

Annex IX

Views expressed by the Executive Committee on renewals of institutional strengthening projects submitted to the 34th Meeting

Bangladesh

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Bangladesh and notes that the CFC consumption reported by the Government of Bangladesh for 1999 was 813 ODP tonnes, while the baseline for compliance has been established at 580 ODP tonnes and, therefore, the country is not in compliance with the 1999 freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that 595 ODP tonnes of CFCs are used in the aerosol sector, although in July 1995 Bangladesh received assistance from the Fund to phase out consumption of 124 tonnes of CFCs in one enterprise in this sector. However, as at the 34th Meeting, the project has not been completed and CFC consumption in this enterprises has increased to 595 tonnes. Furthermore, the Committee notes the delay in the implementation of the RMP project which was approved in November 1999, and the legislative and policy measures to implement the recovery and recycling sub-project are not yet in place. The Committee is concerned that because of the delays in the implementation of the above projects, Bangladesh is not in compliance with the freeze provision of the Montreal Protocol. Finally, the Committee decided not to approve the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project until the Government of Bangladesh reports its ODS consumption data for the year 2000, until the CFC phase out in the aerosol sector is completed and the implementation of the RMP project commences.

Bolivia

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Bolivia to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Bolivia appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Bolivia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including the banning of imports of CFC-based equipment, the establishment of ODP imports control, and implementation of an investment project in the foam sector, and has already recovered and recycled about 14 tonnes of CFC-12. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Bolivia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Bolivia will start implementation of its RMP, complete the implementation of the foams projects and have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol.

Cuba

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Cuba and 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, Cuba reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including implementation of the license and quota system to control imports and exports of ODS and ODS-based equipment; elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing of new domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment; follow up on implementation of activities under the RMP project and ongoing investment projects including the methyl bromide phase-out activities for tobacco seedlings. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Cuba to phase out ODSs. Over the next two years, Cuba intends to focus on the implementation of the RMP activities as well as on conversion of metered dose inhalers (MDI) to non-ODS technologies. Unless the RMP project is fully operational and the MDI sector is converted, Cuba may not be able to achieve compliance in 2005. The Executive Committee noted Cuba's concerns and will make the utmost effort to assist Cuba during this challenging period. The Executive Committee noted the new position of the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Science and Technology, which will continue to have access to the highest levels of decision-making in the Government and ensure full compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations.

Egypt

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Egypt. The Executive 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. However the Committee expresses its concern that the methyl bromide consumption in 1999 is higher than the baseline consumption. In its submission, Egypt reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken, including the complete phase-out of controlled substances in the foam and refrigeration sectors, and expects to complete the phase-out in the solvent sectors by mid-2002. In the aerosol sector a reduction of more than 60 per cent has been achieved and it is worthwhile to note that enterprises have switched to non-ODS alternatives on their own initiative. Egypt has given priority to the destruction of CFC-based equipment which has been replaced through Multilateral Fund-supported projects. Other important activities undertaken by Egypt are a decree imposing an import licensing system for ODS, and suspension of industrial licenses for activities using ODS. At a regional level, Egypt contributes to the establishment of a cooperation system between Arab countries. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the coming years, Egypt 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, including a 20 per cent reduction in the consumption of methyl bromide by 2005.

Guinea

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guinea to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline, and that Guinea appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Guinea has taken a number of important initiatives to phase out its ODS consumption, including the preparation of a legislative text on ozone protection, the preparation and approval of the RMP project and the organization of demonstration workshops

on recovery and recycling techniques. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guinea to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guinea will have fully implemented its system to limit ODS imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, enforce the legislation drafted and implement the activities contained in its RMP, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Guyana

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request and takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Guyana to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Guyana is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Guyana reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments, development of a licensing system, activities to raise awareness at different levels and successful implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Guyana to effectively reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Guyana will continue with its outstanding progress, will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs, will complete the pending activities under their RMP, and organize awareness-raising activities.

India

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for India and 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, India reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including preparation and processing of ODS phase-out projects, monitoring of gradual phase-out of CFC production, completion of 100 investment projects in various sectors phasing out 4,289 ODP tonnes, random inspections of completed projects, development and finalization of ODS regulations and implementation of awareness programmes. These and other activities reported are encouraging. The Executive Committee also notes that, over the next two years, India intends to focus on the preparation of its country programme update; continue implementation of the CFC production phase-out project and preparation of other projects or phase-out strategies in the solvent, commercial refrigeration, foam, aerosol and process agent sectors; implement the ODS regulation and control rules, licensing system and fiscal incentive; ratify the Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; introduce a freeze in the production and consumption of methyl bromide; and continue its ongoing activities in auditing, monitoring and implementation of investment projects. The Executive Committee notes India's proposed actions and will assist India during this challenging period. The Committee also notes the position of the Ozone Unit in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and that it is working satisfactorily and will continue to have access to high levels of the decision-making in the Government to ensure full compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations.

Jordan

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Jordan. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Jordan appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Jordan reported on a number of initiatives it had undertaken during the third phase of its institutional strengthening project, including the mainstreaming of the Ozone Unit into the official structure of the General Corporation for the Environment Protection; supervision of the implementation of approved projects, and development of two terminal umbrella projects to assist Jordan to completely phase out halons and methyl bromide. The Committee also notes the increased awareness by Government officials, stakeholders and the public, through various activities. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Jordan to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Jordan will continue its progress in addressing ODS-related issues and will achieve the forthcoming reductions in ODS consumption established by the Montreal Protocol.

Nigeria

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Nigeria and notes with great concern that the 2000 CFC consumption reported by Nigeria to the Fund Secretariat is above its CFC baseline and, as a consequence, Nigeria would have difficulty complying with the CFC consumption freeze. This is occurring despite the fact that the Executive Committee has approved over US \$12.6 million in projects for Nigeria. In its submission, Nigeria reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including: setting up the National Advisory Ozone Committee and steps taken towards ratification of the London and other amendments to the Montreal Protocol; setting-up an ODS licensing system; organizing meetings with the technical Committee of the Foam Manufacturers Group; establishing an inventory of SMEs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors; undertaking training of technicians in the use of hydrocarbon as a drop-in refrigerant; and a number of public awareness activities. Over the next two years, the country intends: to finalize ratification of the amendments to the Protocol; to adopt a regulatory regime for the phase-out of ODSs and introduce a tariff-waiver for non-ODS-based equipment; to prepare investment projects in the aerosol, foam, halon and solvent sectors; to prepare a programme to limit methyl bromide uses; to start implementation of activities related to the refrigeration servicing sector; and to continue information dissemination and public awareness campaigns. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Nigeria will have fully implemented these and other initiatives that are essential to ensure the reduction of its consumption to levels that will fulfil the compliance requirements of the Montreal Protocol.

Sudan

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Sudan. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Sudan to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its

CFC baseline and that Sudan is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Sudan reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including development of a licensing system, which has been put in place since February 2001, and a system to control imports of ODS-based equipment, implementation of training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the raising of awareness among them. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts of Sudan to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Sudan will continue implementing ODS phase-out policies and strategies, finalize the ongoing RMP projects, implement training for good practices in refrigeration, recovery and recycling and for customs officers, implement the investment project in the aerosol sector, consider feasible options to phase out HCFCs and methyl bromide, and continue undertaking public awareness campaigns, to enable Sudan to reduce its CFC consumption and successfully achieve the required 50 per cent cut by the year 2005 and complete phase-out by 2007.

Zimbabwe

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening request for Zimbabwe. The Executive Committee takes note with appreciation of the fact that the 1999 CFC consumption reported by Zimbabwe to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline and that Zimbabwe is complying with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Zimbabwe reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken to phase out its ODS consumption, including the formulation of regulations on import/export and use of all ODS and formulation of a licensing system; completion of various projects on methyl bromide and recovery and recycling of ODS; establishment of a task force on refrigeration; and organization of awareness activities and the implementation of a training programme for refrigeration technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Committee appreciates the efforts Zimbabwe has undertaken to reduce its consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Zimbabwe will continue working with different stakeholders to enforce the CFC control measures so as to achieve the reductions by 2005 and 2007 stipulated by the Montreal Protocol, as well as the freeze for methyl bromide and halon, and continue implementing public awareness activities.