

Annex V

**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED
TO THE 35TH MEETING**

Bangladesh

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented regarding 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. Therefore, the country is not in compliance with the 1999 freeze. The Executive Committee notes that the Government of Bangladesh has completed the conversion of the aerosol project and, once it is commissioned by the aerosol equipment supplier, it will phase out 595 ODP tonnes of CFCs, which will place Bangladesh in compliance with the 1999 CFC freeze. Also the Executive Committee notes that the Ministry of Environment and Forest of Bangladesh is in the process of approving the Rules on Ozone-Depleting Substances which will include: licensing for import, sale and use of ODSs. The Government will also report the 2000 ODS consumption in December 2001. Based on the actions undertaken by the Government, the Executive Committee may request the renewal of the institutional strengthening project on the understanding that UNDP will not disburse the approved funding until the aerosol project is fully operational, the Rules on Ozone-Depleting Substances are enacted, and the report on the 2000 ODS consumption data has been sent to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Costa Rica

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented regarding the institutional strengthening renewal request for Costa Rica. The Executive Committee notes with appreciation that the 2000 CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat is below the 1995-1997 compliance baseline. However, the Executive Committee expresses concern that the current methyl bromide consumption is above the baseline level. In its submission, Costa Rica reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken, including the conversion to non-CFC technology in three commercial refrigeration manufacturers; advancement on the national legislation that will prohibit the use of CFCs in newly manufactured refrigeration equipment and the draft legislation establishing MB imports control; and implementation of awareness campaigns. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Costa Rica. Over the next two years, Costa Rica intends to enact new ODS regulations, implement the remaining RMP activities needed and a methyl bromide phase-out project. The Executive Committee notes that, despite the country's efforts to reverse the increasing consumption of MB in soil fumigation, an additional reduction of at least 100 ODP tonnes must be made to meet the 2002 freeze level, and will make the utmost effort to assist Costa Rica in achieving the phase-out requirements.

Pakistan

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in regard to the institutional strengthening project for Pakistan and notes that the CFC consumption reported by the Government of Pakistan for 1999 was 1,421 ODP tonnes, while the baseline for compliance has been established at 1,679 ODP tonnes. Therefore, the country is in compliance with the 1999 freeze. In 1999, the Ministry of Commerce introduced an import authorization system to regulate the consumption of ODS. The Government has also banned the import of used CFC-based refrigerators, deep freezers and air-conditioning units. Activities in public awareness and education have been implemented, and seminars for ODS users, schools, universities and research institutes have been conducted. The Ozone Cell has drafted and submitted a national ODS phase-out policy to the Government, which is to assist in the acceleration of the implementation of ODS phase-out projects in the country. The Executive Committee notes with concern the serious discrepancies in the consumption data that have been previously reported to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats and requests the Government of Pakistan to submit the revised data as soon as the review is completed.

Albania

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening request for Albania and notes with appreciation the fact that the Government of Albania is taking the initiative to freeze CFC consumption. The Executive Committee acknowledges that Albania has several activities which will be implemented in the coming two years, mainly: establishing an Ozone Unit, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the national phase-out plan and RMP, developing a monitoring system for ODS imports, establishing a legal and regulatory system to manage ODS, developing a system to discourage the use and imports of ODS, communicating or providing training to the stakeholders through various mediums, and reporting data as required to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Albania expects to strengthen its national institutional capacity to effectively coordinate and administer the actions outlined in the National Phase-out Plan and RMP of Albania.

Guatemala

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Guatemala and notes with appreciation the fact that Guatemala reported 1999 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat that is lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Guatemala appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Guatemala has taken some significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the ratification of all the amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the implementation of a licensing system, the completion of investment projects in the foam and refrigeration sectors and the implementation of the recovery and recycling project in the MAC sector. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Guatemala to reduce the consumption of CFCs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Guatemala will continue the implementation of the RMP, have fully implemented its licensing system to limit ODS imports

to levels allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Jamaica

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Jamaica and notes with appreciation the fact that the reported 2000 CFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat is lower than its CFC baseline for compliance, and that Jamaica appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that Jamaica has taken significant steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, including the establishment of a committee to prepare the Ozone Act; the completion of officers' training and certification; the implementation of public awareness activities involving NGOs; the creation of a methyl bromide working group and the organization of two methyl bromide workshops. These and other activities are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Jamaica to reduce the consumption of ODSs. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Jamaica will continue the implementation of the RMP project, have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs and other controlled substances.

Mali

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Mali and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 and 2000 CFC consumption figures reported to the Ozone Secretariat are lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Mali appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. In its submission, Mali reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken, including the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol, the preparation and implementation of the RMP project, the re-conversion of a company in the foam sector and the preparation of legislation to control import/export and use of ODS and ODS-based equipment. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Mali to reduce their consumption of CFCs. Over the next two years, Mali intends to focus on the enforcement of legislation drafted, continue implementation of the activities contained in the RMP, improve its data collection system, strengthen the relations with NGOs and environmental agencies and increase public awareness activities. The Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Mali will have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Yemen

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening renewal for Yemen and notes with appreciation the fact that the 1999 and 2000 CFC consumption figures reported to the Ozone Secretariat are lower than its CFC compliance baseline, and that Yemen appears to be able to comply with the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Yemen has taken some significant steps, including

the ratification of the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Montreal Protocol; the establishment of a decree to ban imports of CFC-based equipment; the undertaking of awareness-raising activities; and has commenced implementation of the phase-out programme through projects in the aerosol sector and the preparation of the RMP. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Yemen to reduce its consumption of ODSs. Over the next two years, Yemen intends to implement the RMP project and to reinforce ODS legislation. While these and other activities proposed for the future are encouraging, the Executive Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, Yemen will have fully implemented its licensing system to limit imports to levels no higher than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol, and will sustain and build upon its current levels of reductions in CFCs.

Macedonia

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Macedonia and notes with appreciation the fact that Macedonia is in compliance with the 1999 CFC freeze, and it expects to meet the methyl bromide freeze in 2002 and achieve a complete phase-out by end of 2005. The implementation of the aerosol phase-out project and RMP will contribute towards the interim reductions in consumption of CFCs in 2005. The Executive Committee also notes the number of activities that the Government of Macedonia has undertaken to further improve the legislative framework, to ratify the Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol (possibly by the end of 2001) and to issue an import permit for all ODS. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that, in the coming years, Macedonia 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.