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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Quincuagésima segunda Reunión
Montreal, 23 al 27 de julio de 2007

**SITUACIÓN/PERSPECTIVAS DE LOS PAÍSES QUE OPERAN AL AMPARO DEL
ARTÍCULO 5 EN RELACIÓN CON EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS MEDIDAS DE
CONTROL INICIALES E INTERMEDIAS DEL PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL**

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

Para economizar recursos, sólo se ha impreso un número limitado de ejemplares del presente documento. Se ruega a los delegados que lleven sus propios ejemplares a la reunión y eviten solicitar otros.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

- Al 28 de junio de 2007, 53 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían notificado datos de 2006 con arreglo al Artículo 7 y otros 22 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían proporcionado datos de programa de país para 2006.
- En la Parte I de este documento se analizan las perspectivas de cumplimiento en los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 basándose en los datos más recientes disponibles presentados a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo. Formula la conclusión de que todos los países que se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir con las reducciones intermedias antes de 2010 cuentan con proyectos aprobados para alcanzar dichos objetivos, o bien con actividades en los planes administrativos para 2007-2009, excepto Somalia para los halones, ya que se prevén actividades en el país cuando las condiciones lo permitan.
- En la Parte II de este documento se proporciona información sobre países en los que el Comité de Aplicación está considerando posibles cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento. Formula las siguientes conclusiones:
 - De las 92 cuestiones a ser consideradas por el Comité de Aplicación, 48 se han resuelto, 26 no se han resuelto y hay información pendiente para 18.
 - Respecto de aquellas decisiones que requieren sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos/prohibición de equipos, 7 países han establecido dichos sistemas, 20 países no los han establecido, y hay información pendiente para dos países.
- La Parte III presenta datos sobre la ejecución de los programas de país. Indica que:
 - El Comité debe aún considerar medidas acerca de alrededor de 6 839 toneladas PAO (incluidos los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 para los 12 países que no han notificado datos de programa de país) excluidos los HCFC.
 - La mayor parte de las 6 839 toneladas PAO de consumo corresponde a CFC (3 523 toneladas PAO) y metilbromuro (3 284 toneladas PAO).
 - En los datos de programa de país se notificó un consumo de 296 272 toneladas métricas de HCFC (19 245 toneladas PAO). Para los países que notificaron datos para 2005 y 2006, el consumo de HCFC aumentó 15 por ciento mientras que el consumo de CFC disminuyó 45 por ciento.
 - 75 de los 105 países que notificaron información acerca de planes de gestión de refrigerantes/planes nacionales de eliminación/planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva indicaron progresos en la ejecución.
 - El 59,4 por ciento de los países que utilizan máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje notificaron que éstas habían funcionado ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’.
 - Se ha impartido capacitación a 45 462 técnicos de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración.
 - 77 de los 101 países que notificaron información acerca de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias han informado que dichos sistemas se encuentran en vigencia (52 de los 53 países que notificaron datos para 2006 contaban con sistemas de otorgamiento de

licencias vigentes, de los cuales el 98,1 por ciento funcionaba ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’).

- Se ha impartido capacitación a 9 404 oficiales de aduanas.
- En la mayoría de los países, el precio de los CFC está aumentando y el precio de los productos de alternativa está disminuyendo.

Introducción

1. Este documento consta de tres partes:
 - a) La Parte I se preparó atendiendo a las decisiones 32/76 b) y 46/4, en las que se pedía a la Secretaría que preparase una actualización, para cada Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, de la situación de cumplimiento en los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal.
 - b) La Parte II contiene información acerca de aquellos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que están sujetos a decisiones de las Partes y recomendaciones del Comité de Aplicación acerca del cumplimiento.
 - c) En la parte III se presentan datos sobre la ejecución de programas de país, incluido un análisis de los datos de consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono por sector. También incluye una sección que se ocupa de las características de los programas de eliminación de SAO nacionales.
2. El análisis y las conclusiones del presente documento no menoscaban en modo alguno la situación de cumplimiento que determine la Reunión de las Partes, único órgano facultado para ello.
3. Los datos comunicados de conformidad con el Artículo 7 se utilizan exclusivamente para determinar la situación respecto del cumplimiento cada año. El análisis que se realiza en este documento utiliza una combinación de datos notificados a la Secretaría del Fondo sobre la ejecución de los programas de país para diversos períodos de cumplimiento y datos con arreglo al Artículo 7. Por lo tanto, este documento no determina el cumplimiento *per se*. Por el contrario, evalúa las perspectivas de los esfuerzos de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 de cumplir con lo estipulado por una o más medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal. Su principal finalidad es identificar las SAO que aún deben ser abordadas por medidas patrocinadas por el Fondo Multilateral.

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

4. En esta parte se presentan los resultados del análisis de la situación de cumplimiento con respecto a las medidas de control aplicables hasta 2005 inclusive al CFC, los halones, el metilbromuro, el tetracloruro de carbono (CTC) y el 1,1,1-tricloroetano (TCA).¹ En el análisis se parte del supuesto de que en los datos más recientes de consumo notificados se tuvo en cuenta la eliminación resultante de los proyectos terminados aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo. Para diciembre de 2006, se habían eliminado 310 964 toneladas PAO mediante proyectos terminados. Esta cantidad incluye 54 177 toneladas PAO de producción de CFC, 31 188 toneladas PAO de

¹ No existe proyecto alguno que trate de las sustancias incluidas en el Anexo B-1; el Comité Ejecutivo no ha examinado ni financiado proyecto alguno en relación con estas sustancias a las que se aplica desde 2003 una reducción del umbral de consumo del 80 por ciento.

producción de halones, 37 892 toneladas PAO de producción de CTC, y 5 toneladas PAO de producción de metilbromuro. Los proyectos terminados ascendían al valor de 1 470 millones \$EUA del monto total aprobado de alrededor de 1 950 millones \$EUA. En el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, que se sometió a la consideración de la 37ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, se describe detalladamente la metodología empleada en los análisis.

5. Para este análisis, se utilizaron los datos más recientes disponibles. Al 28 de junio de 2007, 53 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 habían notificado datos de 2006 con arreglo al Artículo 7. Otros 22 países notificaron datos de 2006 a la Secretaría del Fondo relativos únicamente a la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de los programas de país (decisión 17/34). Para aquellos países que no habían presentado datos para 2006, se usaron en el análisis los datos de consumo más reciente. Esto incluyó el uso de datos con arreglo al Artículo 7 de 2005 para 69 países. El análisis presupone que los niveles de consumo de SAO más recientes notificados no han aumentado; no obstante, debe señalarse que algunos de los 69 países para los que no se dispone de datos de 2006 podrían no cumplir con lo estipulado.

6. Los organismos de ejecución bilaterales y multilaterales presentaron a la 52ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo informes sobre la marcha de las actividades anuales que incluían datos sobre la situación de la ejecución de todas las actividades y proyectos aprobados por el Comité hasta fines de 2006. Los datos sobre las posibles aprobaciones en 2007 se han tomado del Plan administrativo refundido del Fondo Multilateral para los años 2007-2009, conforme a las modificaciones introducidas en la 51ª Reunión.

7. La Secretaría del Fondo proseguirá con la preparación de todos los datos incluidos en las anteriores versiones de la situación y las perspectivas de cumplimiento, que han sido utilizados por la Secretaría del Fondo a los fines del análisis. Estos datos están disponibles a pedido. En la Tabla 1 figuran las categorías adicionales de datos disponibles sobre los CFC.

Tabla 1

DATOS ADICIONALES DISPONIBLES A PEDIDO

Región	Situación	Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la congelación	Reducción del 50% de CFC	Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la reducción del 50% de CFC	Reducción del 85% de CFC	Cantidad necesaria para cumplir con la reducción del 85% de CFC	Eliminación aprobada pero no lograda (a octubre de 2005)	Fecha de terminación de los proyectos aprobados	Eliminación de SAO en el plan de trabajo final para 2005	Plan de gestión de refrigerantes aprobado	Planes de gestión de refrigerantes para que los países de bajo volumen de consumo cumplan con la reducción del 85% de CFC

SECTOR DE PRODUCCIÓN

8. Todavía no se ha llevado a cabo el análisis del sector de producción, debido a que el Comité Ejecutivo estableció un procedimiento concreto para los proyectos de dicho sector. De los ocho países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y que disponen de instalaciones para la producción de CFC, los Gobiernos de Argentina, China, República Democrática Popular de Corea, India, México, Rumania y la República Bolivariana de Venezuela han concertado acuerdos para llevar a cabo las reducciones previstas. Brasil indicó que ha eliminando por cuenta propia la producción de CFC. Para la producción de halones, China tiene un acuerdo vigente, y la India recibió una donación por única vez para el cierre de sus instalaciones de producción de halones.

9. Cinco países (Brasil, China, República Popular Democrática de Corea, India y Rumania) tienen establecido un nivel básico de referencia para la producción de CTC. El Comité Ejecutivo ya ha aprobado proyectos para la eliminación definitiva del CTC en los sectores de producción y consumo para cuatro países (China, República Popular Democrática de Corea, India y Rumania). En el Plan administrativo del PNUD para 2007 se incluye un proyecto para el sector de solventes/agentes de proceso de CTC en Brasil.

10. Se aprobaron proyectos de cierre de la producción de metilbromuro para China y Rumania, que eran los dos únicos países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que contaban con instalaciones de producción de metilbromuro. El Comité Ejecutivo ha aprobado acuerdos para el sector de la producción con ambos países. Conforme a dichos acuerdos, China debe disminuir sus niveles de producción hasta lograr la eliminación en 2015, y Rumania debe alcanzar una producción nula en 2006. Rumania notificó una producción de metilbromuro nula en 2005, habiendo cesado la producción con antelación a la fecha límite especificada en su acuerdo.

SECTOR DE CONSUMO

11. En esta sección se presenta un resumen de los resultados de un análisis detallado del grado en que los países parecen encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o están en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado. Los datos sobre los que se basa este resumen se incluyen en el Anexo I, que contiene información detallada para cada país, presentada por sustancia. Asimismo, en el Anexo I se indica si estos países han recibido toda la asistencia que se esperaba que les proporcionara el Comité Ejecutivo.

CFC

12. En la Tabla 2 se resume la situación de los países en relación con el cumplimiento de las medidas de control de CFC. Según los datos de consumo más recientes notificados, 141 países parecen encontrarse ahora en situación de cumplimiento, pero 69 no han notificado aún datos de 2006. En la Tabla 2 se presentan el tipo de datos notificados y los datos sobre aquellos países que parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. También incluye los países en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado, que se han agrupado en tres categorías: i) países en los que el consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de referencia de congelación; ii) países que parecen estar en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no cumplir con la medida de reducción estipulada para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior al que correspondería a

la reducción del 50 por ciento prevista y iii) países que se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir con los controles futuros porque su consumo más reciente es superior al que correspondería a la reducción del 85 por ciento prevista.

Tabla 2

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE LOS CFC: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en situación de cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de congelación	Países que no cumplen o están en riesgo de incumplimiento de la reducción prevista para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior a la reducción del 50 % prevista	Países en riesgo de incumplimiento de las medidas de control futuras debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior a la reducción del 85 % prevista
Consumo más reciente	142 países	Bosnia y Herzegovina y Paraguay	6 países (Bhután, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Eritrea, Palau, Paraguay y República Bolivariana de Venezuela. Bosnia y Herzegovina cumplía con su Plan de acción *)	93 países (82 teniendo en cuenta los Planes de Acción aprobados)
Datos de 2006 (con arreglo al Art. 7 o al programa de país)	73 países	Bhután y Bosnia y Herzegovina	Bhután, Bosnia y Herzegovina y Palau (Bosnia y Herzegovina cumplía con su Plan de acción)	39 países (33 teniendo en cuenta los Planes de Acción aprobados)

* El Plan de acción permite a Bosnia y Herzegovina excederse de la reducción del 50 por ciento.

13. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente excede las medidas de control o que se considera que están en riesgo han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral o bien cuentan con proyectos para abordar sus necesidades de cumplimiento incluidas en los planes administrativos para 2007-2009.

Halones

14. En la Tabla 3 se resume la situación de los países respecto del cumplimiento de las medidas de control previstas para los halones. Según los datos más recientes disponibles sobre el consumo, 142 países parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. Setenta y cuatro países han notificado un consumo nulo de halones entre 1995 y 2006 y dos no han comunicado las cifras ni del consumo básico de referencia ni del consumo más reciente. Cincuenta y seis países recibieron ayuda para actividades de bancos de halones o acuerdos de eliminación de halones. En esta cifra se incluyen los países que participan en bancos de halones regionales. En la Tabla 3 se presenta el tipo de datos notificados y se identifican aquellos países que parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. En aquellos casos en que los países se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado, se los ha agrupado en las dos categorías siguientes: i) países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de consumo de referencia de congelación y ii) países que parecen encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no cumplir con

las medidas de control previstas para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior al nivel que correspondería a la reducción del 50 por ciento prevista.

Tabla 3

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

Datos	Países en situación de cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo más reciente es superior al nivel básico de referencia de congelación	Países en riesgo de incumplimiento de la reducción del 50% prevista para halones
Consumo más reciente	142 países (68 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	2 países: Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (según datos de 2005, pero en cumplimiento con el objetivo del plan de acción aprobado) y Somalia.	2 países: Jamahiriya Árabe Libia (según datos de 2005, pero cumplía con los requisitos de su Plan de acción para 2005) y Somalia.
Datos de 2006 (con arreglo al Art. 7 o al programa de país)	74 países (39 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	Somalia	Somalia

15. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente es superior a las medidas de control correspondientes han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral, excepto Somalia, donde se podría proporcionar apoyo una vez que las condiciones permitan llevar a cabo una actividad sostenible.

Metilbromuro

16. En la Tabla 4 se resume la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control relativas al metilbromuro (excluidos cuarentena y preembarque). De los 134 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que han ratificado la Enmienda de Copenhague, 133 han notificado datos de consumo básico completos. De estos 133 países, 53 notificaron un consumo nulo, tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. El Fondo Multilateral prestó ayuda a 98 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 para actividades y/o proyectos relacionados con el metilbromuro. En la Tabla 4 se presenta el tipo de datos notificados y se identifican aquellos países que parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. También incluye los países en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado, que se han agrupado en las dos categorías siguientes: i) países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de referencia de congelación y ii) países que podrían encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no cumplir con las medidas de control previstas para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior al nivel que correspondería a la reducción del 20 por ciento prevista.

Tabla 4

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

Datos	Países en situación de cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo más reciente es superior al nivel básico de referencia de congelación para el metilbromuro	Países en riesgo de no cumplir con la reducción del 20% del nivel básico de metilbromuro
Consumo más reciente	138 países (80 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	4 países: Honduras, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia y Nicaragua (Honduras y Jamahiriya Árabe Libia cumplen con sus Planes de acción).	7 países: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Nicaragua y Uganda (excluidos Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia y Uganda que cumplirían con los requisitos de sus Planes de acción según el consumo más reciente)
Datos de 2006 (con arreglo al Art. 7 o al programa de país)	72 países (45 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	2 países: Honduras y Nicaragua (Honduras cumplía con su Plan de acción).	4 países: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras y Nicaragua (excluidos Fiji, Guatemala y Honduras, que cumplirían con los requisitos de sus Planes de acción de 2006)

* Esta tabla se refiere a los 140 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que notificaron datos de consumo básico de referencia y de consumo más reciente.

17. Todos los países cuyo consumo más reciente es superior a sus medidas de control han recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral, excepto Arabia Saudita, que solicitó la asistencia del Fondo Multilateral en 2006; en la 49ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se aprobó la preparación de un proyecto de programa de país/plan nacional de eliminación. Nicaragua también ha recibido apoyo del Fondo, pero parece encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento según los datos de 2006 y no cuentan con un plan de acción aprobado.

Tetracloruro de carbono

18. En la Tabla 5 se resume la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control de CTC. En los datos resumidos se excluyen las materias primas y no se desglosan según el uso final específico (por ejemplo como solventes o agentes de procesos). De los 143 países que comunicaron datos de niveles básicos de referencia, 87 notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. En la Tabla 5 se presentan el tipo de datos notificados y se identifican aquellos países que parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. También se indican los países que podrían estar en situación de incumplimiento o se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir las medidas de control de 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior al que correspondería al objetivo de reducción del 85 por ciento.

Tabla 5

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DE TETRACLORURO DE CARBONO: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en situación de cumplimiento	Países que pueden estar en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no cumplir las medidas de control de 2005 debido a que su consumo más recientes es superior a la reducción del 85%
Consumo más reciente	135 países (48 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	8 países: Bolivia, República Democrática del Congo, El Salvador, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, República Islámica del Irán, Pakistán, Paraguay y Serbia. (La República Democrática del Congo cumplía con su Plan de acción).
Datos de 2006 (con arreglo al Art. 7 o al programa de país)	71 países (30 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	República Democrática del Congo, El Salvador y Serbia. (la República Democrática del Congo cumplía con su Plan de acción)

19. Se ha aprobado preparación de proyectos para preparar un plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva para El Salvador que puede ocuparse de la cuestión del CTC. Serbia tiene un proyecto de eliminación incluido en el plan administrativo para 2007. Se ha pedido a los Emiratos Árabes Unidos que no soliciten asistencia del Fondo Multilateral. Todos los restantes países en riesgo han recibido asistencia del Fondo.

Metilcloroformo (TCA)

20. En la Tabla 6 se resume la situación de los países con respecto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control del TCA. De los 143 países que suministraron datos de niveles básicos de referencia, 101 notificaron un consumo nulo tanto para el consumo básico de referencia como para el consumo más reciente. En la Tabla 6 se presenta el tipo de datos notificados y se identifican aquellos países que parecen encontrarse en situación de cumplimiento. En aquellos casos en que los países se encuentran en riesgo de no cumplir con lo estipulado, se los ha agrupado en las dos categorías siguientes: i) países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de referencia de congelación y ii) países que podrían encontrarse en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no cumplir con las medidas de control previstas para 2005 debido a que su consumo más reciente es superior al nivel que correspondería a la reducción del 30 por ciento prevista.

Tabla 6

MEDIDAS DE CONTROL DEL METILCLOROFORMO: RESUMEN DE LOS CASOS DE CUMPLIMIENTO, INCUMPLIMIENTO O EN RIESGO DE INCUMPLIMIENTO

Datos	Países en situación de cumplimiento	Países cuyo consumo más reciente rebasa el nivel básico de referencia de congelación	Países que podrían estar en situación de incumplimiento o en riesgo de no lograr el 30% de reducción con respecto al nivel básico de referencia de TCA
Consumo más reciente	143 países (42 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	N/D	República Democrática del Congo (en cumplimiento con su Plan de acción).
Datos de 2006 (con arreglo al Art. 7 o al programa de país)	74 países (24 países han notificado cierto consumo y un nivel básico de referencia)	N/D	República Democrática del Congo (en cumplimiento con su Plan de acción).

21. El único país en riesgo de no cumplir la reducción del 30 por ciento del consumo básico de referencia de TCA es la República Democrática del Congo, que ha recibido apoyo del Fondo Multilateral para abordar esta medida de control.

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

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

23. Se han identificado 92 cuestiones relacionadas con el cumplimiento en 66 países, de las que el Comité de Aplicación hará un seguimiento en 2007. Estas cuestiones incluyen asuntos relacionados con reglamentos (sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias/cupos y prohibiciones de importación de equipos que contienen SAO), notificación de datos, cumplimiento de las medidas de control/planes de acción por sustancia, pedidos de planes de acción y cambios en los niveles básicos de referencia.

24. Las Partes aprueban los planes de acción a fin de facilitar el retorno a la situación de cumplimiento de los países que, en el pasado, se determinó que se encontraban en situación de incumplimiento. Los planes de acción a menudo incluyen objetivos de consumo diferentes de aquellos requeridos por las medidas de control para los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5.

25. Se ha cumplido con 48 de las medidas requeridas para 2006. La Tabla 7 indica que varios países ya han notificado que cumplen con sus Planes de acción según los datos de los programas de país. Hasta la fecha, sólo un país ha notificado que cumplió con los objetivos estipulados en su Plan de acción.

Tabla 7

CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS PLANES DE ACCIÓN NOTIFICADOS

Cuestión relacionada con el cumplimiento de una medida de control	Sí	No	N/D	Total
Eliminación de CFC	13		6	19
Plan de acción para la eliminación de CFC		1	1	2
Eliminación de CTC	4	2	1	7
Plan de acción para la eliminación de CTC	1		1	2
Presentación de datos	7	1	1	9
Eliminación de halones	2	1	2	5
Pedido de cambio de nivel básico de metilbromuro			1	1
Eliminación de metilbromuro	6		2	8
Eliminación de metilcloroformo	3		1	4
Medidas reglamentarias	7	20	2	29
Examen de las recomendaciones anteriores	5			5
Total	48	26	18	92

26. Entre aquellos países a los que se han pedido informes sobre la situación del establecimiento de sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias,/cupos/prohibiciones de equipos, siete han establecido dichos sistemas, 20 países no los han establecido, y hay información pendiente para dos países.

CUMPLIMIENTO SEGÚN LOS DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS

27. Los datos de los programas de país incluyen información por sectores. Para aquellos países que utilizaron el nuevo formato de notificación, se proporciona información acerca del funcionamiento del sistema de licencias, el tonelaje que representan los cupos de importación emitidos, la existencia de un sistema de cupos y/o si se requiere el registro del importador. Asimismo, se proporciona información relativa al número de oficiales de aduana capacitados y de los que recibieron capacitación como instructores. Se incluye información relativa a la marcha de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y sobre el funcionamiento de los equipos de recuperación y reciclaje, la cantidad de SAO recuperada y reutilizada, así como el número de técnicos de refrigeración capacitados (instructores inclusive) y certificados. En el nuevo formato también figura el número de usuarios finales que han retroadaptado sus equipos que utilizan SAO y las previsiones del país en cuanto al cumplimiento de las medidas de control en el futuro.

28. En la Tabla 7 se indica qué países parecen haber rebasado el nivel de una medida de control o de consumo de un Plan de acción convenido por las Partes para las medidas requeridas

para 2006. También especifica la fuente de los datos, ya sean datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 o datos de programa de país.

Tabla 8

PAÍSES CUYOS DATOS DE CONSUMO EN 2006 REBASAN LOS NIVELES PREVISTOS EN LAS MEDIDAS DE CONTROL O EN LOS OBJETIVOS EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN

CFC						
País	Nivel básico	Reducción de 50% del CFC	Consumo más reciente	Objetivo del Plan de Acción de 2006	Año del consumo más reciente	Fuente
Bhután	0.2	0.1	57.0		2006	CP
Bosnia y Herzegovina	24.2	12.1	31.6	33.0	2006	CP
Palau	1.6	0.8	0.9		2006	CP
HALONES						
País	Nivel básico	Reducción de 50% de Los halones	Consumo más reciente	Objetivo del Plan de Acción de 2006	Año del consumo más reciente	Fuente
Somalia	17.7	8.9	18.8		2006	A7
METILBROMURO (MB)						
País	Nivel básico	Reducción de 20% del MB	Consumo más reciente	Objetivo del Plan de Acción de 2006	Año del consumo más reciente	Fuente
Fiji	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,3	2006	Programa de país
Guatemala	400,7	320,6	333,4	400,7	2006	Art. 7
Honduras	259,4	207,5	291,0	295,8	2006	Programa de país
Nicaragua	0,4	0,3	17,0		2006	Programa de país
TETRACLORURO DE CARBONO						
País	Nivel básico de referencia	Reducción de 85% de CTC	Consumo más reciente	Objetivo del Plan de Acción de 2006	Año del consumo más reciente	Fuente
República Democrática del Congo	15.3	2.3	16.5	16.5	2006	A7
El Salvador	0,0	0,0	0,8		2006	Art. 7
Serbia	18.8	2.8	5.1		2006	A7
METILCLOROFORMO						
País	Nivel básico	Reducción de 30% de TCA	Consumo más reciente	Objetivo del Plan de Acción de 2006	Año del consumo más reciente	Fuente
República Democrática del Congo	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.0	2006	A7

29. La Tabla 8 indica que 12 países que parecen estar en situación de incumplimiento de las medidas de control, sí cumplen lo estipulado en los Planes de acción aprobados por la Reunión de las Partes para permitirles retornar a la situación de cumplimiento. Según los datos del artículo 7 y de los programas de país para el metilbromuro, Fiji, Guatemala y Honduras cumplen

con los objetivos de sus Planes de acción. Sobre la base de los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7, la República Democrática del Congo cumple con los objetivos de su Plan de acción. También, sobre la base de los datos de programa de país para los CFC, Bosnia y Herzegovina cumple con el objetivo de su Plan de acción.

DATOS DE 2006

30. Según los datos de 2006, puede determinarse que tres países están en situación de incumplimiento de las medidas de control del Protocolo para los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5. Los datos del programa de país de 2006 para Nicaragua indican que su consumo rebasa el 50 por ciento de la cifra del nivel básico de consumo básico de referencia para el metilbromuro. El Salvador y Somalia exceden el nivel de la medida de control para el CTC y los halones respectivamente según los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7.

31. Nicaragua dispone de un proyecto de eliminación definitiva de metilbromuro aprobado. Si bien Nicaragua notificó datos de consumo de 2006, no proporcionó información acerca de las características de su programa nacional de eliminación. Esta información fue suministrada por el país en 2005, cuando notificó que había capacitado a 50 oficiales de aduanas, contaba con procedimientos reglamentarios para la recopilación de datos sobre SAO y la presentación de informes, requería permisos para la importación o la venta de SAO a granel, pero que no contaba con un sistema de cupos para el metilbromuro o un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para las SAO.

32. El Salvador no ha notificado datos de programa de país para 2006. Desde 1986, El Salvador ha notificado un consumo de CTC nulo, con excepción de este año y de 1993. El Salvador incluyó información acerca de su programa nacional de eliminación en su informe de datos de programa de país para 2006. En dicho informe, El Salvador indicó que había capacitado a 40 oficiales de aduanas, contaba con un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias para la importación/exportación de SAO a granel y con procedimientos reglamentarios para la recopilación de datos sobre SAO y la presentación de informes, y requería permisos para la importación o la venta de CFC a granel. También tenía un sistema de cupos para el CTC. El Salvador tiene registros de importadores de SAO y usa una base de datos sobre cupos de importación e importaciones reales que comparten la unidad del ozono y la aduana. En 2006, El Salvador indicó que su sistema de otorgamiento de licencias funcionaba 'muy bien'.

33. El PNUD está preparando un plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva para El Salvador. El Comité Ejecutivo aprobó la preparación de proyecto en abril de 2006 en la inteligencia de que al elaborar y posteriormente ejecutar el plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva, se pediría al PNUD que tome en cuenta la decisión 47/10 e) respecto de la inclusión de controles de importación para el metilbromuro, el CTC y/o el TCA, así como los CFC, en los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias. No se desembolsaron fondos en 2006. El informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentado por el PNUD a la 52ª Reunión indica que la preparación del plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva se había demorado a causa del lento progreso en la ejecución de la actualización del plan de gestión de refrigerantes. Se esperaba que la propuesta de plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva se presentase a la última reunión de 2007. A la luz del posible incumplimiento de El Salvador respecto de su consumo de CTC, el

Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar pedir al PNUD y El Salvador que agilicen la presentación de la propuesta de plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva a la 53ª Reunión.

34. Se presentaría una actividad relacionada con los halones para Somalia una vez que existieran las condiciones para ejecutar una actividad sostenible.

INFORMACIÓN QUE FIGURA EN EL ANEXO II

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

36. El Anexo II incluye asimismo una columna titulada “Observaciones del Fondo Multilateral” que contiene información procedente de los informes de programas de país presentados por las dependencias nacionales del ozono, información procedente de organismos de ejecución multilaterales y bilaterales, y datos sobre el particular obtenidos de los últimos informes de situación y sobre la marcha de las actividades.

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

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

DATOS DE CONSUMO DE SAO POR SECTOR

38. Los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 remiten todos los años a la Secretaría del Fondo los datos relativos al consumo de SAO por sectores, conforme a las Decisiones de las 11ª, 13ª, 22ª, 28ª, 29ª, 30ª y 46ª Reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo. Al 1 de julio de 2007, la Secretaría había recibido informes sobre la ejecución de programas de país para el año 2006 de sólo 64 de los 142 países a los que se les requiere dicho informe. Los siguientes países nunca han notificado datos de programa de país: Afganistán, Arabia Saudita, Armenia, Eritrea, Guinea Ecuatorial, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niue, Rwanda, Somalia, y Vanuatu. Muchos de estos países son Partes en el Protocolo de Montreal desde hace relativamente poco tiempo. No obstante, el Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno alentar a estos países a notificar datos de programa de país, señalando que la renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional está sujeta a la recepción de dichos datos.

39. La Secretaría recopiló estos datos en el formato requerido e incluyó datos de informes de programas de país anteriores para aquellos países para los que no se habían notificado datos de 2006. Por consiguiente, se incluyen 52 informes de 2005, 6 informes de 2004, 6 informes de 2003 y dos informes de 2002.

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

41. Pese a que el consumo registrado corresponde a distintos años y tal vez no concuerde necesariamente con los datos comunicados con arreglo al Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal, los datos de los programas de país constituyen la evaluación de los sectores más reciente desglosada por país, así como a escala mundial. Estos datos servirán de ayuda a los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 interesados, y también al Comité Ejecutivo, para determinar lo que queda por eliminar en cada sector.

42. En la Tabla 9 se muestra el consumo total de SAO remanente por sectores, después de tener en cuenta los proyectos aprobados pero no ejecutados aún. También incluye la eliminación del consumo total correspondiente a proyectos aprobados que aún no han sido ejecutados y el porcentaje del saldo restante que hay que eliminar (por sector).

Tabla 9

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SECTOR

Sector	Consumo total más reciente	Porcentaje del consumo total más reciente	Eliminación total aprobada aún pendiente	Resto que hay que eliminar	Porcentaje restante del consumo total más reciente
Aerosoles	937.3	2.0%	1,011.1	*	N/A
Espumas	8,488.9	17.9%	1,396.2	7,092.7	83.6%
Fumigantes	4,624.4	9.7%	2,293.0	2,331.4	50.4%
Halones	5,468.3	11.5%	12,335.1	*	N/A
Usos de laboratorio	622.9	1.3%	0.0	622.9	100.00%
Inhaladores de dosis medidas	1,658.8	3.5%	0.0	1,658.8	100.00%
Agentes de proceso	1,299.9	2.7%	432.4	867.5	66.7%
Refrigeración	21,575.5	45.5%	8,074.0	13,501.5	62.6%
Solventes	2,662.7	5.6%	326.1	2,336.6	87.8%
Esterilizantes	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	N/A
Tabaco	128.0	0.3%	150.0	*	N/A
Total	47,466.7	100.0%	26,017.9	28,411.4	59.9%

* Se aprobó más eliminación que el consumo más reciente.

43. La eliminación de SAO total aprobada, pero no ejecutada (especificada en la Tabla 9) no incluye la eliminación aprobada en principio para los acuerdos plurianuales o la eliminación que se espera como resultado de la ejecución de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes y del establecimiento de bancos de halones. Además de la eliminación ya financiada, el Comité

Ejecutivo ha aprobado en principio proyectos sectoriales y nacionales de eliminación para los que se liberan tramos anuales a condición de que se hayan logrado las reducciones previstas.

44. La eliminación resultante de los futuros tramos anuales reducirá considerablemente el consumo remanente indicado en la Tabla 9. Además, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO representan el 85 por ciento del nivel de consumo básico de referencia de estos países, aunque los datos de los proyectos aprobados pero que aún no se han ejecutado no representan todo este tonelaje. Además, la eliminación aprobada pero no ejecutada aún indicada en la Tabla 9 no incluye una parte del consumo de halones para los países que ya han recibido un proyecto de banco de halones.

45. La Tabla 10 representa el consumo remanente por sustancia que aún no ha sido abordado por el Comité Ejecutivo, una vez considerados los acuerdos plurianuales, los planes de gestión de refrigerantes para los países de bajo volumen de consumo de SAO y los bancos de halones.

Tabla 10

CONSUMO TOTAL REMANENTE DE SAO POR SUSTANCIA, SEGÚN LOS DATOS DE LOS PROGRAMAS DE PAÍS
(TENIENDO EN CUENTA LA ELIMINACIÓN QUE REPRESENTAN LOS PLANES DE GESTIÓN DE REFRIGERANTES EN PAÍSES DE BAJO VOLUMEN DE CONSUMO, LOS BANCOS DE HALONES, LOS PROYECTOS DE ELIMINACIÓN DEFINITIVA Y LOS ACUERDOS PLURIANUALES APROBADOS EN PRINCIPIO)

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	2 530,9
CTC	11,0
Halones	0,0
Metilbromuro	3 255,4
TCA	5,1
Total	5 802,4

46. Cabe recordar que en el documento presentado a la 50ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo se indicó que quedaban pendientes 7 609,3 toneladas PAO según los datos más recientes de los programas de país, teniendo en cuenta los proyectos que se habían aprobado pero no se habían ejecutado aún. La reducción de 1 806,9 toneladas PAO en el consumo es consecuencia de las aprobaciones de financiación en la 50ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo y de los datos de consumo actualizados recibidos desde que se emitió el documento para su consideración en la 50ª Reunión. El consumo de SAO restante se basa en los 130 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 que notificaron datos de programa de país. Los 12 países que no notificaron datos de programa de país también pueden solicitar asistencia del Fondo.

47. Según los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 para estos 12 países, y tomando en consideración la eliminación que representan los proyectos de gestión de refrigerantes en países de bajo volumen de consumo, los bancos de halones, los proyectos de eliminación definitiva y

los acuerdos plurianuales aprobados en principio, el volumen total de SAO remanente asciende a 6 839 toneladas PAO como se muestra en la Tabla 11.

Tabla 11

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

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

Sustancia química	Consumo de SAO remanente (toneladas PAO)
CFC	3 522.8
CTC	8,6
Halones	19,1
Metilbromuro	3 283,9
TCA	4,3
Total	6,838.7

Datos sobre hidrofluorocarbonos (HCFC)

48. En la Tabla 12 figuran los niveles de consumo de HCFC según los datos más recientes disponibles. Se observa que el consumo de HCFC asciende a 296 272 toneladas métricas (19 245 toneladas PAO), principalmente de HCFC-22 (65,7 por ciento del total) y HCFC-141b (29,7 por ciento del total).

Tabla 12

CIFRAS DE CONSUMO DE HCFC SEGÚN LOS DATOS MÁS RECIENTES, POR SUSTANCIA

Sustancia química	Toneladas métricas	Toneladas PAO	Porcentaje del total
HCFC-121	0.90	0.04	0.0%
HCFC-123	1,028.95	20.58	0.1%
HCFC-124	392.88	15.72	0.1%
HCFC-141	78.91	5.52	0.0%
HCFC-141b	52,040.02	5,724.40	29.7%
HCFC-142b	12,392.74	805.53	4.2%
HCFC-21	28.86	1.15	0.0%
HCFC-22	229,966.17	12,648.14	65.7%

Sustancia química	Toneladas métricas	Toneladas PAO	Porcentaje del total
HCFC-225	342.31	23.96	0.1%
Total	296,271.73	19,245.04	100.0%

49. El nivel indicado en este informe se basa en datos de 2006 de 64 países. El consumo en dichos países aumentó 14 446 toneladas métricas (1 120 toneladas PAO), lo que representa un 15 por ciento de aumento respecto de los datos de 2005. El consumo de CFC, por lo contrario, disminuyó 45 por ciento para aquellos países que notificaron datos tanto en 2005 como en 2006.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LOS PROGRAMAS NACIONALES DE ELIMINACIÓN

50. El nuevo formato de notificación de datos sobre programas de país aprobado en la decisión 46/39 permite a las dependencias nacionales de ozono determinar las perspectivas de cumplimiento de manera cualitativa y cuantitativa.

Integridad de los datos

51. Éste es el segundo año que se usa el nuevo formato para notificar los datos de los programas de país. Después del primer año de vigencia y considerando la falta de respuesta, el Comité Ejecutivo adoptó dos decisiones para mejorar el cumplimiento con el nuevo formato. Como resultado de haberse tratado la cuestión del nuevo formato en las reuniones de redes regionales (conforme a la decisión 49/5) y de la preparación de un manual y un sistema basado en la Web para ingresar los datos (conforme a la decisión 50/4), 62 de los 64 países que proporcionaron datos de 2006 utilizaron el nuevo formato. La Secretaría del Fondo también inició un programa para solicitar directamente a las dependencias nacionales del ozono la aclaración inmediata de algunas discrepancias de datos evidentes. Como resultado de estos esfuerzos, se observaron muchas menos anomalías de datos en 2006 en comparación con 2005.

52. Sin embargo, gran parte de los datos suministrados en el nuevo formato estaban incompletos en las tres secciones principales correspondientes a los ámbitos: cualitativo, cuantitativo y normativo. Sólo 5 países, Fiji, Guyana, México, Marruecos, Seychelles, Trinidad y Tobago, y Viet Nam, suministraron toda la información para las tres secciones. Sólo cuatro países usaron el sistema basado en la Web, que se lanzó el 25 de abril de 2007. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno pedir al Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento del PNUMA que asigne tiempo en las reuniones de redes regionales para capacitación adicional en el sistema basado en la Web y la realimentación respecto de la experiencia adquirida por los primeros usuarios del sistema basado en la Web.

53. Sólo 64 de los 142 países requeridos suministraron datos de programa de país a tiempo para que fueran analizados en este documento. Si bien varios de los países que presentaron solicitudes de financiación a la 52ª Reunión también presentaron datos de programa de país, otros varios no presentaron datos. Los países que pidieron que se consideraran planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva en la 52ª Reunión, que no presentaron datos de país son: Chad, Comoras y Senegal.

54. Los planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva y los planes nacionales de eliminación proporcionan importantes datos (y, en muchos casos, más datos que los requeridos para la presentación de informes de datos de programa de país). Los datos de programa de país resultan esenciales para examinar todas las presentaciones de solicitudes de financiación. Por ello, el Comité Ejecutivo no aprueba solicitudes de renovación de fortalecimiento institucional hasta que no se hayan presentado los datos de programa de país. Asimismo, la presentación de los datos de programa de país el 1° de mayo suministra importante información al Comité de Aplicación, antes de la fecha límite del 30 de septiembre para notificar datos con arreglo al Artículo 7. El Comité Ejecutivo pudiera considerar si la presentación de los datos de programa de país debería ser un requisito para la aprobación y la liberación de financiación para todas las solicitudes presentadas al Comité Ejecutivo.

Resumen de datos

55. Treinta y siete de los 46 países que presentaron informes y que tienen planes de gestión de refrigerantes/planes nacionales de eliminación/planes de gestión para la eliminación definitiva, indicaron progresos en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes. Con inclusión de los países que notificaron datos anteriores a 2006, 73 de 98 países indicaron progresos en la ejecución de sus planes de gestión de refrigerantes.

56. Se financió con recursos del Fondo Multilateral un total de 2 638 máquinas de recuperación y 615 máquinas de reciclaje que están en funcionamiento en los países que notificaron datos incluidos aquellos países que notificaron datos anteriores a 2006. En total se encuentran en funcionamiento 4 552 máquinas de recuperación y 1 707 máquinas de reciclaje. Entre los países que emplean máquinas de recuperación y reciclaje, 61,8 por ciento informó que las máquinas funcionaban ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’. En total, se han recuperado 222,8 toneladas PAO de CFC-11, de las cuales se reutilizaron 141,6 toneladas PAO, y 9 737,2 toneladas PAO de CFC-12, de las cuales se reutilizaron 9 549,5 toneladas. No se recopilaron datos para las restantes SAO.

57. Los datos notificados para 2006, considerados junto con los datos de los informes de años anteriores, indican que se ha impartido capacitación a 43 778 técnicos de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración, se ha certificado a 35 547 técnicos y se ha impartido capacitación a 2 142 instructores de técnicos en servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración.

58. Setenta y dos de 97 países notificaron que tienen sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes (42 de los 43 países que notificaron datos de 2006 tenían sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes, de los cuales el 97,7 por ciento funcionaba ‘satisfactoriamente’ o ‘muy bien’). Veinticinco países no habían notificado el establecimiento de sus sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias. Dado que los sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias vigentes se consideran esenciales para cumplir con el Protocolo de Montreal, el Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno instar a los 25 países que no han establecido sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias a que se esfuercen por establecerlos.

59. Sesenta y siete de los 98 países que notificaron datos (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores) indicaron que tenían sistemas de cupos vigentes. Ochenta y tres países indicaron que se requería el registro de los importadores.

60. Se ha informado que se ha impartido capacitación a 8 815 oficiales de aduanas en total (incluidos los datos de los informes de años anteriores). Tampoco resultó claro en este caso en qué medida los países habían notificado datos anuales en lugar de cifras acumulativas.

61. En la Tabla 13 se presenta un resumen de los costos de algunas SAO y los productos sustitutivos.

Tabla 13

PRECIO MEDIO DE SAO Y PRODUCTOS SUSTITUTIVOS

SAO	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2005 a la 50ª Reunión)	Precio medio/kilogramo (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2006 a la 52ª Reunión)	Cantidad de países donde los precios aumentaron	Cantidad de países donde los precios disminuyeron	Fluctuación (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2006)	Cantidad de países que notificaron datos diferentes de cero	Datos excluidos al calcular el valor medio (\$EUA/kg) (Informe de 2006)
CFC-11	\$7,09	\$9,05	8	3	5,00 \$EUA (Kuwait) a 18,00 \$EUA (México)	22	1,65 \$EUA (Guyana) a 36,70 \$EUA (México)
CFC-12	\$8,98	\$10,65	12	12	3,00 \$EUA (Nepal) a 24,00 \$EUA (Haití)	51	1,95 \$EUA (Guyana) y 250 \$EUA (México)
CFC-113	\$9,02	\$14,04	N/D	N/D	8,33 \$EUA (Barbados), 14,29 \$EUA (Gabón) y 19,50 \$EUA (Serbia)	4	44 \$ (El Salvador)
CFC-114	\$9,98	\$20,91	N/D	N/D	8,33 \$EUA (Barbados), 19,50 \$EUA (Serbia), 25,80 \$EUA (Argentina) y 30 \$EUA (Cuba)	4	Ninguna
CFC-115	\$10,94	\$6,92	N/D	N/D	5,50 \$EUA (Chile) y 8,33 \$EUA (Barbados)	2	Ninguna
HCFC-22	\$5,41	\$5,17	11	11	1,58 \$EUA (Costa Rica) a 13,10 \$EUA (Malawi)	54	0,96 \$EUA (Guyana), 20 \$EUA (Honduras), y 190 \$EUA (Seychelles)
HFC-134a	\$12,21	\$11,99	10	11	3,00 \$EUA (Islas Marshall) a 29,63 \$EUA (St. Kitts/Nevis)	45	2,61 \$EUA (Guyana) y 240 \$EUA (Seychelles)
R-502	\$14,20	\$15,91	3	4	4,91 \$EUA (Santa Lucía) a 31,00 \$EUA (Marruecos)	26	3,61 \$EUA (Guyana) y 320 \$EUA (Seychelles)

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

62. No se proporcionaron datos para halones, metilbromuro, CTC o HCFC-141b.

63. La Tabla 13 indica que los precios medios del CFC-11 y el CFC-12 han aumentado y que más países experimentaron más aumentos que disminuciones de precios del CFC-11. También muestra que los precios medios del HFC-134a y el HCFC-22 han disminuido y que se observaron más disminuciones que aumentos en más países para el HFC-134a. Sin embargo, conforme a los datos de 2005, los precios medios de los productos sustitutos (tales como el HFC-134a y el R-502) continúan siendo más altos que los precios del CFC-11 y el CFC-12, y el HCFC-22 sigue siendo mucho menos costoso que los CFC.

RECOMENDACIONES

64. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:

- a) Tomar nota del informe sobre la situación/perspectivas de los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 en relación con el cumplimiento de las medidas de control iniciales e intermedias del Protocolo de Montreal, según lo indicado en UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/52/7/Rev.1;
- b) Pedir al PNUD y El Salvador que agilicen la presentación de la propuesta de plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva a la 53ª Reunión;
- c) Instar a aquellos países que no han establecido sistemas de otorgamiento de licencias a que se esfuercen por establecer dichos sistemas tan pronto como sea posible;
- d) Pedir al Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento del PNUMA que asigne tiempo en las reuniones de redes regionales para capacitación adicional en el sistema basado en la Web y la realimentación respecto de la experiencia adquirida por los primeros usuarios del sistema basado en la Web; y
- e) Pedir que los datos de ejecución del programa de país se presenten con antelación a la aprobación y liberación de fondos para los proyectos y actividades aprobadas después de la fecha correspondiente.

Annex I

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

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

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Appendix I)

2. Based on their latest reported consumption data, 141 countries could now be considered to be in compliance, but 68 have not yet reported 2006 data. The latest reported consumption for these countries combined is 37,708 ODP tonnes compared to 43,582 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is some 126,185 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 163,893 ODP tonnes. Ninety-seven of these countries are LVCs of which 89 have received support for RMPs from the Multilateral Fund. This includes support for 73 LVCs to meet their 85 per cent reductions by 2007.

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

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

4. This category consists of the following three LVC countries: Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Paraguay. All other countries appear to be in compliance.

5. The three countries whose latest consumption exceeds the baseline freeze have each been provided with support to enable their compliance, as follows:

- Bhutan has received an RMP to meet its 50 per cent and 85 per cent reduction target.

- Bosnia and Herzegovina has a national ODS phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee and an Action Plan approved by the Meeting of the Parties that would allow it to complete the phase-out of CFCs prior to 31 December 2007.
- Paraguay has a national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee for complete phase-out of CFCs prior to 1 January 2010.

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

6. This category consists of 6 countries. These countries may be in non-compliance with the control measures. It includes 5 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 412 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction target. Of these 6 countries in this category, 5 have projects with phase-out included in the 2007 business plans.

7. Of the 6 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 3 LVCs (Bhutan, Palau and Paraguay). These 3 countries had already received either a RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or a national phase-out agreement.

8. Bosnia and Herzegovina and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not have an approved RMP, but have national phase-out agreement with the Executive Committee.

9. The remaining one country that appears to possibly need additional activities to achieve the 50 per cent reduction is Eritrea. Eritrea has activities planned in the 2007 business plans.

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

10. This category consists of 93 countries including 61 LVCs, which may need to achieve additional CFC phase-out amounting to 17,365 ODP tonnes by 2007 in order to comply with the 85 per cent reduction target. Of these 93 countries, 68 were to receive projects with phase-out in the 2007 business plans.

11. Of the 93 countries, the Executive Committee has approved RMPs for 17 non-LVCs and 54 LVCs, including 68 countries that had already received either an RMP to meet their 50 per cent and 85 per cent reductions or had a national phase-out agreement approved. The Federated States of Micronesia, Palau and Solomon Islands are three of the LVCs that have phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee as part of the Pacific Island Country strategy.

12. There are five LVCs that have approved national phase-out agreements. These countries are: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador and Turkmenistan. For Armenia and Turkmenistan, funding has been approved by the GEF.

13. The remaining 17 countries that may require additional actions to achieve the 85 per cent reduction are Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). With the

exception of Eritrea, Somalia and Saudi Arabia, all countries currently eligible for Fund assistance have national CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee, which contain a phase-out schedule that is consistent with the targets in the Montreal Protocol. All of the countries that are at risk have received support from the Executive Committee or have projects in the 2007-2009 business plans to address their compliance needs except the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Emirates that do not seek Multilateral Fund assistance.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS (Appendix II)

14. Based on their latest consumption data, 68 countries could now be considered to be in compliance. The latest combined consumption for these countries is 5,717 ODP tonnes compared to 6,816 ODP tonnes in last year's report. This is some 40,056 ODP tonnes lower than their combined baseline level of 45,773 ODP tonnes.

15. Seventy-four countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2006. Two countries have reported neither baseline nor latest consumption data.

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

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

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

18. This category consists of two countries (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Somalia) that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze on halons. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 82.5 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze target. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has received support for halon banking from the Multilateral Fund. Activities would be provided for Somalia once conditions exist for a sustainable activity.

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

19. This category consists of two countries, including one LVC that may need to phase-out additional halons amounting to 408 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 50 per cent reduction targets. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has received support from the Multilateral Fund for halon banking activity. The remaining one country that might not achieve its 50 per cent reduction target, Somalia had reported latest consumption in 2006 of 18.8 ODP tonnes.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix III)

20. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis relate to controlled use only, which means that the data excludes quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS). Of the 134 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 133 have reported complete baseline data. Of these 133 countries, 53 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

21. Ninety-eight Article 5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities and/or projects. This includes projects that will lead to a complete phase-out of methyl bromide in 50 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 16 of these countries, and other forms of assistance received by 32 of these countries.

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

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

23. This category consists of four countries that may require additional actions to achieve compliance with the freeze target. These countries are: Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Saudi Arabia. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 77 ODP tonnes to achieve compliance with the freeze. With the exception of Saudi Arabia (27.6 ODP tonnes), all countries at risk of not achieving the freeze have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

24. Of the four countries, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nicaragua have phase-out agreements or approved projects under the Multilateral Fund that amount to a total phase-out of methyl bromide consumption. Honduras and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have reported consumption that is consistent with the Action Plan requirements.

25. Saudi Arabia may require additional activities. Saudi Arabia has sought assistance from the Multilateral Fund and project preparation for a country programme/national phase-out plan was approved at the 49th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

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

26. This category consists of the following 7 countries: Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and Uganda. This list includes five LVCs. These countries may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 162 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 20 per cent reduction targets. Six of the 7 countries have received support for methyl bromide activities from the Multilateral Fund. Five of these six countries (Fiji, Honduras, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua and Uganda) have phase-out agreements or projects for total phase-out, and one country (Guatemala) has project for partial phase-out to achieve the 20 per cent baseline reduction. Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Libyan Arab

Jamahiriya and Uganda have reported consumption data that are consistent with the Action Plan requirements.

27. All countries except Saudi Arabia have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund and as mentioned above.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix IV)

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

29. Of the 143 countries with reported baseline data, 87 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

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

31. Eight countries might not achieve compliance with the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. These countries would need to phase-out a total of 107 ODP tonnes to meet the 85 per cent reduction by 2005. Three of these eight countries have reported consumption above 10 ODP tonnes including: Pakistan (148.5 ODP tonnes), Democratic Republic of the Congo (16.5 ODP tonnes) and Islamic Republic of Iran (13.6 ODP tonnes).

32. The Multilateral Fund has provided funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects in 5 out of the 8 countries (Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Paraguay). All countries that have ratified the London Amendment and are eligible for Multilateral Fund assistance have received assistance or in business plans except for El Salvador and United Arab Emirates. Project preparation has been approved to prepare a TPMP for El Salvador that can address the CTC issue. The United Arab Emirates has been requested not to seek Multilateral Fund assistance. Serbia has a project with phase-out included in the 2007 business plan.

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix V)

33. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl chloroform control measures. Of the 143 countries that have reported baseline data, 101 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

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

reduction target. Appendix V specifies those countries that have not ratified the London Amendment.

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

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

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

36. This category consists of one country that has ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and may need to achieve additional phase-out amounting to 0.6 ODP tonnes by 2005 in order to comply with the 30 per cent reduction targets: Democratic Republic of the Congo. Democratic Republic of the Congo has received assistance for TCA phase-out project from the Multilateral Fund.

Appendix I

CFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	380.0	141.2				0%	0%	148%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Albania	CP	2006	40.8	15.2	Decision XV/26	36.2	15.2	0%	0%	148%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Algeria	A7	2006	2,119.5	302.6				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
Angola	CP	2006	114.8	42.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	10.7	1.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Argentina	CP	2006	4,697.2	1,654.2				0%	0%	135%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Armenia	A7	2006	196.5	59.0				0%	0%	100%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party)
Bahamas	CP	2006	64.9	4.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bahrain	A7	2005	135.4	58.7				0%	0%	189%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bangladesh	A7	2005	581.6	263.0				0%	0%	201%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Barbados	A7	2006	21.5	7.9				0%	0%	145%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Belize	A7	2006	24.4	3.9	Decision XIV/33	12.2	10.0	0%	0%	7%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Benin	A7	2005	59.9	10.0				0%	0%	11%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.2	57.0				28400%	56900%	189900%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Bolivia	A7	2005	75.7	26.7	Decision XV/29	37.8		0%	0%	135%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	24.2	31.6	Decision XV/30	102.1	33.0	31%	161%	771%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Botswana	A7	2005	6.8	1.9				0%	0%	86%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48

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Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Brazil	A7	2006	10,525.8	477.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	78.2	39.0				0%	0%	232%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	36.3	5.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Burundi	A7	2005	59.0	3.5				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cambodia	CP	2006	94.2	28.5				0%	0%	101%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cameroon	A7	2005	256.9	120.0				0%	0%	211%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Cape Verde	A7	2005	2.3	0.9				0%	0%	161%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Central African Republic	A7	2005	11.3	2.6				0%	0%	53%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Chad	A7	2005	34.6	11.3				0%	0%	118%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Chile	A7	2006	828.7	181.8				0%	0%	46%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
China	A7	2005	57,818.7	13,123.8				0%	0%	51%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Colombia	CP	2006	2,208.2	661.7				0%	0%	100%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Comoros	A7	2005	2.5	0.9				0%	0%	140%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Congo	A7	2005	11.9	3.7				0%	0%	107%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cook Islands	CP	2006	1.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Costa Rica	A7	2006	250.2	55.7				0%	0%	48%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	294.2	70.1				0%	0%	59%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP prior to Decision 31/48
Croatia	A7	2005	219.3	43.5				0%	0%	32%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Cuba	CP	2006	625.1	239.5				0%	0%	155%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	441.7	91.8				0%	0%	39%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	665.7	170.7				0%	0%	71%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Djibouti	A7	2005	21.0	7.1				0%	0%	125%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Dominica	A7	2006	1.5	0.5	Decision XVIII/22		0.5	0%	0%	122%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	539.8	204.3				0%	0%	152%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Ecuador	A7	2006	301.4	63.0				0%	0%	39%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Egypt	A7	2006	1,668.0	593.6				0%	0%	137%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
El Salvador	A7	2006	306.6	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No		LVC country with no RMP
Eritrea	A7	2005	41.1	30.2				0%	47%	390%	No	Yes	LVC country with no RMP
Ethiopia	A7	2005	33.8	15.0	Decision XIV/34	17.0		0%	0%	196%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Fiji	CP	2006	33.4	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Gabon	A7	2006	10.3	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Gambia	A7	2005	23.8	0.7				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Georgia	A7	2005	22.5	8.2				0%	0%	143%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Ghana	A7	2006	35.8	13.1				0%	0%	144%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Grenada	A7	2006	6.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Guatemala	A7	2006	224.6	12.7	Decision XV/34	85.0	50.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guinea	A7	2005	42.4	9.3				0%	0%	46%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	26.3	12.5	Decision XVI/24	13.1	13.1	0%	0%	217%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Guyana	A7	2006	53.2	8.8				0%	0%	10%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Haiti	A7	2006	169.0	50.4				0%	0%	99%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Honduras	CP	2006	331.6	99.7				0%	0%	100%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
India	A7	2005	6,681.0	1,957.8				0%	0%	95%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Indonesia	A7	2005	8,332.7	2,385.3				0%	0%	91%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

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Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	4,571.7	2,221.0				0%	0%	224%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Jamaica	A7	2006	93.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Jordan	A7	2006	673.3	21.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Kenya	A7	2006	239.5	57.7	Decision XVIII/28		60.0	0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Kuwait	A7	2006	480.4	106.8				0%	0%	48%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	72.8	5.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	43.3	19.5				0%	0%	200%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Lebanon	A7	2005	725.5	287.3				0%	0%	164%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Lesotho	A7	2005	5.1	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Liberia	CP	2006	56.1	5.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	716.7	252.0	Decision XV/36	303.0		0%	0%	134%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Madagascar	A7	2006	47.9	2.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Malawi	A7	2006	57.7	3.6				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Malaysia	A7	2005	3,271.1	668.3				0%	0%	36%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Maldives	A7	2005	4.6	0.0	Decision XV/37	0.0	2.3	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Mali	A7	2005	108.1	25.0				0%	0%	54%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	1.2	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mauritania	A7	2005	15.7	6.1				0%	0%	159%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Mauritius	A7	2006	29.1	1.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mexico	A7	2006	4,624.9	-441.3				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	1.2	0.4	Decision XVII/32	1.4	0.0	0%	0%	122%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Mongolia	A7	2006	10.6	2.2				0%	0%	38%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR							No		LVC country with no RMP

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Morocco	A7	2006	802.3	40.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Mozambique	A7	2005	18.2	1.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Myanmar	A7	2005	54.3	14.8				0%	0%	82%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Namibia	A7	2006	21.9	0.0	Decision XV/38	10.0	9.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Nauru	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Nepal	CP	2006	27.0	0.0	Decision XVI/27	13.5	13.5	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Nicaragua	CP	2006	82.8	27.6				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Niger	A7	2005	32.0	15.1				0%	0%	215%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Nigeria	A7	2005	3,650.0	466.1	Decision XIV/30	1,800.0	1,100.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Oman	A7	2006	248.4	25.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Pakistan	A7	2005	1,679.4	453.0				0%	0%	80%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Palau	CP	2006	1.6	0.9				0%	14%	281%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Panama	A7	2005	384.2	92.8				0%	0%	61%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	36.3	3.1	Decision XV/40	17.0	8.0	0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Paraguay	A7	2005	210.6	250.7				19%	138%	694%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Peru	A7	2005	289.5	127.7				0%	0%	194%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Philippines	A7	2005	3,055.9	1,014.2				0%	0%	121%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Qatar	A7	2005	101.4	37.0				0%	0%	143%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	9,159.8	2,730.0				0%	0%	99%	No		
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	73.3	12.0				0%	0%	9%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Romania	A7	2005	675.8	180.2				0%	0%	78%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal

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Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
													CFC phase-out plan
Rwanda	A7	2005	30.4	12.3				0%	0%	170%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	3.7	0.6				0%	0%	8%	No	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	8.3	0.8				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	1.8	0.5	Decision XVI/30	1.4	0.8	0%	0%	85%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Samoa	A7	2006	4.5	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	4.7	2.3				0%	0%	226%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,798.5	878.5				0%	0%	226%	No	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets
Senegal	A7	2005	155.8	30.0				0%	0%	28%	No	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Serbia	A7	2006	849.2	233.8				0%	0%	84%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Seychelles	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	78.6	26.2				0%	0%	122%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Singapore	A7	2005	210.5	-0.7				0%	0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	2.0	0.9				0%	0%	200%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Somalia	A7	2006	241.4	84.6				0%	0%	134%	No		LVC country with no RMP
South Africa	A7	2005	592.6	30.0				0%	0%	0%	No		
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	445.6	135.0				0%	0%	102%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Sudan	CP	2006	456.8	120.0				0%	0%	75%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Suriname	A7	2006	41.3	0.1				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Swaziland	A7	2006	24.6	0.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	2,224.6	541.2				0%	0%	62%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Thailand	CP	2006	6,082.1	453.7				0%	0%	0%	No	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	519.7	7.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Togo	A7	2005	39.8	18.6				0%	0%	212%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Tonga	A7	2005	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	120.0	2.9				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Tunisia	CP	2006	870.1	59.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Turkey	A7	2006	3,805.7	0.2				0%	0%	0%	No		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	37.3	16.8				0%	0%	200%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan. (Phase-Out Plan funded through the GEF when country was a non-Article 5 Party)
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Uganda	A7	2005	12.8	0.2				0%	0%	0%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	529.3	264.6				0%	0%	233%	No		
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	253.9	54.0				0%	0%	42%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Uruguay	CP	2006	199.1	81.9				0%	0%	174%	Yes	Yes	LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	0%	No		LVC country with total CFC phase-out plan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	3,322.4	1,841.8				0%	11%	270%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Viet Nam	CP	2006	500.0	148.7				0%	0%	98%	Yes		Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan
Yemen	A7	2005	1,796.1	710.5				0%	0%	164%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country that might require further assistance to achieve 2005, 2007 and/or 2010 phase-out targets (Country with an approved RMP in accordance to Decision 41/48)
Zambia	A7	2006	27.4	6.6				0%	0%	61%	Yes		LVC country with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 41/48
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	451.4	63.0				0%	0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan

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HALON ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Afghanistan	A7	2005	1.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Algeria	A7	2006	237.3	80.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Angola	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Argentina	CP	2006	167.8	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bahrain	A7	2005	38.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Benin	A7	2005	3.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Botswana	A7	2005	5.2	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Brazil	A7	2006	21.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		

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Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Cameroon	A7	2005	2.4	1.2	Decision XV/32			0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Chile	A7	2006	8.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
China	A7	2005	34,186.7	4,516.5				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Colombia	CP	2006	187.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Congo	A7	2005	5.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Croatia	A7	2005	30.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Cuba	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	218.7	6.8				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	4.2	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Ecuador	A7	2006	5.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Egypt	A7	2006	705.0	44.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No		
Eritrea	A7	2005	2.3	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Ethiopia	A7	2005	1.1	0.4				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	-3.3				0%	0%	No		
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Georgia	A7	2005	42.5	16.5				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Guinea	A7	2005	8.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Guyana	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Haiti	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
India	A7	2005	1,249.4	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Indonesia	A7	2005	354.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	1,420.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Jordan	A7	2006	210.0	36.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Kenya	A7	2006	5.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Kuwait	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVII/36	2.40	1.20	0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

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Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.2	0.0	Decision XVI/25	0.20	0.10	0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Liberia	CP	2006	19.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	633.1	714.5	Decision XVII/37	714.50	653.91	13%	126%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Malaysia	A7	2005	8.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mexico	A7	2006	124.6	51.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No		
Morocco	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Namibia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Nepal	CP	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Nigeria	A7	2005	285.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Oman	A7	2006	13.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Pakistan	A7	2005	14.2	0.0	Decision XVI/29	7.10		0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Peru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Philippines	A7	2005	103.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Qatar	A7	2005	10.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	3,678.0	855.0				0%	0%	No		
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Romania	A7	2005	3.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	1,064.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Serbia	A7	2006	3.8	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	16.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Somalia	A7	2006	17.7	18.8				6%	112%	No		Country with a halon baseline that might need assistance to achieve the 2010 phase-out target
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		

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Appendix II

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 50% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Sudan	CP	2006	2.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with a halon baseline and no current consumption
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	416.9	56.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Thailand	CP	2006	271.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	32.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	46.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Tunisia	CP	2006	104.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Turkey	A7	2006	141.0	30.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Uganda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	75.4	25.0				0%	0%	No		
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Viet Nam	CP	2006	37.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Yemen	A7	2005	140.0	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project
Zambia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	1.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved halon banking and/or halon phase-out project

Appendix III

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	4.7	3.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	411.3	270.9				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0	Decision XVIII/20			0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	3.5	0.0	Decision XV/30	5.61	5.61	0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.1	0.0	Decision XV/31	0.00		0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	711.6	76.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

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Appendix III

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Cameroon	A7	2005	18.1	9.7				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	212.5	169.3	Decision XVII/29	170.00		0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
China	A7	2005	1,102.1	540.3				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as a soil fumigant in ginseng crop).	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	110.1	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	342.5	251.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	8.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	15.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	50.5	10.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	30.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	1.4	0.1				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	104.2	22.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	66.2	51.0				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	238.1	180.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
												2005 phase-out target	
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	15.6	6.6				0%	0%	No			No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.7	0.7	Decision XVII/33	1.50	1.30	0%	19%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Georgia	A7	2005	13.7	8.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	400.7	333.4	Decision XVIII/26		400.70	0%	4%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	NDR	0.0						No			No
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	259.4	291.0	Decision XVII/34	327.60	295.80	12%	40%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
India	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	40.7	31.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	26.7	16.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	4.9	1.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	176.3	42.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	217.5	34.2				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	14.2	2.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	236.4	48.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	94.1	96.0	Decision XVII/37	96.00	96.00	2%	28%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	112.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	14.6	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	1,130.8	722.6				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	697.2	383.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	3.4	0.9				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	3.4	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Namibia	A7	2006	0.8	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.4	17.0				4139%	5199%	No		Country with approved projects for complete	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
												phase-out of MB	
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	2.8	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	1.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	14.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Peru	A7	2005	1.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	10.3	8.2				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	7.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Romania	A7	2005	111.5	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	0.6	27.6				4500%	5650%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	53.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Serbia	A7	2006	8.3	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes		Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	2.6	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	5.0	2.4				0%	0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	602.7	476.2				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	4.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	3.0	1.3				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	188.6	64.8				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	183.0	141.1				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	12.2	-0.3				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	1.7	0.4				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	8.3	5.3				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 limit in a future year	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	479.7	9.6				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	6.3	6.0	Decision XV/43	6.00	4.80	0%	19%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	7.2	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	11.2	8.5	Decision XVII/39	8.90	8.90	0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	10.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	136.5	96.0				0%	0%	No		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	54.5	38.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 phase-out target	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	29.3	6.0				0%	0%	No			No
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	557.0	156.8				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Yes

Appendix IV

CTC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Albania	CP	2006	3.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	20.9	2.2				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0					No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	187.2	9.9				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	0.7	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	5.7	0.8				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.3	0.1				122%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	411.6	0.1				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cameroon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Central African	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No

Annex I

Appendix IV

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Republic												
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	0.6	-0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2005	38,220.6	1,060.3				0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	6.1	0.6				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	3.9	0.3				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	2.7	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	1,285.2	191.4				0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	15.3	16.5	Decision XVIII/21		16.50	619%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	29.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	0.5	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	38.5	5.5				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.8				Over	No			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR					No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Ghana	A7	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	10.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2005	11,505.4	1,644.0				0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	77.0	13.6				18%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	2.8	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	40.3	1.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	65.9	0.3				0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	4.5	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

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Appendix IV

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	62.5	0.1	Decision XVIII/30			0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR					No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.9	0.1				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	152.8	0.0				0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	412.9	148.5	Decision XVIII/31		41.80	140%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.6	0.7				678%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Peru	A7	2005	1.0	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	638.0	-437.8				0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Romania	A7	2005	368.6	32.7				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	259.2	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	18.8	5.1				81%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	2.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	35.1	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	2.2	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	7.5	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	2.9	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	105.1	0.9				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.4	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	0.0	0.4				Over	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.4	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	1,107.2	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	1.6	0.0				0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 CTC phase-out target	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	No			Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	No		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	11.6	0.0				0%	Yes		Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Yes

Appendix V

TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Afghanistan	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Albania	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Algeria	A7	2006	5.8	4.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Angola	CP	2006	NDR	0.0						No			No
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Argentina	CP	2006	65.7	15.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Armenia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahamas	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bahrain	A7	2005	22.7	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Bangladesh	A7	2005	0.9	0.5	Decision XVII/27	0.55	0.55	0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Barbados	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Belize	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Benin	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bhutan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bolivia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CP	2006	1.5	0.0	Decision XVII/28	1.30	0.00	0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Botswana	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Brazil	A7	2006	32.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Burkina Faso	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Burundi	A7	2005	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cambodia	CP	2006	0.5	0.3				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Cameroon	A7	2005	8.2	5.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Cape Verde	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Central African Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Chad	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Chile	A7	2006	6.4	4.5	Decision XVII/29	4.51	4.51	0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
China	A7	2005	721.2	186.6				0%	0%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Colombia	CP	2006	0.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Comoros	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Congo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cook Islands	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Croatia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Cuba	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	A7	2005	7.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A7	2006	4.8	4.0	Decision XVIII/21		4.00	0%	19%	Yes	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Djibouti	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominica	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Dominican Republic	A7	2005	3.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Ecuador	A7	2006	2.0	0.0	Decision XVII/31	1.40		0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Egypt	A7	2006	26.0	12.5				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
El Salvador	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Equatorial Guinea	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			No
Eritrea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Ethiopia	A7	2005	0.5	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	No
Fiji	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gabon	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Gambia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Georgia	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Ghana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Grenada	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guatemala	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guinea Bissau	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Guyana	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Haiti	A7	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Honduras	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
India	A7	2005	122.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Indonesia	A7	2005	13.3	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2005	8.7	4.3				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2006	1.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Jordan	A7	2006	18.2	2.2				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Kenya	A7	2006	1.1	0.1				0%	0%	Yes		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Kiribati	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kuwait	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lebanon	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Lesotho	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			No
Liberia	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Madagascar	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malawi	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Malaysia	A7	2005	49.5	3.3				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Maldives	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mali	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Marshall Islands	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mauritius	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mexico	A7	2006	56.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Mongolia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Montenegro	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR						No			Yes
Morocco	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Mozambique	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Myanmar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Namibia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nauru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nepal	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nicaragua	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Niger	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Nigeria	A7	2005	32.9	0.0				0%	0%	No	Yes	Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Niue	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Oman	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Pakistan	A7	2005	2.3	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Palau	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Panama	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Papua New Guinea	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Paraguay	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Peru	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Philippines	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Qatar	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Korea	A7	2005	513.3	355.7				0%	0%	No			Yes
Republic of Moldova	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Romania	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Rwanda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Lucia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Samoa	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2005	29.8	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Senegal	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Serbia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Seychelles	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sierra Leone	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Singapore	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Solomon Islands	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Somalia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
South Africa	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Sri Lanka	A7	2006	3.0	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Sudan	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Suriname	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Swaziland	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Syrian Arab Republic	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Thailand	CP	2006	54.6	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Togo	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tonga	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2006	0.7	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Tunisia	CP	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Turkey	A7	2006	37.4	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2005 Action Plan Target	2006 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over Freeze	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of July 2007)	Phase-Out in 2007 Business Plans	Remarks	Ratified London Amendment
Turkmenistan	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Tuvalu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uganda	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
United Arab Emirates	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Uruguay	CP	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Vanuatu	A7	2005	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	No			Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2005	4.6	1.7				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Viet Nam	CP	2006	0.2	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 TCA phase-out target	Yes
Yemen	A7	2005	0.9	0.0				0%	0%	Yes		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zambia	A7	2006	0.1	0.0				0%	0%	No		Country with an approved TCA phase-out plan/project	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2006	0.0	0.0				0%	0%	Yes			Yes

Annex II

COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPLIANCE

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Albania	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm CFC consumption no greater than 15.2 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 15.2 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Armenia	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to introduce by 1 July 2007 an ODS licensing and quota system.	UNEP reported that with respect to the introduction of an ODS licensing and quota system, an official reporting system would occur when a new ministry is in place following the legislative elections that are taking place in May 2007. Armenia advised the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that it was confident it would meet its 1 July deadline for introducing the licensing and quota system.	N/a
Bangladesh	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to confirm TCA consumption at no greater than 0.550 ODP tonnes.	Bangladesh did not submit its country programme data and UNDP was asked if it had information on the prospects of Bangladesh achieving its TCA action plan target for 2006. UNDP urged the Government to finalise its 2006 data report and submit it as soon as possible, but did not have any advance information. UNDP also reported that following the signature of the national phase-out plan, UNDP was in the process of organising the Technical Assistance Workshop for the Solvent Sector to assist in the management of solvents. Bangladesh informed the Implementation Committee of its hope that the import controls it had imposed on methyl chloroform, as well as planned training workshops for importers and end-users of methyl chloroform on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, would ensure that it met its methyl chloroform consumption reduction commitments contained in decision XVII/27.	N/a
Bangladesh	CFC phase-out	Submit a copy of its NPP 2007 and 2008 annual programmes, estimates of the total amount by which the Party expected to exceed its annual maximum allowable consumption of CFC in each of the years from 2007 to 2009, and CFC MDI transition strategy.	Bangladesh has not submitted its country programme so the Fund Secretariat asked UNDP and UNEP if Bangladesh was expected to achieve the methyl chloroform phase out. UNEP indicated that CAP ROAP has helped Bangladesh in drafting a response to the Implementation Committee and a signed copy was expected to be sent on 28 May 2007. An MDI project was submitted to the 52nd Meeting. Bangladesh reported to the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its regulations would be revised to correspond to its transition strategy and it planned to restrict the consumption of CFC-based MDIs and would expedite the adoption of CFC-free alternatives.	N/a
Barbados	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The country programme data indicates that Barbados does not have a licensing system, quota systems or an import licensing system in place. The Fund Secretariat requested Barbados and UNEP to report on the establishment of the licensing system, when it was approved, and when it became operational or when approval and/or operationalization was expected. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received an indication of the operationalization of the licensing system.	No

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Belize	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 10 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 3.9 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Bolivia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 37.84ODP tonnes.	NOU informed UNDP that 22.23 ODP tonnes were consumed but country programme data had not been submitted as of this writing.	Yes
Bolivia	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 CTC consumption data.	Activity should be addressed in the TPMP.	N/a
Bosnia & Herzegovina	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 33ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate 31.6 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 5.61 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate zero consumption.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain TCA at zero ODP tonnes.	CP data indicate zero consumption.	Yes
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas and a ban on ODS-using equipment.	UNIDO indicated in the context of its progress report that a Decision of Council of Ministers on conditions regarding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase-out of ozone depleting substances was published in the Official Gazette No. 36 of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 15 May 2007. With this decision, the licensing system, quota system and permitting system have been established. Licenses, quota or permits have not yet been issued due to the recent enforcement date. UNEP and UNIDO indicated in the context of its progress report that import of ODS-using equipment was banned from 1 July 2007, as per Chapter VIII, Article 32 of the Decision. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that Bosnia and Herzegovina had introduced a ban and established a licensing system.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Botswana	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of methyl bromide, including quotas.	Germany indicated that the draft regulations had been finalised and were hoped to be approved at the next cabinet session, but there had not been an indication of when the next cabinet session would occur or when the draft would be finalized. Germany indicated that the legal department requested a further stakeholder consultation which has been planned for June 2007 and that following the consultation the regulations would be forwarded to the Cabinet for approval. Botswana informed the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that its Agro-Chemical Act of 1999 would ensure the sustained phase-out of methyl bromide. The Ozone Secretariat is seeking clarification if the act would also prohibit export.	No
Cape Verde	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Cape Verde has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNDP and UNEP to indicate the status of the licensing system in Cape Verde. UNDP indicated that the NOU stated that all efforts are being made to pass the legislation and a breakthrough was expected shortly.	No
Chile	Regulatory measures	Report on Chile's efforts to introduce its import quota system and its progress in implementing alternatives to methyl chloroform in the solvent sector.	CP data indicates that the regulatory process had not been completed. The Secretariat asked about the current status but has not received a response as of this writing. Chile informed the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that five of the required six ministers had signed the regulations all of which were needed before presidential signature.	No
Chile	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4.512 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 4.46 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Chile	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide consumption at no greater than 170 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 169.61 ODP tonnes.	Yes
China	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, China was in compliance.	Yes
Cook Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	CP data indicates that the draft regulation was in public consultation. Since the Ozone Secretariat reported to the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that a draft regulation had been prepared and put into legal format and that it was hoped that the regulation would be established in 2006, the Fund Secretariat requested the NOU to indicate when public consultation was expected to be completed and what was the expected date of making the licensing system operational. No response has been received as of this writing.	No

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Cote d'Ivoire	Data reporting	Report 2005 A7 data.	Cote d'Ivoire has reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
DR Congo	Methyl chloroform phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce TCA consumption to 4 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 4 ODP tonnes of TCA consumption.	Yes
DR Congo	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CTC consumption to 16.5 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated 16.5 ODP tonnes of CTC consumption.	Yes
Dominica	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to 0.45ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated zero consumption.	Yes
Dominica	Regulatory measures	Report on introduction of ODS licensing and quota system.	Dominica reported in its CP data that an import/export licensing and quota system has been in place since December 2006. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted with appreciation that a systems for licensing and import quotas were in place.	Yes
Ecuador	Methyl bromide phase out action plan	Submit methyl bromide plan of action.	According to the World Bank, Ecuador had submitted its action plan to the Ozone Secretariat but is in the process of revising it based on comments received. A meeting was scheduled in May 2007 to address the methyl bromide action and the Bank would report on the outcome at the meeting. The 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee requested additional information about the plan since it put the country in non-compliance.	No
El Salvador	CTC phase out	As soon as possible.	El Salvador reported 0.8 ODP tonnes of consumption that it above the zero consumption requirement of its action plan. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNDP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.S30	No
Equatorial Guinea	Data reporting	As soon as possible.	Equatorial Guinea did not submit a country programme and base year and baseline data is not due since Equatorial Guinea became a Party to the London Amendment on 9 June 2006. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.	No
Eritrea	CFC phase out action plan	Submit explanation for 2005 CFC consumption deviation and, if relevant, CFC plan of action.	Eritrea has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate if Eritrea was submitting a CFC plan of action and how UNEP was assisting Eritrea in this respect. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response. A TPMP and a country programme was submitted to the 52nd Meeting but subsequently withdrawn.	No
Eritrea	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Eritrea has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate the status of the establishment of a licensing system in Eritrea. UNEP reported that the final draft of the "Regulations for the Issuance of Permit for the Importation and Exportation of Ozone Depleting Substances and Ozone Depleting Substances-based Equipment or Products" had been submitted in early May 2007 to the Ministry of Justice for review.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Ethiopia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC consumption no greater than 17 ODP tonnes.	Germany indicated total importation of 10 ODP tonnes, however, country programme data had not been submitted as of this writing.	Yes
Federated States of Micronesia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC consumption to zero.	FS Micronesia has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat asked Australia and UNEP whether FSM had reduced its CFC consumption to zero in 2006, but neither had information.	N/a
Federated States of Micronesia	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to introduce by 1 January 2006 a system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, including a quota system.	Australia that draft regulations had been submitted to the Attorney General's Office for comments in late 2005/early 2006. There had been a delay in the Office on commenting on the draft regulations, despite requests for meetings in mid 2006. The Regional Consultant has been working with the ODS focal point to provide answers to questions raised by the Secretary of Justice and staff attorney on the draft ODS regulations. In August 2006 the Regional Consultant provided comments to the ODS focal point. The comments document and the regulations were tabled at a Sustainable Development Council Meeting in September 2006 for consideration. As at 31 December 2006, the bill had not been submitted for regulatory approval. FSM sought technical assistance from SPREP for a licensing system.	No
Fiji	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2005 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 1.3 ODP tonnes	CP data indicated consumption of 1.3 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Guatemala	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 50 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 12.7 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Guatemala	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 400.7 ODP tonnes.	A cooperation agreement between the ministry of Environment and Customs has been signed to control ODS imports and exports. Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 333.4 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide.	Yes
Guatemala	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to ban by 2005 imports of ODS-using equipment did not address all equipment and why its consumption target was different from that of the action plan.	Guatemala has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to indicate if Guatemala had banned imports of ODS-using equipment. UNEP indicated that an agreement was signed in May 2007 to control imports and banned equipment but not all equipment containing ODS. The Ozone Secretariat noted that the banned equipment only addresses CFCs but not other ODS or aerosols and the consumption limit was different from the action plan.	No
Guinea Bissau	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 13.137 ODP tonnes.	Guinea Bissau has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNDP to indicate if Guinea Bissau had reduced CFC consumption to 13.137 ODP tonnes. UNDP indicated that it had requested information from the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response.	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Guyana	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The Ozone Secretariat reported to the 37th Meeting of the Implementation Committee that a licensing system was submitted for approval in Guyana. Guyana's country programme report for 2006 indicates that there is no licensing system yet. Therefore, the Secretariat requested an update on the status but no response has been received as of this writing.	No
Haiti	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	CP data indicates that Haiti does not have ODS regulations or a licensing system. The Ozone Secretariat noted that a licensing system was not approved due to the preparations for the recently-held presidential elections. Proposal will be submitted once set-up of new government has been finalized. UNEP and UNDP were requested to indicate when a licensing system was expected to be established. UNEP advised that in April 2007 the Ministry of the Environment advised that the draft legislation would be submitted to Cabinet in May 2007	No
Honduras	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 295.8 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 295.8 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Islamic Republic of Iran	CTC phase out action plan	Submit explanation for 2005 CTC deviation and, if relevant, a plan of action.	UNIDO indicated that Iran had already provided the explanation for its 2005 CTC deviation together with an Action Plan (that was prepared with UNDP and UNIDO assistance) in a communication between the Ozone Secretariat and Iran dated 21 March 2007, 4 and 11 April 2007 in this regard. A draft decision incorporating the action plan is being forwarded to the 19th Meeting of the Parties.	Yes
Kenya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 60 ODP tonnes.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 57.7 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Kenya	Regulatory measures	Report gazettal of ODS regulations required to establish and implement licensing and quota system.	ODS regulations were gazetted on 31 May 2007.	Yes
Kiribati	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Ozone Secretariat that the ODS regulations were awaiting the approval of the Environment Bill in 2006. Australia indicated that Parliament did not consider the Environment Bill in 2006, as some amendments to the Bill had not been approved. Kiribati has also drafted a set of regulations that could be implemented under their Customs Act to implement an interim license system. However, as at 31 December 2006, they have not been approved by the Government, pending more work on the regulations. UNEP reported that the country expects the ODS regulation to be passed soon. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP was encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. SPREP had been preparing the customs training to take place once the licensing system was in place. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia would closely following up the PIC issues.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 1.2 ODP tonnes of halon.	Article 7 data indicated a zero consumption.	Yes
Lao PDR	Data reporting	As soon as possible.	Lao PDR did not submit a country programme. Since Lao PDR became a Party to the London Amendment on 28 June 2006, base year and baseline data was now due for Annex B, groups I, II and III (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), Annex C, group I and II (hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrobromofluorocarbons), and Annex E (methyl bromide) in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 and paragraphs 3 and 8 ter of Article 5 of the Protocol. The Ozone Secretariat indicated that all outstanding data had been provided.	Yes
Lesotho	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to consume no greater than 0.1 ODP tonnes of halon.	Germany indicated that Lesotho achieved a zero consumption. This consumption was also reported in the context of its TPMP reporting.	Yes
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 303 ODP tonnes	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. UNEP was asked whether the country had achieved its Action Plan target of 303 ODP tonnes of CFC consumption in 2006. UNEP did not have information but requested the information from the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received the information.	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Regulatory measures	Report on commitment to establish system for licensing imports and exports of ODS, including quotas and monitor the ban.	The Ozone Secretariat indicated that the 36th Meeting of the Implementation Committee noted that the interim import permit arrangement was still in place and that the NOU had yet to indicate that a permanent licensing system has been established. UNIDO received a letter from Libya confirming that the ODS legislation had already been enacted since 1999. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate how Libya monitors its import ban of ODS using-equipment. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	No
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon consumption at no greater than 653.91 ODP tonnes.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate whether they expected the country to achieve its action plan target of 653.91 ODP tonnes of halon consumption in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	N/a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain methyl bromide at no greater than 96 ODP tonnes.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP and UNIDO to indicate whether they expected the country to achieve its action plan target of 96 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide consumption in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	N/a

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Maldives	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 2.3 ODP tonnes.	Maldives has not reported country programme data. UNEP reported in its progress report that Maldives had imported 1 ton of CFC in 2006. Upon clarification sought by the Secretariat, UNEP indicated that the Maldives import data had been based on information provided by the country informally during the network meeting, but that the official A7 data would be submitted by the due date.	N/a
Marshall Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	The Marshall Islands reported in CP data both in 2005 and 2006 that its import/export licensing system was functioning satisfactorily and Australia's progress report indicates that the Marshall Islands regulations were approved in August 2004.	Yes
Mauritius	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, Mauritius was in compliance.	Yes
Mexico	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CTC at no greater than 89.54 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicates 0.49 ODP tonnes. Mexico stated, however, that the company concerned wanted to import 80 ODP tonnes but the exporting country was concerned about Mexico's status of non-compliance and permission to ship the CTC was not received in time. Mexico further reports that this delay is causing some problems for the country. A CTC phase-out project was submitted to the 52 nd Meeting.	Yes
Montenegro	Data reporting	Submit base-year and baseline data.	Montenegro did not submit a country programme. Since Montenegro became a Party to the London Amendment on 23 October 2006, base year and baseline data was now due for the controlled substances in Annex A, groups I and II controlled (CFCs and halon), Annex B, groups I, II and III (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform), Annex C, group I and II (hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrobromofluorocarbons), and Annex E (methyl bromide). The Fund Secretariat requested UNEP to provide any information on this situation. As of this writing, no information has been provided.	N/a
Namibia	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to maintain CFC at no greater than 9.0ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Nauru	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that the draft regulations were first prepared in 2005 and were forwarded to the SPREP legal adviser and the in-country legal officer in March 2006 for additional comments. However it appeared that the Nauru Customs Act did not have sufficient powers to ban the manufacture, sale or release of ODS to the atmosphere. Amendments to the Act have subsequently been passed, but the regulations had not been introduced into the Parliament as at 31 December 2006. UNEP indicated that Nauru was assessing the timeframe in which the Environment Management Bill might be passed. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP is encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia is closely following up the PIC issues.	No

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Nepal	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to release no more than 13.5 ODP tonnes onto domestic market.	CP data indicates 12 ODP tonnes of use but zero of consumption. A TPMP is submitted to the 52 nd Meeting.	Yes
Nigeria	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 A7 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 1100 ODP tonnes.	Nigeria has not reported country programme data. UNDP and UNEP indicated that they did not have information about whether Nigeria achieved its action plan target of a CFC consumption of 1100 ODP tonnes in 2006. Both agencies have requested Nigeria to submit its country programme data. S92	N/a
Nigeria	Regulatory measures	By 1 January 2008, ban import of ODS-using equipment.	Nigeria has not submitted its country programme data. With respect to the upcoming ban of imports of ODS -equipment by January 2008, UNEP indicated that Nigeria is in the process of amending the Federal Environment Protection Agency Act. The draft Amendment had been subjected to stakeholders' workshops, approved by the Federal Executive Council and submitted to the Federal Ministry of Justice for legal review.	N/a
Niue	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations had been prepared by the Crown Counsel and had been circulated to Ministries for comment and approval. UNEP reported that the ODS Act had been passed while ODS Regulation should be passed shortly. SPREP was preparing the customs training to take place once the licensing system was in place. Meanwhile, UNEP/SPREP has been encouraging the country to introduce administrative order to control import of ODS. CAP team has initiated monthly teleconference with SPREP and with help of Australia is closely following up the PIC issues.	No
Pakistan	CTC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CTC to 41.8 ODP tonnes.	Pakistan has not reported country programme data. According to UNEP, Pakistan is in compliance with zero consumption of halons in 2005 and that 2006 country programme implementation data would be submitted soon.	Yes
Pakistan	Halon phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce halon to 7.1 ODP tonnes.	Pakistan has not submitted country programme data. According to UNDP, Pakistan has held several workshops on CTC with the assistance of UNIDO and informally indicated that it would meet the targets set out in its Action Plan for CTC. UNEP reported that CAP ROA reviewed the compliance situation of Pakistan at the last regional network meeting. The NOU indicated that it would collaborate closely with customs officers to monitor CTC imports into the country. Awareness-raising activities on CTC phase-out would be undertaken in vulnerable high CTC consumption areas. Republic of Korea and Pakistan would collaborate closely on CTC import data sharing and controls. A plan of action had been agreed to for Pakistan by the 18th MOP. It was agreed that Pakistan and Republic of Korea will continue their bilateral efforts as discussed during the Karachi workshop (2-3 April 2007) on exchange of information on export of CTC from Republic of Korea to Pakistan in 2007-2010.	N/a
Palau	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated Palau's licensing system became operational in August 2006. Palau's country programme data confirmed this, too.	Yes

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Papua New Guinea	Regulatory measures	Report on status of commitment to ban imports of ODS-using equipment.	Germany indicated that regulations banning import of equipment containing ODS is being enforced by customs. Correspondence was received by the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee from the Government indicated that regulations were passed on 9 February 2007.	Yes
Papua New Guinea	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 8 ODP tonnes	CP data and Article 7 data indicated 3.1 ODP tonnes of CFCs.	Yes
Paraguay	CFC phase out action plan	Submit CFC plan of action but plan raised compliance issues.	UNDP indicated that the plan of action had been submitted but it was received by the Ozone Secretariat after the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee. The plan indicated a consumption of 250.7 ODP tonnes in 2006 when the maximum allowable level was 105.3 ODP tonnes.	N/a
Paraguay	CTC phase out action plan	Submit CTC plan of action but plan raised compliance issues.	A joint mission was conducted by UNDP and UNEP to help Paraguay design the Action Plans called for under Decision XVIII/32. UNDP understood that the Action Plans had been submitted to the Ozone Secretariat. TPMP preparation has been approved to address all ODSs. The plan would possibly keep the country in non-compliance.	N/a
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	CFC phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce CFC to 0.83 ODP tonnes.	CP data and Article 7 data indicate 0.5 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Samoa	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that Samoa's licensing system was established in May 2006.	Yes
Sao Tome & Principe	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Sao Tome and Principe did not submit country programme implementation data in 2006. UNEP was requested to provide information on the status of the establishment of a licensing system in the country. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received any information.	No
Saudi Arabia	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	UNIDO reported in the context of its progress report that the 2005 A7 data had been compiled and was being cleared by the relevant government authority for official transmission to the Ozone Secretariat. UNIDO expected that the data would be sent to the Ozone Secretariat prior to the 38th Meeting of the Implementation Committee. Data was submitted but the data appeared to put the country in non-compliance.	Yes
Serbia, Republic of	Data reporting	Submit outstanding Annex B group I to III (1998 and 1999), and Annex E (1995-1998).	Outstanding data was submitted according to the Ozone Secretariat.	Yes

Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Serbia, Republic of	CTC phase-out	Submit explanation of why 2006 data exceeded 2.8 tonnes requirement for compliance.	Article 7 data indicated a consumption of 5.1 ODP tonnes.	No
Solomon Islands	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations under the Customs Excise Act were under preparation as at 31 December 2006.	No
Solomon Islands	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Solomon Islands reported 2005 A7 data.	Yes
Somalia	Halon phase out	Submit clarification of the status of its previously submitted halon plan of action, including the regulatory and other measures that the Party would undertake to support its proposed halon consumption reduction benchmarks.	UNEP reported that there had been a high turn-over in the NOU and also no improvement in the political situation. It is unlikely that Somalia will achieve its commitment at the present time. Somalia had planned to submit an action plan in June but was unable to do so. Halon consumption was 18.8 ODP tonnes which is in excess of the baseline of 17.7 ODP tonnes.	No
Somalia	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	UNEP reported that there had been a high turn-over in the NOU and also no improvement in the political situation. It is unlikely that Somalia will achieve its commitment at the present time.	No
Somalia	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Reported 2006 data.	Yes
South Africa	Review of previous recommendation	Submit explanation for 2005 BCM consumption deviation.	BCM consumption was mis-reported and was a non-ODS.	Yes
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Review of previous recommendation	No action needed.	Based on the advice of the 18th Meeting of the Parties to use one decimal place to determine compliance, FYR Macedonia was in compliance.	Yes
Tonga	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that Tonga's ODS Bill is one of four legislation to be approved in 2006 and was still 4th in line as at 31 December 2006.	No
Turkey	Review of previous recommendation	No action required.	Zero consumption reported.	Yes
Turkmenistan	Methyl bromide change of baseline request	Submit outstanding information in accordance with decision XV/19.	Turkmenistan has been requested not to seek funding outside of institutional strengthening from the Multilateral Fund. CP data indicated zero consumption of MBR.	N/a
Tuvalu	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Australia indicated that draft regulations are with the Attorney General's office for consideration. At the 17th SPREP Meeting in September 2006, the Director of Environment requested for assistance on the regulations, in particular, whether they should prepare regulations under the Environment Legislation or the Customs legislation. They have sought further assistance on this issue.	No

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Party	Compliance issue	Action	Multilateral Fund Comments to the 52 nd Meeting	Achieved/Regulatory Measures Operational
Uganda	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 4.8 ODP tonnes.	Uganda has not reported country programme data. The Fund Secretariat requested UNIDO to indicate whether Uganda expected to achieve its 4.8 ODP tonnes reduction of methyl bromide in 2006. As of this writing, the Fund Secretariat has not received a response.	N/a
United Arab Emirates	CFC phase out	Submit explanation for apparent 2005 CFC consumption deviation.	UAE resubmitted data that put it in compliance in 2005.	Yes
United Arab Emirates	CTC phase out	Submit explanation for apparent 2005 CTC consumption deviation and submit information in accordance with decision XV/19 if wish to revise its CTC consumption baseline period data.	39th ImpCom to decide if data was sufficient to change the baseline that would put the country in compliance.	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania	Regulatory measures	Report establishment of licensing system.	Although UR Tanzania has not reported country programme data, Germany indicated that Tanzania has still not approved its ODS regulations. Germany was informed that the process is ongoing and regulations will be approved before the end of the year. UNEP also indicated that the final draft ODS regulations had been submitted to legal consultants for review following which it would then be submitted to the Attorney General's chambers for approval. The NOU was optimistic that regulations would be gazetted by December 2007.	No
Uruguay	Methyl bromide phase out	Submit 2006 data to enable review of commitment to reduce methyl bromide to 8.9 ODP tonnes.	CP data indicated consumption of 8.5 ODP tonnes.	Yes
Venezuela	Data reporting	Submit 2005 data.	Venezuela has submitted 2005 A7 data that put it in possible non-compliance.	Yes