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联合国工业发展组织 2015-2017 年业务计划

1. 本文件概述了联合国工业发展组织（“工发组织”）在 2015-2017 年期间为淘汰消耗臭氧层物质（ODS）计划开展的活动。文件中还列有工发组织业务计划绩效指标和供执行委员会审议的建议。关于工发组织 2015-2017 年业务计划的说明附于本文件之后。

秘书长的意见

2. 表 1 按照“履约所需”、“非履约所需”和“标准费用活动”的类别，按年度列出了工发组织业务计划所包括的各项活动的价值。

表 1: 所提交的工发组织业务计划中的资源分配 (2015-2017 年) (千美元)

内容	2015	2016	2017	(2015-2017) 合计	(2018-2020) 合计	2020 年以后合计
履约所需						
已核准多年期协定 (“多年期协定”)	23,677	11,198	3,820	38,696	59,997	183
HCFC 生产行业– 第一阶段	0	0	0	0	15,772	0
HCFC 生产行业项目编制 -第一阶段	0	268	0	268	0	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段	0	3,013	921	3,933	468	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段- 额外供资	0	2,933	0	2,933	0	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划项目编制-第二阶段	1,207	289	574	2,070	703	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段	9,361	67,402	69,712	146,475	223,297	708
示范项目 – 低 GWP 值替代品	11,944	0	0	11,944	0	0
示范项目筹备 -低 GWP 值替代品	610	0	0	610	0	0
技术援助 – 区域供冷	214	0	0	214	0	0
溴甲烷技术援助	268	0	0	268	0	0
非履约所需						
非模式所要求的- 甲基溴– 示范项目编制	64	0	0	64	0	0

内容	2015	2016	2017	(2015-2017) 合计	(2018-2020) 合计	2020 年以后合计
非模式所要求的- 甲基溴– 示范项目	482	0	0	482	0	0
标准成本活动						
信息系统	864	1,091	1,222	3,177	3,123	0
核心单位	2,041	2,055	2,069	6,165	6,295	0
总计	**50,731**	**88,248**	**78,317**	**217,297**	**309,655**	**891**

履约所需

多年期协定

3. 针对 2015-2017 年期间含氢氟氯烃（HCFC）淘汰管理计划第一阶段的活动，经批准的多年期协定达 3870 万美元。2018 年至 2020 年期间，这些活动的价值达 6000 万美元，2020 年以后为 182,569 美元。

HCFCs 生产行业和项目编制第一阶段

4. 为朝鲜人民民主主义共和国和墨西哥 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段列入了数额总计 1640 万美元（包括用于 2015 年至 2017 年项目编制活动的 267,500 美元）。

HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段

5. 两个国家(朝鲜人民民主主义共和国和利比亚)的 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段尚未得到批准。业务计划列入了 440 万美元，其中包括 2015 年至 2017 年期间的 393 万美元。有关朝鲜人民民主主义共和国的 HCFC 淘汰管理计划已提交给第七十三次会议。

6. 对于 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段之外的额外项目，工发组织的业务计划包括三个国家（巴林、墨西哥和乌拉圭），针对 2015 年至 2017 年期间的供资达 293 万美元。执行委员会允许这些国家在实施第一阶段项目期间提交额外项目，这些申请由执行委员会不同的决定所管理。

HCFC 淘汰管理计划项目编制第二阶段

7. 对 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制的供资总额 [1]为 277 万美元，其中 2015 年至 2017 年的供资为 207 万美元 [2]。

低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段

8. 为达到削减 35%的目标，对低消费量国家 HCFCs 维修行业的项目供资总额为 65,785 美元（其中 2015 年至 2017 年期间的供资为 36,547 美元）。

9. 工发组织的业务计划包括为已收到核准项目的低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段活动的供资 430 万美元（对 2015 年至 2017 年期间没有要求），该金额涉及 35%的削减目标。

[1] “可为第二阶段的活动提供项目编制的资金，并可在 2012-2014 年业务计划第一阶段结束前予以列入” (第 63/5 号决定(f)(i)).

[2] 含氢氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段准备导则得到了第 71 次会议的批准 (第 71/42 号决定)。

非低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段

10. 对低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划项目的供资总额为 3 亿 6609 万美元，用于淘汰总计 3075 ODP 吨 HCFCs（2015 至 2017 年的供资总额为 1 亿 4644 万美元，用于淘汰总计 1265 ODP 吨 HCFCs）。表 2 提供了行业细分的情况。

表 2: 按行业划分的 HCFC 淘汰管理计划**第二阶段 (千美元)**

行业	合计 (2015-2017)	合计 (2018-2020)	2020 以后合计	合计	占总额比例
硬质泡沫塑料	11,800	2,585	708	15,093	4.1
挤塑聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料 (XPS)	32,086	45,907	0	77,993	21.3
制冷组装	1,563	856	0	2,419	0.7
制冷空调	62,788	91,086	0	153,874	42.0
制冷制造	16,098	40,167	0	56,265	15.4
制冷制造和泡沫	4,708	0	0	4,708	1.3
制冷维修	17,395	38,342	0	55,737	15.2
总计	**146,438**	**218,943**	**708**	**366,090**	**100.0**

低全球升温潜能值（GWP）替代品示范项目和区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目

11. 为 2015 年 12 个低 GWP 值替代品示范项目的供资额为 1255 万美元（包括用于项目编制活动的 609,900 美元）（表 3）。工发组织在其业务计划附件中对拟开展的示范项目做了说明。

12. 工发组织为四个示范项目提供了 ODP 值，包括有关暖气泵的两个空调项目中的一个项目；另一个空调项目是有关压缩机的项目。对于其余的项目，工发组织表示，按照它对第 72/40 号决定(b)(i)c 项的理解，淘汰不是强制性的，但在提交整个示范项目时，工发组织将能够证实是否能够实现淘汰 ODS 的目标。

13. 工发组织没有提供关于哪些国家将参与区域项目的信息。然而，它表明了其将在西亚开展的示范项目中与联合国环境规划署合作，后者指出了将参与项目的国家。

14. 工发组织没有提供任何来自下文所列国家的旨在将这些项目纳入其业务计划的信函。

15. 对 2015 年区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目的供资总额为 214,000 美元（表 3）。工发组织在其业务计划的附件中对这些活动做了说明，其中不含项目编制活动。项目编制活动已提交给第 73 次会议，但随后又被撤回，同时要求向工发组织业务计划增加 64200 美元，用于项目编制活动。

16. 工发组织没有为这些活动提供 ODP 值，同时也未表示是否收到了来自某个国家的旨在将该条目纳入其业务计划的信函。同时，工发组织也没有表明西亚地区的项目将包括哪些国家，但表示它将与 联合国环境规划署合作，而后者指出了参与该项目的国家。

表 3: 低 GWP 值替代品示范项目和区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目**(千美元)**

国家	HCFC 状态	行业和子行业	业务计划附件中的暂定标题	2015 年价值		2015 年 ODP
低 GWP 值替代品示范项目				**准备**	**示范**	
中国	非低消费国家	商业制冷	运输制冷向低 GWP 值替代品过渡	53.5	856	0.0
中国	非低消费国家	空调	家用暖气泵 CO_2 压缩机	32.1	2,675	0.0
中国	非低消费国家	空调	家用暖气泵 CO_2 技术	32.1	1,605	8.3

国家	HCFC 状态	行业和子行业	业务计划附件中的暂定标题	2015 年价值		2015 年 ODP
中国	非低消费国家	工业制冷	三个不同场所大型制冷设备减少泄漏和不同应用	53.5	482	2.8
沙特阿拉伯	非低消费国家	空调	制冷新技术（如氢氟烯烃 ）	32.1	1,926	10.0
南非	非低消费国家	泡沫塑料-XPS	为配方厂家开展的联合 POPs/甲基溴项目	32.1	535	0.0
土耳其	非低消费国家	聚氨酯硬质泡沫塑料	氢氟烯烃作为聚氨酯硬质泡沫塑料应用发泡剂	32.1	463	5.5
全球(3 个国家)	非低消费国家	商业制冷	显示对 REF 组装/安装的需求	85.6	1,605	0.0
区域(2 个国家)	无数据	维修	制冷剂密封和泄漏预防对于在亚洲 5 个国家减少纯 HCFC 制冷剂的影响	53.5	161	0.0
区域(2 个西亚国家) 与 UNEP	非低消费国家	维修	维修行业战略：强制实施 ODS 立法及处理报废设备	53.5	321	0.0
区域 (4 个非洲国家)	低消费国家	维修	采用最佳战略确保向市场提供优质制冷剂（包括引进和更新制冷剂安全标准）示范项目	85.6	685	0.0
区域(5 个加勒比国家)	低消费国家	维修	含氢氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段维修行业活动示范项目，侧重于使用易燃制冷剂或为易燃制冷剂而设计的系统的维修	64.2	631	0.0
低 GWP 值替代品示范项目小计				*609.9*	*11,945*	*26.6*
区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目				**PRP**	**TAS**	
卡塔尔	非低消费国家		区域供冷可行性研究	31.2	107	0.0
地区: 西亚与联合国环境署	无数据		关于在中东地区（3 西非国家）区域供冷系统使用非传统技术的可行性研究	31.2	107	0.0
区域供冷可行性研究技术援助项目小计				*62.4*	*214*	*0.0*
根据第 72/40 号决定(b)项开展的项目总计				**632.4**	**11,376.5**	**26.6**

溴甲烷

17. 工发组织的业务计划包括 267,500 美元的供资，用于 2015 年在一个国家（埃及）提供有关高水分含量椰枣的甲基溴技术援助项目（埃及仍具有获得该项目供资的资格）。由于现在有了替代品，该项目将设法解决最终淘汰甲基溴的问题， 活动侧重于高水分含量椰枣。

非履约所需

甲基溴示范项目

18. 业务计划包括在 2015 年为避免无意地将甲基溴从非受控用途向受控用途转移的示范项目供资 545,700 美元（其中 64,200 美元用于准备项目），以便在不是合规所要求的在全球区域确保合规。工发组织的业务计划说明指出，在理解甲基溴的检疫和装运前消毒处理（QPS）以及受控用途的问题上似乎存在着误解，这些甲基溴在存在实际受控用途的情况时已经列出了 QPS。示范项目将找出此类事例，为制止受控用途及提高利益攸关者意识的战略提供支助。

19. 该项目提出了若干问题：有资格获得甲基溴援助的各个国家均已获得了援助，或者业务计划中已经包括了有关此类援助的活动，合规援助活动是由合规援助方案（CAP）提供的；示范项

目是有效的项目编制工作，以便明确目前可能存在的不符合资质的项目；此类项目编制工作将为在各个第五条国家开展此类活动设立先例。

标准费用活动

20. 根据迄今达成的协议，2015-2017 年的核心单位费用将以 0.7％的年递增率增长。

21. 针对信息系统活动，业务计划列入了 630 万美元，其中 2015 至 2017 年期间将使用 318 万美元 [3]，2018 至 2020 年期间将使用 312 万美元。

根据现有的执行委员会决定所做的调整

22. 按照执行委员会的相关决定，秘书处拟对工发组织 2015-2017 年的业务计划作出以下调整：

(a) 将多年期协定的价值削减 5474 万美元（包括 2015 年至 2017 年期间削减 21,401 美元），以反映秘书处的记录；

(b) 取消 2015 年至 2017 年期间为墨西哥气溶胶行业 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段额外活动提供的 172 万美元供资，因为这些活动已经纳入了 2014 年的业务计划；

(c) 将根据第 71/42 号决定对 2015 至 2020 年期间的 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制提供的供资额度削减 402,556 美元（包括 2015 至 2017 年期间削减 260,195 美元）；

(d) 将 2015 至 2020 年期间对低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段提供的供资额度削减 40,927 美元（包括 2015 至 2017 年期间削减 260,195 美元），达到最大允许值 [4]，以实现削减 HCFCs 基准量 35%的目标；

(e) 在对业务规划采用 9 美元/千克的最大成本效益值后，将 2015 至 2017 年对低消费量国家 HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段制冷制造业项目的供资额度削减 249,505 美元（2017 年后不作调整）；在采用 4.5 美元/千克的最大成本效益值后，将 2015 年至 2020 年期间对制冷维修行业项目提供的供资额度削减 437,727 美元（2015 年至 2017 年期间不作调整）；

(f) 取消 2015-2017 年期间总额为 1255 万美元的低 GWP 值替代品示范项目，2017 年以后不作调整；

(g) 取消 2015-2017 年期间总额为 545,700 美元的甲基溴示范项目（包括项目编制）；2017 年以后不作调整；以及

(h) 在信息系统需要更新时，根据最近批准的信息系统请求和当前的供资结构，将 2015 年至 2020 年的信息系统价值削减 436,182 美元（包括 2015 年至 2020 年的 358,582 美元）。

[3] 根据第 63/5 号决定(b)项，在没有对供资额度做出决定的情况下，当前为业务规划目的对信息系统的供资水平将保持至 2020 年。

[4] 根据第 60/44 号决定(f)(xii)项。

23. 这些调整是以合并后的 2015-2017 年业务计划文件(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18 号文件)为依据做出的。

24. 表 4 显示了秘书处对工发组织 2015-2017 年业务计划拟议调整的结果。

表 4: 根据现有的执行委员会决定对工发组织业务计划中资源分配的调整(千美元)

内容	2015	2016	2017	(2015-2017) 合计	(2018-2020) 合计	2020 年以后合计
履约所需						
已核准多年期协定 (“多年期协定”)	23,677	11,240	3,800	38,717	5,231	183
HCFC 生产行业– 第一阶段	0	0	0	0	15,772	0
HCFC 生产行业项目编制 -第一阶段	0	268	0	268	0	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段	0	3,013	921	3,933	468	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第一阶段- 额外供资	0	1,211	0	1,211	0	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划项目编制-第二阶段	998	289	522	1,810	561	0
HCFC 淘汰管理计划第二阶段	9,303	67,246	69,653	146,202	222,841	708
示范项目 – 低 GWP 值替代品	0	0	0	0	0	0
示范项目筹备 -低 GWP 值替代品	0	0	0	0	0	0
技术援助 – 区域供冷	214	0	0	214	0	0
溴甲烷技术援助	268	0	0	268	0	0
非履约所需						
非模式所要求的- 甲基溴– 示范项目编制	0	0	0	0	0	0
非模式所要求的- 甲基溴– 示范项目	0	0	0	0	0	0
标准成本活动						
信息系统	864	1,091	864	2,818	3,045	0
核心单位	2,041	2,055	2,069	6,165	6,295	0
总计	**37,364**	**86,413**	**77,829**	**201,606**	**254,213**	**891**

工发组织绩效指标

25. 表 5 是工发组织根据第 71/28 号决定制定的绩效指标摘要。

表 5: 绩效指标

指标类型	短标题	计算方法	2015 年目标
规划—核准	核准的付款	核准付款次数与计划付款次数相比较*	19
规划—核准	核准的项目/活动	核准的项目/活动数量与计划的的项目/活动数量 (包括项目编制活动) 相比较**	43
实施	资金支出	基于进展报告中估算的支出	22,350,000
实施	ODS 淘汰	在核准下一次付款时本次付款的 ODS 淘汰情况与每个业务计划所规划的淘汰情况相比较	473.9 吨(包括单个项目 326 吨)
实施	活动项目完成情况	进展报告中项目完成情况与所有活动的计划 (不包括项目编制) 相比较	41
管理	资金消耗速度	项目完成 12 个月后项目资金的消耗情况	运营结束后 12 月
管理	及时提交项目完成报告	及时提交项目完成报告与商定的提交报告时间相比较	及时

指标类型	短标题	计算方法	2015 年目标
管理	及时提交进度报告	除非另有协议，提交进度报告与答复的及时性	及时

26. 按照 2015 年业务计划，工发组织核准付款的目标应为 18 次，其中包括 15 次已核准的多年期协定和三次新付款，为单个项目批准的项目/活动的目标应为 45 项，包括 23 项项目编制、15 个示范项目、5 项信息系统活动和 2 项技术援助活动，ODS 淘汰目标应为 423.8 吨（仅为多年期协定项目）。

政策性问题

27. 工发组织在其业务计划说明中提出了一个政策性问题，即是否需要在五个选定的国家开展用于 QPS 应用的甲基溴替代品示范项目。由于用于 QPS 的甲基溴不是一种受控物质，秘书处请工发组织从其业务计划中取消这些示范项目，并把这个问题当作一个政策性问题，如同将类似项目纳入到 2014-2016 年业务计划中的情况。建议执法委员会考虑是否应该在工发组织的业务计划中恢复对这些示范项目的供资，因为它们在提交给第 73 次会议的合并业务计划[5]中被取消了。

建议

28. 谨请执行委员会考虑:

(a) 注意 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/22 号文件所载的工发组织 2015-2017 年业务计划；

(b) 是否:

(i) 恢复示范项目，以避免在多边基金 2015-2017 年的业务计划中无意地将甲基溴从非受控用途转移到受控用途中；

(ii) 为区域供冷项目增加项目编制活动；以及

(c) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/22 号文件表 5 所载的工发组织的业绩指标，同时将核准付款的目标定为 18 次，对单个项目的核准项目/活动定为 45 项，各次付款的 ODS 淘汰目标定为 423.8 ODP 吨。

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[5] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18 号文件。

UNIDO
BUSINESS PLAN 2015

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2015 Business Plan of UNIDO together with the forecast for 2016 and 2017 represents the Rolling Business Plan of Montreal Protocol activities of the Organization. Funding estimates up to 2020 and beyond have also been provided. This provides useful information for Executive Committee members on the funding needed to reach the 2020 control measures for HCFCs.

UNIDO's Business Plan was prepared based on the previous rolling business plan, taking into consideration the approvals and experience of previous years, the requests received from Article 5 countries, priorities established and the decisions taken by the Executive Committee, in particular Decision 60/44, 71/18, 71/42 and 72/40 . It also reflects the discussions held in Montreal during the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting on 2-3 September 2014. It is also largely inspired from the historical decision of the 19th Meeting of the Parties agreeing on the acceleration of the phase-out of HCFCs, and the relevant ExCom decisions on HPMPs and HCFC investment and demonstration projects. The countries' needs have been calculated based on approved HPMPs and based on reported HCFC Baseline consumption.

In 2015, UNIDO will submit for approval by the Executive Committee forward commitments amounting to USD 23.68 million. New activities are focusing mainly on HCFC phase-out, the renewal of institutional strengthening projects, feasibility studies and the demonstration of alternative technologies to HCFCs with a total value of USD 25.85 million (including Core Unit Funding). In addition, USD 1.2 million is earmarked for the preparation of Stage II HPMPs in 2015. As listed in the business plan, about 63 % (US$ 32.99 million) of UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan is focusing on the phase out of HCFCs.

Decision 67/15 has maintained the administrative cost regime with the following modifications: For new projects with a value over USD 250,000 as well as for institutional strengthening and project preparation activities approved at the 67th Meeting of the Executive Committee and after are subject to 7% agency fee. Support cost for Agreements made before the 67th Meeting of the Executive Committee remained valid, except for the second and subsequent tranches of HPMPs approved at the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee, where the 7,5% agency fee has been reduced to 7 % in line with Decision 72/20. Furthermore, for Core Unit Funding an annual increase of maximum 0.7% is allowed for the current triennium. For this reason and in line with the Fund Secretariat's recommendation, Core Unit Costs for the years 2015-2020 have been budgeted based on a maximum 0.7 % increase. Thus, USD 2,040,715 has been allocated for the Core Unit for the year 2015.

The total amount foreseen in UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan, including forward commitments, new investment, non-investment activities, project preparation, demonstration activities and funding of core unit is USD 50,730,740 including support costs and with an impact of 450.3 ODP tonnes.

USD 88,248,472 million worth of projects are earmarked for 2016 with an impact of 928.3 ODP tonnes, while for 2017 USD 100,340,007 million with an impact of 904.3 tonnes of ODP tonnes are forecasted.

A. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

1. CONTEXT

UNIDO prepared its business plan for 2015 to 2017 based on ExCom Decisions 60/44, 71/18, 71/42, 72/20 and 72/40 as well as the Government requests received from Article 5 countries. An inter-agency coordination meeting was held on 2-3 September 2014 in Montreal, Canada. Considering the draft business plans submitted by all implementing and bilateral agencies and the compliance-oriented model, the Secretariat identified the countries that are in need of assistance in order to comply with the various phase-out schedules, for which no activities were included in the business plans of implementing agencies and pointed out cases where a duplication of activities occurred among the various implementing agencies. Agencies were also requested to include project preparation funding for Stage II HPMPs for 2018, for LVCs with Stage I going until 2020 as well as funding estimates for Stage II activities.

The countries' needs have been calculated for most countries based on the actual HCFC baseline data as well as based on approved HPMP Agreements.

The Business Plan is also largely inspired from the historical decision of the 19th Meeting of the Parties agreeing on the acceleration of the phase-out of HCFCs, and the Decision 71/42 on the draft guidelines for funding the preparation of Stage II HPMPs and other relevant ExCom decisions on HPMPs and HCFC investment and demonstration projects.

As agreed with the Secretariat, activities which were part of UNIDO's 2014 business plan, but could not be submitted either to the 72nd or to the 73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, are not reflected in the present business plan, since the Secretariat plans recommending to the Executive Committee the carry-over of those activities to the year 2015. The following activities are to be carried over to 2015:

Country	Agency	Type	Chemical	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2014	ODP in 2014
Algeria	UNIDO	INV	MBR	Phase-out of MB in dates	228,900	1.8
Algeria	UNIDO	PHA	HCFC	REF-Servicing (Stage I)	154,800	1.0
Argentina	UNIDO	PHA	HCFC	REF-Servicing (Stage I)	338,208	4.6
Jordan	UNIDO	PHA	HCFC	REF-Servicing (Stage I)	24,181	0.2

Country	Agency	Type	Chemical	Sector and Subsector	Value in 2014	ODP in 2014
Kuwait	UNIDO	PHA	HCFC	FOA-XPS foam (Stage I)	3,660,586	80.9
Saudi Arabia	UNIDO	PHA	HCFC	REF-Air-conditioning (Stage I)	1,284,000	54.6

2. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

In 2015, UNIDO is planning to submit USD 50.73 million worth of projects, the majority of which is focused on phase-out of HCFCs.

HCFC phase-out activities form large part of UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan. Most HPMPs for non-LVCs include investment projects for the conversion of manufacturing enterprises to HCFC-free alternatives taking into consideration new technological developments to ensure sustainable conversion of HCFC-based manufacturing enterprises.

In line with the discussions held during the inter-agency coordination meeting in Montreal (early September 2013), funding requests for the preparation of Stage II HPMPs as well as funding estimates for Stage II HPMPs have been included in the 2015-2020 business plan. In general, it is estimated the project preparation funding should be approved 2 years before the last tranche of Stage I. However, there are exceptions, in particular in non-LVC countries with extended commitments, whereby no funding is scheduled between 2015 and 2017 or 2018. In such cases, project preparation is required 1 or 2 years before the penultimate tranche of Stage I. UNIDO made careful consideration of each country to ensure smooth implementation, without interruptions between Stage I and Stage II activities.

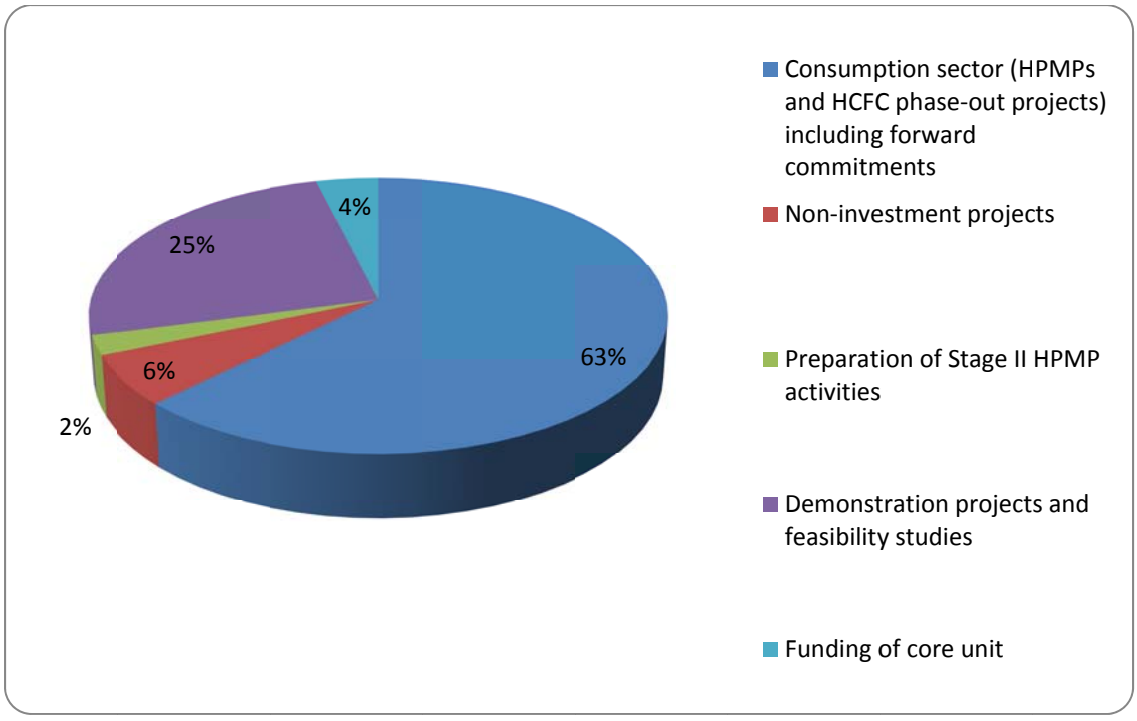
Furthermore, renewal of institutional strengthening projects, feasibility studies and demonstration projects form part of UNIDO's 2015-2017 Business Plan.

The total budget for 2015 for the above activities is USD 48,690,025 plus USD 2,040,715 core unit funding for UNIDO. Table 1 below summarizes the resource allocation of UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan.

Table 1: Resource allocation

Pos.	Type/sector	USD (incl. support cost)	Share of Business Plan allocation (%)
(a)	Consumption sector (HPMPs and HCFC phase-out projects) including forward commitments	32,994,773	63
(b)	Non-investment projects (INS and TAS)	3,171,849	6
(c)	Preparation of Stage II HPMP activities	1,207,042	2
(d)	Demonstration projects and feasibility studies	13,313,475	25
(e)	Funding of core unit	2,040,715	4
	Total	**50,730,740**	**100%**

Resource Allocation as per Table 1



The details of the 2015-2017 rolling Business Plan are spelled out in the Business Plan Database.

3. GENERAL OVERVIEW ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN NON-COMPLIANCE

Until the last meeting of the Implementation Committee (July 2014) there have been no confirmed cases of non-compliance. All activities presented in UNIDO's business plan aim at providing assistance to A5 countries to comply with their obligations towards the Montreal Protocol. Should there be any countries in non-compliance under UNIDO's responsibility, UNIDO will work closely with the countries concerned to bring them back to compliance and will assist them to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat.

4. PROGRAMME EXPANSION

In the years 2015 to 2017 UNIDO aims to enhance its assistance to Article 5 countries by strengthening its project portfolio through the implementation of HCFC phase-out management plans and HCFC phase-out investment and demonstration projects.

UNIDO continues providing support with Stage II HPMPs to all the countries assisted during Stage I. Furthermore, Stage II HPMPs of Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil and Chile are added to UNIDO's portfolio.

The main objective of this Business Plan is to assist Article 5 countries in meeting their obligations under the Montreal Protocol, in particular the 35% reduction target in 2020 for HCFCs.

The analysis of the activities of UNIDO's Business Plan reveals that the major share of UNIDO's MP project portfolio consists of HPMPs including HCFC investment activities in different sub-sectors.

In line with Decision 72/40, several demonstration projects are planned in the following regions/countries: West Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, China, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey. These projects target to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs in the refrigeration and in the foam sector.

In addition, feasibility studies for district cooling are also planned to be submitted by the 75th Meeting according to Decision 72/40 (c) targeting Middle East countries.

UNIDO has been successfully supporting its client countries to reach by 1 January 2015 the elimination of MeBr and it is committed to provide further assistance when it comes to avoid the unintended transfer of MeBr from non-controlled to controlled uses. To ensure compliance, a demonstration project targets particularly this aspect of the use of MeBr in Article 5 countries.

In 2015, UNIDO will continue to cover all regions (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe) with planned activities in various sectors and countries (including project preparation, non-investment and demonstration activities).

The following section summarizes the activities contained in UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan sorted by region.

Africa

In Africa, funding requests for six countries and for a regional project, with a total value of USD 3,152,909 will be submitted in 2015. The main concentration will be in HPMPs, HCFC investment projects, as well as preparatory assistance projects for HPMP Stage II. Furthermore, two institutional strengthening proposals, one technical assistance and two demonstration projects will be submitted. UNIDO is cooperating with UNEP on several HPMPs in African countries.

Asia

In Asia requests for funding for ten countries and for two regional projects with a value of USD 35,615,718 will be submitted in 2015. This represents about 70 % of the total Business Plan for 2015. The main concentration will be in HPMPs, HCFC investment projects, demonstration projects, as well as preparatory assistance projects for HPMP Stage II.

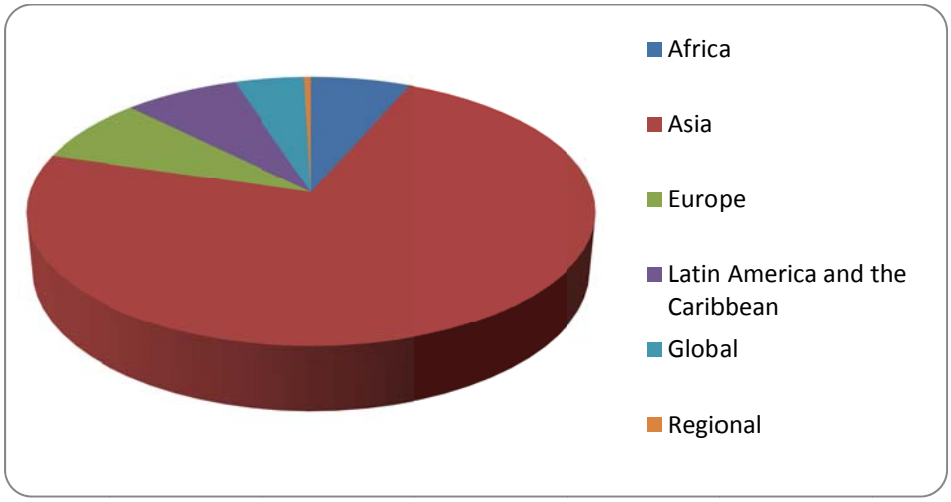
Europe

In Europe, requests for five countries with a value of USD 3,835,869 will be submitted in 2015, five targeting the phase-out of HCFCs, two institutional strengthening and one demonstration project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean Region, requests for nine countries and for a regional project in the Caribbean, with a value of USD 3,635,769 will be submitted in 2015. The main concentration will be in HPMPs, HCFC investment projects, as well as preparatory projects for HPMP Stage II. Furthermore, UNIDO will submit one demonstration project.

UNIDO's 2015 Business Plan by Region



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The 71st Meeting of the Executive Committee has reviewed the performance indicators. The new weightings, based on Decision 71/28 , are indicated in the below table.

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting	Target 2015
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned	10	19 (16 A/ 3P)
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	10	43 (incl. 21 prp)
	Sub-total		**20**	
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report	15	29,591,870
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	473.9 (incl. 326 for individual)
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	41 (inventory number)
	Sub-total		**60**	
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	12 months after operational completion

Type of Indicator	Short title	Calculation	Weighting	Target 2015
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On time
	Sub-total		**20**	
	Total		**100**	

Based on Decision 71/28, the performance indicator on milestone activities for MYAs was changed as listed now in the above table.

AVOIDING UNINTENDED TRANSFER OF METHYL BROMIDE FROM NON-CONTROLLED TO CONTROLLED USES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

As the deadline for the complete phase-out of Methyl Bromide (MeBr) for controlled uses approaches (i.e.1 January 2015), any incorrect interpretation of MeBr consumption as Quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) use may bring countries at risks of non-compliance to the phase-out of substances in Annex E of the Montreal Protocol.

Detailed analysis of QPS reports showed that in some cases the understanding of the requirement for licensing QPS uses was not completely accurate and, indeed, those uses should have been reported as controlled consumption. As a consequence, there appears not only to be unreported consumption; it also appears as if new MeBr uses develop in the related countries, which will represent a barrier to return to full phase-out of consumption once the potential non-compliance has been noticed.

There are three main compliance issues related to this wrong interpretation, licensing and reporting of MeBr for QPS instead of controlled uses:

- If correctly reported, those uses could have been eligible for funding;
- If those uses are correctly reported after 1st January 2015, countries will be in non-compliance with the total phase-out for controlled applications;
- If support is not provided to those users, recovery of compliance might be difficult if scope of intervention is only left to policy measures, reporting and awareness activities.

Though the MeBr phase-out projects implemented so far have been successful and countries assisted by the MLF have received adequate support to replace Methyl Bromide for controlled applications, it should be noted that no support has been provided to those users historically operating under the QPS framework.

Users that operate under the QPS framework are often different from those that have received technical support from projects financed by the Multilateral Fund. Furthermore, alternatives to MeBr may defer as well for controlled and QPS applications even with some substantial degree in terms of efficacy. The latter is also notable when alternatives are applied to same commodities but under different conditions.

UNIDO has identified several cases where MeBr is reported as QPS but should, indeed, be reported as controlled application. Among those identified cases, the below 5 are considered to be the most common and risky situations:

1. When MeBr reported to comply with the ISPM 15 is indeed used for products that do not necessary need the ISPM 15 certification (i.e. goods already certified, thickness of goods less than 6 mm, etc.);
2. Countries where import of MeBr for QPS applications has increased dramatically (e.g. +400%) after the achievement of 0 consumption for controlled uses, despite the historical data on QPS was relatively small before the phase-out programme started;
3. Applications on goods approved by quarantine authorities for long-term storage;

4. Fumigation of commodities before export though there is no evidence of official requirement from importing country/exporting country;
5. Treatment is authorized for export of goods that are lately not exported but transported within the same national territory.

In light of the above, UNIDO proposes a DEMO project in five countries to:

- Cover at least the above five common cases on a balanced regional distribution;
- To identify all stakeholders operating under QPS framework and assess their technical knowledge on alternative to MeBr;
- Provide technical support to those users falling under the above 5 cases with necessary technical knowledge to quickly terminate the MeBr application for uses that are controlled applications;
- Facilitate the adaptation of already-existing alternative technologies to the new treatment conditions;
- Should wrong reporting be identify, the project will propose strategies to educate the various stakeholders with tailored-made training sessions;
- Define the best approach and strategy for NOUs to make sure all stakeholders have the proper understanding of the QPS definition and estimate how much of MeBr, if any, consumed for QPS is indeed for controlled applications.

INITIATIVES TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

Successful and timely implementation of ongoing activities is essential for the current compliance period.

Special attention is provided to countries that may previously have been in non-compliance and that have decisions outlining plans of actions with time-specific benchmarks for return to compliance.

UNIDO has continued to provide supportive initiatives in order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of CFC-related equipment are taken.

- UNIDO is frequently attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.

- Communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project plans. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the regular activities in the field and problems faced, if any.

- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc. Additionally, UNIDO project managers are visiting the project site, if definitely required.

- Based on recommendation of the Implementation Committee, additional assistance will be offered to the countries with delays in reporting of its ozone-depleting substance data

Country	HCFC Status (LVC, non-LVC)	Type	Sector and Subsector	Title in BP	Value ($000) 2015	ODP 2015	Remarks	Working title	Brief description / comments
China	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Commercial refrigeration	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (I)	800.000	0.0	cross-subsectorial	Demonstration project: Transition to low-GWP alternatives in transport refrigeration	Transport refrigeration, or mobile refrigeration in general, is a frequently overlooked but susbtantial source of refrigerant use; HCFC-22 is fairly prevalent in medium to lower temperature systems due to the compact design possible. Problems related to this issue are the availability of sufficiently qualified service and of refrigerant at different locations, often different countries, the reduction of leaks, and the qualified handling ad operation of equipment by the different handlers related to mobile equipment. Project is currently aimed at road transport in China, developing, assembling and operating road transport equipment and learning how to address the related infrastructure and possibly regulatory needs. In terms of technology the project will assess low-GWP technologies including non-conventional cooling processes, such as evaporatrive cooling using N2 or CO2 direct injection. Currently preliminary discussions are under way with one major transport enterprise related to the use of flammables in transport of refrigerated containers; should this bear fruit in the short term (before project preparation discussion), adjustment of this project is possible.
China	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-Commercial refrigeration	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (I)	50.000	0.0	cross-subsectorial		
China	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-RAC	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (II)	30.000	0.0		Demonstration project: CO2 compressor for domestic heat pumps	The project will develop a CO2 compressor for use in domestic heat pumps; in particular air-to-water heat pumps for hot water generation. The project beneficiary is known. Project will also support the necessary modifations in the production area.
China	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-RAC	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (II)	2,500.000	0.0			
China	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-RAC	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (III)	30.000	0.0		Demonstration project: CO2 technology for domestic heat pumps	The project will develop a CO2 heat pump for domestic hot water production; and do necessary modifications at the assembly line to replace HCFC-22 by CO2.
China	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-RAC	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (III)	1,500.000	8.3			
China	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-Refrigeration Industrial	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (IV)	50.000	0.0	3 sites with 3 different applicat	Demonstration project: Leak reduction in large refrigeration equipment	Demonstration project to develop a generic methodology addressing leak reduction in particular large, decentralized refrigeration equipment with charges above 100 kg of HCFC. The project will assess 3 different applications at 3 different sites.
China	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Refrigeration Industrial	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (IV)	450.000	2.8	3 sites with 3 different applicat		
Global (3 countries)	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Commercial refrigeration	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (V)	1,500.000	0.0	cross-subsectorial	onstrate needs for REF assembly/installa	Assembly covers the wide range of commercial refrigeration, which is not easy to address since the charging does not take place at a specific facility and with specific tools, thus eligibility is difficult to assess. In addition, IOC are not being paid. However, this sector is of paramount importance when addressing the commercial refrigeration sector - we need to work on concepts and understand cost and incentive structures to find a cost effective way to deal with the assembly sector. The concept will include at least one low-GWP demonstration in the retail sector in each country.
Global (3 countries)	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-Commercial refrigeration	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (V)	80.000	0.0	cross-subsectorial		
Qatar	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Servicing	Feasibility study on district cooling systems in Qatar	100.000	0.0		Feasibility study on district cooling systems in Qatar	Classical district cooling project. Overall economics are favouring district cooling in that region. Objection is to prepare the ground for an externally funded district cooling project, identify a template for preparation and distribute the experience gained
Regional (2 countries)		DEM	REF-Servicing	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VI)	150.000	0.0		Project preparation: Impact of Refrigerant Containment and Leakage Prevention on Reduction of Virgin HCFC Refrigerants in A-5 Countries	Based on the assumption that servicing sector work in the future needs to rest on two pillars: Ability to handle next-generation refrigerants, and massivley reduce use of HCFC in current systems. Demo project aims to develop in practice an approach to identify underlying causes of consumption in service, develop and test approaches and prioritiese them accoring to cost/benefit.
Regional (2 countries)		PRP	REF-Servicing	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VI)	50.000	0.0			
Regional (2 West Asian countries)	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Servicing	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VII)	300.000	0.0	In cooperation with UNEP.	Strategy for the servicing sector: enforcement of ODS legislation and handling of end-of-life equipment	Refrigeration systems contain substantial amount of re-usable HCFC at end-of-life, which can be recycled to replace virgin HCFC. The necessary set-up has never been fully studied and tried. It will require conceptual work to develop a process tailored to the country's situation, incentivising, training and upgrading those who disassemble locally assembled systems and those who deal with portable systems (window AC, ...), ensuring collection etc. Since the gain per system is substantially larger than in case of service and the number of stakeholders typically smaller, such an approach should yield excellent results while reducing emissions across the board (HCFC, but also HFC). Adresses this region because there its most likely to be economical, refrigerant reclaim centers are established through HPMP stage I; and they have the biggest problem with consumption in the service sector
Regional (2 West Asian countries)	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-Servicing	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VII)	50.000	0.0	In cooperation with UNEP		
Regional (3 West Asian countries)	Non-LVC	DEM	SEV	Feasibility study on using non-conventional technologies in district cooling systems in the Middle East Region	100.000	0.0	In cooperation with UNEP	Feasibility study on using non-conventional technologies in district cooling systems in the Middle East Region	Meant to provide dual benefit of facilitating one (or several) district cooling projects with external funding, plus collecting information and assessing possibilities on several non-conventional approaches to reduce load = reduce system size (e.g. ground heat sink / cold reservoir), use non-conventional alternatives for systems (e.g. absorption, HFO's, ammonia), and provide information on the impact of such alternatives also outside district cooling (i.e. for stand-alone office towers etc.), again reducing refrigeration needs and use of HCFC or HFC. Finally, distribution of results.
Regional (4 African countries)	LVC	DEM	REF-Servicing	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VIII)	640.000	0.0		Demonstration project on the adoption of the best strategy to ensure market availability of high quality refrigerants, including the introduction and update of safety standards on refrigerants	Addresses the challenges of substantial mislabelled imports of replacement refrigerants into countries, with a number of negative impacts on MLF projects, such as reverting back to HCFC, system losses blamed on MLF projects, … . Aiming to develop the necessary legal and institutional basics, as well as providing equipment, training and coaching.
Regional (4 African countries)	LVC	PRP	REF-Servicing	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (VIII)	80.000	0.0			
Regional (5 Carribean countries)	LVC	DEM	REF-Servicing	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (IX)	590.000	0.0		Demonstration project on HPMP stage II servicing sector activities with focus on service for systems using and being designed for flammable refrigerants	Objective is to train technicians in the use of flammable refrigerants in systems operating with those; and define/procure the minimum set of service tools needed to perform service on such systems. Precondition for introducing flammables of any type
Regional (5 Carribean countries)	LVC	PRP	REF-Servicing	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (IX)	60.000	0.0			
Saudi Arabia	Non-LVC	DEM	REF-Air conditioning	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (X)	1,800.000	10.0		ew technologies (e.g. HFOs) in refrigerati	Conversion of one factory to HFO/HFC blend technology (client is identified, appears committed to such a project)
Saudi Arabia	Non-LVC	PRP	REF-Air conditioning	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the refrigeration sector (X)	30.000	0.0			

Country	HCFC Status (LVC, non-LVC)	Type	Sector and Subsector	Title in BP	Value ($000) 2015	ODP 2015	Remarks	Working title	Brief description / comments
South Africa	Non-LVC	DEM	FOA-XPS	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the foam sector (I)	500.000	0.0		Joint POPs/MP projects for system houses	Introduction of non-POPs flame retardents in XPS foams; current technology has just made it onto the POPs list (HBCD), blowing agent replacement towards flammables will need re-adjustment of flame retardent, which is difficult to justify using increased amounts of an identified POPs. Project aims at identifying, testing and introducing alternatives at one manufacturer, and at developing legislation to address the issue from the governmental side
South Africa	Non-LVC	PRP	FOA-XPS	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the foam sector (I)	30.000	0.0			
Turkey	Non-LVC	DEM	FOA-Rigid PU foam	Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the foam sector (II)	432.500	5,5		HFOs as Foaming Agents in the Rigid PU Foam Applications	Reefer manufacturer to try out HFOs as foam blowing agent in one of few applications which are sensitive to insulation thickness, i.e. in this case reefers where increased insulation thickness leads to decreased transport volume (other application is domestic refrigerators, particularly in Europe where outside dimension fixed to 60 cm width)
Turkey	Non-LVC	PRP	FOA-Rigid PU foam	Project preparation: Demonstration project based on dec. 72/40 in the foam sector (II)	30.000	0.0			