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اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق متعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع السادس والأربعون
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التقرير المرحلي للتعاون الثنائي
حتى 31 كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2004

تشمل هذه الوثيقة:

- * تعليقات أمانة الصندوق وتوصياتها
- * التقارير المرحلية الثنائية لأستراليا وكندا وفنلندا وفرنسا وألمانيا وإيطاليا واليابان وأسبانيا والسويد وسويسرا (كانون الثاني/يناير - كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2004)

تعليقات أمانة الصندوق وتوصياتها

التعليقات

1- قدمت البلدان التالية العاملة في أنشطة التعاون الثنائي تقارير مرحلية (انظر المرافق الأول-السابع): أستراليا وكندا وفنلندا وفرنسا وألمانيا وإيطاليا واليابان (قاعدة بيانات فقط) وأسبانيا (قاعدة بيانات فقط) والسويد وسويسرا (قاعدة بيانات فقط). وقدمت أيضا الوكالات الثنائية بيانات في قاعدة بيانات التقرير المرحلي. وبدلا من توفير معلومات وسرد في قاعدة البيانات، قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة تقريرا مرحليا عن المشروع المنفذ بواسطة الجمهورية التشيكية والمجر والجمهورية السلوفاكية إلى الأمانة في الاجتماع الخامس والأربعين (مرفق باعتباره المرفق الثامن). وترد معلومات قاعدة البيانات الثنائية في التقرير المرحلي الجامع المتاح على موقع ويب أمانة الصندوق (www.multilateralfund.org) وإنترانت في برنامج ، Microsoft Excel XP.

2- ولم ترد تقارير مرحلية من المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. وترد البيانات من تقاربيهما المرحلية السابقة أو من جرد المشروعات الموافق عليها في الجدول الموجز. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب تقارير مرحلية من هذين البلدين لتقديمها إلى الاجتماع السابع والأربعين على ضوء حقيقة أن التقارير المرحلية للوكالات الثنائية هو الدليل المالي الوحيد عن صرف أو عدم صرف المبالغ التي تمت الموافقة عليها أو إذا كان من الواجب إعادة المبالغ زائدا الفائدة المصرفية، حسب ما ينطبق.

3- وترد بيانات اضافية من التقارير المرحلية السابقة لبلدان أخرى عملت في السابق في التعاون الثنائي في قاعدة البيانات (بما في ذلك بيانات لمشروعات تم الابلاغ عن انتهائها من قبل النمسا وبلجيكا والدانمرك وإسرائيل وبولندا وسنغافورة وجنوب أفريقيا). وترد هذه البيانات في التقرير المرحلي الجامع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/46/10).

4- يعرض الجدول 1 موجزا للتعاون الثنائي. لقد تمت الموافقة على أكثر من 81.4 مليون دولار أمريكي للأنشطة الثنائية. ويشير الجدول إلى أن 67 في المائة من الأنشطة الثنائية قد تم الانتهاء منها. وبالرغم من أن معظم المشروعات الثنائية هي مشروعات غير استثمارية، تقدر الوكالات الثنائية أن مشروعاتها سينتج عنها مجموع قضاء سنوي على 5 037 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون بمجرد انتهائها. ونتج عن المشروعات الثنائية المنتهية القضاء على 1 258 قدرات استنفاد الأوزون. ومعدل الصرف على الأنشطة الثنائية هو 61 في المائة.

الجدول 1

الموجز السنوي للتعاون الثنائي

تسويات تكاليف الدعم (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	تكاليف الدعم الموافق عليها (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	الصرف المقدر في السنة الحالية (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	الرصيد (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	النسبة المئوية من المبالغ المنصرفة	المبالغ المنصرفة (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	التمويل الموافق عليه زائدا التسوية (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	النسبة المئوية من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون المقضي عليها	قدرات استنفاد الأوزون المقضي عليها	قدرات استنفاد الأوزون المتعين القضاء عليها	النسبة المئوية من المشروعات المنتهية	عدد المشروعات المنتهية	عدد الموافقات	السنة التي تمت الموافقة فيها
0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	1991
0	0	0	0	100%	2,883,669	2,883,669	0%	0	0	100%	18	18	1992

تسويات تكاليف الدعم (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	تكاليف الدعم الموافق عليها (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	الصرف المقدر في السنة الحالية (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	الرصيد (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	النسبة المئوية من المبالغ المنصرفة	المبالغ المنصرفة (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	التمويل الموافق عليه زائدا التسوية (بالدولارات الأمريكية)	النسبة المئوية من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون المقضي عليها	قدرات استنفاد الأوزون المتعين القضاء عليها	النسبة المئوية من المشروعات المنتهية	عدد المشروعات المنتهية	عدد الموافقات	السنة التي تمت الموافقة فيها
0	0	0	0	100%	1,445,586	1,445,586	0%	0	100%	10	10	1993
0	0	0	15,084	100%	3,190,374	3,205,458	106%	243	100%	30	30	1994
0	0	0	43,947	99%	4,654,902	4,698,849	127%	296	100%	17	17	1995
0	0	0	89,339	97%	3,422,782	3,512,121	20%	43	100%	26	26	1996
1,500	0	450,000	900,913	79%	3,338,846	4,239,759	12%	19	94%	30	32	1997
0	0	292,840	432,247	90%	4,053,664	4,485,911	32%	21	83%	33	40	1998
0	1,030,434	1,422,022	2,742,250	79%	10,224,400	12,966,650	36%	210	77%	47	61	1999
0	543,836	255,263	265,985	95%	4,571,576	4,837,561	10%	94	76%	22	29	2000
-11,754	896,577	1,277,384	2,021,454	74%	5,723,897	7,745,351	15%	164	59%	24	41	2001
106,077	917,984	3,199,902	4,901,010	46%	4,174,107	9,075,117	16%	85	39%	25	64	2002
58,605	743,181	4,166,783	5,146,051	26%	1,781,349	6,927,400	31%	82	22%	7	32	2003
0	1,599,058	4,654,753	14,873,363	4%	570,015	15,443,378	0%	0	0%	0	34	2004
154,428	5,731,070	15,718,948	31,431,642	61%	50,035,168	81,466,810	25%	1,258	67%	289	434	المجموع

* باستثناء المشروعات المغلقة والمحولة
تتمثل إعداد المشروعات

التأخيرات في التنفيذ

5- يوجد 13 مشروعا للتعاون الثنائي ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ، بعد الأخذ في عين الاعتبار أي مشروعات أزيلت من القائمة بناء على مقرر اللجنة التنفيذية. وطبقا لإجراءات إلغاء المشروعات (المقرر 2/26)، ينبغي تقديم تقرير عن هذه المشروعات إلى الاجتماع السابع والأربعين لتحديد إذا كان هناك أي تقدم نحو إزالة العوائق التي تسبب التأخيرات في التنفيذ. ويعرض الجدول 2، حسب الوكالة المنفذة، المشروعات ذات التأخيرات في التنفيذ التي سيطلب تقرير مستكمل عنها يقدم إلى الاجتماع السابع والأربعين.

الجدول 2

مشروعات ذات تأخيرات في التنفيذ

فئة التأخير	عنوان المشروع	الوكالة	الرمز
التأخير 12 شهرا	المسائل المتبقية لخطط إدارة سوائل التبريد وإعداد استراتيجية ومشروعات لخفض انبعاثات CFC في المبردات بالطرد المركزي	فرنسا	LEB/REF/28/TAS/29
التأخير 18 شهرا	القضاء التدريجي على استخدام بروميد الميثيل في الزهور المقطوعة وانتاج الموز	فرنسا	MOR/FUM/29/INV/37
التأخير 12 و 18 شهرا	مساعدة تقنية لمعدات التخزين البارد (تدريب ومشروع بياني)	فرنسا	MOR/REF/32/TAS/42
التأخير 12 شهرا	التحول من تكنولوجيا CFC-11 إلى HCFC-14b ومن CFC-12 إلى HFC-134a في صناعة معدات التبريد التجارية في Sarkisian Refrigerators	فرنسا	SYR/REF/29/INV/48
التأخير 12 شهرا	التحول من تكنولوجيا CFC-12 إلى HFC-134a في صناعة معدات التبريد التجارية في Shoukairi and Co.	فرنسا	SYR/REF/29/INV/53
التأخير 12 شهرا	التحول من تكنولوجيا CFC-11 إلى HCFC-14b ومن CFC-12 إلى HFC-134a في صناعة معدات التبريد التجارية في Bashar Refrigerators	فرنسا	SYR/REF/29/INV/54
التأخير 12 شهرا	خفض انبعاثات CFC في تكييف الهواء المركزي	فرنسا	SYR/REF/29/INV/56
التأخير 12 شهرا	التحول من CFC-11 إلى التكنولوجيا القائمة على الماء بالكامل في صناعة رغاوى	ألمانيا	IRA/FOA/37/INV/152

الرمز	الوكالة	عنوان المشروع	فئة التأخير
		Sanayeh Dashboard Iran PU المرنة في	
YUG/REF/34/INV/13	إيطاليا	استبدال CFC-11 بمعامل إرغاء السيكلوبنتان و CFC-12 وسائل التبريد -HFC 134a في صناعة المبردات المنزلية وأجهزة التجميد في Obod Elektroindustrija	التأخير 12 شهرا
ASP/SEV/38/TAS/49	اليابان	المساعدة في تنفيذ التخطيط الاستراتيجي للصندوق متعدد الأطراف لتعزيز الامتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال في آسيا ومنطقة المحيط الهادي (المرحلة 2)	التأخير 12 شهرا
IDS/FOA/37/INV/145	اليابان	القضاء التدريجي على CFC-11 عن طريق التحول إلى HCFC-14b في صناعة رغاوى البوليبيثين الصلبة لأغراض العزل في Citra Refrigeratama Co.	التأخير 18 شهرا
NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104	اليابان	المساعدة في الحملات الوطنية الاعلامية والتعليمية والاتصالات من أجل الامتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال	التأخير 12 و 18 شهرا
ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42	السويد	تعاون إقليمي لرصد ورقابة استهلاك المواد المستنفدة للأوزون	التأخير 12 شهرا

إبقاء الضوء على الأنشطة الثنائية

6- يتعلق 57 مشروعا من 145 من المشروعات الثنائية الجارية بخطط إدارة سوائل التبريد أو مكوناتها. و38 مشروعا هي مشروعات استثمارية، يتبعها 24 نشاطا من أنشطة المساعدة التقنية و11 مشروعا لمصارف الهالون و4 مشروعات لأنشطة إعداد المشروعات و4 أنشطة للاستعادة وإعادة التدوير و3 أنشطة للتدريب ونشاطين للدعم المؤسسي ونشاط واحد لمشروع بياني ومشروع لبرنامج قطري.

أستراليا

7- يحتوى المرفق الأول على تقرير مرحلي سردي لأستراليا. وتقوم أستراليا حاليا بتنفيذ 17 مشروعا، منها 16 بمساهمة من أستراليا إلى الاستراتيجية الإقليمية للبلدان الجزرية في المحيط الهادي التي وافقت عليها اللجنة التنفيذية في كانون الثاني/يناير 2002. ويشمل عنصر أستراليا في هذه المشروعات تدريب تقني التبريد وموظفي الجمارك والمساعدة على تنفيذ قوانين المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

الأنشطة التي لا تخضع إلى عمليات الرصد والإلغاء الجارية

8- تقوم أستراليا بتنفيذ مشروع لتدريب موظفي الجمارك والمساعدة في التنفيذ في فانواتو (VAN/REF/36/TAS//02) كجزء من الاستراتيجية الإقليمية للبلدان الجزرية في المحيط الهادي. وأشارت أستراليا إلى عدم وجود تقدم ملحوظ في وضع تشريعات. ولاحظت أستراليا أيضا أن هذا المشروع لم يحدث به تقدم كما هو الحال مع بلدان أخرى في الاستراتيجية الإقليمية للبلدان الجزرية في المحيط الهادي. وأشارت إلى أن البرنامج البيئي الإقليمي لجنوب المحيط الهادي حاول تحريك المشروع إلى الأمام. وعلى ضوء هذا التقرير بشأن التنفيذ البطيء، قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب تقرير حالة إضافي عن تنفيذ هذا المشروع في الاجتماع السابع والأربعين.

9- والمشروع الأسترالي المتبقي الذي يجرى تنفيذه هي الإدارة الوطنية للهالون وبرنامج المصارف في الهند (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281) الذي تمت الموافقة عليه في كانون الأول/ديسمبر 2000 والذي يجرى تنفيذه على نحو مشترك مع حكومة كندا. ولاحظت أستراليا أن موقع ويب (UNEP/DTIE) أشار إلى أنه "بينما لم يعد البلد ينتج هالونات، فإنه يستورد الغاز لاستخداماته الحرجة". وأوردت اللجنة التنفيذية شرطا في موافقتها على المشروع بعدم الصرف حتى تقدم حكومة الهند التزاما بوضع قوانين تيسر حظر إنتاج الهالون واستيراد الهالون الجديد خلال ستة أشهر بعد إنشاء مركز الاسترداد. وأبلغت أستراليا أن رئيس خلية الأوزون اضطلع بهذا الشرط نيابة

عن الحكومة الهندية في تشرين الأول/أكتوبر 2001 ومن ثم، تم الافراج عن المبالغ. وقدمت أستراليا عروضاً إضافية إلى خلية الأوزون الهندية فيما يتعلق بحالة القوانين. وبالرغم من أن أستراليا تتوقع الانتهاء من العناصر النهائية للمشروع في الأشهر الأربعة إلى الستة القادمة، لم يكن من الواضح إذا كانت القوانين ستكون سارية في ذلك الوقت. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب تقرير حالة عن هذا المشروع في الاجتماع السابع والأربعين.

كندا

10- يحتوى المرفق الثاني على تقرير مرحلي سردي لكندا. وتقوم كندا بتنفيذ 19 مشروعاً ثنائياً معظمها يرتبط بخطط إدارة سوائل التبريد. وانتهت من 42 مشروعاً إضافية وألغت واحداً. ويتوقع أن ينتج عن المشروعات الثنائية الكندية الجارية القضاء على 328.9 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائها. وتقوم كندا بتنفيذ خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد في بنن وبوليفيا وشيلي وسانت كيتس ونيفس وسانت لوسيا. وتنفذ كندا أيضاً مشروعاً مصاريف الهالون في الهند (مع أستراليا) وفي منطقة الكاريبي، ومشروع بياني لبروميد الميثيل في كينيا وخطة للقضاء التدريجي على CFC في جاميكا وخطة للقضاء التدريجي على المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في كوبا ومشروع مساعدة تقنية لبروميد الميثيل في المكسيك ومشروع تدريب في كولومبيا وإعداد مشروع في قطاع مواد الدخن في جاميكا.

11- لقد تأخرت أنشطة خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد لكندا في بنن وبوليفيا وشيلي وسانت كيتس ونيفس. ويتوقع أن تنتهي بعض هذه الأنشطة في عام 2005.

12- وفيما يتعلق بمشروع الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير في بوليفيا (BOL/REF/39/TAS/23)، يوجد له شرط وارد في الموافقة يتطلب وجود قوانين للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون ووجوب أن تكون أسعار CFCs وسوائل التبريد الخالية من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون مماثلة. ولاحظت كندا في تقريرها المرحلي في عام 2003 أن بوليفيا سنت تشريعاً لنظام الحصص في آذار/مارس 2004. وتبلغ كندا أن معدات الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير قد شحنت إلى بوليفيا في نيسان/أبريل 2005 وأن الرقابة على المواد المستنفدة للأوزون سارية. وأشارت كندا أيضاً إلى أن الوحدة الوطنية للأوزون أبلغت أن الواردات من CFC-12 قد انخفضت بنسبة 30 في المائة في عام 2004، بينما زادت الأسعار بحوالي 80 في المائة تقريباً.

13- إن مشروع الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير في شيلي (CHI/REF/35/TAS/147) له أيضاً نفس شروط الموافقة مثل المشروع في بوليفيا. وأشارت كندا إلى أن المشروع سيبدأ في منتصف عام 2005 عندما يتوقع اعتماد التشريع. وحتى الآن، صرفت كندا مبالغ لتصميم خطة الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير وتحديد خيارات المعدات. وذكرت كندا أيضاً أنه نظراً لعدم وجود رقابة حتى الآن على الواردات من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون، فإن أسعار سوائل التبريد الخالية من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون البديلة وCFCs لا تتماثل، بالرغم من أنه كان من المتوقع أن ترتفع أسعار CFC عقب اعتماد التشريع.

فنلندا

14- يحتوى المرفق الثالث على تقرير مرحلي سردي لفنلندا. وتقوم فنلندا بتنفيذ 3 مشروعاً ثنائية وانتهت من مشروعين. ويتوقع أن ينتج عن المشروعات الجارية القضاء على 12.8 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائها. وتنفذ فنلندا خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد في نيكاراغوا وبنما ويتوقع الانتهاء منها في عام 2005.

فرنسا

15- يحتوى المرفق الرابع على تقرير مرحلي سردي لفرنسا. وتقوم فرنسا بتنفيذ 28 مشروعا ثنائيا بالاضافة إلى 54 مشروعا منتهيا ومشروعا واحدا تم إلغاؤه. وتسعة مشروعات من المشروعات الجارية لفرنسا هي مشروعات استثمارية بما في ذلك: ثلاثة مشروعات لخطط قضاء تدريجي في الهند وإيران وكينيا، وخمسة مشروعات تبريد في كوت دى فوار وسوريا ومشروع استثماري لبروميد الميثيل في المغرب. وتنفذ فرنسا خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد في جمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى وكوت دى فوار وأثيوبيا وجمهورية لا الديمقراطية الشعبية وموزمبيق وأوغندا. وتنفذ فرنسا أيضا مصرف هالون في إيران ومشروع مساعدة تقنية للقضاء التدريجي على المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في كوبا ومشروعات للاستعادة وإعادة التدوير في لبنان والمغرب وثلاثة مشروعات مساعدة تقنية. ولدى فرنسا مشروعات جارية ينبغي أن ينتج عنها القضاء على 302.7 طن عند الانتهاء منها.

المشروعات ذات التأخير في التنفيذ

16- تصنف سبعة مشروعات ثنائية فرنسية على أنها مشروعات ذات تأخير في التنفيذ، أي، المسائل المتبقية بشأن خطة إدارة سوائل التبريد في لبنان (LEB/REF/28/TAS/29) ومشروع القضاء على بروميد الميثيل في المغرب (MOR/FUM/29/INV/37) ومساعدة تقنية لمعدات التخزين البارد في المغرب (MOR/REF/32/TAS/42) وأربعة مشروعات تبريد في سوريا (SYR/REF/29/INV/48) ، (SYR/REF/29/INV/54 ، SYR/REF/29/INV/56).

اتفاقات السنوات المتعددة

17- تنفذ فرنسا أربعة اتفاقات متعددة السنوات في كوبا والهند وإيران وكينيا.

ألمانيا

18- يحتوى المرفق الخامس على تقرير مرحلي سردي لألمانيا. وتقوم ألمانيا بتنفيذ 49 مشروعا ثنائيا وانتهت من 93 مشروعا. و17 مشروعا من 49 مشروعا جاريا لألمانيا هي مشروعات استثمارية تشمل: 3 مشروعات رغاوى وخطة للقضاء التدريجي على TCT ومشروعين للتبريد في الهند ومشروع استثماري لبروميد الميثيل في الأردن ومشروعين لبروميد الميثيل ومشروع للمذيبات في كينيا ومشروع خطة للقضاء على CFC أو المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في البرازيل والهند ولبسوتو وموريشيوس وناميبيا وبابوا غينيا الجديدة وزمبابوى. ولدى ألمانيا مشروعات جارية ينبغي أن ينتج عنها القضاء على 1125.7 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائها.

19- تنفذ ألمانيا أنشطة خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد في أنجولا وبوتسوانا ومصر وجامبيا وليبيريا وملاوى وسيشل وسوازيلاند وسوريا وزامبيا. ويتأخر تنفيذ أنشطة خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد لألمانيا بشكل عام ما بين 3 إلى 4.5 سنة.

20- يتاح لألمانيا مبلغ 57 000 دولار من مبالغ إعداد المشروعات لإعداد أنشطة في البلدان التالية: الجزائر (قطاع القضاء التدريجي) وتنزانيا (التبريد). وتأخرت عمليات إعداد المشروعات لمدة حوالي سنتين.

المشروعات ذات التأخير في التنفيذ

21- يصنف مشروع ثنائي واحد لألمانيا على أنه مشروع به تأخير في التنفيذ أي مشروع الرغاوى في إيران (IRA/FOA/37/INV/152).

الاتفاقات متعددة السنوات

22- تنفذ ألمانيا عشرة اتفاقات متعددة السنوات تشمل البرازيل وكوبا والهند (2) وإيران وكينيا وليسوتو وموريشيوس وناميبيا وبابوا غينيا الجديدة.

شروط الموافقة

23- تنفذ ألمانيا خطة إدارة سوائل التبريد في أنجولا (ANG/REF/39/TAS/04). وأبلغت ألمانيا أن خبيراً وطنياً قانونياً يعمل الآن على صياغة قوانين قائمة على أمثلة من بلدان أخرى تتحدث بالبرتغالية، أي البرتغال وموزمبيق والبرازيل. وبناء على شرط الموافقة، لم يتم بعد البدء في برنامج حوافز المستعملين النهائيين حتى تتم الموافقة على القوانين. ومن المأمول الموافقة على القوانين قبل نهاية عام 2005.

مشروعات مصارف الهالون

24- تنفذ ألمانيا مشروعات عديدة لمصارف الهالون. وكان مشروعان من هذه المشروعات قد ذكرا على وجه التحديد في مقرر بشأن تقييم قطاع الهالون نظر فيه الاجتماع الرابع والأربعين. ولم تبلغ مشروعات مصارف هالون أخرى، يبدو أن بعضها قيد التشغيل، عن استعادة أو إعادة تدوير أو استرداد أي كميات من الهالون.

25- طلب المقرر 8/44 (هـ) من حكومة ألمانيا، بالتعاون مع البلدان المعنية، استكمال خطة لمشروعات الهالون الإقليمية في غربي آسيا وشرقي وجنوبي أفريقيا في إطار التمويل الموافق عليه. وسيأخذ الاستكمال في عين الاعتبار مرافق الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير في البلدان والمناطق لتحقيق القضاء الكامل على استهلاك الهالون الخام بينما يضمن الامداد من الهالونات المعاد تدويرها إما من مراكز الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير الوطنية أو الإقليمية، والابلاغ عن إعداد الخطة وتنفيذها في التقرير المحلي الذي يشمل عام 2004.

مصارف هالون شرقي وجنوبي أفريقيا

26- تنفذ ألمانيا مصرف هالون إقليمي لبلدان شرقي وجنوبي أفريقيا (بوتسوانا وإثيوبيا وكينيا وليسوتو وناميبيا وتنزانيا وزمبابوي) (AFR/HAL/35/TAS/29). وطلبت أمانة الصندوق نسخة من مشروع الخطة، وأشارت ألمانيا إلى أن مشروع الخطة مازال قيد المناقشة مع البلدان المعنية. وذكرت أمانة الصندوق ألمانيا بهذا القرار قبل تاريخ تقديم التقرير المحلي وأعربت عن الأمل بأن الاجتماع الإقليمي في أنجولا سيتيح الفرصة للحصول على قرار بناء على طلب اللجنة التنفيذية.

27- وفيما يتعلق بالمشروع في شرقي وجنوبي أفريقيا، وخلال بعثة تقييم الهالون في آيار/مايو 2004، تم اكتشاف أن المعدات كانت مخزنة في حاوية شحن وأنها مازالت معبأة. وتشير ألمانيا إلى أن المعدات مازالت في الحاوية حتى آيار/مايو 2005. وفي عام 2004، أبلغت ألمانيا أنها قامت بمسح وطني وحلقة عمل في ليسوتو وزمبابوي؛ وأنشأت قاعدة بيانات لكينيا وتنزانيا؛ وحررت عقوداً للتشريعات وتراخيص الشراء؛ وقامت بتشجيع مصارف الهالون في البلدان المضيفة. وعقدت اجتماعات لجنة التوجيه في آيار/مايو 2004 في مابوتو وفي

أيلول/سبتمبر 2004 في برازافيل. وذكرت أيضا أن أنشطة المشروع شملت تقييم الهالون وتعليقات على التقرير وبحث الثلج الجاف كأنشطة للمشروع.

مصرف هالون غرب آسيا

28- تقوم ألمانيا أيضا بتنفيذ مشروع مصارف هالون إقليمية في بلدان غرب آسيا: البحرين ولبنان وقطر واليمن (ASP/HAL/30/TAS/360). وأبلغت ألمانيا عن رصيد يبلغ 7 450 دولار أمريكي متبقية من المشروع. وفي اجتماع غرب آسيا، أشارت ألمانيا إلى خيارين، واحد يتعلق بتكلفة تبلغ 709 300 دولار أمريكي وآخر تكلفته تبلغ 2.6 مليون دولار أمريكي. وأشارت ألمانيا إلى أن هذين الخيارين لم يكن القصد منهما تناول ولاية وضع استراتيجية قائمة على المبالغ المتبقية كما طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية. لقد اقترحت ألمانيا إجراء حوار إضافي قبل الاجتماع السادس والأربعين لاستكشاف وسائل للتقدم بالمشروع إلى الأمام. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الاستماع إلى تقرير عن هذا المشروع في الاجتماع السادس والأربعين.

مصارف الهالون في الجزائر ونيجيريا وسوريا

29- أشارت ألمانيا إلى أن المعدات قد تم تركيبها في 5 آب/أغسطس 2004 لمصرف الهالون في الجزائر (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51) وأصبح الحظر قيد التشغيل. ومع ذلك، لم تقدم ألمانيا أي بيانات عن الكمية المستعادة أو المستردة بسبب أن ألمانيا أشارت إلى أنها اتفقت على تشغيل المعدات لمدة سنة واحدة قبل الإبلاغ عن البيانات.

30- وبالمثل، أكدت ألمانيا أن مصرف الهالون في نيجيريا (NIR/HAL/37/TAS/103) كان قيد التشغيل منذ 4 أيلول/سبتمبر 2004، ولكن يتوقع تأكيد البيانات خلال عام 2005 خلال سنة من بدء التشغيل. وأشارت ألمانيا أيضا إلى أن أول كميات من الهالون قد أعيد تدويرها بالإضافة إلى اختبار المعدات في أيلول/سبتمبر 2004 وتم توقيع عقود إعادة التدوير في أوائل عام 2005.

31- أبلغت ألمانيا أن مصرف الهالون في سوريا (SYR/HAL/34/TAS/77) كان قيد التشغيل وإعادة تدوير الهالون، ولكن لم تبلغ عن بيانات بشأن الكميات المستعادة أو المعاد تدويرها أو المستردة. وأشارت ألمانيا أنها ستقوم ببعثة رصد لتحديد هذه الكميات كجزء من تقرير انتهاء المشروع.

32- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب تقارير حالة إضافية عن تنفيذ مشروعات مصارف الهالون بناء على البرنامج الثنائي لألمانيا مع بيانات عن حجم الهالون المستعاد والمعاد تدويره والمسترد وأن تطلب من ألمانيا عدم الاحتفاظ بأي بيانات لأي مشروع آخر ينفذ بموارد الصندوق متعدد الأطراف.

إيطاليا

33- يحتوى المرفق السادس على تقرير مرحلي سردي لإيطاليا. وتقوم إيطاليا بتنفيذ 7 مشروعات استثمارية ستؤدي إلى القضاء على 440 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائها. وانتهت إيطاليا من 4 مشروعات رغاوى في عام 2004. ومازالت المشروعات الثلاثة المتبقية جارية بما في ذلك مشروعين للتبريد في الصين وصربيا والجبل الأسود ومشروع لبروميد الميثيل في رومانيا. ويتوقع أن تنتهي هذه المشروعات في عام 2005.

المشروعات ذات التأخير في التنفيذ

34- يصنف مشروع ثنائي إيطالي واحد على أن به تأخير في التنفيذ، أي، مشروع التبريد في صربيا والجبل الأسود (YUG/REF/34/INV/13).

اليابان

35- تقوم اليابان بتنفيذ 11 مشروعا ثنائيا وانتهت من 10 مشروعات. وأربعة من مشروعات اليابان الجارية هي مشروعات استثمارية تشمل: مشروعين للزراعة في أندونيسيا ومشروع خطة للقضاء على CTC في الهند ومشروع تبريد في الصين. ولدى اليابان مشروعات جارية ينبغي أن ينتج عنها القضاء على 584.6 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائها.

المشروعات ذات التأخير في التنفيذ

36- تصنف 3 مشروعات ثنائية يابانية على أن بها تأخير في التنفيذ، أي، مشروع المساعدة التقنية في آسيا ومنطقة المحيط الهادي (ASP/SEV/38/TAS/49) ومشروع زراعي في أندونيسيا (IDS/FOA/37/INV/145) ومشروع مساعدة تقنية في نيجيريا (NIR/SEV/38/TAS/104).

اتفاقات متعددة السنوات

37- تقوم اليابان بتنفيذ اتفاقين لسنوات متعددة في الصين والهند.

أسبانيا

38- تقوم أسبانيا بتنفيذ مشروع مساعدة تقنية واحد في المكسيك سيقضي على 107.2 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون عند انتهائه. وسوف تنتهي أسبانيا من هذا المشروع في عام 2006.

السويد

39- يحتوى المرفق السابع على تقرير مرحلي سردي للسويد. وتقوم السويد بتنفيذ 10 مشروعات وانتهت من خمسة. وتشمل المشروعات الجارية: مشروع بشأن رصد استهلاك المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في آسيا وشريحتين من خطة نهائية لإدارة القضاء التدريجي في كرواتيا ووضع نظام للترخيص في لاوس وشريحتين لمشروع وطني للقضاء التدريجي على CFC في الفلبين مع البنك الدولي ومشروع لمصرف هالون في تايلند مع البنك الدولي ومشروع خطة وطنية للقضاء التدريجي في صربيا والجبل الأسود مع منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية ومشروع وضع دليل في الأقاليم العالمية وإعداد مشروع خطة وطنية للقضاء التدريجي على CFC في رومانيا.

المشروعات ذات التأخير في التنفيذ

40- يصنف مشروع ثنائي واحد على أن به تأخير في التنفيذ، أي، التعاون الإقليمي لرصد استهلاك المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في آسيا ومنطقة المحيط الهادي (ASP/SEV/34/TAS/42).

اتفاقات متعددة السنوات

41- تقوم السويد بتنفيذ 3 اتفاقات متعددة السنوات في كرواتيا والفلبين وصربيا والجبل الأسود.

سويسرا

42- تقوم سويسرا بتنفيذ مشروعين استثماريين بالإضافة إلى 4 مشروعات منتهية. وستنتهي سويسرا من هذه المشروعات في عامي 2005 و2006.

اتفاقات متعددة السنوات

43- تنفذ سويسرا اتفاقا متعدد السنوات واحد في الهند تمت الموافقة عليه في عام 2004.

المجر والجمهورية التشيكية والجمهورية السلوفاكية

44- يحتوى المرفق الثامن على تقرير مرحلي بشأن تنفيذ المشروعات الثنائية للمجر والجمهورية التشيكية والجمهورية السلوفاكية للشبكة الإقليمية للأوزون لأوروبا ووسط آسيا. ويصف التقرير إنشاء شبكة وأول اجتماع للشبكة واجتماع فريق الاتصال لتبادل المعلومات وحلقة عمل عن تنفيذ خطط إدارة سوائل التبريد. وتشكل فريق مناقشة إلكتروني وتواصل تشغيله. واستخدمت مبالغ من مشروعات ثنائية لتوظيف موظفين مؤقتين لدعم تشغيل الشبكة. ويشير التقرير إلى أن مجموع مبلغ 10 000 دولار أمريكي سيعاد إلى الصندوق، ولكن لم يحدد التقرير أي بلد أو بلاد ستعيد هذه المبالغ.

توصيات

قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية:

- 1 في أن تحاط علما بالقارير المرحلية مع التقدير المقدمة من حكومات أستراليا وكندا والجمهورية التشيكية وفنلندا وفرنسا وألمانيا والمجر وإيطاليا واليابان والجمهورية السلوفاكية وأسبانيا والسويد وسويسرا.
- 2 أن تطلب من حكومتي المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية تقديم تقارير مرحلية إلى الاجتماع السابع والأربعين للجنة التنفيذية.
- 3 أن تطلب من حكومات فرنسا وألمانيا وإيطاليا واليابان والسويد أن تقدم تقارير عن المشروعات التي بها تأخير في التنفيذ إلى الاجتماع السابع والأربعين للجنة التنفيذية.
- 4 في أن ترصد المشروعات التالية ذات التأخير في التنفيذ وأن تلاحظ تقدمها البطيء:

(أ) مشروع مصرف الهالون في الهند تحت إشراف أستراليا (IND/HAL/32/TAS/281) وكندا (IND/HAL/32/TAS/278)؛

(ب) مصرف الهالون الإقليمي لبلدان شرقي وجنوبي أفريقيا (بوتسوانا وإثيوبيا وكينيا وليسوتو وناميبيا وتنزانيا وزمبابوى) (AFR/HAL/35/TAS/29) التي تنفذه ألمانيا؛

(ج) بلدان غرب آسيا: البحرين ولبنان وقطر واليمن (ASP/HAL/30/TAS/360) الذي تنفذه ألمانيا؛

(د) مشروع مصرف الهالون في الجزائر (ALG/HAL/35/TAS/51)؛ مشروع مصرف الهالون في نيجيريا (NIR/HAL/37/TAS/103)؛

(هـ) مشروع مصرف الهالون في سوريا (SYR/HAL/34/TAS/77)؛

5 أن تطلب من ألمانيا أن تقدم بيانات عن الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير والاسترداد من مشروعات مصارف الهالون كما طلبت أمانة الصندوق.

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 of 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.