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EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES
TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON
SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE
OZONE LAYER
San José, 25-27 November 1996

Proposal by Georgia to be classified as a Party operating
under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

1. With reference to the proposal by Georgia for it to be classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the Secretariat has obtained information from the World Bank and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) regarding their criteria for classification of countries as developing countries.
 2. The World Bank treats as developing countries and gives assistance to countries with a per capita income in 1995 of less than US\$ 5295. The terms of assistance, however, depend on the per capita income of each country. Countries with a per capita income of less than US\$ 905 are eligible for concessional International Development Association (IDA) assistance.
 3. The countries classified as developing countries by the World Bank but not so classified by the Parties to the Protocol are:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.
- Of these, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan are eligible for concessional IDA assistance in view of their low per capita income. Georgia had a per capita income of US\$ 440 in 1995, according to the statistics of the World Bank.

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4. The OECD has a similar list based on the income atlas prepared by the World Bank for 1992.

5. Were Georgia to be classified as a developing country, the financial implications to the Multilateral Fund can only be estimated with any degree of accuracy only after its country programme for the implementation of control measures is drafted. It may be noted that according to the figures furnished by Georgia (population 5.45 million in 1994) its consumption of ODS was 814.3 tonnes in 1986 and 54 tonnes in 1994.
