

Annex IX

**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 39th MEETING**

Bahamas

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Bahamas and expresses concern that, according to Decision XIV/19 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Bahamas was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol during the CFC consumption freeze control period of 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Despite this, the Executive Committee also notes that Bahamas has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the first phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Bahamas reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and implementation of training on recovery and recycling and good practices in refrigeration. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Bahamas to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Bahamas will continue the implementation of its activities, including the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP), the awareness programme and policy measures and make progress towards the fulfilment of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Comoros

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Comoros and notes with appreciation that the consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat for 2001 is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption and that Comoros appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Comoros has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the next phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Comoros reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities, the organisation of the refrigeration training workshop, as well as the continued regulation of ODS imports and consumption. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Comoros to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Comoros will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Congo

3. 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 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Congo appears to be able to comply with CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Congo has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Congo reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and continued collection and dissemination of data concerning CFC consumption. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Congo to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Congo will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Dominican Republic

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Dominican Republic and notes with appreciation the fact that the Dominican Republic reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that the Dominican Republic appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that the Dominican Republic has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, the Dominican Republic reports that it has taken initiatives, including the enhancement of ODS legislation, the implementation of training on recovery and recycling and good practices in the refrigeration sector, as well as the establishment of a pilot project aimed at phasing out methyl bromide. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of the Dominican Republic to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, the Dominican Republic will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Ethiopia

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and expresses concern that, according to Decision XIV/34 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties, Ethiopia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol during the CFC freeze control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. Despite this, the Executive Committee notes that Ethiopia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered under its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Ethiopia reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continuation of its awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation, the

completion of the recovery and recycling project, continuation of the survey and collection of data on ODS consumption, as well as the ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. 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 expects that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will have fully implemented a licensing system and restricted imports of all CFCs to enable it to accomplish the reductions in its CFC consumption to which it is committed in accordance with Decision XIV/34 subparagraph 3 of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Parties and generally ensure its compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures.

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 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is 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 to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered for its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Georgia reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, the organisation of training workshops on Good Practices in Refrigeration and monitoring its results, the distribution of refrigeration recovery and recycling equipment, as well as conducting public awareness activities throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Georgia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Georgia will continue the implementation of the licensing system, the refrigerant management plan and non-investment programmes with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Nicaragua

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Nicaragua and notes with appreciation the fact that Nicaragua reported 2001 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that is almost 60 per cent lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Nicaragua has complied with the CFC consumption freeze and is on its way to meeting the 50 per cent CFC reduction by 2005. The Executive Committee also notes that Nicaragua has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Nicaragua reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation and the implementation of the customs component of the refrigerant management plan, as well as the ratification of the Montreal and Beijing amendments. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Nicaragua to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Nicaragua will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Paraguay

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Paraguay and notes with appreciation the fact that Paraguay reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Paraguay appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Paraguay has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for the second phase of its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Paraguay reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued development of public awareness materials, the implementation of effective training on recovery and recycling, and good practices in refrigeration. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Paraguay to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Paraguay will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the refrigerant management plan projects and the awareness activities with outstanding progress and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.

Samoa

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Samoa. The Executive Committee notes with appreciation the fact that the 2001 CFC consumption reported by Samoa to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Samoa appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Samoa has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Samoa reports that it has taken initiatives, including the continued co-ordination of public awareness activities, the enhancement of ODS legislation, and implementation of the refrigerant management plan through successful refrigeration and customs training workshops. These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Samoa to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Samoa will continue to implement its refrigerant management plan, awareness activities programme and other policy measures with outstanding progress.

Tunisia

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Tunisia and notes with appreciation the fact that Tunisia reported 2001 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Tunisia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Tunisia has taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption in the period covered for its institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Tunisia reports that it has taken initiatives, including drafting legislation to enforce the provisions of the Montreal Protocol, organisation of public awareness activities and collection of data on ODS consumption to meet the country's data reporting obligations and to monitor and promote the country's ODS phase-out programme.

These and other activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Tunisia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expects that, in the next two years, Tunisia will continue the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, supervision of implementation of investment projects, organisation of awareness activities, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs.