

Annex VI**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE
33RD MEETING****Benin**

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Benin and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Benin to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its baseline consumption and, therefore, it appears that Benin will be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Benin has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the second phase of their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission Benin reports that it has taken several initiatives, including the preparation and approval of the RMP, the training of 250 refrigeration technicians and the preparation of specific ODS control measures including a licensing system and an import ban, which are currently in the process of approval by the relevant authorities. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Benin to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Benin will put in place a system to control imports of controlled substances and ban the import of used CFC-based refrigeration equipment and continue implementation of phase-out activities contained in its RMP.

Burkina Faso

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Burkina Faso. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Burkina Faso appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission Burkina Faso reported on a number of important initiatives it had undertaken during the third phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the establishment of a licensing system to control ODS imports, the implementation of training programmes for refrigeration servicing technicians, and the recovery and recycling of refrigerants and end-user projects. The Committee also notes the raising of awareness in government, stakeholders and the public, through various activities including hosting the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee and the XIIth Meeting of the Parties. These and the other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Burkina Faso to reduce its consumption of CFCs. It is noted that over the next two years, Burkina Faso intends to focus on the enforcement of a new legislation, a training programme for customs officers, the establishment of

regulations to prevent future consumption of methyl bromide, and the completion and monitoring of training, recovery and recycling and end-user sector projects, planned for implementation during this period. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue with its progress in ODS-related issues, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in the consumption of CFCs.

Mauritania

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Mauritania. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Mauritania appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission Mauritania reported on initiatives it has undertaken during the first phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the drafting of legislation, implementation of training programmes for customs officers and for refrigeration technicians, the retrofit of refrigeration equipment in the fishery sector and implementation of public awareness activities. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the strong efforts by Mauritania to reduce its consumption of CFCs. However, the Executive Committee expresses concern that the Ozone Office was not operational for two years, that a National Committee on Ozone has not yet been established and that the system to collect ODS data is not reliable. The Committee expresses its expectation that, in the next two years, the Ozone Unit will ensure continuity in the implementation of the activities to phase out CFCs, will establish a reliable system to collect ODS data and will have fully implemented a system to license and restrict imports of all CFCs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Niger

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Niger. The Executive Committee expresses concern that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Niger to the Ozone Secretariat is almost twice the baseline consumption and that, as a consequence, Niger may have difficulties in complying with the Montreal Protocol control measures. Despite this concern, the Executive Committee notes that Niger has taken some steps to address this issue. Specifically, Niger has commenced the implementation of training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration servicing technicians, and the recovery and recycling project contained in the RMP. The Executive Committee noted that Niger drafted ODS legislation which is currently under consideration for approval by relevant authorities; and has undertaken ODS surveys in the halon and refrigeration end user sectors. The Committee expresses its expectation that in the following two

years, Niger will have fully implemented a system to license and restrict imports of all CFCs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures.

Syrian Arab Republic

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Syrian Arab Republic. The Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. In its submission, the Syrian Arab Republic reported on a number of important initiatives it has taken during its first phase of institutional strengthening projects, such as: undertaking activities to achieve the 1999 freeze in consumption, and developing and implementing over 40 investment and demonstration projects. As of today, four projects in the refrigeration sector, four in the foam sector and eight in the aerosol sector have been completed; a national multi-sectoral ozone panel has been established since 1999, which enacted a law prohibiting the import of products containing ODS, suspension of industrial licenses for activities using ODS (as of January 1995), a ministerial decree requesting all institutions to take into consideration the Montreal Protocol and its amendments when formulating policies, monitoring of all ODS entering the Syrian Arab Republic through custom department and import licensing. These activities are very encouraging and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Syrian Arab Republic. Over the next two years, the Syrian Arab Republic has set a target for reducing by 90 per cent the ODS consumption (CFCs, methyl bromide and halons), with the aim of a complete phase out by 2005. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the coming years the Syrian Arab Republic will continue with the progress achieved, and sustain and build upon its current level of ODS reduction to achieve its goal of complying with the Protocol's ODS phase-out schedules.

Viet Nam

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the institutional strengthening renewal request submitted by the Government of Viet Nam and takes note with appreciation of the fact that 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Executive Committee recognises that the Government of Viet Nam has decided to establish the necessary legislation to support the national ODS phase-out strategy and action plan, in particular, the decree to control ODS consumption, regulations on a green labelling scheme, and a license quota for the import of halons. Viet Nam has also developed a mechanism to facilitate the collaboration with major stakeholders in the refrigeration, halons, foam and methyl bromide sectors who are still using ODSs. The Executive Committee anticipates that, in the next two years, Viet Nam will continue its progress in addressing ODS related issues and will achieve the forthcoming reductions in ODS consumption established by the Montreal Protocol.