



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Cuadragésima Sexta Reunión
Montreal, 4 al 8 de julio de 2005

**INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE COOPERACIÓN
BILATERAL AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2004**

Este documento incluye:

- Los Comentarios y las Recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- Los Informes sobre la Marcha de las Actividades de Cooperación Bilateral de Alemania, Australia, Canadá, España, Finlandia, Francia, Italia, Japón, Suecia y Suiza (enero-diciembre de 2004)

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

Comentarios

1. Los siguientes países, que realizan actividades de cooperación bilateral, presentaron informes sobre la marcha de las actividades (véanse los Anexos I a VII): Alemania, Australia, Canadá, España (sólo base de datos), Finlandia, Francia, Italia, Japón (sólo base de datos), Suecia y Suiza (sólo base de datos). Los organismos bilaterales también proporcionaron datos en la base de datos de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades. En lugar de proporcionar información de base de datos y una parte descriptiva, el PNUMA presentó a la Secretaría en la 45ª Reunión un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades combinado del proyecto ejecutado por la República Checa, Hungría y la República Eslovaca (adjunto como Anexo VIII). La información de la base de datos bilateral figura en el Informe Consolidado sobre la Marcha de las Actividades que puede consultarse en el sitio Web de la Secretaría del Fondo (www.multilateralfund.org) y la red intranet utilizando el programa de hoja de cálculos Microsoft Excel XP.

2. No se han recibido informes sobre la marcha de las actividades del Reino Unido y los Estados Unidos de América. En la Tabla de resumen se incluye información de sus anteriores informes o del inventario de proyectos aprobados. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee pedir a esos países que presenten informes sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 47ª Reunión, teniendo en cuenta que el informe de los organismos bilaterales es el único indicio financiero de si todos los fondos aprobados fueron desembolsados o no, o si los fondos deben reintegrarse con intereses, cuando corresponda.

3. En la base de datos también se incluyen datos adicionales de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades anteriores de otros países que participaron anteriormente en actividades bilaterales (con inclusión de datos para los proyectos ya informados como terminados por Austria, Bélgica, Dinamarca, Israel, Polonia, Singapur y Sudáfrica). Estos datos se incluyen en el Informe Consolidado sobre la Marcha de las Actividades (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/10).

4. La Tabla 1 presenta un resumen de la cooperación bilateral. Se aprobaron más de 81,4 millones \$EUA para actividades bilaterales. La tabla indica que se han terminado 67% de las actividades bilaterales. Si bien la mayor parte de los proyectos bilaterales son proyectos ajenos a la inversión, los organismos bilaterales calculan que, una vez terminados, sus proyectos producirán la eliminación de 5 037 toneladas PAO. Los proyectos bilaterales terminados han producido la eliminación de 1 258 toneladas PAO. El índice de desembolso en actividades bilaterales es 61%.

Tabla 1

RESUMEN ANUAL DE COOPERACIÓN BILATERAL

Año de Aprobación	Cantidad de Aprobaciones *	Cantidad Terminada	Porcentaje Terminado	PAO a ser Eliminadas	PAO Eliminadas*	Porcentaje de PAO Eliminadas	Fondos Aprobados más ajuste (\$EUA)	Fondos Desembolsados (\$EUA)	Porcentaje de Fondos Desembolsados	Saldo (\$EUA)	Desembolso Estimado en el Año en Curso (\$EUA)	Costos de Apoyo Aprobados (\$EUA)	Ajustes de Costos de Apoyo (\$EUA)
1991	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
1992	18	18	100%	0	0	0%	2 883 669	2 883 669	100%	0	0	0	0
1993	10	10	100%	0	0	0%	1 445 586	1 445 586	100%	0	0	0	0
1994	30	30	100%	229	243	106%	3 205 458	3 190 374	100%	15 084	0	0	0
1995	17	17	100%	234	296	127%	4 698 849	4 654 902	99%	43 947	0	0	0
1996	26	26	100%	218	43	20%	3 512 121	3 422 782	97%	89 339	0	0	0
1997	32	30	94%	154	19	12%	4 239 759	3 338 846	79%	900 913	450 000	0	1 500
1998	40	33	83%	66	21	32%	4 485 911	4 053 664	90%	432 247	292 840	0	0
1999	61	47	77%	586	210	36%	12 966 650	10 224 400	79%	2 742 250	1 422 022	1 030 434	0
2000	29	22	76%	943	94	10%	4 837 561	4 571 576	95%	265 985	255 263	543 836	0
2001	41	24	59%	1 093	164	15%	7 745 351	5 723 897	74%	2 021 454	1 277 384	896 577	-11 754
2002	64	25	39%	525	85	16%	9 075 117	4 174 107	46%	4 901 010	3 199 902	917 984	106 077
2003	32	7	22%	268	82	31%	6 927 400	1 781 349	26%	5 146 051	4 166 783	743 181	58 605
2004	34	0	0%	721	0	0%	15 443 378	570 015	4%	14 873 363	4 654 753	1 599 058	0
Total	434	289	67%	5 037	1 258	25%	81 466 810	50 035 168	61%	31 431 642	15 718 948	5 731 070	154 428

*Excluidos los Proyectos Clausurados y Transferidos
Incluye la Preparación de Proyectos.

Demoras en la ejecución

5. Hay 13 proyectos de cooperación bilateral que presentan demoras en la ejecución después de tener en cuenta todos los proyectos eliminados de la lista con arreglo a la decisión del Comité Ejecutivo. Según los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos (Decisión 26/2), debe presentarse un informe sobre esos proyectos a la 47ª Reunión para determinar si se ha progresado en la eliminación de impedimentos que provocan demoras en la ejecución. En la Tabla 2 se presentan, por organismo bilateral, los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución para los cuales se requerirá un informe actualizado que deberá presentarse a la 47ª Reunión.

Tabla 2

PROYECTOS CON DEMORAS EN LA EJECUCIÓN

Código	Organismo	Título del Proyecto	Categoría de las Demoras
LEB/REF/28/TAS/29	Francia	Cuestiones pendientes para un plan de gestión de refrigerantes y preparación de estrategia y proyectos para la reducción de las emisiones de CFC en enfriadores centrífugos	12 meses de demora
MOR/FUM/29/INV/37	Francia	Eliminación del uso de metilbromuro en la producción de flores cortadas y bananas	18 meses de demora
MOR/REF/32/TAS/42	Francia	Asistencia técnica para equipos de almacenaje en frío (Proyecto de capacitación y demostración)	12 y 18 meses de demora
SYR/REF/29/INV/48	Francia	Conversión de la tecnología de CFC-11 a HCFC-141b y de CFC-12 a HFC-134a, en la fabricación de equipos de refrigeración comercial de la empresa Sarkisian Refrigerators	12 meses de demora
SYR/REF/29/INV/53	Francia	Conversión de la tecnología de CFC-12 a HFC-134a, en la fabricación de equipo de refrigeración comercial de la empresa Shoukairi and Co.	12 meses de demora

Código	Organismo	Título del Proyecto	Categoría de las Demoras
SYR/REF/29/INV/54	Francia	Conversión de la tecnología de CFC-11 a HCFC-141b y de CFC-12 a HFC-134a, en la fabricación de equipos de refrigeración comercial de la empresa Bashar Refrigerators	12 meses de demora
SYR/REF/29/INV/56	Francia	Reducción de emisión de CFC en sistemas de aire acondicionado central	12 meses de demora
IRA/FOA/37/INV/152	Alemania	Conversión de CFC-11 a tecnología completamente a base de agua en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano flexible en Sanayeh Dashboard Iran	12 meses de demora
YUG/REF/34/INV/13	Italia	Reemplazo de CFC-11 por agente espumante de ciclopentano y CFC-12 por refrigerante de HFC-134a en la fabricación de refrigeradores y congeladores domésticos en Obod Elektroindustrija	12 meses de demora
ASP/SEV/38/TAS/49	Japón	Asistencia para la ejecución de los planes estratégicos del Fondo Multilateral con el fin de promover el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal en la Región de Asia y el Pacífico (fase 2)	12 meses de demora
IDS/FOA/37/INV/145	Japón	Eliminación del consumo de CFC-11 por conversión a tecnología de HCFC-141b en la fabricación de espuma de poliuretano rígida para fines de aislamiento en Aneka Citra Refrigeratama Co.	18 meses de demora
NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104	Japón	Asistencia para una campaña de información, educación y comunicación para el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal	12 y 18 meses de demora
ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42	Suecia	Cooperación regional para supervisión y control del consumo de SAO	12 meses de demora

Aspectos destacados de las actividades bilaterales

6. 57 de los 145 proyectos bilaterales en curso se relacionan con planes de gestión de refrigerantes o sus componentes. 38 son proyectos de inversión, seguidos por 24 actividades de asistencia técnica, 11 proyectos de bancos de halones, 4 actividades de preparación de proyectos, 4 actividades de recuperación y reciclaje, 3 actividades de capacitación, 2 actividades de fortalecimiento institucional, una actividad de demostración y un proyecto de programa de país.

Australia

7. El Anexo I presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Australia. Australia está ejecutando actualmente 17 proyectos, 16 de los cuales constituyen la contribución de Australia a la Estrategia Regional para los Países Insulares del Pacífico, aprobada por el Comité Ejecutivo en enero de 2002. El componente de estos proyectos correspondiente a Australia incluye capacitación para técnicos en refrigeración y funcionarios de aduana y asistencia para aplicar los reglamentos sobre SAO.

Actividades que no están sujetas a supervisión continua o cancelación

8. Australia está ejecutando el proyecto para proporcionar capacitación para oficiales de aduanas y asistencia para el cumplimiento en Vanuatu (VAN/REF/36/TAS/02) como parte de la Estrategia regional para los Países insulares del Pacífico. Australia indicó que había habido pocos progresos en la sanción de leyes. Australia también señaló que este proyecto no había presentado progresos en la misma medida que en los restantes países de la Estrategia para los Países insulares del Pacífico. Indicó que el Programa Regional del Medio Ambiente del Pacífico Sur estaba intentando hacer avanzar el proyecto. Considerando este informe de lenta ejecución,

el Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno pedir un informe de situación adicional sobre la ejecución de este proyecto en la 47ª Reunión.

9. El otro proyecto que está ejecutando Australia es el programa nacional de gestión y banco de halones en la India (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281), que fue aprobado en diciembre de 2000 y que está ejecutándose conjuntamente con el Gobierno de Canadá. Australia señaló que el sitio Web de la División de tecnología, industria y economía del PNUMA indicaba que “si bien el país ya no produce halones, importa el gas para sus usos críticos.” En la aprobación del proyecto, el Comité Ejecutivo incluyó una condición que estipulaba que no se efectuarían los desembolsos mientras el Gobierno de la India no hubiera presentado su compromiso de que se establecerán los reglamentos que faciliten la prohibición de la producción e importación en un plazo de seis meses después de haberse establecido el centro de regeneración. Australia informó que el responsable de la Célula del Ozono se comprometió a cumplir con esta condición en nombre del Gobierno de la India en octubre de 2001 y que posteriormente se habían liberado los fondos. Australia ha formulado otras consultas a la Célula del Ozono de la India respecto de la situación de los reglamentos. Si bien Australia espera completar los elementos definitivos del proyecto en los próximos cuatro a seis meses, no resultaba claro si dichos reglamentos estarían vigentes para ese entonces. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno pedir un informe de situación sobre este proyecto en la 47ª Reunión.

Canadá

10. El Anexo II presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Canadá. Canadá está ejecutando 19 proyectos bilaterales, la mayoría de los cuales están relacionados con planes de gestión de refrigerantes. Ha terminado 42 proyectos adicionales y ha cancelado un proyecto. Se espera que los proyectos bilaterales en curso de Canadá produzcan la eliminación de 328,9 toneladas PAO una vez que hayan sido terminados. Canadá está ejecutando planes de gestión de refrigerantes en Benin, Bolivia, Chile, Saint Kitts y Nevis, y Santa Lucía. Canadá también está ejecutando proyectos de bancos de halones en la India (con Australia) y en el Caribe, un proyecto de demostración de metilbromuro en Kenya, un proyecto de eliminación de CFC en Jamaica, un plan de eliminación de SAO en Cuba, un proyecto de asistencia técnica sobre metilbromuro en México, un proyecto de capacitación en Colombia y preparación de proyecto en el sector de fumigantes para Jamaica.

11. Las actividades de Canadá en relación con los planes de gestión de refrigerantes en Benin, Bolivia, Chile y Saint Kitts y Nevis se vieron demoradas. Se espera que algunas de estas actividades se terminen en 2005.

12. Respecto del proyecto de recuperación y reciclaje en Bolivia (BOL/REF/39/TAS/23), la aprobación del proyecto incluyó la condición de que los reglamentos sobre SAO estuvieran vigentes y de que los precios de los CFC y los refrigerantes sin SAO fueran similares. En su informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de 2003, Canadá señaló que Bolivia había sancionado leyes para un sistema de cupos en marzo de 2004. Canadá informa que los equipos de recuperación y reciclaje se enviaron a Bolivia en abril de 2005 y que los controles de importación de SAO se encuentran vigentes. Canadá también indicó que la dependencia

nacional del ozono informó que la importación de CFC-12 había disminuido 30% en 2004, mientras que los precios habían aumentado alrededor de 80%.

13. El proyecto de recuperación y reciclaje ejecutado en Chile (CHI/REF/35/TAS/147) también incluía las mismas condiciones para la aprobación que el proyecto de Bolivia. Canadá indicó que el proyecto comenzará a ejecutarse a mediados de 2005, cuando se espera que se hayan adoptado las leyes. Hasta ahora, Canadá ha desembolsado fondos para diseñar el plan de recuperación y reciclaje e identificar las opciones de equipos. Canadá también indicó que, dado que todavía no se controlaban las importaciones de SAO, los precios de los refrigerantes de alternativa sin SAO y los precios de los CFC todavía no eran similares, aunque se esperaba que los precios de los CFC aumentaran después de la aprobación de las leyes.

Finlandia

14. El Anexo III presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Finlandia. Finlandia está ejecutando tres proyectos bilaterales, y ha terminado dos. Se espera que los proyectos bilaterales en curso produzcan la eliminación de 12,8 toneladas PAO una vez que hayan sido terminados. Finlandia está ejecutando planes de gestión de refrigerantes en Nicaragua y Panamá que se espera que estén terminados en diciembre de 2005.

Francia

15. El Anexo IV presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Francia. Francia está ejecutando 28 proyectos bilaterales, además de 54 proyectos que ha terminado y uno que ha cancelado. Nueve de los proyectos en curso de Francia son proyectos de inversión e incluyen: tres proyectos de plan de eliminación en la India, Irán y Kenya, cinco proyectos de refrigeración en Côte D'Ivoire y Siria y un proyecto de inversión para metilbromuro en Marruecos. Francia está ejecutando planes de gestión de refrigerantes en la República Centroafricana, Côte d'Ivoire, Etiopía, la República Democrática Popular Lao, Mozambique y Uganda. Francia también está ejecutando un proyecto de banco de halones en Irán, un proyecto de asistencia técnica para la eliminación de SAO en Cuba, proyectos de recuperación y reciclaje en el Líbano y Marruecos y tres proyectos de asistencia técnica. Francia está ejecutando proyectos que deberían producir la eliminación de 302,7 toneladas PAO una vez que hayan sido terminados.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

16. Hay siete proyectos de cooperación bilateral de Francia que presentan demoras en la ejecución, que incluyen: las cuestiones pendientes de un plan de gestión de refrigerantes en el Líbano (LEB/REF/28/TAS/29), el proyecto de eliminación de metilbromuro en Marruecos (MOR/FUM/29/INV/37), asistencia técnica para equipos de almacenaje en frío en Marruecos (MOR/REF/32/TAS/42) y cuatro proyectos de refrigeración en Siria (SYR/REF/29/INV/48, SYR/REF/29/INV/53, SYR/REF/29/INV/54 y SYR/REF/29/INV/56).

Acuerdos plurianuales

17. Francia está ejecutando cuatro acuerdos plurianuales en Cuba, India, Irán y Kenya.

Alemania

18. El Anexo V presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Alemania. Alemania está ejecutando 49 proyectos bilaterales y ha terminado 93. 17 de los 49 proyectos en curso de Alemania son proyectos de inversión que incluyen: 3 proyectos de espumas, un plan de eliminación de CTC y 2 proyectos de refrigeración en la India, un proyecto de inversión para metilbromuro en Jordania, dos proyectos para metilbromuro y un proyecto para solventes en Kenya y un proyecto de plan de eliminación de CFC o SAO en Brasil, India, Lesotho, Mauricio, Namibia, Papua Nueva Guinea y Zimbabwe. Alemania tiene proyectos en curso que deberían producir la eliminación de 1 125,7 toneladas PAO una vez que hayan sido terminados.

19. Alemania está ejecutando actividades en el marco de planes de gestión de refrigerantes en Angola, Botswana, Egipto, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi, Seychelles, Swazilandia, Siria y Zambia. Las actividades de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes de Alemania, en general, se demoran entre 3 y 4,5 años.

20. Alemania tiene disponibles 57 000 \$EUA en fondos de preparación de proyectos para preparar actividades en los siguientes países: Argelia (sector de eliminación) y Tanzania (refrigeración). La preparación de los proyectos se ha demorado alrededor de dos años.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

21. Un proyecto bilateral de Alemania, el proyecto de espuma en Irán (IRA/FOA/37/INV/152) está clasificado como proyecto con demoras en la ejecución.

Acuerdos plurianuales

22. Alemania está ejecutando diez acuerdos plurianuales en Brasil, Cuba, India (2), Irán, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauricio, Namibia y Papua Nueva Guinea.

Condiciones para la aprobación

23. Alemania está ejecutando el plan de gestión de refrigerantes en Angola (ANG/REF/39/TAS/04). Alemania informó que un experto en leyes nacional está trabajando actualmente en proyectos de reglamentos basados sobre ejemplos de otros países en los que se habla portugués, es decir, Portugal, Mozambique y Brasil. Conforme a la condición para la aprobación, el programa de incentivos para usuarios finales no será iniciado hasta que no se aprueben los reglamentos. Se espera que los reglamentos sean aprobados antes de fines de 2005.

Proyectos de bancos de halones

24. Alemania está ejecutando diversos proyectos de bancos de halones. Dos de dichos proyectos fueron específicamente mencionados en una decisión basada sobre la evaluación del sector de halones que se consideró en la 44ª Reunión. Para otros proyectos de bancos de halones, algunos de los cuales parecen estar en funcionamiento, no se han notificado las cantidades de halones recuperados, reciclados o regenerados.

25. La Decisión 44/8 e) pidió al Gobierno de Alemania que, en cooperación con los países interesados, actualice el plan para los proyectos de bancos de halones regionales en Asia Occidental y en África Oriental y Meridional, dentro del marco de la financiación aprobada. Dicha actualización debería tener en cuenta las instalaciones de recuperación y reciclaje en los países y regiones para llevar a cabo la eliminación completa del consumo de halones vírgenes al mismo tiempo que se asegura el suministro de halones reciclados por centros de recuperación y reciclaje nacionales o regionales, debiendo asimismo informar acerca de la preparación y la ejecución del plan en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades que cubriera el año 2004.

Bancos de halones de África Oriental y Meridional

26. Alemania está ejecutando el banco regional de halones en los países de África Oriental y Meridional (Botswana, Etiopía, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Tanzania y Zimbabwe) (AFR/HAL/35/TAS/29). La Secretaría del Fondo pidió una copia del proyecto de plan, y Alemania indicó que el proyecto de plan aún se estaba deliberando con los países interesados. La Secretaría del Fondo había recordado a Alemania su decisión con antelación a la fecha de presentación del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades y esperaba que la reunión regional de Angola hubiera brindado oportunidad para dar respuesta al pedido del Comité Ejecutivo.

27. Respecto del proyecto en África Oriental y Meridional, se descubrió, durante la misión de evaluación de halones de marzo de 2004, que los equipos estaban aún embalados y almacenados en un contenedor. Alemania indica que el equipo seguía aún en el contenedor en mayo de 2005. En 2004, Alemania informó que había realizado una encuesta y un taller nacional en Lesotho y Zimbabwe, establecido bases de datos para Kenya y Tanzania, establecido nuevos contratos para legislación y autorización de compras y promovido los bancos de halones en los países anfitriones. Se realizaron reuniones de comité de dirección en mayo de 2004 en Maputo y en septiembre de 2004 en Brazzaville. También señaló que las actividades de proyecto incluyeron la evaluación de halones, comentarios sobre el informe e investigación sobre hielo seco.

Banco de halones de Asia Occidental

28. Alemania también está ejecutando el proyecto de banco de halones regional en países de Asia Occidental: Bahrein, Líbano, Qatar y Yemen (ASP/HAL/30/TAS/360). Alemania ha informado un saldo de 7 450 \$EUA restantes en el proyecto. En la reunión de Asia Occidental, Alemania señaló dos opciones, una con un costo de 709 300 \$EUA y otra con un costo de 2,6 millones \$EUA. Alemania indicó que estas opciones no estaban destinadas a abordar el mandato de diseñar una estrategia basada sobre los fondos remanentes tal como lo había pedido el Comité Ejecutivo. Alemania ha sugerido que se continuara dialogando antes de la 46ª Reunión

a fin de analizar maneras de hacer avanzar el proyecto. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno oír un informe sobre este proyecto en su 46ª Reunión.

Bancos de halones en Argelia, Nigeria y Siria

29. Alemania indicó que el equipo se había instalado antes del 5 de agosto de 2004 para el banco de halones de Argelia (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51) y que la prohibición estaba vigente. Sin embargo, Alemania no proporcionó datos acerca de las cantidades recuperadas, recicladas o regeneradas, porque indicó que había acordado usar el equipo durante un año antes de notificar datos.

30. Del mismo modo, Alemania confirmó que el banco de halones de Nigeria (NIR/HAL/37/TAS/103) estaba funcionando desde el 4 de septiembre de 2004, pero que esperaba contar con datos confirmados durante 2005, al cumplir un año desde el inicio de las operaciones. Alemania también indicó que se habían reciclado otras cantidades de halones además de las cantidades recicladas durante las pruebas del equipo en septiembre de 2004 y que se habían firmado contratos de reciclaje a comienzos de 2005.

31. Alemania informó que el banco de halones de Siria (SYR/HAL/34/TAS/77) se encontraba en funcionamiento y estaba reciclando halones, pero no se habían informado datos sobre las cantidades recuperadas, recicladas o regeneradas. Alemania indicó que realizaría una misión de supervisión para determinar estas cantidades como parte de su informe de terminación de proyecto.

32. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno pedir informes de situación adicionales acerca de la ejecución de los proyectos de bancos de halones ejecutados en el marco del programa bilateral de Alemania, junto con datos sobre el volumen de halones recuperados, reciclados o regenerados, pidiendo a Alemania que no retenga dichos datos para ningún otro proyecto ejecutado con recursos del Fondo Multilateral.

Italia

33. El Anexo VI presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Italia. Italia está ejecutando 7 proyectos de inversión, cuya ejecución producirá la eliminación de 440 toneladas PAO. Italia completó 4 proyectos de espumas en 2004. Los tres proyectos restantes se encuentran en curso, e incluyen dos proyectos de refrigeración en China y en Serbia y Montenegro, y un proyecto de metilbromuro en Rumania. Se espera que estos proyectos se terminen en 2005.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

34. Un proyecto bilateral de Italia, el proyecto de refrigeración de Serbia y Montenegro (YUG/REF/34/INV/13), está clasificado como proyecto con demoras en la ejecución.

Japón

35. Japón está ejecutando 11 proyectos bilaterales, y ha terminado 10. Cuatro de los proyectos en curso del Japón son proyectos de inversión e incluyen: dos proyectos de espumas en Indonesia, un plan de eliminación de CTC en la India y un proyecto de refrigeración en China. Japón tiene proyectos en curso que deberían producir la eliminación de 584,6 toneladas PAO una vez que hayan sido terminados.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

36. Tres proyectos bilaterales del Japón, a saber, un proyecto de asistencia técnica en la región de Asia y el Pacífico (ASP/SEV/38/TAS/49), un proyecto de espumas en Indonesia (IDS/FOA/37/INV/145) y un proyecto de asistencia técnica en Nigeria (NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104), están clasificados como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución.

Acuerdos plurianuales

37. Japón está ejecutando dos acuerdos plurianuales en China y la India.

España

38. España está ejecutando un proyecto de asistencia técnica en México cuya ejecución producirá la eliminación de 107,2 toneladas PAO. España completará este proyecto en 2006.

Suecia

39. El Anexo VII presenta la parte descriptiva del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de Suecia. Suecia está ejecutando diez proyectos, y ha terminado cinco. Los proyectos en curso incluyen: un proyecto sobre supervisión del consumo de SAO en Asia, dos tramos del plan de gestión para la eliminación definitiva para Croacia, la elaboración de un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en Laos, dos tramos del proyecto nacional de eliminación de CFC en las Filipinas con el Banco Mundial, un banco de halones en Tailandia con el Banco Mundial, un proyecto de plan nacional de eliminación en Serbia y Montenegro con la ONUDI y preparación de proyecto para un plan nacional de eliminación en Rumania.

Proyectos con demoras en la ejecución

40. Un proyecto bilateral de Suecia, el proyecto de cooperación regional para la supervisión y el control del consumo de SAO en Asia y el Pacífico (ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42), está clasificado como proyecto con demoras en la ejecución.

Acuerdos plurianuales

41. Suecia está ejecutando tres acuerdos plurianuales en Croacia, las Filipinas y Serbia y Montenegro.

Suiza

42. Suiza está ejecutando dos proyectos de inversión, además de haber terminado cuatro proyectos. Suiza terminará estos proyectos en 2005 y 2006.

Acuerdos plurianuales

43. Suiza está ejecutando un acuerdo plurianual en la India, que se aprobó en 2004.

Hungría, República Checa y República Eslovaca

44. El Anexo VIII presenta un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades acerca de la ejecución de los proyectos bilaterales de la República Checa, Hungría y la República Eslovaca para la Red Regional del Ozono para Europa y Asia Central. El informe describe la creación de la red, la primera reunión de la red, una reunión del grupo de contacto sobre intercambio de información y un taller acerca de la ejecución de los planes de gestión de refrigerantes. Se formó un grupo de debate electrónico, que sigue en funcionamiento. Se usaron fondos de los proyectos bilaterales para contratar personal provisional para brindar apoyo al funcionamiento de la red. El informe indica que se devolverían al Fondo 10 000 \$EUA en total, pero no especifica qué país o países devolverían estos fondos.

RECOMENDACIÓN

El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:

1. Tomar nota con beneplácito de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades presentados por los gobiernos de Alemania, Australia, Canadá, la República Checa, la República Eslovaca, España, Finlandia, Francia, Hungría, Italia, Japón, Suecia y Suiza.
2. Pedir a los Gobiernos del Reino Unido y los Estados Unidos de América que presenten sus informes sobre la marcha de las actividades a la 47ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo.
3. Pedir a los Gobiernos de Alemania, Francia, Italia, Japón y Suecia que proporcionen informes sobre los proyectos con demoras en la ejecución a la 47ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo;
4. Supervisar los siguientes proyectos como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución y tomar nota de su lento progreso:
 - a) Proyecto de banco de halones en la India, ejecutado por Australia (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281) y Canadá (IND/HAL/32/TAS/278);
 - b) Banco regional de halones en los países de África Oriental y Meridional (Botswana, Etiopía, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Tanzania y Zimbabwe) (AFR/HAL/35/INV/29) ejecutado por Alemania;

- c) Países de Asia Occidental: Bahrein, Líbano, Qatar y Yemen (ASP/HAL/30/TAS/360) ejecutados por Alemania;
 - d) Proyecto de banco de halones en Argelia (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51); Proyecto de banco de halones en Nigeria (NIR/HAL/37/TAS/103);
 - e) Proyecto de banco de halones en Siria (SYR/HAL/34/TAS/77); y
5. Pedir a Alemania que presente datos sobre la recuperación, reciclaje y regeneración de los proyectos de bancos de halones conforme a lo solicitado por la Secretaría del Fondo.

Annex I

PROGRESS REPORT OF AUSTRALIA

BILATERAL AGENCIES PROGRESS REPORT - AUSTRALIA

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As at 31 December 2004, the Executive Committee has approved 26 activities as bilateral contributions from the Government of Australia to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US\$ 1 172 339 approved*, US\$ 650 639 has been fully disbursed. The remainder of the approved funding relates to projects approved in 2000 and 2002. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (US dollars)**</u>
1992	34 974
1993	4 317
1994	66 800
1995	120 896
1996	423 652
1997	0
1998	0
1999	0
2000	245 700
2001	0
2002	276 000
2003	0
2004	0
TOTAL	1 172 339

** Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds.

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Australia's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved * (US dollars)
Country Programmes	-	-
Demonstration Projects	2	423,652
Institutional Strengthening	-	-
Investment Projects	-	-
Project Preparation	-	-
Technical Assistance	20	642 596
Training	3	106 091
TOTAL	26	1 172 339

* Adjusted amount - includes any adjustments for unutilised funds.

II. Project Completions since Last Report

N/A

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

N/A

IV. Completed and Ongoing Projects

All of the Government of Australia's bilateral activities are considered non-investment projects.

Of the 26 approved activities, the Government of Australia has completed 7 and 17 are classified as ongoing. 16 of Australia's ongoing projects consist of Australia's contribution to the Pacific Island Countries Regional Strategy approved by the Executive Committee in January 2002. One project, *Replacement of methyl bromide with non- ozone depleting substances in grain storage: KEN/FUM/21/DEM/12* was cancelled at the 30th Meeting of the Executive Committee and the undisbursed balance of US\$91 869 was returned for

reprogramming on 29 June 2000. A Project Cancellation Report was submitted to the 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee. Another project, *Implementation of the RMP: Programme for the recovery and recycling of CFC 12 refrigerant: VIE/REF/34/TAS/34* was transferred to UNDP for implementation as Australia could not reach agreement with UNDP on implementation modalities.

Brief progress reports on the Government of Australia's 17 ongoing investment activities are provided below.

IND/HAL/32/TAS/281: National Halon Management and Banking Programme

The 32nd Meeting of the Executive Committee approved IND/HAL/32/TAS/281 in December 2000. This project is being implemented jointly with the Government of Canada in India.

The following activities were completed in 2003:

- Construction of the National Halon Bank facility in New Delhi. Several key halon owners/users from both Government and the private sector obtaining benefit from the facility's reclamation and quality assurance services;
- Installation of the facility's equipment;
- Training of facility personnel in the equipment's operation;
- Establishment of the Halon Management Group/Advisory Forum; and
- Development of the national halon database.

The following activities were completed in 2004:

- *Fire engineering & system maintenance training courses for large halon owners/users*: initial series of courses completed;
- *Technical assistance/consultancy services to critical halon users*: commenced and ongoing;
- *Public education and awareness activities*: project requirements completed.

Implementation of the following activities was planned for completion in 2004:

- *Data collection for input into the national critical halon users database*: awaiting status report;
- *Technical assistance for the collection, storage and transportation of halon from non-critical users to the Bank*: development and implementation of national program underway, awaiting status report.

Under the terms of the agreement with the Multilateral Fund, legislation to ban import and production of new halon in India was required to be in place 6 months after the set up of the Halon Bank. We are currently awaiting confirmation of the status of this legislation.

First disbursements for this project occurred in 2002. As at 31 December 2004, US\$ 207 600 had been disbursed. Please note that the planned completion date for the project was changed from January 2004 to July 2004.

FSM/REF/36/TAS/01; FSM/REF/36/TAS/02; KIR/REF/36/TAS/02; KIR/REF/36/TAS/03; MAS/REF/36/TAS/02; MAS/REF/36/TAS/04; SOI/REF/36/TAS/02; SOI/REF/36/TAS/04; TON/REF/36/TAS/01; TON/REF/36/TAS/03; TTR/REF/36/TAS/01; TTR/REF/36/TAS/02; TUV/REF/36/TAS/02; TUV/REF/36/TAS/04; VAN/REF/36/TAS/02; VAN/REF/36/TAS/04: Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries.

The 36th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved the *Regional Strategy for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries* in March 2002. This project is being jointly implemented by Australia and UNEP. The project is due to be completed in 2005.

Australia is responsible for the following components of this project:

1. training programme for refrigeration technicians including MAC recovery and recycling equipment; and
 2. assistance for enforcing ODS regulations and training programme for customs officers.
- Eight train-the-trainer workshops on “Good Practices in Refrigeration” have been successfully conducted, completing the first phase of Australia’s component of the Regional Strategy. All participating countries were involved in these workshops.

The second milestone is dependant upon each participating country first implementing appropriate ODS regulations. In that regard:

- model regulations and UNEP publications “ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems – Resource Module” and “Regulations to Control ODS: A Guidebook” were circulated to each country participating in the strategy during 2002;
- a regional meeting of participants in 2003 shared experience to date in developing and implementing the regulations, including lessons learned in identifying the most appropriate legislative instruments and securing political support; and
- country-specific advice on the detail of their ODS Regulations has been provided to each participating country.

Referring to the *SPREP Report of 6th Monthly Progress on Regional Programme for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Pacific Region (December 2004)*, over the past 12 months, reasonably good progress has been made:

- Approval of ODS regulations in the Marshall Islands and continued progress in the remaining seven countries;
- Acceptance of amendments to the Montreal Protocol by Kiribati;
- Compliance on data reporting to the Ozone Secretariat by several countries, and on-going follow-up in four countries;
- Compliance by several PICs on reporting to SPREP and MLFS, and on-going follow-up;
- Continued advice, where necessary, on purchase of refrigeration equipment as identified after technician training;
- Continued public awareness raising in core countries; and
- Reporting of quarterly financial and half-yearly progress to UNEP.

As the second phase of the project is dependant upon each participating country first implementing appropriate ODS regulations, the Marshall Islands is the first country to undertake the “training programme for customs officers” which took place in the Marshall Islands from 26-30 April, 2005.

V. Status of Project Preparation, by country

N/A

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

A. Adjustments

Australia notes the return of US \$110,352 from UNDP on behalf of Australia, including earnings on interest amounting to US \$68,190, for the completed recovery and recycling project in Vietnam (VIE/REF/20/DEM/14).

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/45/1/Add.1 confirms the Treasurer’s adjustments to Australia’s bilateral contributions and cash contributions, and that the interest was credited as interest collected on Fund balances instead of additional contributions from Australia.

Annex II

PROGRESS REPORT OF CANADA

2004 Status on Canada's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31st 2004, the Executive Committee has approved 63 activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of Canada to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US \$ 7,544,222 approved as bilateral contributions from Canada, US \$ 5,552,256 has been disbursed including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount*
1993	\$649,500.00
1994	\$536,270.00
1995	\$50,000.00
1996	\$761,685.00
1997	\$853,950.00
1998	\$548,710.00
1999	\$727,040.00
2000	\$917,251.00
2001	\$878,582.00
2002	\$525,450.00
2003	\$412,959.00
2004	\$682,825.00
TOTAL	\$7,544,222.00

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

B. Summary Data by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV,PRP, TAS,TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, Canada's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)*
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects	3	\$562,000
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	7	\$920,020
Project Preparation	3	\$47,200
Technical Assistance	30	\$4,233,920
Training	20	\$1,781,082
TOTAL	63	\$7,544,222

*Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds

II. Project Completions Since Last Report

Since the last progress report, Canada technically completed 4 projects and financially completed 9 projects.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

The following provides highlights of a few selected projects.

Bolivia: RMP

Bolivia adopted legislation in March 2004 to control the import of CFCs and other ODS. Additionally, the Bolivian Governmental Ozone Commission has developed a computerized national information system in order to monitor the import and use of ODS. In May 2004, 35 customs officers participated in two train-the-trainers workshops. ODS identifiers have been purchased and distributed and phase II of customs training was to be completed by March 2005.

Chile: RMP

Training of technicians was initiated in 2003 and 800 refrigeration technicians have been trained thus far. Approximately 800 more will be trained in 2005. Comprehensive draft ODS import control legislation has been developed and is currently being reviewed by Congress. As soon as the legislation is approved, estimated to be by August 2005, work will begin the recovery and recycling program. UNEP is responsible for carrying out the Training of Customs Officers and Public Awareness components of the RMP.

Colombia: Training of Customs Officers

Approximately 250 customs officers and other government officials were trained through 2004 by the trainers who attended the Train-the-Trainer workshop in 2003. An assessment of the impact of the training was initiated in 2005.

Cuba RMP/TPMP

The RMP was completed in 2004. Notably 667 customs officers and 2650 refrigeration technicians received training, one of the highest numbers of trained personnel under RMPs. MAC recovery and recycling machines are being used by service workshops for buses and trains.

Planning for the TPMP began in mid-2004. The first phase of procurement of recovery and recycling and refrigeration tools was nearly completed by the end of April 2005. A second and final phase is planned before the end of 2005.

Jamaica: CFC Terminal Phase-Out Management Plan (TPMP)

This project is implemented in cooperation with UNDP. The Canadian component of this project includes mostly activities for further training of refrigeration technicians and

customs officers, recovery and recycling and the development of a code of good practice for refrigeration. In 2002, the code of good practice was completed and distributed to refrigeration technicians through various awareness raising workshops. Amendments to the Ozone Act were passed, making the certification of technicians in good practices mandatory. A refresher course for customs officers was held. The process for a second phase of recovery and recycling was initiated and equipment was transferred in April 2005.

IV. Completed and On-going Projects

Of the 63 activities approved to date, 42 have been completed, one was closed, one was transferred to another agency and the remaining 19 are on-going.

V. Status of Project preparation, by country

n/a

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

n/a

Annex III

PROGRESS REPORT OF FINLAND

2004 Status on Finland's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31st 2004, the Executive Committee has approved 5 activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of Finland to the Multilateral Fund. Of the **US\$ 451,870** approved as bilateral contributions from Finland, **US\$ 309,104** has been disbursed including completed projects.

This does not include the project ETH/REF/23/TRA/04 that has been transferred to UNEP in March 2000.

Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount in US\$
1997	103,440
1998	225,430
1999	20,000
2000	0
2001	103,000
TOTAL	451,870

B. Summary Data by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV,PRP, TAS,TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, Finland's bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)
Technical Assistance	2	258,430
Training	3	193,440
TOTAL	5	451,870

II. Project Completion's Since Last Report

None

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

None

IV. Completed and On-going Projects

Of the 5 activities approved to date, 2 have been completed and the remaining 3 are ongoing.

Generally speaking, RMP components managed by UNEP include policy and training projects, which are not limited to the NOU mandate, but most of the cases require involvement of high-level officers at the country level. Consequently, minimization of

delays is less likely to be controlled by the Implementing Agency as far as policy issues are at stake (i.e. time spent in coordinating with other organizations, frequent changes of directors/ministers, presidential elections, etc.). The following actions are planned in order to improve the execution of projects:

- Nicaragua policy & regulations (NIC/REF/25/TAS/06): Bilateral meetings with NOU are and will systematically be carried out at the network meetings. UNEP and NOU are considering and agreement with an experienced third party including supervisory functions. Third party has been very active in the preparation of the RMPU and therefore, will be the optimum candidate to manage the transition for the completion of current activities without duplicating those involved under the RMPU.
- Panama customs (PAN/REF/29/TRA/12): Changes in the Customs Office are still taking place due to recent presidential elections. Nevertheless, UNEP has negotiated an agreed action plan in order to complete project by the end of 2005. Phase I will need to be redo since customs officers already trained are not part of the new administration anymore. Negotiation is taking place in relation to new activities under the recently approved NPOP. Particular attention is given to transitional period and stability of counterpart personnel within the Customs Office in order to ensure sustainability.
- Panama monitoring (PAN/REF/29/TAS/11): A national consultant was hired in December 2004 in order to carry out RMP monitoring and legislation review activities. She will support completion of remaining RMP activities and will provide a report in June-2005 with analysis of current legislation including recommendations for revisions, if found necessary from the analysis. Recommendations will also be provided for the transitional period in order to avoid duplication of activities of current RMP and those of recently approved CFC-phase-out plan.

V. Status of Project preparation, by country

None

VI. Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

None

Annex IV

PROGRESS REPORT OF FRANCE

SUMMARY NARRATIVE OF FRANCE PROGRESS REPORT UNTIL 31 DEC 2004

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements:

A. Annual Summary Data:

Until 31 December 2004, the Executive Committee (ExCom) approved 82 projects as French bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund. This corresponds to an Adjusted Approved Funding of US\$10,752,348..

4 469 679US\$ have been disbursed, including completed activities.

Yearly bilateral contributions are the following:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved Funding plus Adjustments (US\$)</u>
1994	235,851
1995	120,000
1996	961,572
1997	1,766,636
1998	662,250
1999	2,685,088
2000-2002	1,843,519
2003	1 006 620
2004	1,470,812
Total	10,752,348

B. Summary of Data by Project Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

According to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat classification, France carries out the following bilateral activities:

Type	Number of Projects	Approved Funding plus Adjustments (US\$)
Country Program (CPG)	4	133 955
Demonstration Project (DEM)	0	0
Institutional Strengthening (INS)	1	38 874
Investment Project (INV)	20	5 856 784
Project Preparation (PRP)	13	320 500
Technical Assistance (TAS)	29	3 387 061
Training (TRA)	15	1 015 174
TOTAL	82	10 752 348

II. Project Completions since Last Report

The following projects have been completed in 2004:

Project Reference	Project Title
IVC:REF/37/PRP/15	Project preparation for projects in commercial refrigeration production facilities
MAG/REF/29/TAS/05	Implementation of the RMP: set up a national recovery and recycling network
MAG/REF/29/TRA/02	Implementation of the RMP: training of personnel in charge of control and monitoring of imports of ODS
MAG/REF/29/TRA/03	Implementation of the RMP: training of trainers and refrigeration technicians in good service practices

IV. Performance Indicators (INV, TAS and TRA):

The Executive Committee has approved a total of 82 projects as French bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund. Their status is the following on 31 December 2004:

INV: 20 projects approved

- 11 projects are completed
- 8 are on going including new approvals
- 1 was cancelled (ASP/MAL/SOL/18/INV/78)

TAS: 29 projects approved.

- 15 projects are completed
- 14 are on going

TRA: 15 projects approved

- 10 projects are completed
- 5 are on going

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by country:

The Executive Committee has approved a total of 13 project preparations as French bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund.

On 31 December 2004, the following is not yet financially completed:

AFR/IVC/REF/37/PRP/15

VI. Administrative issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)

Annex I Country Development and Institutional Strengthening Unit Highlights

A. Country Programs

4 Country Program preparations have been approved and completed for Mauritania, Vietnam, Madagascar and Vietnam.

B. Institutional Strengthening:

1 project was approved in 1994 and completed in 1999

Annex II: Database of French bilateral activities carried out within the framework of the Montreal Protocol on 31 December 2004

Annex V

PROGRESS REPORT OF GERMANY

Progress Report 2004 (narrative):

General Remarks:

A total of 9 new projects and 4 second tranches of previously in principle approved projects were approved by the 42nd to 44th ExCom meetings in 2004. The volume of funding was US\$ 3'884'563, bringing Germany's bilateral funding level during the current triennium to US\$ 9'683'804 out of a total of US\$ 11'348'664.

In order not to exceed the ceiling of Germany's 20% bilateral contribution to the Multilateral Fund GTZ-Proklima arranged for bilateral funding from the Government of France to cover 4 projects (RMP-updates for Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda, and the Terminal CFC Phase Out Management Plan for Kenya).

Regional Halon Projects:

In the process of an evaluation of halon projects, the 44th ExCom decided:

To request GTZ/PROKLIMA, in cooperation with the countries concerned, to update the plan for the regional halon projects in West Asia and Eastern and Southern Africa within the framework of the funding approved, and taking into account recovery and recycling facilities in the countries and regions in order to realize full phase-out of virgin halon consumption while assuring the supply of recycled halons from either national or regional recovery and recycling centres, and to report upon the plan's preparation and implementation in the progress report covering the year 2004;

In order to facilitate the required coordination with the countries concerned, the Secretariat had suggested using the respective regional ozone officers' meetings to finalize the revised plans. The meeting for English speaking Africa was scheduled for 12-13 April in Luanda, Angola. Unfortunately, it had to be cancelled due to the current Ebola epidemic afflicting the area. The West Asia meeting took place on 26-27 April 2005.

West Asia:

GTZ-Proklima presented several suggestions to enable the stalled project to achieve its objectives. No formal report about the meeting has been received to date, but it appears that no agreement on an acceptable way forward could be reached. This is a serious situation. Since a representative of the Secretariat was present, we suggest comparing notes on process and outcome of the meeting. GTZ-Proklima will then request the assistance of the Secretariat to explore the remaining options.

Southern and Eastern Africa:

GTZ-Proklima has drafted and circulated an updated plan for this halon project. The plan was to be presented at the cancelled meeting in Angola. The meeting has now been re-scheduled to take place in Kenya in June. Some remarks have been received from the countries in writing and were incorporated into the proposal. However, it appears that the proposal cannot be considered final at this stage. We will continue to finalize the proposal during the next two weeks, and hope to receive consent from the concerned countries even before the meeting in June.

Implementation Delays:

On a more positive note, Germany was able to reduce its projects listed with implementation delays. Currently (April 2005), only 3 projects remain in this category, all of which have finally also made progress and will be reported as completed shortly.

Report on Status Changes:

A total of 64 projects were finalized, completed or started during 2004, which required an update of the respective status. Attached please find a list of all concerned projects.

Notes on Progress Report columns:

We have not been able to completely and correctly understand the requirements for columns H, I and J in the excel sheet for Multi Year Projects as pointed out more clearly in a foot note below the table. We would appreciate receiving advice from the Secretariat how these columns must be filled correctly.

Report on project status changes in 2004.

MLF-No.	Status	Project Title	Remarks
ALG/FOA/31/INV/44	COM	Conversion of Algeria Mousse Polyurethane (AMP)	Project completed. PCR under preparation
ALG/FOA/32/INV/45	COM	Conversion of SOFTPM, Choupot Oran, to LCD technology	Project completed. PCR under preparation
ALG/FOA/32/INV/46	COM	Conversion of Matelas Souf to LCD technology	Project completed. PCR under preparation
ALG/SEV/43/CPG/60	ONG	Development of a country programme update	CPU under finalization. To be submitted together with the TPMP at the 47th meeting.
BOT/REF/39/PRP/07	COM	Project preparation for an RMP update	Project completed. RMP update submitted for approval at 44th Excom
BRA/REF/34/TRA/228	COM	Pilot project: training programme for the refrigeration maintenance sector	Project completed.
CPR/REF/27/INV/282	COM	Elimination of CFC-11 and CFC-12 in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at China Aerospace Industry Corp. Kunming Refrigerator Factory	Project completed. PCR under preparation
CPR/REF/35/INV/384	COM	Conversion of the use of CFC-12 to HC in the manufacture of thermostats at Foshan Tongbao Co., Ltd.	Project completed. PCR under preparation
CPR/REF/43/TAS/414	ONG	Development of a suitable strategy for the long term management of HCFCs, in particular HCFC-22	R22 end user survey has been finalized. Project enters phase of data processing, analysis and synthesis of alternative strategies
CRO/HAL/39/PRP/19	FIN	Project preparation/technical assistance for the halon sector	Project preparation lead to project approval at 43rd Excom
CRO/HAL/43/TAS/24	ONG	Sectoral phase-out programme: establishment of a halon bank	The largest halon system is installed in the National Library. Activities were so far limited to assisting Croatia in selecting a technology supplier for an alternative system to be installed before the country joins the EU.
CUB/PHA/37/PRP/21	FIN	Preparation of a CFC phase out management plan	Project preparation lead to project approval at 43rd Excom
CUB/PHA/43/TAS/25	ONG	National CFC phase-out management plan: phase-out of ODS in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector (first tranche)	Technicians studied retrofit systems and potentials and prepared a syllabus on emission reduction; conversion of one cold room to R409; Preparation to retrofit 15 commercial refrigeration systems; development and printing of 1000 retrofit manuals and emission reduction manuals; development of training programme on emission reduction; Training courses in retrofit and emission reduction conducted for 20 trainers and 500 technicians; Preparation of a manual on R409a.
EGY/REF/29/TAS/74	COM	Implementation of the RMP: modification of legal provisions and information system	UNIDO was subcontracted. Project completed. PCR under preparation.
EGY/REF/29/TAS/76	COM	Implementation of the RMP: implementation of measures to address the informal sector	UNIDO was sub-contracted, training courses have been carried out successfully. Project completed. PCR under preparation.
ETH/REF/26/TAS/06	COM	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project Completed. PCR to be submitted. RMP update approved in Dec 2004
ETH/REF/37/PRP/10	COM	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	The detailed survey of the R&AC sector is ongoing.

MLF-No.	Status	Project Title	Remarks
GAM/REF/32/PRP/11	FIN	Project preparation for additional activities for Gambia RMP	Project completed and resultant RMP update is being implemented.
GLO/REF/26/TAS/172	COM	Implementation of RMPs for 14 low volume consuming countries in eastern and southern Africa	All countries have completed the activities under this project. PCR is to be submitted
IND/PHA/42/INV/375	ONG	CTC phase-out plan for the consumption and production sectors: 2004 work programme	Various surveys were conducted in the sector identifying the different applications of CTC as well as identifying and testing several locally available alternative substances and processes. The results were presented and discussed in a stakeholder workshop in cooperation with the Indian Textiles Committee.
IND/REF/32/TAS/288	FIN	Preparation of a national strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants in the servicing sector	India's National CFC consumption Phase-Out Plan with special reference to the Refrigeration Service Sector was approved at the 42nd ExCom (IND/REF/42/INV/369).
IND/REF/42/INV/369	ONG	National CFC consumption phase-out plan focusing on the refrigeration service sector (first tranche)	Project infrastructure was set up and two Core Group Meetings were conducted to coordinate the inputs of the cooperating implementing agencies as well as the Government of India. Equipment supply strategies were worked out. Suppliers for training equipment were identified and purchase orders for training materials for the first 60 training institutes were issued.
IND/REF/44/INV/380	ONG	National CFC consumption phase-out plan focusing on the refrigeration service sector: 2005 work programme	Project (2nd tranche) just approved in Dec. 2004 (Excom 44). For project progress see comments on IND/REF/42/INV/369
IRA/FOA/34/INV/114	COM	Conversion of the use of CFC to LCD in the manufacture of flexible foam at Iranogharb	Project completed. PCR under preparation
IRA/FOA/35/INV/116	COM	Conversion of the use of CFC to LCD in the manufacture of flexible foam at Esfanj Jajerood foam company	Project completed. PCR under preparation
IRA/FOA/37/INV/150	COM	Conversion from CFC-11 to pentane technology in the manufacture of integral skin PU foam at Jahad Tahghihat Group	Project technically completed. Payment of incremental operational costs continues.
IRA/FOA/37/INV/151	COM	Conversion of the use of CFC to LCD in the manufacture of flexible foam at Abre Baspar foam company	Project completed. PCR under preparation
IRA/FOA/37/INV/152	ONG	Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded PU foam at Sanayeh Dashboard Iran	Tender specifications finalized. Equipment is procured and installed in 2004.
IRA/FOA/37/INV/153	COM	Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Nikou Esfandj	Project technically completed. Payment of incremental operational costs continues.
IRA/FOA/37/INV/156	COM	Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Phira Khodro	Project technically completed. Payment of incremental operational costs continues.
IRA/PHA/39/PRP/159	FIN	Preparation of a national CFC phase-out plan	National Phase Out Plan has been submitted and approved at the 41st Excom
KEN/FUM/42/INV/35	ONG	Technology transfer leading to methyl bromide phase-out in soil fumigation in all other horticulture (second tranche)	During 2004 the project staff was completed, a demonstration facility was set up in cooperation with the University of Nairobi, a very successful demonstration of substrates as alternative to MB was held at this facility. In sectors and areas where viable alternatives have already been identified, the project is assisting MB using farms with equipment, materials, training and technical assistance in the installation and use of alternatives. In sectors where the suitable alternatives have not yet been identified, the project identified farms to carry out pilot technology transfers – relevant techniques are being transferred from other regions, piloted on Kenyan farms and adopted as necessary. Following this, a training programme is being carried out to disseminate the most appropriate techniques in the areas.

MLF-No.	Status	Project Title	Remarks
KEN/REF/26/TAS/19	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project Completed. PCR submitted. TPMP approved in Dec 2004
KEN/REF/28/TAS/24	FIN	Recovery and recycling project	PCR submitted to the 44th Excom.
KEN/REF/36/TAS/27	COM	Project preparation for the RMP update	A TPMP developed through the preparation process was approved in Dec 2004
KEN/SOL/35/PRP/26	FIN	Project preparation for the solvent sector	Project completed , investment project being implemented
LES/REF/26/TAS/05	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project Completed. PCR submitted TPMP submitted and approved at 41st Excom
LES/REF/37/PRP/07	FIN	Project preparation for an RMP update	Project completed, TPMP approved at 41st Excom
MAR/FUM/37/PRP/13	FIN	Project preparation for the phase out of methyl bromide use	A project proposal was prepared but not accepted by the beneficiary. Assistance of beneficiary will now be under the TPMP approved at 41st ExCom.
MAR/REF/26/TAS/10	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted TPMP approved at 41st Excom
MAR/REF/37/PRP/14	FIN	Project preparation for a CFC terminal phase out management plan	Project completed. TPMP approved at 41st Excom
MLW/REF/26/TAS/11	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted
MLW/REF/37/PRP/17	FIN	Project preparation for a refrigerant management update	RMP approved in June 04
MLW/REF/43/TAS/20	ONG	Implementation of the RMP update: refrigeration and air-conditioning sector	8 identifiers were provided to the customs. 3 customs trainings have been completed. Approx 60 customs officers have been trained through the course.
MOR/HAL/31/PRP/40	COM	Project preparation/technical assistance in the halon sector	Project proposal completed and with consent of NOU transferred to UNIDO for implementation.
MOZ/REF/26/TAS/07	COM	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR to be submitted
MOZ/REF/37/PRP/09	COM	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	Project completed. RMP update approved in Dec 04
NAM/PHA/37/PRP/08	FIN	Project preparation for a terminal ODS phase-out management plan	Project completed and TPMP approved at 41st Excom
NAM/REF/26/TAS/06	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted. TPMP approved in Dec 2003
SEY/REF/26/TAS/05	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted. RMP Update ongoing
SEY/REF/37/PRP/07	FIN	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	RMP update approved
SWA/REF/26/TAS/05	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed, PCR submitted. RMP update ongoing
SWA/REF/37/PRP/06	FIN	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	Project completed. RMP update approved at 41st Excom
UGA/REF/26/TAS/07	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted. RMP update approved in Dec 2004
UGA/REF/37/PRP/09	COM	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	Project completed. RMP update approved in Dec 04
URT/REF/26/TAS/12	COM	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted.
URT/REF/36/TAS/14	ONG	Recovery and recycling of CFCs	One training conducted for MAC as well as commercial refrigeration with 24 participants; one recovery and recycling center installed in Dar-es-Salam and training conducted for 9 participants.
YEM/FUM/34/PRP/09	FIN	Preparation for phase-out investment project for methyl bromide sector	Assessment of final actual MB consumption completed in all areas, phase out project proposal finalized for submission to 42nd ExCom.
ZAM/REF/26/TAS/08	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	RMP completed, RMP update approved in 42nd Excom
ZAM/REF/37/PRP/12	FIN	Project preparation for a refrigerant management plan update	RMP update approved at the 42nd meeting

MLF-No.	Status	Project Title	Remarks
ZAM/REF/42/TAS/13	ONG	Refrigerant management plan update: refrigeration and air conditioning sector	15 refrigerant identifiers were provided to the custom dept based on their request. 3 custom trainings are scheduled. 22 participants were trained in the first training course in 2004. Additional equipment was requested and provided for training centers outside Lusaka. Technician trainings will start following completion of the custom training.
ZIM/PHA/37/PRP/25	COM	Project preparation for a terminal ODS phase-out management plan	Survey has been conducted, A stakeholder workshop is planned for May 2004 to discuss the results and recommend activities to be done under the TPMP
ZIM/PHA/44/INV/29	ONG	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first tranche)	TPMP first tranche approved at 44th ExCom
ZIM/REF/26/TAS/15	FIN	Implementation of the RMP: assistance in the design of policies and regulations	Project completed. PCR submitted

Annex VI

PROGRESS REPORT OF ITALY

2004 Status on 8 Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

As of December 31st 2005, the Executive Committee has approved **_8_** activities as bilateral contribution from the Government of **_Italy_** to the Multilateral Fund. Of the US \$ **_9,794,489_** approved as bilateral contributions from **_Italy_**, US **_2,641,233_** has been disbursed including completed projects. Bilateral contributions on an annual basis are as follows:

Year	Amount*
2001	3,375,489
2002	1,950,000
2003	-
2004	4,470,000
TOTAL	9,794,489

*Adjusted for the return of unutilized funds

B. Summary Data by type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

According to the Secretariat's classification system, **_8_** bilateral activities are distributed among the following types of projects:

Type	Number of Projects	Amount Approved (US dollars)*
Country Programmes		
Demonstration Projects		
Institutional Strengthening		
Investment Projects	8	9,794,489
Project Preparation		
Technical Assistance		
Training		
TOTAL	8	9,794,489

*Adjusted for the return of unutilised funds

II. Project Completion's Since Last Report

Since the last Progress Report, 4 bilateral activities have been completed during the year 2004. The related project numbers are indicated in the table below.

MLF Project Number
IND/FOA/34/INV/307
IND/FOA/34/INV/318
IND/FOA/34/INV/319
IND/FOA/34/INV/336

III. **Global and Regional Project Highlights**

N/a.

IV. **Completed and On-going Projects**

Of the **_8_** activities approved to date, **_4_** are on-going and **_4_** are completed.

V. **Status of Project preparation, by country**

In China, **ONGOING**

In India, **COMPLETED**

In Romania, **ONGOING**

In Yugoslavia, **ONGOING**

VI. **Administrative Issues (Adjustments and Other Issues)**

The reported data related to the contribution as bilateral activities from the Government of Italy (i.e. amount approved, number of projects, *status* of completion of the projects), include the Italian contribution in the national phase out of Methyl Bromide in China, as approved in principal at the 44th ExCom meeting.

The Italian contribution corresponds to the second tranche of the project. The value of this contribution is US\$4,000,000 plus agency support costs of US\$470,000.

The request for the approval of the second tranche of the national phase out of Methyl Bromide in China will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 46th meeting.

Annex VII

PROGRESS REPORT OF SWEDEN

2004 Status Report on Sweden's Bilateral Activities

I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

A. Annual Summary Data

The Executive Committee (ExCom) has until 31 December 2004 approved twelve activities plus one extension project as bilateral contributions from the Government of Sweden to the Multilateral Fund. Separate NCPP tranches to National Phase out plans or Terminal Phase-out Management Plans are not included in this figure. As of 31 December 2004 funds were disbursed for these projects as specified in the enclosed progress report.

B. Summary Data by Type (CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA)

Under the Secretariat's classification system, Sweden's bilateral activities are distributed as follows:

Type	Number of Projects
Country Programmes	-
Demonstration Projects	-
Institutional Strengthening	-
Investment Projects	-
Project Preparation	4
Technical Assistance	6
Training	2
TOTAL	12

II. Project Completions

The **Regional Workshop on Control and Monitoring of ODS Consumption** for the Southeast Asia/Pacific Region was funded with equal bilateral contributions from Sweden and Japan and implemented through UNEP. The workshop was held in Thailand (Jomtien) May 2000 and was attended by ozone and customs officers from ten countries in the region. The participating countries developed a joint set of declarations and drafted national action plans for further work in their respective country. The report from the workshop was prepared by Sweden in February 2001. The project completion report prepared in coordination with UNEP was submitted 1 May 2002. The project was financially completed 27 May 2002.

Philippines

At the 29th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Sweden received approval for preparation of a government strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on site in the Philippines.

Detailed discussions with the Philippine authority in charge, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, on the implementation took place May 2000. International and local

consultants were contracted and in November 2000, the first meeting with the involved authorities and the private sector was conducted. A survey of current consumption and use in the sector has been conducted. An RMP outline was adopted in October 2001.

The project was coordinated with the WB into a NCPP mainly during a data collection workshop in April 2002 and meeting in Stockholm in June 2002. The project was submitted jointly with the WB to the 38th ExCom meeting where it was approved in November 2002

Croatia

At the 36th meeting in March 2002 Sweden received approval for assisting the Government of Croatia in updating their Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP Update). A survey of current consumption and use in the sector was conducted during 2002. Due to ExCom decision regarding Terminal Phase-out Management Plans (TPMP) the Update was submitted as a TPMP, with Sweden as co-implementing agency and UNIDO as lead Implementing Agency, in January 2003 for approval at the 39th ExCom meeting.

Serbia and Montenegro

At the 40th ExCom Sweden received approval for assisting the Government Serbia and Montenegro in preparing a National CFC-phase-out Plan (NCPP) in collaboration with UNIDO. A first draft NCPP prepared by Sweden was in January 2004 discussed within the NCPP Working Group in SEM. The data collection was ready in February 2004.

The NCPP was approved at the ExCom43 in July 2004 with Sweden as co-implementing agency together with UNIDO as the lead implementing agency.

III. Global and Regional Project Highlights

A. Global Projects

Handbook – Servicing sector

At the 41st meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Sweden received approval for developing a Handbook related to the servicing sector. A Draft outline of the Handbook with a broader perspective in accordance with the ExCom decision was developed in March 04. Two consultants were recruited in May 2004 for different parts, A and B. A first draft of part B was developed in October 2004. A first full Draft was developed in late Feb. 2005. The Draft has thereafter been revised substantially two times. The text is to be sent for a review by UNEP/DTIE and Japan not later than June 2005.

B. Regional Projects

Regional Customs Cooperation

At the 34th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Sweden received approval for establishing a customs cooperation network in the SEAP region. At the 39th ExCom Sweden got approval for extending the project to the South Asia region. UNEP/ROAP has been contracted as implementing agency in collaboration with Sweden. A steering group is appointed for each meeting. Three successful meetings have been held for the SEAP participants and three meetings jointly with the SA participants. The meeting 2004 was held in Agra India in April. The meeting in 2005 was held in Beijing in April. The work so far and the desk study on imports and Exports within the region have been discussed.

Information sheets on ODS licensing and a guide for enforcement officers developed within the project has been launched and distributed. The next and last meeting is planned for spring 2006 in order to get further experiences from the effects from the 2005 compliance target and when a planned introduction during 2005 of a risk profiling tool can be evaluated.

IV. Performance Indicators

N/A

V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation, by Country

The Philippines National CFC Phase-out Plan; servicing sector

In November 2002 ExCom approved the NCPP for the Philippines. Sweden is co-implementing agency for technical assistance activities in the servicing sector. WB is lead agency. In October 2002 a mission was conducted in order to coordinate the scheduled activities in the NCPP with the DENR and relevant authorities in the Philippines.

During 2003 Sweden has assisted the Philippines in revising their national ODS legislation that was approved in March 2004. In December 2004 the next funding tranche was approved by the ExCom based on achieved milestones and reduced consumption of CFC.

Four missions to assist in relation to training of trainers, equipment requirements, Code of Practice, re-use scheme and technician certification have been conducted. The Swedish funding for 2004 mainly aimed to support establishment of a reclamation capacity, the establishment of a Code of Good Practice and to support the work of the Project Management Unit. The mission in January 2004 was a joint mission with the WB. Sweden has commented on several versions of the Philippine Code of Practice that was adopted in April 2004. The second mission during 2004 was held in June 2004 and invited at the mission were the Technical work group, relevant authorities, WB and Swedish Embassy for a formal acceptance of the first Philippine Code of Practice.

As of December 2004, seventy one trainers were trained under the train the trainers Program. In Feb 2005 a mission was conducted mainly in order to finalize details of plan for re-use of CFC including reclamation facility operated by PARII and present it to all refrigerant importers and also to discuss the Evaluation Officer comments resulting from an evaluation mission to Manila in Dec. 2004.

Croatia

The assistance to Croatia in the implementation of the TPMP is jointly implemented by UNIDO and Sweden, with UNIDO as the lead implementing agency.

In May 2003, SEI met UNIDO and a representative from the Ministry at a meeting in Vienna to discuss the implementation of the TPMP.. Terms of Reference for the international and national consultants were prepared during May 2003. Two international and one national consultant are contracted. The first mission to Croatia was conducted in September 2003.

The national ODS regulation (By-law) is currently under revision and Sweden has during 2004 provided input to this process, including references to relevant EU-regulation. The specifications for the reclamation equipment have been developed and the international

bidding procedure has occurred. The reclamation equipment was delivered during autumn 2004. A mission took place in May 2004.

Serbia and Montenegro

The assistance to Serbia and Montenegro (SEM) to develop a NCPP for the servicing sector was completed in a joint undertaking with UNIDO during the spring 2004 and the plan was approved in July 2004. UNIDO is the lead implementing agency for assisting in the implementation of the NCPP while Sweden is co-implementing agency with technical assistance projects in the servicing sector as requested by SEM.

A startup meeting between SEM, SEI and UNIDO was held in September 2004. The NCPP activities were further discussed at and after a stakeholder meeting in December 2004. Terms of references for international for the implementation phase have been developed.

Thailand

The Swedish contribution to the Thai Halon Management Programme consists of technical assistance. The project is being implemented by the World Bank. Sweden has in May 2001 disbursed 100% of the Swedish contribution to the WB. In 2004 the first disbursement was made from the WB to the project implementation. Recruitment of national and international consultants for this subproject was delayed for nearly one year, mainly due to the time required to identify the qualified candidates. ToR were established in December 2001 and the tendering process begun in January 2002.

During the autumn 2003 the project got started. Phase I of the project which has included data collection; preparations for the regulatory actions to be taken; information seminars and definition of criteria for essential halon users has been completed in April 2004. Phase II has started and includes: preparations for a demonstration room on halon alternatives; Improvement of Policy and Regulations; user registration and set up of halon database; registration of halon users, installations and importers; Information Dissemination, and training workshops. No additional disbursements have yet been made in 2005 but the consultants have prepared all their reports. A revised project document is to be submitted to the next ExCom to reflect the fact that Thailand has decided not to proceed with a physical halon bank.

Lao PDR

The Swedish contribution in Laos PDR consists of technical assistance to prepare an import/export licensing system. International and national consultants were contracted in April 2002. After initial delay in the signing of agreement and data collection the project is now almost completed. The Decree for the "Control of the Import-Export and Consumption of ODS" was signed late 2003. A regulation for how the new Decree shall be implemented has been developed and the regulation was signed by the Minister in November 2004. SEI and the IC gave a number of suggestions on drafts on the regulation during 2004. The information brochure to all importers informing them about the licensing system has been drafted and will be finalized during 2005.

Romania

In July 2004, at the 43rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Sweden received approval for the preparation of a national CFC phase-out plan for the servicing sector in Romania. After recruitment of consultants a mission was held in November 2004.

The NCPP was prepared during the autumn 2004 and was approved at the 45th ExCom meeting in April 2005.

VI. Administrative Issues

A. Adjustments

N/A

B. Other Issues

N/A

Annex VIII

**PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY AND THE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC**

**PROGRESS REPORT ON
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BILATERAL PROJECTS OF THE CZECH
REPUBLIC, HUNGARY AND THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC ON
THE REGIONAL OZONE NETWORK FOR EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

EUR/SEV/39/TAS/02, EUR/SEV/39/TAS/03, EUR/SEV/39/TAS/04

Approval

1. The bilateral projects to support the establishment and operation of a regional network for eligible countries of Europe and Central Asia was approved by decision 39/18 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol as follows:

***“Regional network for 10 Article 5 countries in Eastern Europe/Central Asia
(Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovak Republic) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/21)***

Having considered the comments and recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Project Review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/39/19, paragraphs 19 and 20), the Executive Committee decided to approve the bilateral requests for the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Slovak Republic at the level of funding indicated in Annex VI to the present report, on the understanding that UNEP would assume full responsibility for reporting on expenditure and implementation of the project.”

2. Total funding provided for the establishment of the new Network by the three bilateral agencies amounted to US\$ 129,107 including US\$66,090 from the Czech Republic, US\$16,523 from the Slovak Republic and US\$46,494 from Hungary. This was supplemented by funding of an individual project approved for UNEP.

Establishment of the Network

3. Following the approval by the Executive Committee, UNEP invited countries of Europe and Central Asia operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to participate in the Regional Ozone Network. These countries were Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Turkey*. Croatia joined the Network with an observer status. Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovak Republic and Sweden participate as bilateral partners. The European Commission also participates.

4. Activities of the Network fully or partially financed from the bilateral contributions are described below.

First Meeting of the Regional Ozone Network

5. The First Meeting of the Regional Ozone Network took place from 7 to 9 October 2003 in Ohrid, FYR Macedonia. It was jointly organised by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning of Macedonia and UNEP.

* Currently the Network consists of 13 member countries. Cyprus and Turkmenistan joined in 2004.

6. The Meeting was attended by 29 participants including National Ozone Officers, representatives of bilateral partners, the Ozone Secretariat, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, UNIDO and UNEP.

7. The objectives of the Meeting were to present a concept of networking; review ongoing and planned ODS phase-out activities of member countries and agree upon priorities of the Network in intermediate term.

8. An important outcome of the Meeting was the establishment of Contact Groups in support of those countries facing compliance challenges or difficulties in the implementation of their national phase-out programmes. Specifically, the following Contact Groups were established:

- ◆ Albania - Macedonia – UNIDO – UNEP;
- ◆ Bosnia and Herzegovina – Croatia – Macedonia – UNIDO – UNEP;
- ◆ Armenia – Kyrgyzstan – Georgia – UNDP – UNEP.

9. It was agreed that compositions of the Contact Groups may change depending on evolving country's needs. New Contact Groups would be established if and when necessary.

Meeting of the Contact Group “Kyrgyzstan – Georgia – Moldova – UNEP”

10. The Meeting of Contact Group “Kyrgyzstan – Georgia – Moldova – UNEP”, held from 27 to 30 July 2004 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, was the first full-fledged meeting of a contact group under the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia.

11. The meeting attended by 14 participants, including Heads of National Ozone Units and experts in refrigeration, methyl bromide phase-out, legislation, public awareness and climate change and chemicals management from Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova, and a representative of UNEP. The meeting was conducted in the Russian language.

12. The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate the exchange of experience and transfer of expert knowledge between the participating countries and to strengthen capacity of National Ozone Units to implement the Montreal Protocol. It was conducted as a series of interactive sessions focussed on in-depth review and discussion of implementation aspects of various projects set out in the national ODS phase-out programmes of Kyrgyzstan, Georgia and Moldova.

13. The meeting resulted in a number of recommendations for the participating countries as to expediting the implementation of approved projects and initiating new activities.

14. The participants concluded that achievements of the three countries would be of interest and value to the other Network members and should thus be broadly disseminated in the region. These include, *inter alia*, the introduction of a computerized training programme for refrigeration technicians in Moldova; field trials of chemical and non-chemical methyl bromide alternatives for soil fumigation (metam sodium, dazomet, biofumigation and steam) in Georgia; and the operation of a mobile refrigerant Recovery & Recycling Centre in Kyrgyzstan.

15. The participants decided that the next meeting of the Contact Group would focus on alternatives to methyl bromide.

Sub-Regional Workshop on Implementation of Refrigerant Management Plans in the Balkans

16. During the First Network Meeting in Ohrid in 2003, Refrigerant Management Plans (RMP) were identified as one of the priorities of the Network. It was agreed to conduct a meeting of the Contact Groups for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina on this issue. Originally scheduled for October 2004, the meeting was postponed to February 2005.

17. The Sub-Regional Workshop on RMP Implementation in the Balkans was held from 8 to 10 February 2005 in Ohrid, FYR Macedonia.

18. The Workshop was attended by 26 participants, including Heads of National Ozone Units, national refrigeration consultants and representatives of National Custom Departments from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro, as well as representatives of UNEP.

19. RMPs of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro were approved during 2003-2004 and these countries needed support and advice to efficient launch and implement their projects. The objective of the Workshop was therefore to facilitate transfer of knowledge and experience in RMP to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro from other countries of the region in more advanced stages of RMP implementation. The Workshop also aimed to train and develop skills of newly appointed staff of National Ozone Units of the participating countries.

20. The Workshop discussed such issues as recovery and recycling programmes, training of refrigeration technicians and customs training. It resulted in detailed recommendations for the participating countries on efficient implementation of RMPs.

Information services

21. An electronic discussion group (e-forum) of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia was established in September 2003 and has been in operation since then.

22. This tool has been used to provide Network members with information on developments in the ozone layer protection at global and regional levels; share news from the region and individual member countries; and help exchange experiences; and outreach the Network achievements to other countries of European/Central Asian region not members of the Network. The existence of the information services assisted also in successful completion of the ratification process of all four amendments to the Montreal Protocol by the Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro in December 2004.

Manual on Compliance with and Enforcement of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

23. Funding from the bilateral projects was used to support the participation of a UNEP's representative to a Regional Workshop on Compliance and Enforcement of MEAs held in Kiev, Ukraine, in March 2004, for the Russian Speaking countries of the region.

24. The objective of the Workshop was to discuss and provide input in a draft Manual outlining principles of compliance with MEAs, their enforcement and implementation. The participation of the UNEP OzonAction representative was necessary to incorporate lessons learned in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in this guidance document.

Temporary staff to support the Network operation

25. During 2003, a temporary staff member at professional level was recruited to support the operation of the Network. A salary of this staff member was paid from the bilateral projects.

Return of unspent balances

26. An estimated unspent balance from the bilateral projects to be returned to the Multilateral Fund amounts to US\$ 10,000. This balance comes from the project personnel budget line of the Czech Republic contribution.

27. The exact amount of unspent funds to be returned will be communicated to the MLF Secretariat in April 2005 upon the closure of UNEP 2004 accounts.

Conclusion

28. The bilateral contributions and support provided by the bilateral agencies were instrumental in establishing the new Network and launching its operation. In 2004 the funding for the European/Central Asian Network was incorporated in the global budget of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP).

29. Apart from the above listed activities financed through the bilateral projects, the following networking activities took place with the funding from the CAP budget and other UNEP projects:

- ◆ Meeting of Contact Group “Albania-Macedonia-UNEP-UNIDO”, 12 March 2004, Tirana, Albania
- ◆ Second Meeting of the European/Central Asian Network, 25-28 May 2004, Sarajevo-Fojnica, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ◆ Informal Meeting of Article 5 and Article 2 countries of Europe and Central Asia, 14 July 2004, Geneva, Switzerland
- ◆ Implementation of the Regional Awareness Raising project in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova and Republic of Macedonia
- ◆ Regional Halon Management Workshop, 1-2 November 2004, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro
- ◆ Third Meeting of the European/Central Asian Network, 3 November 2004, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro
- ◆ Exhibition of Awareness Materials from Europe and Central Asia at MOP-16, November 2004, Prague, Czech Republic
- ◆ Meeting of Contact Group “Armenia-Georgia-Kyrgyzstan-UNEP-UNDP” with the participation of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, 15-17 December 2004, Yerevan, Armenia

- ◆ Production of CD-ROM containing *Ozzy Ozone* video in national languages, including seven languages from the region (Armenian, Georgian, Greek, Macedonian, Romanian, Russian and Uzbek) for demonstration during MOP-16 and the meeting of UNEP Governing Council
- ◆ Information on networking activities was regularly posted on the website and included in OzonAction Newsletter

30. Currently the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia is fully operational.