

Annex IV

**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS
OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 40th MEETING**

Belize

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Belize and notes with appreciation the fact that Belize reported 2002 consumption data to the Fund Secretariat that are lower than its revised 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that if confirmed by the Ozone Secretariat Belize would have met its commitments to reduce CFC consumption as well as returned to compliance with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Belize has taken some significant steps to accelerate the phase-out of its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening renewal project. Specifically in its submission, Belize reports that in addition to its commitments it has taken other important initiatives, namely the continuation of the organization of training workshops in good practices in refrigeration, the promotion of a refrigeration technicians association and the strengthening of its legal and regulatory systems on ODS control. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Belize to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Belize will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and continue with outstanding progress the implementation of its country programme, refrigerant management plan activities and special measures put in place to reduce its CFC consumption, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Benin

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Benin. The Executive Committee notes with appreciation the fact that the 2001 data reported by Benin to the Ozone Secretariat and the 2002 data reported to the Fund Secretariat are lower than its 1995-1997 average CFC consumption, and that Benin appears to be able to sustain its compliance with the Montreal Protocol measures. The Executive Committee also notes that Benin has taken other significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the third phase of the institutional strengthening project. Specifically in its submission, Benin reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through the organization of the customs officers' training project and the intensification of awareness raising activities on the consequences of ozone layer depletion throughout the country as well as the participation of the national ozone office in sub-regional projects in halons and methyl bromide. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Benin to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Benin will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and continue the implementation of its activities with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Bolivia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request and notes that although Bolivia was in non-compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Montreal Protocol for the control period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 it appears to have taken some significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption and return to compliance in the period covered by the next phase of its institutional strengthening project. The Executive Committee is encouraged by its latest report on progress of implementation of its country programme to the Fund Secretariat in which Bolivia's consumption of Annex A Group I substances for 2002 was reported to be lower than its baseline consumption and it appeared that, if the CFC consumption is maintained at this level or lower, Bolivia will be returning to compliance with its obligations under Article 2A of the Protocol. Bolivia also reported that it has taken initiatives towards the implementation of a national strategy for the elimination of ODS, including a national import licensing and monitoring system and that it will continue to give priority to the implementation of its various training and conversion projects in the refrigeration and foam sectors. These activities are encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Bolivia to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that in the next two years, Bolivia will take steps to ratify the remaining amendment to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely the Beijing Amendment and continue to make outstanding progress in its efforts to sustain the progressive reduction of its CFC consumption levels through the implementation of the proposed ENESAO, the refrigerant management plan and other projects and ensure continued and sustained compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Cuba

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Cuba and notes with appreciation the fact that Cuba reported 2001 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Cuba appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Cuba has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered for their institutional strengthening project. Specifically, in its submission, Cuba reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the organization of training workshops on good practices in refrigeration and custom training, the implementation of projects in the aerosol and tobacco sectors, the preparation of activities in the metered dose inhalers (MDI) sector and the permanent implementation of the national public awareness campaign throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Cuba to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee recognizes the fact that Cuba will have a very challenging period ahead with the difficult task to comply with the 50% reduction of Annex A Group I substance, that is, reaching 312.5 ODP tonnes consumption in 2005. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Cuba will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and continue the implementation of its programmed activities with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Egypt

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Egypt and notes with appreciation the fact that Egypt reported 2001 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat and 2002 data to the Fund Secretariat that are lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Egypt appears to be able to comply with and sustain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Egypt has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by Phase IV of the institutional strengthening. Specifically in its submission, Egypt reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the management and coordination of the implementation of investment projects and the refrigerant management plan by implementing and bilateral assistance agencies, monitoring of import and export of ODS. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Egypt to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Egypt will take steps to ratify the remaining amendment to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely the Beijing Amendment and continue the implementation of its action plan with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and other ODS.

Honduras

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Honduras and notes with appreciation the fact that Honduras reported 2002 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that while Honduras appears to be able to sustain its compliance with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that while Honduras has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of CFCs in the period covered by their institutional strengthening project, there appears to have been appreciable increase in consumption of other ODS, notably methyl bromide. In its submission, Honduras reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the reduction of ODS imports through a licensing and quota system to control ODS trade and the intensification of awareness-raising activities on ozone layer protection throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Honduras to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Honduras will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and continue the implementation of its activities with outstanding progress, sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and achieve progress in the reduction of its consumption of methyl bromide.

Jamaica

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Jamaica and notes with appreciation the fact that Jamaica reported 2002 data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Jamaica has complied with and been able to sustain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Jamaica has taken some significant steps to

phase out its consumption of ODS in the period covered by for the institutional strengthening project. Specifically in its submission, Jamaica reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the organization of training workshops in good practices in refrigeration (chillers and MAC) drafting of legislation for enactment by Parliament and conducting public awareness activities throughout the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Jamaica to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Jamaica will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and continue the implementation of the terminal phase-out management plan with outstanding success, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and other ODS.

Jordan

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Jordan and notes with appreciation the fact that Jordan reported 2001 CFC consumption data (321.0 ODP tonnes) to the Ozone Secretariat and recently reported 2002 data to the Fund Secretariat (121.3 ODP tonnes) that are significantly lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline of 673.27 ODP tonnes, and that Jordan appears to be progressively reducing its CFC consumption, sustaining the CFC consumption freeze and moving towards compliance with the next reduction target of 50% reduction in baseline consumption. The Executive Committee also notes with appreciation that Jordan has ratified all amendments to the Montreal Protocol and that it has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of other ODS in the period covered by Phase IV of the institutional strengthening project. Specifically in its submission, Jordan reports that it has taken important initiatives through supervision and monitoring of the implementation of approved projects, field surveys and data collection and organization of public awareness programmes to facilitate the reduction of ODS consumption in the country. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Jordan to reduce the consumption of CFCs and other ODS. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Jordan will continue the implementation of the ongoing and planned projects with outstanding progress, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and other ODS.

Nigeria

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening project for Nigeria and notes that while Nigeria has been in non-compliance during the 2000 and 2001 control period, the CFC consumption level for 2002 was lower than the 1999 freeze level. This is encouraging as Nigeria appears to be on its way to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol, and it is the expectation of the Executive Committee that with the implementation of the performance-based CFC-phase-out plan approved at its 38th Meeting Nigeria will continue to remain in compliance with the Montreal Protocol CFC reduction schedules in the years to come. In its submission, Nigeria reported on a number of initiatives it has taken, including: Ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal amendments to the Montreal Protocol, National workshops on the preparation of the refrigeration management plan (RMP) and the country programme, preparation of local database,

establishment of a programme for ODS phase-out in the oil & gas sector, strengthening of the three zonal ozone desks in Lagos, Kano & P/Harcourt, survey and workshop in the halon and aerosol sectors, International Ozone Day celebrations, introduction of import restrictions for old equipment that depend on CFC and creation of Nigeria's ozone website. Over the next two years, the country intends to ensure a successful implementation of the approved National CFC Phase-out plan, complete the country programme update, continue all awareness-raising operations, actively participate in regional methyl bromide programme, ensure good code of practice in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, control importation/use of ODS and ODS equipment, ensure improved ODS import controls. The Executive Committee is encouraged by these initiatives and 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 meet the compliance requirements of the Montreal Protocol. It is also the expectation of the Committee that within this period Nigeria will take steps to ratify the remaining amendment to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely the Beijing Amendment.

Thailand

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Thailand and notes with appreciation the fact that Thailand reported 2001 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Thailand continues to sustain its compliance with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that while Thailand has taken some significant steps to reduce its consumption of ODS in the period covered by the institutional strengthening project there has been some increase in consumption of some ODS, notably halon and methyl bromide. In its submission Thailand reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the coordination of the implementation of approved activities resulting in permanent reduction of 2,500 ODP tonnes, establishment of inventory of remaining users of CFC, establishment of effective import quota and monitoring system, training and equipment of MAC service shop operators and commercial refrigerator manufacturers. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Thailand to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Thailand will take steps towards the ratification of the remaining Amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments and implement its action plan with outstanding progress to enable it to sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and achieve progress in the reductions in consumption of other ODS.

Viet Nam

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Viet Nam and notes with appreciation the fact that Viet Nam reported 2002 CFC consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its 1995-1997 CFC compliance baseline, and that Viet Nam appears to be able to sustain its compliance with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that although Viet Nam has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of most ODS in

the period covered by phase III of the institutional strengthening project, there was significant increase in the consumption of halons. In its submission, Viet Nam reports that it has taken important initiatives, namely the improvement of its ODS monitoring and control system through increased involvement of customs officers, sustaining compliance through the continuation of the implementation of activities under the refrigerant management plan, the completion of the final umbrella project to fully eliminate CFCs in the aerosol sector and the use of mass media in its awareness-raising activities focusing on the refrigeration servicing sector. This is encouraging and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Viet Nam to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years Viet Nam will take steps to ratify the remaining amendments to the Montreal Protocol to which it is not yet a Party, namely Montreal and Beijing Amendments, continue the implementation of its activities with outstanding progress, sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and achieve progress in the reduction of consumption of halons.
