupled with customs regulations allocating diminishing quotas to registered importers, this will lead to technicians coming forward for training in conservation and recycling and recovery, as they will perceive an opportunity to increase their income.

2.4 Executive Committee Decisions

14. The Executive Committee reviewed and noted the following recommendations relating to customs training and licensing systems:

- (a) that all future non-investment activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector in low-volume countries (such as training of technicians in good services practices and customs training) should continue to be part of the Refrigerant Management Plan in order to place them in the context of a comprehensive plan for sector phase-out. For non low-volume countries, projects such as training of technicians and training of customs officers would be prepared in the framework of a national long-term strategy for the refrigeration sector and considered in accordance with Decision 31/48, part C. When preparing new RMPs, as well as during implementation of approved RMPs, training activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector and customs officers should build on the results of any earlier training activities. Consideration should be also given to strengthening the relevant industry associations and to involving them more closely in project preparation and implementation.

- (b) that during the compliance period, the capacity of NOUs for development of national policies and regulations regarding monitoring and controlling consumption and trade of ODS and ODS-based equipment should continue to be enhanced.

3. Evaluation of refrigerant management plans in low-volume-consuming countries

3.1 Overview of RMPs

15. Since 1997, a total number of 279 projects have been approved under 47 RMPs, 32 RMP up-dates and 21 national or terminal phase-out plans for the CFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector of 92 countries. 212 of these projects were for 73 LVCs. 66 projects have been completed, 52 of which were in LVCs. The total funding approved was US \$25.7 million (plus one global project for US \$0.8 million) of which US \$15.7 million was for LVCs. Until the end of 2002 US \$10.8 million were disbursed, of which US \$6.6 million was for LVCs (see Table 1).

Table 1

**RMP PROJECT APPROVALS AND IMPLEMENTATION FOR
(LVC AND NON-LVC COUNTRIES)**

Status	No. of Countries Approved	No. of Approved Projects ⁽¹⁾	No. of Completed Projects	Total Funds Approved including Adjustments (US\$)	Funds Disbursed (US\$)
LVC	74	217	52	16,021,724	6,599,785
Non-LVC	18	61	14	9,727,072	4,235,257
Total	92	278	66	25,748,796	10,835,042

⁽¹⁾ Excluding one global project.

3.2 Background, objective and scope of the evaluation of RMPs in LVCs

16. In 2003 the Executive Committee approved, as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Work Programme of 2003, an evaluation of refrigerant management plans in LVCs, and received the final report on the evaluation at the 41st Meeting in the year 2003.

17. The objective of the evaluation is, to study, among other things, the following issues related to customs training and licensing systems:

- (a) Whether appropriate legislation, including as a center piece an import licensing system, is in force and operational without legal ambiguities and inconsistencies;
- (b) Whether the application of legal regulations and import licensing quotas led to the expected reduction of the availability of controlled substances. If not, have specific measures of enforcement (consumption taxes, reduction of quotas, inspections, etc.) been introduced? If so, which ones and what are the results;
- (c) Whether legislation and import licensing has contributed to bringing about a significant change in market price relations between controlled and allowed substances. If not, have measures been taken to influence those price relations by

restricting demand for CFCs and, in affirmative cases, what sort of measures?

- (d) Whether customs training programmes have improved the enforcement of import restrictions and the training of technicians in good practices contributed to the reduction of consumption of CFCs. If so, to what extent? If not, where are the problems?

18. The evaluation was implemented in two stages. The first stage was a data collection at these regional network meetings: South and South-East Asia Networks, West Asia Network, Latin American Network, English Speaking Caribbean Network and English and French Speaking African Networks. The second stage was the visit to seven countries (Bahrain, Ghana, Macedonia, Mauritius, Peru, Senegal, and Uruguay) which were selected on the basis of regional distribution, status of compliance, size of ODS consumption and participation of implementing agencies.

19. The country studies give an overview of measures taken, results achieved, problems faced and initiatives planned, and then describe in more detail specific features particular to each country visited. These case studies form the basis for the final report which summarizes the findings. They are available at request in hard copy and on the UNMFS website (section 2 -- 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee, Evaluation Reports).

3.3 Major findings of the evaluation of RMPs with regard to the custom officers training and licensing system

20. The evaluation assessed a number of the relevant factors which influence the performance of the RMPs. Some of these factors are implicit elements of the RMP (legislation, training of technicians and customs, import licensing, supply of recovery and recycling equipment, monitoring), some others are external variables (political support, law enforcement) which generally play an important role regarding results and effectiveness of such programmes. It is the interlinkage of these factors which ultimately determines the extent of present and future compliance.

21. The factors which are examined in the evaluation include political commitment, capacity of the NOU, cooperation with stakeholders, legislation, monitoring and reporting, customs training, training of technicians, recovery and recycling, equipment supply, impact of prices for refrigerants, government measures influencing pricing levels, retrofitting domestic and small commercial appliances and incentive programmes for retrofitting. However, for the purpose of this study which focussed on customs training and licensing systems, findings related to these two subjects are presented below. For a complete discussion of the issues covered by the evaluation on RMPs, please refer to the Final Report of the Evaluation of RMPs (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/7).

Legislation

22. In almost all countries visited, ODS related legislation is in place, (except in Uruguay), sometimes after years of delay, as in the case of Saint Lucia. The centre piece is an import licensing system with quota allocations to CFC importers. In some countries, regulations are in

the process of being further elaborated and adjusted to the phase-out requirements (e.g. Ghana, Jamaica, Macedonia). Regarding countries with an approved terminal ODS phase-out management plan (TPMP), an accelerated timetable for import quota reductions has been introduced (e.g. Mauritius and Jamaica). However, in several countries final regulations conforming to the Montreal Protocol requirements are still in the phase of preparation or waiting for amendments. The introduction of binding legal regulations and their implementation is dependent not only on the political will of governments but also on the composition of parliaments and the level of influence from industrial or commercial interests. Some countries also face difficulties in introducing trade restrictions for ODS because they are implementing a general trade liberalization programme with the IMF and/or the World Bank or are part of a regional free trade zone (e.g. Mercosur).

Customs training

23. Training courses for customs officers have been carried out in all countries under consideration, and in-country training capacity has been built up in all cases. One of the questions which has also been discussed at the network meetings is whether customs training should be preceded by the supply of CFC-identifying detectors. In some cases (e.g. Bahrain, Ghana) customs training was carried out before RMPs had been approved and detectors had been supplied. Here, opinions were widely diverging. Training in terms of general awareness raising and the acquiring of a fundamental knowledge of ODS issues is justified in advance of equipment being supplied, while further customs training should be combined with the supply of detectors provided under the RMP. As far as customs identification kits are concerned, several countries reported the need for small portable units and complained that the kits supplied are not in all cases appropriate to identifying mixtures. Another problem mentioned in some cases is that customs authorities are not always adequately computerised to fulfil the necessary monitoring requirements.

24. Appropriate legislation including as centre piece an import licensing and quota system is in place and operational in most countries visited. For some countries, bans on the import of ODS-based equipment have been introduced or are under preparation. This is helped by the fact that non-Article 5 countries stopped producing CFC-based refrigeration equipment including MACs about 8 to 10 years ago, and second hand non-CFC refrigeration equipment is now starting to become widely available.

25. Enforcement of legal regulations and application of import licensing quotas has actually led to the reduction of the availability of controlled substances although not always to the extent to which the reduction was originally targeted.

26. Legislation and import licensing have contributed, though to a very varying degree, to bring about a change in market price relations between CFCs and their substitutes.

27. Customs training was very useful for establishing awareness and generally reliable control mechanisms for imports. Local trainers have been trained and curricula adopted, which are now the basis for continued training programmes.

3.4 Executive Committee Decision

28. The Executive Committee reviewed and adopted the following recommendation relating to customs training and licensing agreement:

- concentrating the support on the development of legislation and coordination mechanisms with industry, where this is not yet in place, and on further training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, using the created national capacities and providing expert support and tool sets, as required.

4. An Update on the Funding of Customs Inspections of Ozone-Depleting Substances

29. The Executive Committee has been funding the provision of inspection technologies and detection equipment to enable customs officers to identify ODSs at points of entry as part of the projects on customs training and establishing licensing systems as well as RMPs and national phase-out plans. While this is still on-going, an update of the assistance provided to date is included in Appendix II which provides information on the country, the title of the project, and level of funding for customs training. Since funding for inspection technology and detection equipment is usually included in the provision for customs training, it is not possible to break this down further .

Appendix I

CUSTOMS TRAINING AND LICENSING STAND-ALONE PROJECTS

Country	Project Title	Date Approved	Total Funds Approved	Status
Argentina	Training of customs officers	Dec-00	175,000	ONG
Argentina	Policy assistance for the design and implementation of an ODS import/export licensing system	Mar-00	90,000	ONG
Burkina Faso	Workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption (customs training)	Nov-93	14,500	FIN
Georgia	Promoting compliance with the Montreal Protocol in countries with economies in transition (CEITs)	Mar-99	33,900	FIN
Global	Update the OAIC diskette version (1998)	Nov-97	66,000	FIN
Global	Disseminate awareness materials, technical and policy information (1999)	Nov-98	340,000	FIN
Global	Customs training manual	Mar-99	40,000	FIN
Global	Customs training manual	Mar-99	20,000	COM
Global	Disseminate awareness materials, technical and policy information (2000)	Nov-99	357,000	FIN
Global	Adapting existing audiovisual materials to promote control of illegal trade in ODS	Mar-00	50,000	FIN
Global	Translation, in French and Spanish, of the approved manual on Customs Officer Training on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Dec-00	36,000	FIN
Global	Global enabling activity for customs training	Dec-00	151,429	FIN
Global	Development of tracking system for ODS and ODS-based equipment	Jul-01	40,000	ONG
Global	Production of OzonAction Newsletter in Russian, translation of 4 refrigeration/customs training modules into Russian, and reprinting and updating existing publications	Apr-03	75,000	ONG
India	Develop policy and customs training strategies	Mar-00	50,000	COM
Indonesia	Strengthening of import/export control	Jul-02	110,000	ONG
Philippines	Training programme for customs officials and other key stakeholders	Dec-01	170,250	ONG
Region: AFR	Harmonization of legislative and regulatory mechanisms to improve monitoring and control of ODS consumption in French-speaking African countries	Dec-00	151,500	ONG
Region: ASP	Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia and the Pacific region	Nov-99	55,000	FIN
Region: ASP	Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia and the Pacific region	Nov-99	55,000	FIN
Region: ASP	Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for the South Asia region	Nov-99	95,000	FIN
Venezuela	Review of ODS license system and Decree 3220 related to control of these substances	Jul-01	80,000	ONG
Total			2,255,579	

Appendix II

**CUSTOMS TRAINING THAT ARE PART OF REFRIGERANT MANAGEMENT
PLAN (RMP) OR PHASE-OUT PLANS**

Country	Project Title	Date Approved	Total Funds Approved for Customs Training*	Status
Refrigerant Management Plan				
Algeria	Refrigerant Management Plan	Jul-02	21,370	ONG
Angola	Implementation of the RMP: enforcement of regulations, training of customs officers, training of refrigeration service technicians, recovery and recycling, incentive programme for end-users, and public awareness	Apr-03	140,000	ONG
Bahrain	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Nov-98	30,000	FIN
Bolivia	Refrigerant Management Plan	Mar-02	7,755	ONG
Burundi	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme (phase II)	Dec-03	30,000	ONG
Cambodia	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-03	85,000	ONG
Cameroon	Refrigerant management plan to phase out the use of ODS in the refrigeration servicing sector (includes: training in good refrigerant management practices, training of customs officers, and recovery and recycling programme)	Nov-02	104,596	ONG
Central African Republic	Implementation of the RMP: training programme for customs officers	Jul-01	77,440	ONG
Congo	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-00	69,400	COM
Congo, DR	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-03	109,000	ONG
Cote D'Ivoire	Implementation of the RMP	Mar-98	45,530	ONG
Croatia	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Jul-99	35,966	FIN
Djibouti	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Jul-02	33,100	ONG
Dominica	Implementation of the RMP: custom training	Nov-98	15,000	ONG
El Salvador	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Jul-98	38,000	ONG
Gabon	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Nov-98	31,000	COM
Gabon	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme (phase II)	Dec-03	50,000	ONG
Ghana	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-00	81,000	COM
Global	Implementation of RMPs for 14 low volume consuming countries in eastern and southern Africa	Nov-98	163,000	ONG
Guatemala	Implementation of the RMP: custom officers training programme	Mar-99	34,000	FIN
Guatemala	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-01	56,000	ONG
Guyana	Implementation of the RMP: assistance for implementation of additional activities in the RMP	Dec-01	13,100	ONG
Honduras	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Jul-99	38,250	COM
Jamaica	Implementation of the RMP: customs officers training programme	Mar-99	54,240	FIN
Jordan	Implementation of the RMP: customs training	Jul-99	38,003	FIN
Lao, PDR	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Jul-01	81,542	ONG
Liberia	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-03	40,040	ONG
Nicaragua	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Jul-98	45,086	ONG
Niger	Implementation of the RMP: customs officers training programme	Mar-99	63,000	COM
Oman	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Jul-01	42,000	COM
Pakistan	Refrigerant Management Plan	Dec-03	17,093	ONG
Peru	Implementation of the RMP: custom officers training programme	Mar-99	34,000	ONG
Qatar	Implementation of the RMP: training of customs and Ozone Unit in monitoring and control of ODS	Jul-01	50,000	COM
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Mar-98	24,860	ONG
Sierra Leone	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-03	41,840	ONG
Sri Lanka	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Dec-00	87,000	ONG
Swaziland	Implementation of the RMP update	Dec-03	14,859	ONG
Uruguay	Implementation of the RMP: custom officers training programme	Mar-99	71,190	COM
Vietnam	Implementation of the RMP: customs training programme	Jul-01	100,000	ONG

Annex II

Country	Project Title	Date Approved	Total Funds Approved for Customs Training*	Status
Phase-Out Plans				
Albania	ODS Phase-Out	Apr-03	9,797	ONG
Argentina	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-04	110,413	ONG
Bahamas	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-01	8,400	ONG
Bangladesh	ODS Phase-Out	Apr-04	20,325	ONG
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ODS Phase-Out	Dec-03	12,962	ONG
Brazil	CFCs Phase-Out	Jul-02	400,500	ONG
China	Domestic Refrigeration Manufacture	Nov-02	110,408	ONG
Colombia	ODS Phase-Out	Dec-03	67,500	ONG
Croatia	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-03	5,696	ONG
Ecuador	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-03	25,347	ONG
India	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-04	230,578	ONG
Indonesia	Refrigeration Manufacturing	Jul-02	234,410	ONG
Iran	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-03	168,750	ONG
Korea, DPR	Refrigeration Domestic	Jul-03	20,475	ONG
Lesotho	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-03	1,910	ONG
Libya	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-03	37,469	ONG
Malaysia	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-01	172,755	ONG
Mauritius	ODS Phase-Out	Dec-03	3,180	ONG
Mexico	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-04	131,918	ONG
Namibia	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-03	3,788	ONG
Nigeria	CFCs Phase-Out	Nov-02	196,962	ONG
Papua New Guinea	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-03	10,500	ONG
Philippines	CFCs Phase-Out	Nov-02	158,631	ONG
Thailand	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-01	220,929	ONG
Trinidad and Tobago	CFCs Phase-Out	Jul-03	6,900	ONG
Turkey	CFCs Phase-Out	Dec-01	135,000	ONG
Venezuela	CFCs Phase-Out	Apr-04	93,608	ONG
Total			4,712,370	

* Custom training is always a component in refrigerant management plans (RMP) and national phaseout plans, however it is not always separately budgeted in these plans. Even for those plans where a separate allocation is made for custom training, the Executive Committee decision provides flexibility for those plans to reallocate the funds according to the needs of the country. Based on a sample of these plans where a separate allocation is made for custom training, 20 percent is applied to all RMPs with multiple components and 1.5 percent to national phaseout plans where custom training is not separately budgeted. The lower percentage used for national phaseout plans is taking into consideration the usually higher total funding of such plans.