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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-eighth Meeting
Rome, 20-22 November 2002

**2003-2005 PHASE-OUT PLAN FOR THE MULTILATERAL FUND
(DECISION 37/68 (b))**

Background

1. The Fund Secretariat submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 37th Meeting, a paper on further actions to implement the framework for the strategic planning of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1). The paper presented a Compliance-Oriented Model for the 2003-2005 triennium (the Model); background on business planning and proposed modifications for business planning in the 2003-2005 triennium; an analysis of the issue of the current system of fixed shares for the implementing agencies and the appropriateness of introducing an alternative based on an administrative budget for the implementing agencies and a bidding process; and a list of draft recommendations for the consideration by the Executive Committee.
2. The Executive Committee decided to adopt document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1, in addition to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1, as a flexible guide for resource planning for the 2003-2005 triennium and requested the Fund Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with implementing agencies, bilateral agencies and Article 5 countries, a model rolling three-year phase-out plan for the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the results generated by the compliance-oriented model as included in Annex I to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1, as well as UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 and Corr.1 (Decision 37/68 (b)).
3. In compliance with this Decision, the Secretariat set out to prepare a model three-year phase-out plan for the Multilateral Fund for the years 2003-2005.
4. The Secretariat convened a meeting with representatives of UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank in early September in Montreal, during which it was *inter alia* agreed to communicate the results generated from the Compliance-Oriented Model (after accounting for approvals at the 37th Meeting) to the relevant Article 5 countries.
5. The Secretariat sent letters to 90 Article 5 countries on 12 September 2002 explaining the Model's output in respect to: maximum remaining consumption of CFC calculated according to the option chosen by each country or the option assigned to it, remaining consumption of halons, methyl bromide (MB), carbon tetrachloride (CTC), and methyl chloroform (TCA). In the letters, the Secretariat requested from each country to validate the results of the Model relevant to it, including distribution of consumption by sector and sub-sector and to advise the year in which the country intends to submit projects and the cooperating implementing agency(ies) it proposes to use.
6. Responses started arriving during the review process of submissions to the 38th Meeting and number 49 as at the time of this writing. A summary of the responses is attached as Annex I to this document. Since the responses, by and large, did not include quantitative data to change the values of the consumption parameters used in the Model in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/66 and Corr.1 (with the exception of Jordan and Chile), the Secretariat maintained the original values of the Model.

7. At the end of the review of submissions to the 38th Meeting, the amounts of ODS to be phased-out in projects and sectoral/national phase-out plans, which are likely to be approved by the Executive Committee at the Meeting, were introduced in the Model.

8. The Model was subsequently run to determine:

- amounts of CFCs, MB, CTC and TCA needed to be funded during the 2003-2005 triennium to achieve phase-out by 2005 and 2007, as relevant;
- the maximum remaining CFC consumption (and production as pertinent) eligible for funding calculated according to Decision 35/57;
- the maximum remaining consumption of MB, CTC and TCA calculated according to the latest consumption reported by the countries concerned;
- for sectoral/national phase-out plans, the amounts of ODS envisioned to be included in the annual work plans to be submitted during the triennium.

9. The results of the analysis are presented in Annex II to this document and summarized in the table below:

ODS to be considered for phase-out (ODP tonnes) during 2003-2005

Phase-out in ODP tonnes	2003	2004	2005	Total
CFC in non-LVC countries	4,178.2	4,050.3	3,375.2	11,603.7
CFC in LVC countries	1,710.7	1,140.5	-	2,851.2
CFC production sector	2,600.0	2,600.0	1,950.0	7,150.0
MB	416.3	416.3	-	832.5
CTC	6,901.9	5,176.4	2,588.2	14,666.5
TCA	86.7	86.7	-	173.4
Grand total (ODP tonnes)	15,893.7	13,470.1	7,913.4	37,277.3

10. While this is the first time the Executive Committee is considering a three-year phase-out plan for the Multilateral Fund with specific targets for approvals during the triennium of compliance with most of the ODS reductions in Article 5 countries, the Committee should be cognizant of the fact that some 91,000 ODP tonnes of ODS consumption and 38,000 ODP tonnes of ODS production are yet to be phased out in approved projects and sectoral and national phase-out plans during the 2003-2005 triennium. The level of effort by both the Article 5 countries concerned and the implementing and bilateral agencies should not be underestimated or overlooked. Such effort must be sustained, augmented and carefully monitored. Programme delivery and execution is directly linked to the ability of many Article 5 countries to achieve compliance.

Analysis of ODS phase-out in 2003-2005

CFCs

11. Thirty-eight Article 5 countries with CFC consumption baseline higher than 360 ODP tonnes are characterized as non-low-volume consuming (non-LVC) countries, and 80 Article 5 countries with compliance baseline less than 360 ODP tonnes are characterized as Low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries.

12. CFC phase-out requirements are listed for each non-LVC country in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex II, and for LVC countries in Tables 3 and 4 of Annex II.

Non-low-volume-consuming (non-LVC) countries

13. Table 1 of Annex II indicates for each country: the latest consumption; compliance baseline; maximum eligible consumption according to Decision 35/57; remaining consumption after approvals at the 35th, 36th, 37th and, prospectively, 38th meetings, and the consumption that needs to be approved for phase-out between 2003 and 2005 to meet the 2005 and 2007 reduction targets.

14. Of the 38 non-LVC countries, 13 countries (Group I) may need additional assistance to meet the mandated 2005 and 2007 reductions in CFC consumption, 10 countries (Group II) may need assistance to achieve the 2007 reductions only. Fifteen countries (Group III) may not need further assistance to achieve either of the targets, since they have enough phase-out in approved projects and those that may be approved at the 38th Meeting to achieve the 50%, and 85% reduction targets.

15. Table 2 of Annex II distributes the 2003-2005 phase-out approvals needed per country per year.

Important observations from Table 2 of Annex II

16. In order to meet the 85% reduction in 2007, the following CFC consumption needs to be addressed in project approvals during the 2003-2005 triennium:

- (a) The first group (13 countries) may need assistance early in the triennium to enable compliance with the 2005 compliance target: 8,444.0 ODP tonnes. This will leave a balance of a maximum of 2,404.3 ODP tonnes to be addressed between 2005 and 2010 representing 15% of their compliance baseline consumption of 16,028.7 ODP tonnes.
- (b) The second group (10 countries) may need assistance to meet the 2007 compliance target, in the later years of the triennium: 3,394.3 ODP tonnes with a balance of 2,981.6 ODP tonnes representing the maximum eligible consumption to be addressed between 2005 and 2010 which represents 15% of their

compliance baseline consumption of 19,877.5 ODP tonnes; and

- (c) The third group (15 countries) may not need any additional approval during the triennium. However, they will need to address the remaining maximum consumption of 4,230.6 ODP tonnes between 2005 and 2010, which represents 4% of their compliance baseline consumption of 107,934.3 ODP tonnes. It is to be noted that most of these countries have national and or sectoral plans to phase out their CFC consumption, and they include almost all the very large ODS consuming countries.

Low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries

17. Table 3 of Annex II lists 80 LVC countries which are divided into 4 major groups:

- Group I: comprising 7 countries which do not have approved RMPs. They are all eligible to receive assistance to implement RMPs.
- Group II: comprising 35 countries which had their RMPs approved prior to the 31st Meeting. They qualify for RMP updates.
- Group III: comprising 26 countries which have their RMPs approved in accordance with Decision 31/48 (i.e., they are all committed to achieve their 50% and 85% reduction targets without further assistance from the Fund, except for the continued funding of their institutional strengthening projects).
- Group IV: Comprising 10 countries which have total phase-out plans approved and will not seek further assistance from the Fund to achieve total phase-out by 2010. The institutional strengthening projects of these countries will continue to be funded, as relevant.

18. Table 4 of Annex II lists the first two groups of countries, comprising the 43 countries that will need assistance through approval of new RMPs or RMP updates. They have a total baseline consumption of 3,354.3 tonnes representing the maximum allowable consumption which needs to be addressed during the triennium 2003-2005. (It is to be noted that although several of the LVC countries have chosen an option, the RMPs are being approved on the basis of 50% and 85% reductions in the compliance baseline).

ODS Production Sector

19. The Government of Argentina has submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee a project proposal for the closure of its production plant (with an audited production level of 3,020 ODP tonnes). According to the request by the Government of Argentina, the closure of the production plant will commence only in 2006. During the 2003-2005 period, the Government of Argentina is seeking only support for technical assistance.

20. The technical audit for the production plant in Mexico has been completed, indicating a current level of production of 6,300 tonnes of CFCs. Funds have been requested for approval for the preparation of a project proposal to be submitted to the Executive Committee in 2003.

Methyl bromide (MB)

21. Six Article 5 countries submitted for approval by the Executive Committee MB sectoral phase-out plans to achieve at least the 20% reduction in the baseline consumption in 2005. In addition, a regional technical assistance programme for Africa has also been submitted to assist nine low-MB consuming countries to achieve their 2005 compliance targets.

22. If the Executive Committee decides to approve the MB project proposals submitted to the 38th Meeting, the remaining MB consumption needed to be phased out during the 2003-2005 period, to achieve the 20 per cent reduction in the baseline consumption would be 875 ODP tonnes as indicated in Table 5 of Annex II.

Carbon tetrachloride (CTC)

23. As of the 37th Meeting, the Executive Committee has approved for funding 2,144.6 ODP tonnes of CTC in four Article 5 countries. Of this amount 1,112.2 ODP tonnes are still under implementation. At its 38th Meeting, the Executive Committee will consider project proposals to phase out 3,877 ODP tonnes of CTC in three Article 5 countries.

24. The balance that will need to be addressed during the 2003-2005 triennium amounts to 14,665.4 ODP tonnes (if CTC projects submitted to the 38th Meeting are approved).

25. Table 6 of Annex II presents the data available to the Secretariat on the consumption of CTC in Article 5 countries. It is to be noted that the amount reported for China may or may not represent the country's total CTC consumption. Further, China's baseline for compliance cannot be determined at this stage.

Methyl chloroform (TCA).

26. Table 7 of Annex II presents the data generated by the model for the amounts of TCA for that might need for to be considered for phase-out during the triennium to enable compliance with the 30% phase-out reduction target in 2005.

Halons

27. No assistance has been provided to seven Article 5 countries with a total consumption reported for the year 2000 of over 606 ODP tonnes; of this consumption over 530 ODP tonnes were consumed by one country. Taking into account the small number of halon-consuming

countries that have not received assistance from the Fund and their very low consumption (except for one country), the halon sector was not included in the Model. However, allowance should be made to continue funding of halon banking projects during the 2003-2005 triennium.

Resource availability and allocations

28. The resources from the 2003-2005 replenishment to be approved by the Parties will have to be adjusted to reflect the funds that have already been committed in principle and other funding commitments amount to US \$243.91 million as indicated in the table below. This amount is likely to increase by US \$25 million to US \$50 million depending on approvals at the 38th Meeting.

Total funding approved in principle for 2003-2005 (US \$)

Description	2003	2004	2005	Total (2003-2005)
Investment projects				
Multiyear agreements	68,455,292	62,347,435	54,704,749	185,507,476
Other funding commitments				
Institutional strengthening	3,972,673	11,125,643	4,043,143	19,141,459
Secretariat/ExCom costs	3,682,000	3,829,280	3,982,451	11,493,731
Project preparation	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	9,000,000
UNEP CAPs	6,010,749	6,251,179	6,501,226	18,763,153
Total (other commitments)	16,665,421	24,206,102	17,526,820	58,398,343
Total	85,120,713	86,553,537	72,231,569	243,905,819

29. In allocating resources during the triennium, front loading in the first two years of any multi-year agreement might not be possible. Implementing and bilateral agencies will need to reflect the required phase-out generated by the Model and the associated funding in any sectoral/national phase-out plans submitted during the triennium.

30. A percentage –to be determined later- of the resources that would be available during the triennium should be set aside to enable Article 5 countries which might face compliance related problems that require immediate assistance, and/or those capable of accelerating phase-out of their production and consumption to achieve their goals.

31. Allocation of funding shares to the relevant implementing agencies should be reconsidered in light of the above analysis, bearing in mind the large amount of resources already transferred to these agencies for the implementation of the phase-out of some 140,000 ODP tonnes in consumption and production in ongoing projects. It is crucial that this phase-out must be accelerated to enable several countries referred to in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18 to comply with their initial control measures of the Protocol.

Conclusions

32. The phase-out of 37,000 ODP tonnes of ODSs will need to be addressed during the 2003-2005 triennium (provided that the Executive Committee approves the 15,000 ODP tonnes slated for phase-out in the relevant projects and sectoral and national phase-out plans submitted to the 38th Meeting). For the first time in the history of the Fund, the amount of CTC needed to be phased out during the triennium would exceed that of CFCs.
33. Not all the non-LVC countries will need assistance in the first year of the triennium for CFC phase-out, but some of these countries will need assistance for MB and CTC phase-out.
34. Forty-three LVC countries might need assistance in the form of RMPs or RMP updates early in the triennium to be able to comply with 50% and 85% reductions.
35. Resources should be allocated first to countries that need to implement projects earlier in the triennium.
36. Funding tranches of multi-year agreements should be proportional to the amount of phase-out calculated by the Model for the countries concerned.

Recommendations

37. The Executive Committee may wish to consider adopting the model three-year phase-out plan presented in this document as the basis for the preparation of the annual business plans of the implementing agencies during the 2003-2005 triennium.
38. The Executive Committee may wish to reconsider the current funding shares used by UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank in the preparation of their annual business plans.
39. The Executive Committee may wish to urge Article 5 countries with approved but not implemented projects and the cooperating implementing agencies to accelerate the pace of implementation during the 2003-2005 triennium.
40. The Executive Committee may wish to request UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank to use the ODS phase-out generated by the Model as a basis for the preparation of multi-year agreements and allocate the annual funding tranches accordingly.

THE RESPONSES FROM ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

Country	Comments from country	2003	Agency
Antigua and Barbuda	Will submit a national terminal phase-out plan in 2003, to be implemented by the World Bank.	Phase-out plan	World Bank
Argentina	Will submit CFC production phase-out strategy; a foam sector phase-out plan, and aerosol project at the 38th Meeting; a refrigeration manufacturing subsector phase-out plan at the 40th Meeting. For sterliant sector, will be explored by UNIDO, remaining consumption is 3 ODP tonnes. For MDI, OPROZ is working with the World Bank in a conversion strategy, currently one eligible company consuming 35 ODP tonnes. Under the aerosol sector phase-out plan, will submit a project at the 38th Meeting for replacement of CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 and MCF used as propellant and solvent for technical aerosols by HCFCs and HFCs at SERVEX. OPROZ also identifying remaining SMEs and will submit a project at 40th Meeting by UNIDO, and additional remaining consumption is 15 ODP tonnes (excluding SERVEX). Will submit a solvent sector phase-out plan in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO. Consumption of CTC is about 60 ODP tonnes and about 100 tonnes of CFC-11 is also used as solvent. There is a remaining not funded consumption of 18 ODP tonnes of MB for post harvest application in citrus and cotton.	Refrigeration manufacturing phase-out plan, Solvent sector plan, SME plan, MDI project and MB	UNIDO
Bangladesh	Remaining 205.6 ODP tonnes CFCs needs to be funded (120 tonnes in industrial sector: fish freezing industries, small and medium size ice and ice cream industries and chillers; 85.6 tonnes in servicing sector).		
Barbados	Actual level of consumption in 2001 is 44.06MT, shared between refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and large importers. NOU plans in the future to focus on small businesses to send them information packages, to update policy paper to include methyl bromide, to implement a licensing mechanism and to train officers.		
Brazil	Will submit a TCA investment project in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO and an CTC investment project in 2003, to be implemented by the World Bank.	TCA investment project and CTC investment project	World Bank and UNIDO
Chile	The remaining consumption for Chile should be estimated as 428.7 ODP tonnes instead of 158.7 tonnes.		
China	Will submit a national phase-out plan, including MDI and servicing sector in the end 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO. Will submit CTC and methyl bromide sector plans in 2003-2005, UNIDO and UNEP will be joint implementing agencies for methyl bromide and the World Bank for CTC.	Refrigeration servicing, MDI, CTC and MB sector plans	UNEP, UNIDO and World Bank
Colombia	Colombia 2001 consumption is 1,321.9 tonnes (foam: 220 tonnes, refrigeration servicing: 966.9 tonnes, refrigeration manufacturing: 125 tonnes and solvents: 10 tonnes). Will submit a halon bank management project in 2003-2004, to be implemented by the World Bank; a technical assistance project in CTC in 2003, to be implemented by the World Bank. Will submit national phase-out plan in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP.	Halon bank and CTC technical assistance, National phase-out plan	World Bank, UNDP
Congo	Will submit a halon project (to organize a seminar of training on techniques on recycling of halons in order to create a national recycling centre), to be implemented by UNDP; a methyl bromide project (to conduct a research in order to identify all the usage), to be implemented by UNDP; a TCA project (to conduct a research in order to identify all the usage), to be implemented by UNEP.	Halon bank, MB, and TCA projects	World Bank and UNEP
Congo, DR	Will submit RMP in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP and UNEP.	RMP	UNDP and UNEP
Costa Rica	Costa Rica 2001 consumption is 147 tonnes (CFC-11: 13.1 tonnes (refrigeration servicing), CFC-12: 127.79 tonnes (refrigeration manufacturing: 0.79 and servicing: 127), CFC-115: 6.11(refrigerating servicing). Small remaining consumption in commercial refrigeration manufacturing. RMP is under preparation, to be implemented by UNDP.	RMP	UNDP

Country	Comments from country	2003	Agency
Croatia	2001 CFC consumption is 115.4 tonnes (aerosol: 16.92 tonnes, refrigeration servicing: 98.48 tonnes). Halon consumption is 10 tonnes in fire fighting servicing. CTC consumption is 125.334 tonnes (lab oratory uses: 0.187 tonnes, feedstock: 125.147 tonnes). Methyl bromide consumption is 5.4 tonnes in tobacco seeding production. Preparation of RMP Update and phase-out of ODS use in Pliva Pharmaceuticals is in process. Methyl bromide consumption has to be phase out through the implementation of project which is about to start. Will possible submit projects in the future for phasing out halon consumption, develop halon bank and replace CTC in laboratory analyses.	RMP update and CTC pharmaceutical project, halon bank, CTC in laboratory use	n/p
El Salvador	El Salvador indicated the data in Table 2 for CFC should be 188.8 ODP tonnes instead of 156.4 for 2003, 159.2 instead of 104.2 for 2004 and 145.6 instead of 0 for 2005.		
Ethiopia	Provide estimated ODS consumption. CFC consumption is mainly in the domestic level refrigeration sectors.		
Gabon	Will submit a project for the remaining consumption in refrigeration servicing sector in 2003.	Refrigeration servicing	n/p
Ghana	Carbon tetrachloride is mainly in the medical equipment and petroleum refinery sectors. The assistance needed will be two phase: organize a national CCI phase-out sensitization workshop for CCI user industries and to develop terminal phase-out plan projects for the relevant industries. UNDP to be the implementing agency.	CTC and national phase-out	UNDP
Guatemala	The remaining ODS is mainly in solvent and chillers sectors. Will submit a solvent project in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP and a chillers project in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO.	Solvent, Chillers	UNDP and UNIDO
Honduras	The decree regulating the use of ODS has been signed by the President of Honduras on 15 October and is expected its publication to enter into force. The phase out contained in the decree coincide with the requirements of the Protocol for 2005 and 2010. In order to achieve the phase out of consumption of ODS it is needed an update of the RMP to be implemented by UNEP and UNDP; therefore it requests to include this activity in UNDP business plan for 2003.	RMP update and national phase-out	UNDP and UNEP
India	Will submit project for RAC servicing sector in 2003, to be implemented by GTZ and UNDP; project for MDI in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP or UNIDO; project for chiller in 2003, to be implemented by the World Bank; project for solvent (TCA) in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO; two projects for CTC (process agent sub-sector strategy and solvent sector strategy) in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO and the World Bank.	RAC servicing, MDI, chiller, solvent (TCA), CTC (process agent sub-sector strategy and solvent sector strategy)	UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank and GTZ
Indonesia	Indonesia indicated that their record of 1999 CFC consumption is 5,881 MT instead of 8332.7 ODP tonnes of our record.		
Iran	Will fax new info.		
Jamaica	Will submit a solvent project in 2003. May also need further assistance on training in methyl bromide alternatives.	Solvent sector project	n/p
Jordan	Will request funding \$782,117 (\$100,000 for aerosol, \$340,000 for foam, \$228,450 for refrigeration commercial, \$40,000 for technical assistance and \$73,667 for institutional strengthening) in 2003, \$1,048,366 (\$100,000 for aerosol, \$364,700 for foam, \$90,000 for refrigeration transport, \$200,000 for refrigeration servicing, \$120,000 for MAC recycling, \$70,000 for solvent, \$30,000 for technical assistance, \$73,666 for institutional strengthening) in 2004, \$928,667 (\$100,000 for refrigeration servicing, \$120,000 for MAC recycling, \$545,000 for chiller, \$70,000 for solvent, \$20,000 for technical assistance, \$73,667 for institutional strengthening) in 2005 and \$1,363,333 from 2006-2009. Total phase-out from 2003-2009 is 200.4 ODP tonnes (20 tonnes in aerosol, 90 tonnes in foam, 15 tonnes in refrigeration commercial, 3 tonnes in refrigeration transport, 23 tonnes in refrigeration servicing, 32 tonnes in MAC recycling, 9.7 tonnes in chiller and 7.7 tonnes in solvent).	Country programme includes national phase-out plan but there is no remaining CFC eligibility.	
Kenya	Revised 2001 TCA consumption data from 8.7tonnes reported to Ozone Secretariat to 20 tonnes. Will formulate a project proposal to phase out remaining.	TCA project	n/p
Lebanon	Info pending on CP update.		
Lesotho	Will submit RMP update.	RMP update	n/p

Country	Comments from country	2003	Agency
Macedonia	Total consumption of CFC in 2001 is 51.42 tonnes. All in servicing sector. Will seek assistance from the Fund for RMP extension, INS extension, water chillers with turbo compressor.	RMP extension and chiller project	n/p
Madagascar	Requests additional funding of 50% for an update of the RMP. UNEP is the IA.		
Mauritius	Will submit a terminal phase-out management plan and will reach zero imports in 2005. Under the TPMP will make provision for training, and a study to be conducted by GTZ to assess retrofitting needs and costing of phasing out CFC in air conditioning systems of major government buildings. Will also submit a project at US\$110,689 for methyl bromide, to be implemented by GTZ. Will invite GTZ to undertake a study of phasing out CFC in air conditioning systems.	National phase out plan and MB	Germany
Moldova	2000 CFC consumption is 31.7 tonnes and 2001 is -23.5 tonnes. Main ODS consumption sector is refrigeration sector, for servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. UNDP and UNEP is envisaged to be involved for future activity.	Refrigeration, air-conditioning and servicing projects	UNDP and UNEP
Morocco	Will submit country programme in 2003 to be implemented by UNIDO.	Country programme	UNIDO
Namibia	Current un-funded consumption is 22.1 ODP tonnes and the baseline un-funded consumption is 21.9 ODP tonnes. Namibia changed to opt for option 2 with the starting point being the very recent consumption. Will submit projects under terminal phase out plan in 2003, to be implemented by GTZ. Will establish a halon bank and will ratify the Copenhagen Amendments.	Terminal Phase out final plan and halon bank.	Germany
Niger	Will submit RMP in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP.	RMP	UNDP
Panama	The maximum level of consumption for CFCs is 384.20 (1999), 182.43 (202), 205.96 (2003), 137.31 (2005), 51.48 (2007). The higher level of consumption for 2002 is higher than the one for 2003 due to the quotas assigned by law. The maximum remaining ODS consumption to be funded is 299.20; the distribution of ODS consumption is 127.55 for 2003, 34.34 for 2004, 35.61 for 2005.		
Philippines	2001 CFC consumption is 2050.95MT (2.6 MT in aerosol, 499.47 MT in foam, 933.64 MT in MACs servicing, 14.1 MT in refrigeration manufacturing, 435 MT in refrigeration servicing, 60 MT in chiller servicing, 100 MT in flushing servicing, 6.14 MT in water coolers manufacturing).		
Sri Lanka	Actual level of 2001 CFC consumption is 180.1 ODP tonnes (6.7 ODP tonnes for CFC-building air conditioners, 57.5 ODP tonnes for commercial and industrial refrigerators and 115.9 ODP tonnes for domestic and MAC refrigeration. Preparation of project proposal for CTC. One time funding of US\$25,000 is to be requested from MLF for halon (Dec 18/22).	Halon bank and CTC project	n/p
Swaziland	Remaining CFC consumption is in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector with methyl bromide consumption in the agricultural sector. Will submit RMP update in 2003.	RMP Update	n/p
Syria	Confirm Option 2 and will submit info in due course.		
Tanzania	Will submit RMP update in 2003.	RMP Update	n/p
Thailand	Table 2: CFC (289.0-2003, 486.--2004, 927.0-2005); Halons (271.7-2003, 271.7-2004, 135.85-2005). Will submit a methyl bromide strategy proposal in early 2003.	MB	n/p
Togo	2001 CFC consumption is 39.8 ODP tonnes (28.3 ODP tonnes for domestic refrigeration, 2.4 ODP tonnes for commercial sector, 6 ODP tonnes for industrial sector and 3.1 tonnes for MAC). Will request funding for RMP activities.	RMP	n/p
Turkey	Turkey indicated that their 1999 CFC consumption data is 1,793 ODP (1049 for CFC-11, 738 for CFC-12, 0.8 for CFC-113 and 5.4 for CFC-115) tonnes instead of 3,805.70 in our record. Turkey also provided import quota for CTC, TCA and halon. Will submit a halon project at the 38th Meeting. For MB, consumption will be reduced to zero by 1 Jan 2008.		
Uganda	Remaining consumption ODS is in the refrigeration servicing sector.		
Uruguay	Will submit an assistance/training project for methyl bromide phase out in 2003, to be implemented by UNEP; MDIs project in 2003, to be implemented by UNDP; a technical assistance project for CTC, to be implemented by UNDP/UNEP; a technical assistance project for chiller, to be implemented UNDP/UNEP and a regional training project on R&R, to be implemented by UNEP/UNDP.	MB, MDI, chillers, CTC technical assistance and R&R training	UNDP and UNEP

Annex I

Country	Comments from country	2003	Agency
Venezuela	Table 2 does not reflect reality. Will submit a national phase-out plan in 2003, to be implemented by UNIDO.	National phase out plan	UNIDO
Yugoslavia	2000 CFC consumption is 450 MT(160 MT for foam, 160 MT for refrigeration servicing, 100 MT for refrigeration manufacturing and 30 MT for inhalers and other purposes). Will submit country programme update soon, to be implemented by UNIDO.		
Zambia	Total ODS consumption is 89.75 tonnes (foam: 0.50, Refrigeration: 41.02, Solvent: 0.73 and methyl bromide: 47.5). The measures to be taken to address the reduction in the consumption and agencies involved in the implementation of the activities are: stakeholders phase-out strategies on methyl bromide (UNDP), NGO communication, industry and community awareness (UNEP), RMP update (Germany) and methyl bromide alternative demonstration and investment (UNIDO).	RMP update, MB	Germany, UNDP, and UNIDO
Zimbabwe	Will submit terminal phase-out management plan in 2003.	Terminal Phase out Management Plan	n/p

Table I
Analysis of CFC consumption in non-LVC countries (ODP tonnes)

Country	LatestCons	Baseline	50%Base	85%Base	CFCeligible	CFCapproved	CFC38EC	CFCnet	CFCfor50%	CFCfor85%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)*0.50	(5)=(3)*0.15	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)=(6)-(7)-(8)	(10)=(9)-(4)	(11)=(9)-(5)
Non-LVC countries that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005 and 2007 phase out targets (Group I)										
Bangladesh	805.0	580.4	290.2	87.1	664.4			664.4	374.2	577.3
Chile	576.0	828.7	414.4	124.3	828.7	206.4	15.4	606.9	192.6	482.6
Colombia	1,149.3	2,208.2	1,104.1	331.2	1,456.9		161.5	1,295.4	191.3	964.2
Cuba	533.7	625.1	312.6	93.8	585.7		109.1	476.6	164.1	382.8
Dominican Republic	398.8	539.8	269.9	81.0	350.8	0.8		350.0	80.1	269.0
Korea, DPR	77.0	441.7	220.9	66.3	291.7			291.7	70.9	225.4
Libya	985.4	716.7	358.4	107.5	618.0			618.0	259.6	510.5
Mexico	3,059.5	4,624.9	2,312.5	693.7	3,059.5	165.4		2,894.1	581.7	2,200.4
Panama	249.9	384.2	192.1	57.6	299.2			299.2	107.1	241.6
Sudan	291.5	456.8	228.4	68.5	359.2			359.2	130.8	290.7
Venezuela	2,705.9	3,321.6	1,660.8	498.2	2,235.9	55.6	135.5	2,044.8	384.0	1,546.6
Yugoslavia	548.6	849.2	424.6	127.4	640.1	120.3	2.0	517.8	93.2	390.4
Zimbabwe	145.0	451.4	225.7	67.7	430.2			430.2	204.5	362.5
Subtotal	11,525.7	16,028.7	8,014.4	2,404.3	11,820.3	548.5	423.5	10,848.3	2,833.9	8,444.0
Non-LVC countries that might require further assistance to achieve the 2007 phase out target (Group II)										
Algeria	1,474.6	2,119.5	1,059.8	317.9	1,052.6	599.8		452.8	-	134.9
Argentina	2,396.7	4,697.2	2,348.6	704.6	2,609.1	60.0	254.4	2,294.7	-	1,590.1
Congo, DR	386.6	665.7	332.9	99.9	386.6	73.0		313.6	-	213.7
Egypt	1,267.0	1,668.0	834.0	250.2	784.6			784.6	-	534.4
Iran	4,156.5	4,571.7	2,285.9	685.8	2,511.5	803.1	489.3	1,219.1	-	533.3
Macedonia	49.5	519.7	259.9	78.0	97.2			97.2	-	19.2
Pakistan	1,945.3	1,679.4	839.7	251.9	487.1	12.9		474.2	-	222.3
Philippines	2,905.2	3,055.9	1,528.0	458.4	2,527.4		2,017.6	509.8	-	51.4
Sri Lanka	220.3	400.4	200.2	60.1	348.1	212.8		135.3	-	75.2
Vietnam	220.0	500.0	250.0	75.0	242.1	147.5		94.6	-	19.6
Subtotal	15,021.7	19,877.5	9,938.8	2,981.6	11,046.3	1,909.1	2,761.3	6,375.9	-	3,394.3
Non-LVC countries that might not require further assistance to achieve the 2005 and 2007 phase out targets (Group III)										
Brazil	9,275.1	10,525.8	5,262.9	1,578.9	6,228.9	5,801.0	-	-	-	-
China	39,123.6	57,818.7	28,909.4	8,672.8	4,745.0	1,236.3	1,131.2	2,377.5	-	-
India	5,614.3	6,681.0	3,340.5	1,002.2	2,317.2	786.8	667.5	862.9	-	-
Indonesia	5,411.1	8,332.7	4,166.4	1,249.9	3,951.4	1,496.6	2,057.8	397.0	-	-
Jordan	354.0	673.3	336.7	101.0	(272.9)			-	-	-
Lebanon	527.9	725.5	362.8	108.8	59.9	12.8		47.1	-	-
Malaysia	1,979.8	3,271.1	1,635.6	490.7	1,744.4		23.1	-	-	-
Morocco	564.0	802.3	401.2	120.3	49.8	31.4		18.4	-	-
Nigeria	4,094.8	3,650.0	1,825.0	547.5	2,883.3	286.1	2,495.3	86.0	-	-
Romania	360.6	675.8	337.9	101.4	(319.9)			-	-	-
Syria	1,174.7	2,224.6	1,112.3	333.7	485.2	20.1	313.0	152.1	-	-
Thailand	3,568.3	6,082.1	3,041.1	912.3	3,396.5		-	-	-	-
Tunisia	555.0	870.1	435.1	130.5	110.5			110.5	-	-
Turkey	819.8	3,805.3	1,902.7	570.8	1,939.3		-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,045.0	1,796.0	898.0	269.4	852.0	673.0		179.0	-	-
Subtotal	74,468.0	107,934.3	53,967.2	16,190.1	28,170.6	10,344.1	6,687.9	4,230.6	-	-
Total	101,015.4	143,840.5	71,920.3	21,576.1	51,037.2	12,801.7	9,872.7	21,454.8	2,833.9	11,838.3

Notes

- (1) Non-LVC countries with reported CFC consumption data
(2) Latest (2000) CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat
(3) CFC baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat
(4) Allowable CFC consumption in 2005 = (3) * 0.5
(5) Allowable CFC consumption in 2007 = (3) * 0.15
(6) Total amount of CFCs eligible for funding (as per Decision 35/57 Proviso B). If no option has been selected, then the highest value between options 1 and 2 is used, except for Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Malaysia, Thailand and Turkey whose eligible consumption was determined according to agreements with the Executive Committee.
(7) CFC consumption to be phased out in projects approved at, and since the 35th Meeting of the Executive Committee
(8) CFC consumption to be phased out according to projects submitted to the 38th Meeting of the Executive Committee
(9) Net amount of CFCs eligible for funding
(10) CFC to be approved to achieve the 50% reduction in 2005 based on the amount of CFC eligible for funding
(12) CFC to be approved to achieve the 85% reduction in 2007 based on the amount of CFC eligible for funding

Table 2
CFCs to be considered for funding in non-LVC countries in 2003-2005 (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	CFCnet	CFCfor85%	odp2003	odp2004	odp2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Non-LVC countries that might require further assistance to achieve the 2005 and 2007 phase out targets						
Bangladesh	580.4	664.4	577.3	203.8	203.8	169.8
Chile	828.7	606.9	482.6	170.3	170.3	141.9
Colombia	2,208.2	1,295.4	964.2	340.3	340.3	283.6
Cuba	625.1	476.6	382.8	135.1	135.1	112.6
Dominican Republic	539.8	350.0	269.0	95.0	95.0	79.1
Korea, DPR	441.7	291.7	225.4	79.6	79.6	66.3
Libya	716.7	618.0	510.5	180.2	180.2	150.1
Mexico	4,624.9	2,894.1	2,200.4	776.6	776.6	647.2
Panama	384.2	299.2	241.6	85.3	85.3	71.1
Sudan	456.8	359.2	290.7	102.6	102.6	85.5
Venezuela	3,321.6	2,044.8	1,546.6	545.8	545.8	454.9
Yugoslavia	849.2	517.8	390.4	137.8	137.8	114.8
Zimbabwe	451.4	430.2	362.5	127.9	-	-
Subtotal	16,028.7	10,848.3	8,444.0	2,980.2	2,852.3	2,376.9
Non-LVC countries that might require further assistance to achieve the 2007 phase out target						
Algeria	2,119.5	452.8	134.9	47.6	47.6	39.7
Argentina	4,697.2	2,294.7	1,590.1	561.2	561.2	467.7
Congo, DR	665.7	313.6	213.7	75.4	75.4	62.9
Egypt	1,668.0	784.6	534.4	188.6	188.6	157.2
Iran	4,571.7	1,219.1	533.3	188.2	188.2	156.9
Macedonia	519.7	97.2	19.2	6.8	6.8	5.7
Pakistan	1,679.4	474.2	222.3	78.5	78.5	65.4
Philippines	3,055.9	509.8	51.4	18.1	18.1	15.1
Sri Lanka	400.4	135.3	75.2	26.6	26.6	22.1
Vietnam	500.0	94.6	19.6	6.9	6.9	5.8
Subtotal	19,877.5	6,375.9	3,394.3	1,198.0	1,198.0	998.3
Non-LVC countries that might not require further assistance to achieve the 2005 and 2007 phase out targets						
Brazil	10,525.8	-	-	-	-	-
China	57,818.7	2,377.5	-	-	-	-
India	6,681.0	862.9	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,332.7	397.0	-	-	-	-
Jordan	673.3	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	725.5	47.1	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,271.1	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	802.3	18.4	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,650.0	86.0	-	-	-	-
Romania	675.8	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,224.6	152.1	-	-	-	-
Thailand	6,082.1	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	870.1	110.5	-	-	-	-
Turkey	3,805.3	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,796.0	179.0	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	107,934.3	4,230.6	-	-	-	-
Total	143,840.5	21,454.8	11,838.3	4,178.2	4,050.3	3,375.2
Notes						
(1) Non-LVC countries with reported CFC consumption data						
(2) CFC baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat						
(3) Net amount of CFCs eligible for funding (as per Decision 35/57 Proviso B)						
(4) Additional CFC to be approved to achieve 85% reduction in 2007 based on the amount eligible for funding						
(5-7) Amount of CFCs to be phased out						

Table 3
CFC consumption in LVC countries (ODP tonnes)

Country	LatestCons	Baseline	50%Base	85%Base
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)*0.50	(5)=(3)*0.15
LVC countries with no RMP (Group I)				
Barbados	8.1	21.5	10.8	3.2
Brunei Darussalam	46.6	78.2	39.1	11.7
Costa Rica	105.9	250.2	125.1	37.5
Ecuador	230.5	301.4	150.7	45.2
Mauritania	13.4	15.7	7.9	2.4
Myanmar	26.3	54.3	27.2	8.1
Papua New Guinea	47.9	36.3	18.2	5.4
Subtotal	478.7	757.6	378.8	113.6
LVC countries with RMP (Group II)				
Antigua and Barbuda	5.0	10.7	5.4	1.6
Bahrain	113.1	135.4	67.7	20.3
Belize	8.8	24.4	12.2	3.7
Botswana	2.5	6.8	3.4	1.0
Burundi	53.8	59.0	29.5	8.9
Cote D'Ivoire	166.2	294.2	147.1	44.1
Croatia	171.2	219.3	109.7	32.9
Dominica	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.2
El Salvador	99.1	306.6	153.3	46.0
Ethiopia	39.2	33.8	16.9	5.1
Fiji	-	33.4	16.7	5.0
Gabon	13.7	10.3	5.2	1.5
Grenada	3.8	6.0	3.0	0.9
Guinea	38.3	42.4	21.2	6.4
Honduras	172.3	331.6	165.8	49.7
Kenya	203.3	239.5	119.8	35.9
Lesotho	2.4	5.1	2.6	0.8
Madagascar	13.9	47.9	24.0	7.2
Malawi	50.9	57.7	28.9	8.7
Mauritius	19.1	29.1	14.6	4.4
Moldova	31.7	73.3	36.7	11.0
Mozambique	13.8	18.2	9.1	2.7
Namibia	22.1	21.9	11.0	3.3
Nepal	25.0	27.0	13.5	4.1
Nicaragua	52.6	82.8	41.4	12.4
Niger	39.9	32.0	16.0	4.8
Peru	347.0	289.5	144.8	43.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.6	3.7	1.9	0.6
Saint Lucia	3.2	8.3	4.2	1.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.3	1.8	0.9	0.3
Seychelles	0.8	2.8	1.4	0.4
Swaziland	0.1	24.6	12.3	3.7
Tanzania	88.9	253.9	127.0	38.1
Trinidad and Tobago	101.3	120.0	60.0	18.0
Uganda	12.2	12.8	6.4	1.9
Zambia	23.3	27.4	13.7	4.1
Subtotal	1,944.7	2,894.7	1,447.4	434.2

Table 3 (Cont'd)
CFC consumption in LVC countries (ODP tonnes)

Country	LatestCons	Baseline	50%Base	85%Base
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)*0.50	(5)=(3)*0.15
LVC countries with RMP/RMP update approved in accordance to Decision 31/48 (Group III)				
Benin	54.6	59.9	30.0	9.0
Bolivia	78.8	75.7	37.9	11.4
Burkina Faso	25.4	36.3	18.2	5.4
Cameroon	361.5	256.9	128.5	38.5
Central African Republic	4.3	11.3	5.7	1.7
Chad	36.5	34.6	17.3	5.2
Comoros	2.7	2.5	1.3	0.4
Congo	11.4	11.9	6.0	1.8
Djibouti	20.8	21.1	21.1	3.2
Gambia	6.1	23.8	11.9	3.6
Georgia	21.5	22.5	11.3	3.4
Ghana	47.0	35.6	17.8	5.3
Guatemala	187.9	224.6	112.3	33.7
Guyana	24.4	53.2	26.6	8.0
Kuwait	419.9	480.4	240.2	72.1
Kyrgyzstan	53.5	72.8	36.4	10.9
Lao, PDR	44.6	43.3	21.7	6.5
Maldives	4.6	4.6	2.3	0.7
Mali	29.2	108.1	54.1	16.2
Mongolia	13.9	10.6	5.3	1.6
Oman	282.1	248.4	124.2	37.3
Paraguay	153.5	210.6	105.3	31.6
Qatar	85.8	101.4	50.7	15.2
Senegal	116.5	155.8	77.9	23.4
Togo	37.5	39.8	19.9	6.0
Uruguay	106.8	199.1	99.6	29.9
Western Samoa	0.6	4.5	2.3	0.7
Subtotal	2,231.5	2,549.3	1,285.2	382.4
LVC countries with total phaseout plans (Group IV)				
Bahamas	65.9	64.9	32.5	9.7
Jamaica	59.8	93.2	46.6	14.0
Kiribati	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Marshall Islands	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2
Micronesia		1.2	0.6	0.2
Palau		1.6	0.8	0.2
Solomon Islands	0.3	2.3	1.1	0.3
Tonga	-	1.7	0.9	0.3
Tuvalu	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Vanuatu		1.2	0.6	0.2
Subtotal	127.8	167.9	83.9	25.2
Total	4,782.6	6,369.5	3,195.3	955.4
Notes				
(1) LVC countries				
(2) Latest (2000) CFC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat				
(3) CFC baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat				
(4) Allowable CFC consumption in 2005 = (3) * 0.5				
(5) Allowable CFC consumption in 2007 = (3) * 0.15				

Table 4
Analysis of CFC consumption in LVC countries (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	CFCNet	85%Base	odp2003	odp2004
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Antigua and Barbuda	10.7	10.7	9.1	5.5	3.6
Bahrain	135.4	135.4	115.1	69.1	46.0
Barbados	21.5	21.5	18.3	11.0	7.3
Belize	16.0	16.0	13.6	8.2	5.4
Botswana	6.8	6.8	5.8	3.5	2.3
Brunei Darussalam	78.2	78.2	66.5	39.9	26.6
Burundi	59.0	59.0	50.2	30.1	20.1
Costa Rica	250.2	250.2	212.7	127.6	85.1
Croatia	219.3	219.3	186.4	111.8	74.6
Dominica	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5
Ecuador	301.4	301.4	256.2	153.7	102.5
El Salvador	306.6	306.6	260.6	156.4	104.2
Ethiopia	33.8	33.8	28.7	17.2	11.5
Fiji	33.4	33.4	28.4	17.0	11.4
Gabon	10.3	10.3	8.8	5.3	3.5
Grenada	6.0	6.0	5.1	3.1	2.0
Guinea	42.4	42.4	36.0	21.6	14.4
Honduras	331.6	331.6	281.9	169.1	112.7
Kenya	239.5	239.5	203.6	122.1	81.4
Lesotho	5.1	5.1	4.3	2.6	1.7
Madagascar	47.9	47.9	40.7	24.4	16.3
Malawi	57.7	57.7	49.0	29.4	19.6
Maldives	4.6	4.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
Mauritania	15.7	15.7	13.3	8.0	5.3
Mauritius	29.1	29.1	24.7	14.8	9.9
Moldova	73.3	73.3	62.3	37.4	24.9
Mozambique	18.2	18.2	15.5	9.3	6.2
Myanmar	54.3	54.3	46.2	27.7	18.5
Namibia	21.9	21.9	18.6	11.2	7.4
Nepal	27.0	27.0	23.0	13.8	9.2
Nicaragua	82.8	82.8	70.4	42.2	28.2
Niger	32.0	32.0	27.2	16.3	10.9
Papua New Guinea	36.3	36.3	30.9	18.5	12.3
Peru	289.5	289.5	246.1	147.6	98.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.7	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.3
Saint Lucia	8.3	8.3	7.1	4.2	2.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Seychelles	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.0
Swaziland	24.6	24.6	20.9	12.5	8.4
Tanzania	253.9	253.9	215.8	129.5	86.3
Trinidad and Tobago	120.0	120.0	102.0	61.2	40.8
Uganda	12.8	12.8	10.9	6.5	4.4
Zambia	27.4	27.4	23.3	14.0	9.3
Total	3,354.3	3,354.3	2,851.2	1,710.7	1,140.5

Notes

(1) LVC countries without RMPs or with RMPs approved prior to Decision 31/48

(2) CFC baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(3) Remaining CFC consumption to be phased out

(4) Amount of CFC to be phased out to achieve the 2007 target

(5-6) Amount of CFCs to be phased out

Table 5
Amount of MB to be phased out in Article 5 countries (ODP tonnes)

Country	LatestCons	Baseline	20%base	odpTotal	odp2003	odp2004	odp2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Countries that might need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target							
Algeria	6.0	4.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.2	1.0	0.2	5.4	2.7	2.7	-
China*	1,598.4	1,102.0	220.4	716.8	358.4	358.4	-
Oman	2.9	1.3	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	-
Pakistan	24.0	14.0	2.8	12.8	6.4	6.4	-
Thailand	204.6	164.8	33.0	72.8	36.4	36.4	-
Tunisia	10.8	8.3	1.7	4.2	2.1	2.1	-
Yemen	60.0	54.5	10.9	16.4	8.2	8.2	-
Subtotal	1,912.9	1,350.5	270.1	832.5	416.3	416.3	-
Countries that might not need assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target							
Brazil	430.7	711.8	142.4	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	110.3	22.1	-	-	-	-
Cote D'Ivoire	-	8.3	1.7	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	-	1.3	0.3	-	-	-	-
Guyana	0.9	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	135.5	27.1	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	0.9	5.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	0.7	2.5	0.5	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	867.0	1,130.8	226.2	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	7.0	1.4	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	3.5	0.7	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	3.5	0.7	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	8.0	1.6	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	1.5	0.3	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	10.3	2.1	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	78.0	136.5	27.3	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	370.7	557.0	111.4	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	1,750.1	2,834.0	566.8	-	-	-	-
Total	3,663.0	4,184.5	836.9	832.5	416.3	416.3	-

Notes

(1) Article 5 countries that require assistance to achieve the 20% reduction in MB consumption

(2) Latest (2000) MB consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(3) MB baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(4) Amount of MB to achieve 20% reduction in the baseline in 2005 = (3) *0.8

(5) Total amount of MB to be approved to achieve the 20% reduction in MB baseline in 2005

(6-8) Amount of MB to be phased out

* China is not yet a party to the Copenhagen Amendment

Table 6
Amounts of CTC to be phased out (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	1998Cons	1999Cons	2000Cons	CTCFundec	CTC38thEC	CTCbalance	odpTotal	odp2003	odp2004	odp2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(2)-(6)-(7)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Algeria	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.9			20.9	17.8	8.4	6.3	3.1
Argentina	187.2	134.5	13.8	413.3			187.2	159.1	74.9	56.2	28.1
Bahrain	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6			0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Bangladesh	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.5			5.7	4.8	2.3	1.7	0.9
Bolivia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4			0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Brazil	411.6	(194.7)	662.2	767.2			411.6	349.8	164.6	123.5	61.7
Chile	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2			0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
China						3,202.0	3,202.0	2,721.7	1,280.8	960.6	480.3
Colombia	6.1	6.8	11.0	0.6			6.1	5.2	2.4	1.8	0.9
Congo	0.6	-	0.0	1.8			0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cuba	2.7	-	0.1	8.0			2.7	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.4
Dominican Republic	29.0	37.4	30.8	18.7			29.0	24.6	11.6	8.7	4.3
Ecuador	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3			0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Egypt	38.5	55.0	33.0	27.5			38.5	32.7	15.4	11.6	5.8
Ghana	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4			0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guatemala	10.6	19.5	12.3	-			10.6	9.0	4.2	3.2	1.6
India	11,505.4	6,270.1	16,098.6	12,147.3	872.0	516.2	10,117.2	8,599.6	4,046.9	3,035.1	1,517.6
Iran	77.0	121.0	55.0	55.0	11.0		66.0	56.1	26.4	19.8	9.9
Jamaica	2.8	8.5	-	-			2.8	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.4
Jordan	40.3	33.0	44.0	44.0			40.3	34.3	16.1	12.1	6.0
Kenya	65.9	69.3	66.0	62.4			65.9	56.0	26.4	19.8	9.9
Korea, DPR	1,285.2	1,424.5	1,386.0	1,045.0	198.0	158.8	928.4	789.1	371.3	278.5	139.3
Macedonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	4.5	0.9	-	12.7			4.5	3.8	1.8	1.4	0.7
Morocco	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1			1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
Nigeria	152.8	160.4	151.3	146.6			152.8	129.8	61.1	45.8	22.9
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	412.9	110.0	564.3	564.3	80.0		332.9	282.9	133.1	99.9	49.9
Paraguay	0.6	-	0.9	0.9			0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Peru	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6			1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Romania	368.6	1,949.2	(693.6)	(149.8)			368.6	313.3	147.4	110.6	55.3
Sri Lanka	35.1	46.3	42.6	16.4			35.1	29.8	14.0	10.5	5.3
Sudan	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2			2.2	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.3
Tanzania	0.1	0.4	0.0	-			0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	7.5	8.8	6.6	7.2			7.5	6.4	3.0	2.3	1.1
Tunisia	2.9	4.4	3.3	1.1			2.9	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
Turkey	86.1	168.3	90.1	(0.3)			86.1	73.1	34.4	25.8	12.9
Uruguay	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7			0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	1,107.2	-	3,321.5	-			1,107.2	941.1	442.9	332.1	166.1
Vietnam	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7			1.6	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Zambia	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.4			0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Zimbabwe	11.6	33.6	0.0	1.1			11.6	9.8	4.6	3.5	1.7
Total	15,888.8	10,503.8	21,936.6	15,225.9	1,161.0	3,877.0	17,254.8	14,666.5	6,901.9	5,176.4	2,588.2

Notes

(1) Article 5 countries with reported CTC consumption data

(2) CTC baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(3-5) CTC consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(6) CTC consumption to be phase out in projects approved prior to the 38th Executive Committee Meeting

(7) CTC consumption to be phase out in projects submitted to the 38th Executive Committee Meeting

(8) Total amount of CTC to be phased out

(9) 85% of the CTC balance

(10-12) Amount of CTC to be phased out on a yearly basis

Table 7
Amounts of TCA to be phased out (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	1998Cons	1999Cons	2000Cons	odpTotal	odp2003	odp2004	odp2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Algeria	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	1.7	0.9	0.9	-
Argentina	65.7	90.2	52.7	54.3	19.7	9.9	9.9	-
Bahrain	22.7	36.0	22.0	10.0	6.8	3.4	3.4	-
Bangladesh	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	-
Brazil	32.4	0.0	97.2	0.0	9.7	4.9	4.9	-
Burundi	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Chile	6.4	7.1	8.7	3.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	-
China (*)	684.4	759.0	647.1	647.1	-	-	-	-
Colombia	0.6	1.9	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Dominican Republic	3.6	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	-
Ecuador	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	-
Egypt	26.0	33.0	25.0	20.0	7.8	3.9	3.9	-
Ethiopia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
India	122.2	132.8	106.5	127.4	36.7	18.3	18.3	-
Indonesia	13.3	20.0	20.0	-	4.0	2.0	2.0	-
Iran	8.7	14.0	6.0	6.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	-
Jamaica	1.4	2.0	-	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	-
Jordan	18.2	2.0	2.5	50.0	5.5	2.7	2.7	-
Kenya	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
Korea, DPR	7.7	9.0	9.0	5.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	-
Malaysia	49.5	21.4	76.1	51.0	14.8	7.4	7.4	-
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Mexico	56.4	76.4	54.2	38.6	16.9	8.5	8.5	-
Morocco	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Nigeria	32.9	33.2	32.7	32.7	9.9	4.9	4.9	-
Pakistan	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	-
Sri Lanka	3.0	3.1	2.0	3.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	-
Thailand	54.6	84.7	45.5	33.5	16.4	8.2	8.2	-
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Tunisia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Turkey	29.9	45.8	44.0	-	9.0	4.5	4.5	-
Venezuela	4.6	3.5	3.5	7.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	-
Vietnam	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-
Yemen	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Zambia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Total TCA	1,260.5	1,396.2	1,275.4	1,109.8	172.8	86.4	86.4	-

Notes

(1) Article 5 countries with reported TCA consumption data

(2) TCA baseline as reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(3-5) TCA consumption reported to the Ozone Secretariat

(6) Total amount of TCA to be approved to achieve the 30% reduction in 2005

(7-9) Amount of TCA to be phased out

(*) TCA phase out covered under the China solvent agreement