

Annex VI

**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF  
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS  
SUBMITTED TO THE 38<sup>th</sup> MEETING**

*Antigua and Barbuda*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Antigua and Barbuda and notes with appreciation the fact that Antigua and Barbuda reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat, that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that Antigua and Barbuda has taken steps to phase-out its ODS consumption, including public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation, collection of CFC consumption data, and implementation of training programmes on recovery and recycling, good service practices and customs. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Antigua and Barbuda will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the RMP projects and the awareness activities, to achieve further reductions in ODS consumption.

*Argentina*

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the institutional strengthening project for Argentina. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Argentina is in compliance with all Montreal Protocol obligations. Argentina has reported several achievements, namely: the submission of nine investment projects; the completion of the CFC production phase-out strategy; the approval of an agreement for the complete phase-out of methyl bromide; ongoing implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians, leading to a national certification of technicians; and implementing public awareness activities. For the next two years, Argentina will focus on the implementation of approved sector phase-out plans, further development and implementation of its CFC production phase-out strategy, consolidation of its sectoral phase-out strategy, completion of the legal framework for ODS phase-out support, and the fulfilment of present and future Montreal Protocol commitments. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Argentina in fulfilling its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

*Burkina Faso*

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Burkina Faso and notes with appreciation the fact that Burkina Faso reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that Burkina Faso has taken steps to phase-out its ODS consumption, including awareness activities among all stakeholders (technicians, government and customs authorities, universities), the enhancement of ODS legislation, data collection, and implementation of training on recovery and recycling. These and

other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the RMP projects and the awareness activities to achieve further reductions in ODS consumption.

#### *Central African Republic*

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Central African Republic and notes with appreciation the fact that Central African Republic reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that Central African Republic has taken steps to phase-out its ODS consumption, including public awareness activities, data collection, and implementation of training programmes on good service practices and customs. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Central African Republic will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the RMP projects and the awareness activities, to achieve further reductions in ODS consumption.

#### *Chile*

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Chile. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation that Chile has been able to sustain the consumption freeze for CFCs and will be able to comply with the 50 per cent reduction of CFC consumption in 2005 and meet the methyl bromide freeze requirement in 2002. In its submission, Chile reported on a number of initiatives it had undertaken during the previous phase of its institutional strengthening project, which included: drafting and submitting the regulatory framework for phasing out ODSs to the Minister Secretary-General to the Presidency; facilitating development of the refrigeration management plan, a methyl bromide investment project for fruit trees, an investment project to phase-out the use of CFC in the sterilisation sub-sector; and supervision of the implementation of approved projects. The Executive Committee also notes the efforts of the Ozone Unit to obtain the approval of the Parliament for the proposed ODS regulatory framework and its intent to enforce this new framework. These and other activities proposed in the following phase of the institutional strengthening project are encouraging, and the Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Chile will continue its progress in addressing ODS-related issues and will achieve the forthcoming reductions in ODS consumption established by the Montreal Protocol.

#### *China*

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for China. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2000 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, China reported on a number of initiatives, including: formulation of policies to control and enforce ODS phase-out; training workshop for trainers, customs, and audit officers; consolidating and streamlining project implementation procedures to take into account new mechanisms and procedures required under the sector approach which resulted in seven sector plans, four umbrella foam projects and over 300 individual projects and

led to the phase-out of about 10,000 metric tonnes of ODS; inaugurating the Industrial Park for Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), establishing of a Country Compliance Centre for enhancing the performance of the National Ozone Unit; and promoting public awareness. Over the next two years, China intends to further enhance the overall programme management capacity on ozone matters in SEPA, to enforce the control of illegal production, illegal consumption and illegal trade of ODSs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, China will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

#### *Colombia*

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Colombia. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that Colombia continues to be well below its freeze level for 2001, and that the work of the National Ozone Unit has continued in spite of the difficulties in identifying a new coordinator. In its submission, Colombia reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, namely: completion of investment projects in the foam sector for a total phase-out of 45.2 ODP tonnes; approval of investment projects in the foam, solvent sector and MAC manufacturing sub-sectors, approval of Resolution 304 for the control of CFC imports, and implementation of public awareness. Over the next two years, Colombia intends to focus on the development and consolidation of a National CFC Phase-out Plan and the fulfilment of all the Protocol's commitments. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Colombia in exceeding its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

#### *El Salvador*

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for El Salvador and notes with appreciation the fact that El Salvador reported 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that El Salvador has taken steps to phase-out its ODS consumption through a licensing system; the organisation of training workshops on good practices in refrigeration; the distribution of refrigeration recovery and recycling equipment; and conducting public awareness activities throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, El Salvador will continue the implementation of the licensing system, the RMP and non-investment projects with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in ODSs.

#### *Ghana*

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Ghana. The Executive Committee takes note of the fact that after several years of being in non-compliance, Ghana's reported CFC consumption dropped from 47 tonnes in 1999 and 2000, to 35.6 tonnes in 2001, and therefore, Ghana was able to comply with the 1999 CFC-freeze requirement of the Montreal Protocol. In its submission, Ghana reported on a number of initiatives, namely: meetings of the Refrigeration Sub-Committee were held, implementation of the recovery and recycling and end-user incentive programmes,

Ghana-EPA's permitting procedures were disseminated further and applied, several awareness seminars and customs-workshops were given, post-project visits were undertaken to foam-producing enterprises. Over the next two years Ghana's action plan states that it intends to continue these activities and initiatives and focus on the fulfilment of the Protocol's commitments, especially in relation to the 50 per cent CFC reduction measure.

#### *Iran*

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, the Islamic Republic of Iran reported on a number of initiatives, including: enactment of the National Ozone Act and regulations, establishment of an import/export licensing policy and identification of all importers and users of ODS, particularly in the small, medium and informal sectors; completing the RMP survey and submitting a project proposal to the Executive Committee; surveying remaining ODS users in foam and refrigeration sectors and SMEs; completing 15 investment projects which phased out 565.6 ODP tonnes and additional 44 investment projects with a total consumption of 1,815.3 ODP tonnes expected to be completed by December 2002. Over the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran intends on establishing and enforcing the licensing system, monitoring ODS compliance and data processing and reporting, undertaking alternative technology and economic assessment, and promoting public awareness to meet the 50 per cent reduction targets in 2005. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

#### *Kenya*

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Kenya and notes with appreciation the fact that Kenya reported its 2000 and 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat at a lower level than its compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Kenya has taken relevant steps to phase-out its consumption of ODS including issuance of regulations to control transboundary movement of ODS within the East African Community; follow-up on the implementation of on-going investment activities in the aerosol sector and demonstration activities in the methyl bromide sector; and continuing efforts to promote public awareness through training workshops, and collaboration with Parliamentarians on regulatory issues. Over the next two years, Kenya intends to implement investment projects for methyl bromide phase-out; ratify the Beijing Amendment; initiate farmers field studies in alternatives to methyl bromide; and, continue with public awareness activities. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Kenya to reduce the consumption of ODS and expresses the expectation that Kenya will build upon its current levels of reductions of ODS.

### *Malaysia*

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Malaysia. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline, and Malaysia is well on its way to meeting the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. In its submission, Malaysia reported on a number of initiatives, including: enforcement and monitoring visits to enterprises premises that had phased out CFC under the Multilateral Funded projects, dialogue sessions in different industrial sectors, the approval of the national CFC phase-out programme at the 35<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting; carrying out public awareness activities; and conducting seminars for halon users and refrigeration management training programme. Over the next two years, Malaysia intends on focusing on strengthening the enforcement activity and awareness campaigns to ensure that beneficiaries maintain their ODS consumption at zero, meeting the country's obligation of the Montreal Protocol, paving the way to 50 per cent and 85 per cent reduction levels by 2005 and 2007. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Malaysia will continue the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of CFC reductions to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's 50 per cent reduction by 2005.

### *Panama*

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Panama and notes with appreciation the fact that Panama reported 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Panama has taken some significant steps to phase-out its consumption of ODS, including the establishment of guidelines and regulations on imports quota system, the approval of additional projects in different sectors and the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Panama will continue the implementation of the licensing system, the RMP and non-investment projects with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

### *Trinidad and Tobago*

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Trinidad and Tobago and notes with appreciation the fact that Trinidad and Tobago reported its 2000 and 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat at a lower level than its compliance baseline. The Executive Committee also notes that Trinidad and Tobago has taken relevant steps to phase-out its consumption of ODS including: the adoption of ODS-related legislation and the ratification of London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; implementation of an investment project in the aerosol sector, and the coordination of public education and awareness programmes. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Trinidad and Tobago to reduce the consumption of ODS phase-out and expresses the expectation that, over the next two years, Trinidad and Tobago will have much success in the implementation of activities proposed in its work programme.