

Annex XI

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 50TH MEETING

Angola

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Angola and notes with appreciation the fact that the 2005 ODS consumption data reported to the Ozone Secretariat showed consumption levels that were lower than the country's maximum allowable consumption in 2005. In its submission, Angola reported a number of initiatives to facilitate and promote the phase-out of consumption of CFCs in Angola, including ministerial restructuring to properly place the NOU in the government machinery to enhance its effectiveness, creation of public awareness of ozone issues through workshops and presentations both at the national and provincial levels and preparation of draft legislation which is expected to come into force in 2007 to enable effective implementation of the approved refrigerant management plan (RMP). For the next two years, Angola will continue with its RMP implementation and with training of customs officers, implementation of the incentive and recovery and recycling programmes and will organize support groups. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Angola to reduce its CFC consumption and is hopeful that the planned activities will meet with outstanding success and accelerate the completion of the country's phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Bahamas

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening renewal request for The Bahamas and notes with appreciation that The Bahamas have reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that The Bahamas are on track to phase out CFC consumption on schedule. The Bahamas have taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, including streamlining the management of the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) and passing a Bill for an "Act to give effect to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol". The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, The Bahamas will continue with the implementation of its country programme and TPMP activities with success to ensure timely phase-out of CFC consumption.

Burkina Faso

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Burkina Faso and notes with appreciation that the country has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat showing that its CFC consumption in 2005 is significantly below the required 50% reduction. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Burkina Faso will continue with the implementation of its country programme and related activities with outstanding success towards total phase-out of its ODS consumption ahead of the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule.

Burundi

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Burundi and notes with appreciation that the country has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat showing that its CFC consumption in 2005 has surpassed the 50% reduction requirement and is well below the required 85% reduction in 2007. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Burundi will sustain its commendable efforts with outstanding success and achieve a total phase-out of its ODS consumption ahead of the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule.

Cape Verde

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cape Verde and notes with concern the fact that Cape Verde reported 2005 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat which is higher than 50% of its baseline consumption and that Cape Verde appears to be potentially in non-compliance with its CFC consumption reduction obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee however, notes that Cape Verde has undertaken significant activities towards the phase-out of its consumption of CFCs, including approval by the National Assembly of a decree to regulate import of ODS, creation of public awareness in collaboration with importers and refrigeration associations and preparations towards the training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Cape Verde to reduce its consumption of CFCs and is of the expectation that, in the coming years, it will continue with these efforts and achieve a more rapid phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Chad

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Chad and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Chad had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. The Executive Committee also notes Chad's progress in the previous year when its reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicated a level of consumption lower than the 50% CFC consumption phase-out limit. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Chad will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and build upon the progress it has achieved to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption.

China

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for China and notes with appreciation the fact that the 2005 ODS consumption and production data reported to the Ozone Secretariat shows that China's levels of consumption and production of all the controlled substances were much lower than its allowable levels in 2005. However, it also notes with concern that China's consumption of CFC-13 in 2005 exceeded its maximum allowable level and so would appear to continue to be in potential non-compliance, and encourages China to put in place measures that will put the country back into compliance for CFC-113 as soon as possible. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the continued significant efforts of China to accelerate its consumption and production phase-

out. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, China will continue the progress achieved, sustain and build upon its current level of ODS reductions to achieve the goal of early phase-out in CFCs and Halon, and to meet the reduction schedules of other ODS.

Cook Islands

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cook Islands and notes with appreciation that Cook Islands has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Cook Islands, as in the previous two years reported no consumption of ODS and therefore appears to have completely phased out such consumption. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Cook Islands will continue with the successes achieved and sustain the complete phase-out recorded in the past three years.

Dominica

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Commonwealth of Dominica and notes with concern that Dominica has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that its level of CFC consumption in 2005 exceeded its maximum allowable under the Montreal Protocol for that year. The Executive Committee also notes with appreciation the action taken by Dominica to address its potential non-compliance situation with a submission of an action plan for consideration of the Implementation Committee. The Executive Committee notes the progress made in the implementation of Dominica's refrigerant management plan (RMP) and the significant activities foreshadowed in the next phase of the institutional strengthening project to ensure its compliance with the current and subsequent CFC phase-out schedules. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, the implementation of Dominica's terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) activities will meet with outstanding success and ensure its compliance with the CFC consumption reduction schedules of Montreal Protocol.

Ethiopia

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Ethiopia and notes with appreciation the fact that Ethiopia has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption and as a result was able to achieve the 50% reduction in CFC consumption. The Committee also notes that Ethiopia reports that it has taken important steps to ensure 85% reduction in CFC consumption in 2007, through the establishment of an ODS import licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the establishment of a recovery and recycling centre. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Ethiopia will continue the implementation of the licensing system, and utilise technical assistance received and implement its non investment programmes with outstanding progress, and thereby sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in its ODS consumption.

Fiji

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Fiji and notes with appreciation that Fiji has reported 2005

consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Fiji has consistently reported zero CFC consumption for over five years indicating that in the next two years, it would have sustained early phase-out of the CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that Fiji has taken significant steps to phase out its methyl bromide consumption, having met the consumption target for 2005 agreed with the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Fiji will continue with the implementation of its country programme and activities with outstanding success and as with CFC consumption also achieve complete phase-out of its methyl bromide consumption.

Gabon

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Gabon and notes with appreciation that Gabon has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 50% reduction target for 2005 and is well on its way to achieving the 85% reduction target for 2007 and as well maintained consumption of other ODS is at zero. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next year, Gabon will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success to reach the goal of total phase-out of its ODS consumption as stated in its action plan.

Ghana

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request and notes that Ghana's reported CFC consumption shows the country to be in compliance with the 2005 50 per cent reduction in CFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol. It also notes the number of initiatives it has undertaken during Phase VI of the institutional strengthening project, particularly the strict implementation and enforcement of the quota system. The Executive Committee commends Ghana for these achievements and hopes that it will continue implementation of its planned activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Grenada

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Grenada and notes with appreciation that Grenada has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target scheduled for 2007 thereby putting Grenada on its way to complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Grenada will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and achieve complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption ahead of schedule.

Guinea

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Guinea and notes that its 2005 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicated a level of consumption much lower than the 50% CFC consumption phase-out limit. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Guinea will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities

with outstanding success and build upon the progress that Guinea appears to have achieved to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption.

Guinea-Bissau

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Guinea-Bissau and notes that Guinea Bissau has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project and has met its 2005 CFC consumption phase-out target under its action plan agreed at the 16th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Decision XVI/24). The Executive Committee is of the expectation that, in the next two years, Guinea Bissau will continue the implementation of the licensing system, incentive programme, training and other Refrigerant Management Plan activities with outstanding success to enable further reductions in its CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Guinea-Bissau will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Haiti

17. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Haiti and notes with appreciation that Haiti reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat demonstrating that the Party was in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances. The Executive Committee acknowledges with appreciation that Haiti has formed specific work groups for addressing the ratification of the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as well as for the implementation of an ODS import/export licensing system. The Executive Committee also notes that Haiti is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that it will continue to achieve successes in its effort to completely phase out its consumption of ODS.

Honduras

18. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Honduras and notes with appreciation that the country has is in compliance with reduction steps for all controlled substances, according to their special Action Plan. The Executive Committee acknowledges with appreciation that Honduras has formed a National Steering Committee for addressing the ODS phase out at national level, for controlling trade of ODS and for adopting alternatives to methyl bromide, especially in the melon sector. The Executive Committee also notes that Honduras is committed to achieve the total ODS phase-out by the established deadlines. With the activities planned for the next phase, the Executive Committee is hopeful that Honduras will continue phasing-out ODS with outstanding success and accordingly, recommends the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for an additional period of two years.

Islamic Republic of Iran

19. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for the Islamic Republic of Iran and notes with appreciation the fact that the 2005 CFC consumption data reported to the Ozone Secretariat indicates that the Islamic Republic of Iran continues to sustain the complete phase-out of its halon consumption.

However the Committee notes with concern that the Islamic Republic of Iran's 2005 CTC consumption level was higher than its maximum allowable consumption and that the Islamic Republic of Iran appears to continue to be in non-compliance with the CTC consumption reduction measures. The Executive Committee also notes with appreciation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has taken significant steps to return to compliance and in cooperation with UNIDO, has prepared a Solvent Sector Phase out Plan for submission to the 50th Meeting to address the phase-out of consumption of both TCA and CTC. The Executive Committee commends the Islamic Republic of Iran for these achievements and hopes that it will continue implementation of its planned activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Kenya

20. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Kenya and notes with concern that Kenya's reported 2005 CFC consumption rose from 131 ODP tonnes in 2004 to 162 ODP tonnes in 2005 putting the country in potential non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee would like to encourage Kenya to expedite the approval of its ODS legislation in order to fully implement the activities under the TPMP, and for it to put in place the necessary measures to facilitate reductions in the country's CFC consumption. The Executive Committee commends the Government of Kenya for its efforts and expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, it will continue the implementation of its planned activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Kyrgyz Republic

21. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Kyrgyz Republic and notes with appreciation that Kyrgyz Republic has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has already reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target scheduled for 2007 and so it appears to be on its way to complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. Specifically, the Executive Committee notes with appreciation that its reported 2005 data shows that its halon consumption in 2005 was zero thus potentially being no longer in non-compliance (Decision XVII/36). The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Kyrgyz Republic will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and maintain the momentum so far achieved towards complete phase out of all of its CFC consumption.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

22. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Lao PDR and notes with concern the fact that as of the beginning of October 2006 Lao PDR had not reported its 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat to enable informed assessment of its progress in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations. Nevertheless Lao PDR has taken some significant steps towards phasing out its ODS consumption, including training of refrigeration technicians and creating public awareness and appears to be on track to phase out its CFC consumption on schedule. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Lao PDR will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success in the reduction of

CFC consumption. The Committee is also of the expectation that Lao PDR will be in a position to fulfil its data reporting obligations on time.

Lebanon

23. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Lebanon and notes with appreciation the fact that Lebanon has submitted 2005 ODS consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that shows consumption levels that were lower than the country's maximum allowable consumption in 2005. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Lebanon to reduce its ODS consumption and expresses the expectation that in the next two years, through the enforcement of existing controls and other initiatives elaborated in its plan of action Lebanon will continue to achieve progress, sustain and build upon its current level of CFC reductions in order to meet the phase-out targets stipulated in its national CFC phase-out plan and achieve the goal of complying with the Protocol's reduction schedules ahead of time.

Maldives

24. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Maldives and notes with appreciation that Maldives reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating a zero consumption of CFC for the third consecutive year and that Maldives appears to have sustained a complete phase-out of its CFC consumption, as well as its return to compliance (Decision XV/37). The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Maldives' implementation of its country programme activities will continue to meet with outstanding success to ensure that the complete phase-out achieved will continue to be sustained.

Mali

25. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Mali and notes that it has reduced its CFC consumption well beyond the 50% reduction levels required in 2005. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mali will continue with the implementation of its country programme and related activities with outstanding success enabling the country to achieve total phase out of its ODS consumption ahead Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule as planned.

Marshall Islands

26. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Marshall Islands and notes with appreciation that Marshall Islands has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has already reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 85% CFC consumption target for 2007 and so Marshall Islands appears to be heading towards complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Marshall Islands will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success and achieve complete phase-out of CFC consumption.

Mongolia

27. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Mongolia and notes with appreciation that Mongolia has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country reduced its CFC consumption beyond the 50% reduction target for 2005. The Executive Committee notes that Mongolia has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, a ban on import of ODS-containing equipment and strict enforcement of a licensing system that limited the CFC import quota for 2005. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Mongolia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the important regulatory measures with outstanding success for a rapid reduction of its CFC consumption.

Mozambique

28. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Mozambique and notes with appreciation that Mozambique has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 85% CFC consumption reduction target for 2007 and so Mozambique appears to be on its way to achieving complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee notes the significant steps taken by Mozambique to phase out its consumption of ODS, including enactment of ODS regulations which provide for ODS imports through a licensing and quota system and training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians which appear to have resulted in significant reductions in its consumption. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Mozambique to reduce the consumption of ODSs and to quickly return to compliance with data reporting; and expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Mozambique will complete the implementation of its RMP update and start the implementation of the CFC terminal phase-out to sustain and ensure expeditious complete phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

Nauru

29. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Nauru and notes with appreciation that Nauru has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 85% CFC consumption target for 2007 and so Nauru appears to be on its way to achieving complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Nauru will continue to achieve greater successes with the implementation of its remaining activities under the regional strategy and attain complete phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Nepal

30. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Nepal and notes with appreciation that consistent with its commitment to the Parties to the Montreal Protocol under Decision XVI/27 Nepal released on to its domestic market from the seized stock of CFCs an amount lower than the agreed level in its action plan. Nepal has also taken significant steps to control and phase out its CFC consumption, including improved cross-border coordination with neighbouring CFC-producing countries, creation of awareness among importers of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and

control of such imports. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, Nepal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the critical control actions with outstanding success in the phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Niue

31. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Niue and notes that Niue continued to report zero CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat for the past three years. Niue has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Niue will continue with the implementation of its country programme and the regional strategy with outstanding success and attain complete phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Rwanda

32. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Rwanda and notes with appreciation that Rwanda has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project and as a consequence reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that its 2005 CFC consumption level was below the required 50% reduction level. The Executive Committee is of the expectation that, in the next two years, Rwanda will continue the implementation of the licensing system, develop the CFC terminal phase out plan, and other non-investment programmes to enable timely phase-out of the remaining CFC consumption.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

33. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for St Vincent & the Grenadines and notes with appreciation that St Vincent & the Grenadines has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the CFC consumption in 2005 was lower than the agreed level under its action plan as per Decision XVI/30. The Executive Committee also notes the actions taken to control CFC consumption, including licensing and quota system strictly regulating CFC imports and establishment of an ODS database. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, St Vincent & the Grenadines will continue with the implementation of its TPMP and CFC import regulation activities with outstanding success in further reduction of its CFC consumption.

Sao Tome and Principe

34. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Sao Tomé et Príncipe and notes that Sao Tomé et Príncipe has reported consumption data for 2003-2005 to the Ozone Secretariat and is therefore in compliance with its data reporting requirements. The Committee also notes with appreciation that the 2005 CFC consumption of Sao Tomé et Príncipe lower than the 50% reduction target and the country appears to be in compliance with the 50% reduction requirement. The Executive Committee is hopeful that, in the next two years, with the implementation of its country programme activities Sao Tomé et Príncipe will continue to stay in compliance with the control measures.

Sri Lanka

35. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Sri Lanka and notes with appreciation that Sri Lanka reported 2005 ODS consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that were much lower than its maximum allowable levels, thus significantly meeting both the Montreal Protocol reduction targets and the targets set out in the National Compliance Assistance Plan (NCAP). The Executive Committee greatly supports the efforts of Sri Lanka to reduce the consumption of ODS and is hopeful that, in the next two years, Sri Lanka will continue with the implementation of its country programme and national phase-out plan activities with outstanding success towards complete phase-out of its ODS consumption.

Suriname

36. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report of the institutional strengthening project extension for Suriname and notes with appreciation that Suriname has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 50% CFC consumption reduction target for 2005 and appears to be on its way to achieving the 85% reduction scheduled for 2007. Suriname has taken significant steps to phase out its CFC consumption, including inclusion of ODS control in the export and import regulations of the country and implementation of all the elements of its RMP. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Suriname will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities with outstanding success towards the phase-out of its remaining CFC consumption.

Tanzania

37. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Tanzania and notes with appreciation the fact that Tanzania has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project and has reduced its CFC consumption beyond its 50% consumption reduction target. It also notes that Tanzania has taken important initiatives, namely ratification of the Montreal Protocol and all its Amendments, reached advanced stage in the introduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians and the establishment of a recovery and recycling centre. However, the Executive Committee notes with concern that Tanzania's 2005 ODS consumption data report shows a level of CTC consumption that could potentially place it in non-compliance. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Tanzania will continue with its country programme activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its CFC and CTC consumption.

Togo

38. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Togo and notes with appreciation that Togo has reported data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the 50% CFC consumption phase-out schedule. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Togo will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant

management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve greater reductions in its CFC consumption to ensure compliance with the subsequent reduction measures.

Trinidad and Tobago

39. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Trinidad and Tobago and notes with appreciation that Trinidad and Tobago has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country has reduced its CFC consumption considerably beyond the 50 per cent CFC consumption reduction target and has almost met the 85 per cent reduction requirement scheduled for 2007 setting it on its way to meeting its planned target of complete phase-out of its CFC consumption in 2008. Trinidad and Tobago has also phased out its halon consumption and sustained this phase out for the past three years. The Executive Committee commends Trinidad and Tobago for these achievements and hopes that on the next two years, it will continue to build on its outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption levels.

Tuvalu

40. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Tuvalu and notes with appreciation that Tuvalu has reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating a continuing trend of zero CFC consumption since the year 2000 indicating that if Tuvalu continues to follow this trend in the following two years it would have sustained early phase-out of its CFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Tuvalu will continue with the implementation of its country programme activities and the Regional Strategy with outstanding success in order to continue to sustain its phase-out of CFC consumption.

Zimbabwe

41. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal request for Zimbabwe and notes with appreciation the fact that Zimbabwe reported 2005 consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the level of its CFC consumption was much lower than the 85% CFC reduction requirement scheduled for 2007, and that Zimbabwe appeared to be on its way towards complete phase-out of its CFC consumption. However, Zimbabwe's 2005 consumption data also indicated levels of CTC and TCA consumption that were higher than its allowable levels in 2005 that could potentially place it in non-compliance with the control measures. The Executive Committee notes that Zimbabwe has taken important initiatives aimed at reducing its ODS consumption, including the introduction of ODS imports through a licensing system, training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee greatly appreciates these efforts of Zimbabwe and expresses the expectation that, in the next two years, Zimbabwe will continue these initiatives with success to continue to sustain its ODS phase-out.