

Annex VII

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 41st MEETING

Bahrain

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bahrain and notes with appreciation that Bahrain reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Bahrain therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bahrain has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, the implementation of the ministerial order to control the consumption of ODS through licensing and import quota systems; enhanced awareness-raising activities with particular focus on companies and industries; encouraging stakeholders to use recovered and recycled CFCs. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Bahrain to reduce the consumption of CFCs. Furthermore, the Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Bahrain will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Botswana

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Botswana and notes with appreciation that Botswana reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Botswana therefore appears to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Botswana has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers; initiating action to establish methyl bromide regulations and to expedite its phase out; submitting the outstanding Amendments to Cabinet for approval and ratification; monitoring the recovery and recycling programme; and implementing awareness-raising activities. This is an encouraging development and the Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Botswana to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Botswana will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Cameroon

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cameroon and notes with great concern that the consumption levels of halons and methyl bromide are above the baseline levels. Despite this, the Executive Committee recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project,

Cameroon has taken steps to phase out ODS consumption in the country, including the development of activities and legislation to control halons and the activities to phase out consumption of methyl bromide. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the near future, Cameroon will fully implement all measures to control ODS and further reduce the consumption of all ODSs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Costa Rica

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Costa Rica and notes with appreciation that, the level of CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat in 2002, was lower than the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. Thus, Costa Rica is in compliance with the consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that Costa Rica has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS under the institutional strengthening project. Specifically, submission of Costa Rica's reports; improvement of the data collection system of ODS through the development of a reliable registry; approval of the project to eliminate methyl bromide as fumigant for several products; public awareness campaign through television, radio, newspapers and public presentations; training of technicians in refrigeration and air-conditioning; and the formulation of the refrigerant management plan. The Executive Committee is hopeful that in the next two years, Costa Rica will continue the implementation of its programmed activities with outstanding success in reducing the current consumption levels of CFCs, as well as work towards the elimination of methyl bromide.

Croatia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Croatia and notes with appreciation that Croatia reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Croatia therefore appears to be complying with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Croatia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing public awareness campaigns, such as developing a website on Ozone Layer Protection; and publication of articles on ozone issues in newspapers and magazines. Croatia also plans to make amendments and adjustments to the existing ODS legislation, as well as updates its ODS monitoring system. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Croatia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Croatia will continue to implement its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Ethiopia

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and notes with appreciation that Ethiopia has reported 2002 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995 – 1997 average CFC consumption. Ethiopia therefore appears now to be in compliance with the CFC

consumption freeze measures. The Executive Committee notes that Ethiopia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for its IS project. Specifically, in its submission, Ethiopia reports it has taken several initiatives, including the continuation of its awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation, the completion of the R&R project, continued collecting and surveying of data on ODS consumption as well as the ratification of the amendments to the MP. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Ethiopia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will continue to implement the country programme and the refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption levels.

Gambia

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for The Gambia and notes with appreciation that the ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. From the report, The Gambia is therefore complying with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, the Gambia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, completion of the retrofit training activities and initiating the countrywide incentive programme for the end-user sector. The Ozone Unit plans to organize more awareness-raising activities, such as distributing brochures, posters, leaflets on ozone issues, promoting the use of ODS alternatives to end users and organizing painting and essay writing competitions in schools. The ODS regulations will continue to be enforced and refresher training courses are also planned for customs officers. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of The Gambia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, The Gambia will continue to implement of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in reducing the CFC consumption levels in the country.

Guinea

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Guinea and notes with appreciation that Guinea reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline levels. Guinea therefore was able to comply with the established CFC consumption freeze level. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the institutional strengthening project, Guinea has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, renewal of the refrigerant management plan; organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; application of quota and licensing systems to ODS importation. Guinea plans to attain the 50% CFC consumption freeze target. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Guinea to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Guinea will continue to implement the country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of CFC consumption levels.

India

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for India, and notes with appreciation that India reported data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. India is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, India has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, India has implemented 12 investment projects, including 3 terminal ones in the foam, aerosol and commercial refrigeration sectors and phased out 2649 ODP tonnes; in the 2003 plan, 3773 ODP tonnes of CFC are proposed to be eliminated; the Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing Amendments have been ratified; ODS regulation and control legislation has been passed; Awareness activities have been implemented; refrigeration and air-conditioning service sector and customs officers training has been approved, as well as other activities. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of India to further reduce the consumption of CFCs and to commence the reduction in consumption of CTC. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, India will continue with the implementation of the country programme to reduce current ODS consumption levels.

Indonesia

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Indonesia, and notes with appreciation that Indonesia reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Indonesia for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Indonesia has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, public awareness campaigns have been organized; ODS data has been collected and reported; phase-out projects have been monitored. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Indonesia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, Indonesia will continue with the implementation of the country programme and the refrigerant servicing sector activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels in the country.

D.P.R. Korea

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for D.P.R. Korea and notes with appreciation that ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. Thus, D.P.R. Korea appears to be in compliance with the CFC and CTC consumption freeze levels. In accordance with the country programme update, D.P.R. Korea has prepared a plan for the process agent, solvent and fumigant sectors. D.P.R. Korea has improved its ODS monitoring and control system by establishing control regulations and provisions, licensing systems; monitoring activities, and sustaining compliance through the implementation of activities under the refrigerant management plan. In addition, ongoing projects will be completed in 2 years and the existing production facilities of CFC-11, CFC-12 and CTC will be dismantled.

The Executive Committee supports the efforts of D.P.R. Korea to reduce the consumption of CFCs and also CTC. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, D.P.R. Korea will continue with the implementation of its planned activities to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

Malawi

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Malawi and notes with appreciation that Malawi reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline level. Malawi is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Malawi has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; undertaking of ozone awareness-raising activities; initiating project formulation and assessment of CTC and TCA consumption; developing a control system for ODS importation; initiating action for the ratification of the Beijing and Montreal Amendments. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Malawi to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Malawi will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels.

Mozambique

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Mozambique and notes with appreciation that the ODS data reported to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline levels. Mozambique therefore is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Mozambique has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers; strengthening the legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; and working on the ratification of the outstanding Amendments. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Mozambique to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mozambique will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the consumption levels of CFCs in the country.

Namibia

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Namibia and notes with appreciation that Namibia has reported 2002 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 average CFC consumption. Namibia therefore appears now to be in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze measures. The Executive Committee recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Namibia has taken significant steps to phase

out ODS consumption. Specifically, intensified awareness-raising activities; monitoring of the recovery and recycling programme; completing training components; ratification of the outstanding Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Namibia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Namibia will continue to implement the approved ODS phase out projects with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Niger

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Niger and notes with appreciation that Niger reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Niger therefore is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Niger has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; strengthening of the legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; continuing the awareness-raising activities such as, seminars and debates on ozone issues; increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations and university professors. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Niger to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Niger will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce the current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Pakistan

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request from Pakistan and notes with appreciation that Pakistan reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Pakistan for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee further recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Pakistan has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, exemption permits on imported ozone friendly equipment for phase-out projects have been issued; monitoring visits to ODS phase-out projects have taken place; two ODS phase-out projects were completed in 2002; ODS data collection and reporting has continued; awareness activities have been implemented. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Pakistan to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, Pakistan will continue with the implementation of the country programme and to reduce current CFC and CTC consumption levels in the country.

Papua New Guinea

17. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Papua New Guinea, and notes with appreciation that Papua New Guinea reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the

1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Papua New Guinea for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Papua New Guinea has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, awareness raising campaign, including the celebration of Ozone Day and radio, television and public discussions; enforcement of a regulation requiring permit to import ODS; banning new halon and aerosol containing CFCs; data collection and reporting; training of trainers and best practices. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Papua New Guinea to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that in the next two years, Papua New Guinea will continue with the implementation of the country programme and the refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Qatar

18. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Qatar and notes with great concern that Qatar is presumed to be in non-compliance with the control measures under the Montreal Protocol. Despite this, Executive Committee recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Qatar has taken some steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the near future, Qatar will fully implement all measures to control ODS and further reduce the consumption of all ODSs to the levels needed to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Senegal

19. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Senegal and notes with appreciation that Senegal reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Senegal is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Senegal has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for refrigeration technicians; implementing legal and regulatory systems on ODS control; establishing a recovery and recycling data bank; and organizing awareness programme on methyl bromide. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Senegal to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Senegal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Swaziland

20. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Swaziland and notes with appreciation that Swaziland reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Swaziland is therefore in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Swaziland has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption

of ODS. Specifically, organizing training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians; initiating action to phase out methyl bromide, submitting a memo to Cabinet for the ratification of the Amendments; establishing an ODS consultative group with relevant stakeholders; continuing monitoring the recovery and recycling strategy. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Swaziland to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Swaziland will continue with the implementation of the country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.

Yemen

21. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Yemen and notes with appreciation that Yemen reported ODS data to the Ozone Secretariat that was lower than the 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline. Yemen for that matter is in compliance with the CFC consumption freeze levels. The Executive Committee also recognizes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Yemen has taken some significant steps to phase out the consumption of ODS. Specifically, intensifying awareness-raising programme in various major towns, establishing ODS control, monitoring and licensing systems; and continuing the ongoing refrigerant management plan, aerosol and training projects; preparing reports for the reporting requirements. The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Yemen to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Yemen will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities to reduce current CFC consumption levels in the country.