

Annex VIII

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 45TH MEETING

Central African Republic

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Central African Republic and notes with appreciation the fact that Central African Republic reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that shows CFC consumption lower than 50 per cent of its baseline consumption. Thus Central African Republic has achieved the required 50 per cent reduction in CFC consumption ahead of schedule and is on its way to meeting the 85 per cent reduction obligations. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Central African Republic to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Central African Republic will continue with these laudable efforts and will achieve outstanding success in the implementation of its refrigerant management plan activities and further accelerate the complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

Chile

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Chile. The Committee notes with appreciation that Chile has more than successfully complied with its consumption freeze targets of Annex A Group I substances. Nevertheless the Committee views with concern the fact that Chile in 2003 was in non-compliance with the control measures for CFC-112, TCA and methyl bromide. The Committee, however, also acknowledges the efforts made by Chile to return to compliance with respect to methyl bromide and hopes that the country is able to meet its phase-out targets for both Methyl Bromide and Annex B Groups I and III substances promptly. The Executive Committee is supportive of the steps that have been taken by the Government to reduce its ODS consumption and is hopeful that, in the next two years, Chile will continue its strategic approach to ODS phase-out, including the implementation of ongoing projects and the enactment of supporting legislative measures to achieve sustainable reduction in its ODS consumption.

Colombia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Colombia and notes with appreciation the fact that Colombia reported 2003 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that is significantly lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline which if sustained would result in Colombia achieving the 2005 50% CFC reduction level ahead of schedule. It further notes with satisfaction that Colombia has made great strides towards compliance with control measures for other ozone depleting substances. In its submission, Colombia reports that it has taken important initiatives to phase out its consumption of ODS during the current phase of its institutional strengthening project, namely implementation of individual and umbrella investment projects in the foam and

commercial refrigeration sectors and the preparation of a National Phase-out Plan for CFC and halons, approved by the Executive Committee at its 41st Meeting. The Executive Committee also notes that Colombia has completed the first phase of Customs Training and made significant progress with its public awareness campaigns. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, during the implementation of the programmed activities, Colombia will sustain and build on the momentum achieved to ensure continued outstanding successes that will enable it to realize its goal of accelerated phase-out of ODS consumption.

Comoros

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Comoros and notes with appreciation the fact that Comoros reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. The Committee also notes that Comoros has successfully completed the training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the ODS licensing system has been successfully implemented. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Comoros to maintain its compliance with the CFC consumption reduction schedules of the Montreal Protocol. It is hopeful that, in the next year, Comoros will continue with the implementation of its refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current level of CFC consumption.

Congo

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Congo and notes with appreciation the fact that Congo reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. It also notes with appreciation that the consumption levels for methyl bromide reported to the Ozone Secretariat are also lower than its 1995-1998 average methyl bromide consumption and that Congo appears to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures for methyl bromide. Congo has also put in place an ODS a licensing system that could assist the country to control the imports and use of controlled substances and has implemented training activities. The Executive Committee supports these important efforts of Congo towards reductions in its ODS consumption and is hopeful that, in the next two years, Congo will continue to implement its refrigerant management plan and other activities with outstanding success to ensure rapid and permanent reductions in its current levels of ODS consumption

Georgia

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Georgia and notes with appreciation the fact that Georgia reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is much lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Georgia is able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Georgia has taken some significant steps during the period of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its consumption of ODS. In its submission, Georgia specifically reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, the organization of training workshops for Customs officers,

implementation of a commercial/industrial refrigeration end-user incentive programme, and successful trials of alternatives to methyl bromide in soil fumigation. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Georgia to reduce the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Georgia will continue the implementation of the licensing system and its refrigerant management plan with outstanding success, and sustain or accelerate rapid and permanent reductions in its current levels of ODS consumption.

Honduras

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Honduras and notes with appreciation the fact that Honduras reported 2003 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Honduras is able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. At the same time, the reported 2003 methyl bromide consumption, which was over 40% in excess of the country's baseline consumption, raises a serious concern. However, the Executive Committee also notes that Honduras has taken some significant steps during the reporting period to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically in its submission, Honduras reports that it has taken important initiatives such as enforcing an import licensing and quota system, pursuing implementation of the methyl bromide phase-out project, increasing public awareness, and organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. Honduras has also committed itself to a systematic phase-out of its methyl bromide consumption through an action plan endorsed by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee greatly supports these efforts of Honduras to reduce the consumption of ODS and is hopeful that, in the next two years Honduras will continue with the implementation of its refrigerant management plan and methyl bromide phase-out activities with outstanding success to ensure early achievement of its ODS consumption reduction targets, in particular the target for methyl bromide.

Lesotho

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Lesotho and notes with appreciation the fact that Lesotho reported 2003 and 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat and that it appears that Lesotho is now able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Lesotho has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of halons. Specifically in its submission, Lesotho reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the development of ODS regulations which provide for control of cross border movement of ODS through a licensing system, training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians as well as a recovery and recycling project which resulted in a phased-out of 600 kg of CFC-12. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Lesotho to reduce the consumption of ODSs and to quickly return to compliance with data reporting and halon consumption. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Lesotho will continue the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out plan and related programmes with outstanding success and will sustain and build upon its current progress in the phase-out of ODS in the country.

Mauritius

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Mauritius and notes with great satisfaction the fact that Mauritius reported 2003 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that not only meets its freeze level obligations but already meets its 2007 compliance requirements. The Executive Committee also notes with appreciation that such significant results have been achieved through some important initiatives such as the implementation of an ODS licensing system, introduction of a ban on methyl bromide imports, and implementation of a training and end-user project through which 2.4 ODP tonnes of CFC was phased out. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Mauritius to accelerate the elimination of ODS consumption in the country. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Mauritius will continue to build on its outstanding progress in order to achieve its goal of complete phase-out of ODS consumption in the country in advance of the Montreal Protocol deadlines.

Mexico

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Mexico. The Committee notes with great satisfaction that having met its CFC consumption freeze requirement ahead of schedule Mexico has progressively reduced its CFC consumption over the years and, as indicated by its 2003 data, has also achieved the 50% reduction requirement ahead of the 2005 deadline. Mexico has also met or exceeded freeze requirements for other controlled substances and taken steps to phase out its CFC production and met the production freeze targets. Having put in place its CFC national phase-out plan, Mexico should be able to meet the 2007 CFC consumption target. The Committee acknowledges, and will continue to lend its support and encouragement to the Government of Mexico for the significant actions that have been taken to reduce its ODS production and consumption. These actions include a licensing and quota system to control the consumption of CFCs, halons and methyl bromide, a ban on imports of refrigeration equipment containing CFCs, and a ban on the registration of aerosol products that contain ODS. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Mexico will continue its strategic approach to ODS phase-out, including the implementation of ongoing projects and the ratification of the remaining Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, with outstanding success in the phase-out of ODS.

Romania

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Romania and notes with appreciation that Romania is in compliance with the 1999 CFC consumption freeze level. Romania has also achieved significant reductions in its methyl bromide consumption and expects to achieve a complete phase-out by the end of 2005. The Executive Committee, however, notes that Romania reported levels of production and consumption of carbon tetrachloride in 2003 the phase-out of which may require concerted efforts in order to meet the 2005 reduction targets of 85 per cent. The Executive Committee greatly acknowledges the important actions that the Government of

Romania has taken or plans to take to provide enabling conditions for early and sustainable phase-out of ODS in the country. Specifically, Romania has established a legislative framework to manage ODS use, ratified the Amendments to the Montreal Protocol and enforced restrictions on ODS trade and use. The Executive Committee is, therefore, very hopeful that, in the coming years, Romania will continue with the progress achieved and sustain and build upon its current levels of ODS phase-out to achieve its goal of complying with the Montreal Protocol's control measures in a timely manner.

Syria

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Syria. The Committee notes with appreciation that Syria has successfully initiated implementation of phase-out plans, enhancing the country's ability to meet its ODS consumption reduction targets, and has already met the 2005 reduction target for methyl bromide. The Committee acknowledges the significant steps that have been taken by the Government to reduce the country's ODS consumption. These actions include a register of ODS importers and consumers, a licensing system to control the consumption of ODS, and restrictions on imports of ODS and ODS-containing equipment and information and awareness campaigns on methyl bromide alternatives for ODS users and the general public. The Executive Committee trusts that Syria will continue to build on the progress made so far and is hopeful that the actions to be undertaken in the next two years will meet with outstanding success and contribute to rapid and sustained ODS phase-out, particularly in the consumption of halons, and ensure the country's timely compliance with the remaining control measures.