

Annex III

VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 47TH MEETING

Bahrain

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bahrain and notes with appreciation that Bahrain has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that Bahrain has completely phased out its halon consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bahrain has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, close cooperation in the field of customs control of ODS was maintained, ODS import and export data were collected and analysed. The approved phase-out projects were managed and monitored and specific public awareness campaigns and seminars were organised. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Bahrain will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Bolivia

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Bolivia and notes with appreciation that Bolivia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat (on time) which showed progress towards achieving the 50 per cent CFC consumption reduction in 2005. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Bolivia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the national ODS phase-out strategy guidelines were drafted and the environmental management regulations for ODS are now in force. Two new foaming machines using CFC-free technologies were commissioned, while 230 customs officers and 265 refrigerant technicians were trained and specific awareness activities were undertaken. Three technical training institutes were equipped with new technology laboratories. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Bolivia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption.

Cambodia

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cambodia and notes with appreciation that Cambodia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which showed that Cambodia continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project Cambodia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, Cambodia has passed a sub-decree on ODS management and put in

place mechanisms to ensure its ability to control and monitor the import of ODS and to report accurate ODS consumption data. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Cambodia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Cameroon

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cameroon and notes with appreciation that Cameroon has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which showed that Cameroon continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze and reported significant reductions in its methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Cameroon has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the NOU monitored the completed refrigeration and foam projects as well as the halon bank project. The NOU also organised training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians as well as for end-users of methyl bromide, and public awareness activities were undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Cameroon will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Costa Rica

5. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented with the institutional strengthening renewal request for Costa Rica and notes with appreciation the progress of ODS phase-out activities in Costa Rica especially the ratification of the Montreal Amendment. The Executive Committee recognizes the important steps taken by COGO to facilitate Costa Rica's compliance with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol such as establishment of legal tools needed to ensure compliance with control targets. The Executive Committee expresses the expectation that in the next two years, Costa Rica will continue the implementation of its programmed activities with outstanding success, and sustain and build upon its current levels of reduction in CFCs as well as work towards the elimination of methyl bromide consumption.

Croatia

6. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Croatia and notes with appreciation that Croatia has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat, which shows considerable progress in Croatia's ODS phase-out programme, having achieved an 85 per cent reduction in CFC consumption and complete phase-out in halon consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Croatia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the new by-law on improving the licensing system was drafted and submitted to the Government for approval. Three regional recovery and recycling centres have been established and demonstration equipment for 8 vocational schools was distributed. More than 900 technicians in refrigeration and air-conditioning have been trained,

while more than 600 permits have been issued to service technicians. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Croatia will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Cuba

7. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Cuba and notes with appreciation that Cuba has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat stating Cuba's baseline level of consumption of ODS. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Cuba has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the continuous improvement to the regulatory framework for ozone layer protection, ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments in July 2005 and completion of an updated tariff system on ODS imports based on the harmonized global system. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Cuba will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

India

8. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for India and notes with appreciation that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, India has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, a draft country programme update has been prepared for stakeholders' review and Government's endorsement for submission to the Executive Committee Meeting in March 2006. Reduction targets for 2003 and 2004 in the foam and refrigeration sub-sectors have been met through phase-out activities; ODS Rules were reviewed; workshops were organized in 7 state capitals to create awareness about ODS phase out. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, India will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption.

Indonesia

9. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Indonesia and notes that Indonesia has reported CFC consumption that is below the CFC baseline for Indonesia and has completely phased out the consumption of Annex A Group II substances (halons). Nevertheless the Committee views with concern the fact that Indonesia has reported in 2004 CTC consumption which exceeds its baseline (zero) and as a consequence Indonesia could potentially be in non-compliance with its 2005 CTC control target. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Indonesia has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, regular meetings of the National Steering Committee and Technical Committee to involve decision-makers of related ministries and institutions were held; public awareness campaign and seminars for local government and local stakeholders were conducted.

The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Indonesia will continue with the implementation of its national phase-out plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption and will take the necessary steps through its national phase-out plan to ensure the elimination of CTC consumption.

Jamaica

10. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Jamaica and notes with appreciation that Jamaica has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat showing outstanding progress in its ODS phase-out programme having almost achieved the 2007 CFC reduction target and completely phased out consumption of halon, CTC and TCA. Jamaica has also achieved 70 per cent reduction in its methyl bromide consumption. These are significant steps that Jamaica has taken within the framework of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its ODS consumption. The Executive Committee notes particularly that Jamaica has enacted the Preservation of the Ozone Layer Act and is drafting regulations and a Code of Practice for the refrigeration industry, the refrigerant management plan was reviewed and started to be implemented, and the Terminal Phase-out Management Plan was updated. Targeted training activities, public awareness programmes and an incentive programme for end users were undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Jamaica will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve further progress in the phase-out of its CFC consumption.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

11. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Democratic People's Republic of Korea (D.P.R. Korea) and notes that D.P.R. Korea reported 2004 CFC consumption that is below its CFC baseline and that D.P.R. Korea moved towards achieving the 50 per cent reduction target in 2005. Nevertheless the Committee views with concern the fact that D.P.R. Korea has reported in 2004 CTC consumption which is only 15 per cent less than its baseline consumption and as a consequence D.P.R. Korea may have challenges in meeting the 85 per cent reduction target in 2005. The Executive Committee, however, notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, D.P.R. Korea has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the existing legislation was improved and a licensing system for importation of ODS was established, as well as a licensing system for technicians. Specific training activities were carried out and, 140 refrigerant technicians and 100 customs officers were trained. Awareness raising material was distributed to the printed media and to TV channels for publication. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, D.P.R. Korea will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current ODS consumption, in particular its CTC consumption.

Kuwait

12. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Kuwait and notes with appreciation that Kuwait has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Kuwait has met its 2005 CFC consumption reduction level. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Kuwait has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption, and has phased out its halon consumption. Specifically training sessions for customs officers and refrigerant technicians were organised and the training programme on good practices in refrigeration continued. Data on ODS consumption was collected and processed. The national awareness of ODS was enhanced and information on new technologies and alternatives was disseminated. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Kuwait will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Malawi

13. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Malawi and notes with appreciation that Malawi reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Malawi is on its way to achieving the 85 per cent CFC reduction target CFC consumption having achieved an 80 per cent reduction in 2004. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Malawi has taken significant steps to phase out its methyl bromide consumption having reduced the consumption by over 80 per cent. The enforcement of the ODS regulations was strengthened, while customs officers and refrigeration technicians were trained and a public awareness and information campaign was undertaken. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Malawi will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success toward complete phase-out of its ODS consumption.

Namibia

14. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Namibia and notes with appreciation that Namibia reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows significant progress in the phase-out of its ODS consumption having achieved 65 per cent reduction in its CFC consumption and complete phase-out of halon and methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee notes that Namibia has taken the significant steps within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, the ODS regulation entered into force on 1 January 2005. With the adoption of the ODS regulation at least five cases of illegal trading were detected and a substantial reduction in ODS has been achieved. Nine refrigeration technicians and 138 customs officers were trained. Public awareness programmes were carried out and thousands of posters and booklets were distributed. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Namibia will continue with the

implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success towards complete phase-out of its current CFC consumption.

Niger

15. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Niger and notes with appreciation that Niger reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Niger continued to maintain the CFC consumption freeze. The Executive Committee notes that Niger has taken significant steps within the framework of the institutional strengthening project to phase out its CFC consumption, specifically, the related legislation and a licensing system for the control of ODS were put into place. Procedures for ratification of the Beijing Amendment were begun by the Government. Training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were also carried out. The recovery and recycling of CFC-12 and the establishment of the recovery and recycling unit with centres in Niamey, Maradi and Zinder took place. Information about ozone was published in journals and other awareness activities were conducted. The Executive Committee is hopeful, that in the next two years, Niger will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

16. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Saint Kitts and Nevis and notes that Saint Kitts and Nevis has reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Saint Kitts and Nevis maintained its freeze of CFC consumption. The Executive Committee also notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, related policy and legislation, the customs training programme and the recovery and recycling project were implemented. The actions initiated to expedite phase-out of ODS were coordinated, promoted and monitored. Information on ozone layer protection issues was collected, analysed and disseminated. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Samoa

17. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Samoa and notes with concern that as of October 2005 Samoa had not reported its ODS consumption data for 2004. The Executive Committee nevertheless notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Samoa has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Specifically, Samoa undertook the development of legal instruments to control and monitor ODS imports and consumption assisted the phasing out of CFCs. The licensing system was endorsed and the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations have been passed by the Cabinet. A database for ODS has not yet been formulated, but the content is finalized. The awareness programmes to enhance public knowledge were

continued and there were ongoing activities to inform importers, end-users and the general public on ozone issues. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Samoa will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of current CFC consumption.

Senegal

18. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the institutional strengthening project renewal request for Senegal and notes with appreciation that Senegal reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat which shows that Senegal has made significant progress in the phase-out of ODS consumption. Senegal has reduced its CFC consumption by 75 per cent and completely phased out methyl bromide consumption. The Executive Committee also notes the significant steps taken by Senegal, including the application of regulations on ODS imports. Inquiries and case studies on the efficiency of ODS import regulations and training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers were undertaken, while the awareness campaign involving distribution of information material for the public and periodic talks on radio and TV continued. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Senegal will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in its advance towards total phase-out of its current CFC consumption.

Sierra Leone

19. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Sierra Leone and notes with concern that Sierra Leone has reported in 2004 halon consumption which exceeds its baseline. As a consequence Sierra Leone may be in potential non-compliance with the Protocol's halon control measures. The Executive Committee, however, notes that within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, Sierra Leone has taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption and the reported data shows that Sierra Leone was able to maintain its freeze in CFC consumption. Specifically, ODS regulations were successfully drafted and approved by the Cabinet. The National Ozone Office (NOO) implemented training programmes for customs officers and training in good refrigeration practices. Associations of refrigeration personnel were created and networked, and 20 technicians were trained on retrofit technology. The NOO has succeeded in increasing awareness on ozone issues which has resulted in reduction in importation of ODS. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Sierra Leone will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success in the reduction of its current CFC consumption.

Yemen

20. The Executive Committee has reviewed the report presented with the Institutional Strengthening Project renewal request for Yemen and notes with concern that as of 30 September 2005 Yemen had not reported 2004 data to the Ozone Secretariat. However, the

Executive Committee notes that based on data reported to the Fund Secretariat on the progress of implementation of its country programme Yemen appears to have made significant progress in its ODS phase-out. Yemen appears to have almost completely phased out its halon consumption and nearly 70 per cent of its CFC consumption, surpassing the 50 per cent reduction required in 2005. Yemen has, within the framework of the institutional strengthening project, taken significant steps to phase out its ODS consumption. Legislation for control of import/export of ODS was drafted and discussed by various stakeholders and the report for changing the baseline for CFCs, halons and methyl bromide was finalised. Training on alternatives to methyl bromide was held and specialised awareness activities were carried out. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful, that in the next two years, Yemen will continue with the implementation of its country programme and refrigerant management plan activities with outstanding success and achieve further rapid reductions in its consumption of CFCs and methyl bromide.