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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE

Introduction

1. In response to decision 73/70(c)(ii)¹, the Secretariat has prepared this new document², which replaces sections of the former agenda item on “Status reports and compliance³”. This document will be submitted to all meetings of the Executive Committee and the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol.

¹ In the context of the discussion on the operation of the Executive Committee (agenda item 15), the Executive Committee decided that a document entitled “Country programme data and prospects for compliance” would be submitted to the first and last meetings of the year.

² The analysis performed and the conclusions reached in this document are without prejudice to the status of compliance determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, which is the only body empowered to assess such status. Data reported pursuant to A7 of the Protocol are used exclusively to determine a country’s status of compliance on an annual basis. The analysis in this document uses a mix of data reported to the Fund Secretariat on CP implementation and A7 data. Therefore, this document does not determine compliance per se. Rather, it assesses the prospects of A5 countries in their efforts to comply with one or more of the control measures in the Montreal Protocol. Its main purpose is to identify ODS yet to be addressed by actions supported by the Multilateral Fund.

³ The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare an annual update of the status of compliance of Article 5 countries with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol as contained in part I of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/32/38, and of the implementation of Montreal Protocol through government policy controls as contained in part II of the document. In so doing, the Secretariat should attempt in future editions of the document to correlate the impact of approved noninvestment projects on the status of compliance of Article 5 countries and address other policy measures such as those for end-users and implementation by customs authorities of import controls (decisions 32/76(b)).

2. This document consists of the following three parts:

Part I: Status of, and prospects of, compliance of Article 5 (A5) countries

Part II: A5 countries that are subject to decisions on compliance

Part III: Data on the implementation of country programmes (CPs) for HCFCs⁴

3. Currently, there are 148 Parties classified as A5 Parties. Three of these countries, namely the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates, have been urged not to request funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of their ODS consumption and production (where applicable) and, thus, are not required to submit the mandatory progress report on the implementation of country programmes (CPs). Accordingly, the analysis contained in this document has not included consumption and production of ODSs for these countries. For reference, the levels of HCFC production and consumption reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (A7) as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption and production reported by the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Baseline
Consumption						
Republic of Korea (the)	1,768.9	2,047.1	2,108.9	2,088.2	1,893.1	1,908.0
Singapore	226.0	206.2	110.8	168.7	116.3	216.1
United Arab Emirates (the)	530.5	583.6	641.8	692.6	539.4	557.1
Total consumption	2,525.4	2,836.9	2,861.5	2,949.5	2,548.8	2,681.2
Production						
Republic of Korea (the)	375.3	414.9	392.4	306.7	357.6	395.1

4. As of 27 March 2015, eight A5 countries had reported 2014 data; and, except for the Central African Republic, all countries had reported 2013 data pursuant to A7. Thirteen countries had reported 2014 CP data to the Fund Secretariat as of 27 March 2015, and all except the Central African Republic, Kuwait⁵ and the United Republic of Tanzania had reported CP data for 2013.

5. All countries that submitted requests for funding to the 74th meeting, also submitted 2013 CP data except the United Republic of Tanzania. The data provided in the new format was incomplete for the three main sections: qualitative, quantitative and regulatory. Only 20 A5 countries provided complete information for all three sections⁶.

⁴ The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to assess the HCFC compliance requirements for all Article 5 countries in the document on status reports and compliance to serve as a guide for preparation of the Multilateral Fund's business plan (decision 67/6(c)).

⁵ Subsequently, the Fund Secretariat has received 2013 country programme for Kuwait on April 13, 2015

⁶ Namely, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Croatia (which became a non-A5 Party on 1 January 2013), Ecuador, Fiji, Marshall Islands (the), Federated States of Micronesia, Mongolia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova (the), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia and Zimbabwe.

PART I: STATUS OF, AND PROSPECTS FOR, COMPLIANCE OF A5 COUNTRIES

6. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures for the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, and the final phase-out of MB and TCA⁷ and the 10 per cent reduction of HCFCs by 2015. The analysis assumes that the latest consumption reported under A7 or in CP data has taken into account the phase-out from completed projects approved by the Executive Committee⁸.

Licensing and quota systems

7. The latest information provided to the Ozone Secretariat on licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B of the Montreal protocol⁹ indicates that only South Sudan¹⁰ has not reported the establishment of a licensing system. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) in South Sudan has been established and a national ozone officer (NOO) appointed. All other A5 countries had reported a licensing system. However, Libya's HCFC licensing system is not yet operational (as reported by UNIDO, the lead agency assisting the country in the preparation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)); while Dominica and Mauritania licensing systems have not been amended yet to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs (as reported by UNEP, the lead agency assisting the countries in the implementation of their HPMPs).

8. According to the information provided on the CP reports, HCFC quota systems are in place in 121 A5 countries; 12 countries (Angola, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Dominica, El Salvador, Guinea, Honduras, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Republic of Moldova and Sierra Leone), and 11 countries (Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niue, Qatar and Sudan (the)) have not provided information. However, this information is inconsistent with the information contained on tranche request associated with their HPMPs submitted to the 74th meeting, where it is reported the establishment of quotas for 2015.

9. CP reports also indicate that in 132 A5 countries importer registration is a requirement; two countries (Armenia and Barbados) do not have importer registration as a requirement, and 10 countries (Botswana, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Myanmar, Niue and Qatar) have not provided information.

10. The Executive Committee may wish to request:

- (a) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of South Sudan in establishing its licensing system, and the Governments of Dominica and Mauritania in amending their licensing systems to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs, and to report to the 75th meeting; and
- (b) UNIDO to continue assisting the Government of Libya to operationalize its licensing system, and to report to the 75th meeting.

⁷ No projects have been identified that address Annex B-I substances; the Executive Committee has neither considered nor funded projects that address these substances that are subject to the 85 per cent baseline reduction starting in 2007.

⁸ Up to December 2013, 257,125 ODP tonnes of consumption and 191,919 ODP tonnes of production had been phased out from completed projects. The completed projects were valued at US \$2.2 billion out of an approved total of approximately US \$2.82 billion.

⁹ Each Party shall, by 1 January 2000 or within three months of the date of entry into force of this Article for it, whichever is the later, establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E (Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol).

¹⁰ South Sudan ratified the Montreal Amendment on 16 October 2012 and had six months from the date of ratification of the Amendment to establish a licensing system.

Production sector

11. Excluding HCFCs, MB is produced in China¹¹. A MB production closure phase-out plan was approved for China¹², which allow the country to produce at levels lower than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol. In 2013, only 100.0 ODP tonnes of MB were produced in China, i.e., the maximum allowable production in its Agreement with the Executive Committee.

12. There are six A5 countries¹³ that produced HCFCs as shown in Table 2. The 2013 HCFC production is over 12 per cent below the baseline.

Table 2. HCFC production for 2013 reported by A5 countries under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	Production	Baseline	Production minus baseline
Argentina	107.3	224.6	(117.3)
China	26,598.7	29,122.0	(2,523.3)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	31.8	27.6	4.2
India	1,352.1	2,399.5	(1,047.5)
Mexico	317.1	697.0	(379.9)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	121.2	123.1	(1.9)
Total	28,528.2	32,593.8	(4,065.7)

13. The only HCFC produced by these countries is HCFC-22, except for China that also produces HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-123 and HCFC-124. Table 3 shows the production levels of the three main HCFCs over the 2010-2013 period.

Table 3. Production levels of the three main HCFCs (A7, ODP tonnes)

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	Baseline
HCFC-22					
Argentina	233.8	221.0	230.5	107.3	224.6
China	17,124.6	17,968.1	20,050.1	15,866.9	16,772.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	27.4	26.4	28.7	31.8	27.6
India	2,236.8	1,504.0	1,565.4	1,352.1	2,399.5
Mexico	694.0	649.7	298.3	317.1	697.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	119.2	134.3	160.3	121.2	123.1
Total HCFC-22	20,435.8	20,503.5	22,333.2	17,796.4	20,244.2
HCFC-141b					
China	10,874.3	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	10,490.5
HCFC-142b					
China	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,798.5
Total	33,289.3	34,574.7	36,658.0	28,482.0	32,533.3

14. An HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) was approved for China¹⁴. The Government of Mexico, through UNIDO, has submitted a request to the 74th meeting to conduct a technical audit of its HCFC production sector¹⁵.

15. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported a production of HCFCs of 31.8 ODP tonnes in 2013 which exceeded the maximum allowable production of 27.6 ODP tonnes. Accordingly, the

¹¹ The Republic of Korea also produced MB.

¹² Decision 47/54.

¹³ The Republic of Korea also produces HCFC-22.

¹⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/SGP-InS/2 and Add.1.

¹⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/SGP/6.

country was in non-compliance with the HCFC production control measures under the Montreal Protocol. In their decision XXVI/15, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted that the country has submitted a plan of action through which the Party commits, *inter alia*, to return into compliance in 2015. The country has not yet request assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the HCFC production sector¹⁶.

Consumption sector

16. The only three group substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol where consumption and production is still allowed are Annex B Group III (TCA); Annex C Group (I) (HCFC); and Annex E Group I (MB). The complete phase-out of consumption and production of TCA and MB for all A5 countries is 1 January 2105.

MB and TCA

17. Except for Angola and Guinea, all A5 countries have an established MB consumption baseline¹⁷, 58 of which had a baseline of zero. 2013 MB consumption indicates that only 18 A5 countries had reported MB consumption above the 2015 control target (i.e., complete phase-out). One-hundred A5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for MB phase-out projects. The status of the MB consumption in these countries is summarized in Annex I to the present report.

18. All A5 countries have reported zero 2013 TCA consumption, and are in compliance with the control target (i.e., complete phase-out by 1 January 2105).

HCFC consumption

19. One-hundred and forty-five A5 countries have an established HCFC baseline for compliance. For 140 A5 countries, the latest reported consumption is below their baseline.

20. Table 4 presents the aggregated levels of 2013 HCFC consumption (434,867.3 mt or 28,446.8 ODP tonnes) by type of HCFCs. The three main HCFCs are: HCFC-22 (65.2 per cent of the total consumption), followed by HCFC-141b (31.4 per cent) and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-142b (3.30 per cent). For the A5 countries reporting 2013 A7 data, the 2013 HCFC consumption is over 19 per cent below the baseline.

Table 4. Levels of 2013 HCFC consumption data by type of HCFC

HCFC	Baseline		Consumption		% of total (ODP tonnes)
	Metric tonnes	ODP tonnes	Metric tonnes	ODP tonnes	
HCFC-123	1,450.0	29.0	1,857.5	37.2	0.13
HCFC-124	1,181.0	26.0	302.7	6.7	0.02
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	10,385.4	81,105.5	8,921.6	31.36
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	1,998.5	14,432.3	938.1	3.30
HCFC-22	358,383.1	19,711.1	337,076.8	18,539.2	65.17
HCFC-225	5.6	0.4	37.0	2.6	0.01
HCFC-225ca	56.5	1.4	40.9	1.0	0.00
HCFC-225cb	9.6	0.3	14.6	0.5	0.00
Total	486,244.6	32,152.1	434,867.3	28,446.8	100.00
HCFC-141bpolyol*	5,283.6	581.2	5,184.5	570.3	

* HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol, and only available in CP data (not provided under A7 data)

¹⁶ The Sub-group on the Production Sector is considering guidelines for the HCFC production sector. Swing plants previously funded for CFC phase-out are currently not eligible for additional funding for HCFC closure under their CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee (one swing plant in China was not included in the funding for the HPPMP). However, this does not apply to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

¹⁷ Excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

HPMPs

21. All countries have received HPMP project preparation funds to address HCFC control measures. The Executive Committee has approved stage I and II¹⁸ of HPMPs for 140 countries to-date (valued at US \$570.23 million of which US \$439.52 million been disbursed), to address compliance with the Montreal Protocol control levels as follows:

- (a) Twenty-seven countries (seven low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, 20 non-LVC countries) up to 2015;
- (b) One-hundred and four countries (58 LVC countries and 34 non-LVC countries, plus the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) after 2015 and up to 2020; and
- (c) Nine LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia¹⁹, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles) for complete phase-out well in advance of the 2040 phase-out (i.e., Croatia by 2014 and the others by 2020 or 2025).

22. Four of the five A5 countries without an approved HPMP have not received funding other than for project preparation. In the case of the Syrian Arab Republic, funding was approved for the phase-out of 12.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector as a stand-alone project outside its HPMP, representing 9.6 per cent of the baseline (Table 5).

Table 5. Article 5 countries without an approved HPMP (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	Starting point	Approved projects	Remaining
Botswana	11.0			11.0
Libya	118.4			118.4
Mauritania	20.5			20.5
South Sudan	1.0			1.0
Syrian Arab Republic	135.0	135.0	12.9	122.1
Total	285.9	135.0	12.9	273.0

23. Annex II to the present document includes an analysis of the latest reported consumption data on HCFCs and control measures addressed by approved HPMPs. Submissions of stage I of the HPMPs for South Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic have been included in the 2015 business plan, and for Botswana, Libya and Mauritania, have been included in the 2016 business plan.

Remaining HCFC consumption

24. Implementation of the HPMPs so far approved will result in the phase-out of approximately 26 per cent of the HCFC consumption eligible for funding and over 51 per cent of the consumption of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Table 6 shows the aggregate remaining HCFC consumption²⁰ by type of HCFC in all A5 countries.

Table 6. Total remaining HCFC consumption by substance (ODP tonnes)*

HCFC	Baseline	Starting point	Approved	Remaining	% of approved
HCFC-123	32.79	60.08	0.50	29.68	0.83
HCFC-124	26.56	26.03	0.92	25.11	3.53
HCFC-141	1.90	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.00

¹⁸ Stage II of HPMP has been approved only for Mexico to address 67.5 per cent reduction by 2022.

¹⁹ Croatia became a non-A5 Party on 1 January 2013.

²⁰ The remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding depends on the starting point for aggregate reductions on HCFC consumption selected by each Article 5 country in their HPMP.

HCFC	Baseline	Starting point	Approved	Remaining	% of approved
HCFC-141b	10,705.40	10,757.29	4,794.36	5,962.93	44.57
HCFC-142b	1,992.23	2,002.25	607.10	1,398.75	30.32
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00
HCFC-22	20,348.90	19,973.65	3,061.53	16,912.12	15.33
HCFC-225	2.82	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.00
HCFC-225ca	1.80	1.64	0.00	1.64	0.00
HCFC-225cb	0.70	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00
Total HCFCs	33,114.60	32,824.90	8,464.41	24,334.19	25.79
HCFC-141b polyol**	0.00	567.01	289.73	277.28	51.10

*As at the 73rd meeting.

**HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol.

PART II: A5 COUNTRIES THAT ARE SUBJECT TO DECISIONS ON COMPLIANCE

25. Table 7 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the HCFC control measures. In addition, the Central African Republic has not yet reported 2013 A7 consumption²¹.

Table 7. A5 countries with 2013 HCFC consumption (A7) above the allowable level of consumption

Countries	Remarks
Bosnia and Herzegovina	The excess consumption will be reviewed by the Implementation Committee at its 54 th meeting. The 2013 HCFC consumption has been addressed under decision 72/31 ²²
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	The estimated 2014 HCFC consumption of 79.37 ODP tonnes is higher than the baseline of 78 ODP tonnes but lower than the maximum allowable consumption of 80 ODP tonnes under decision XXVI/15 ²³ . Stage I of the HPMP was approved at the 73 rd meeting ²⁴
Guatemala	The estimated 2014 HCFC consumption of 4.35 ODP tonnes is lower than the baseline of 8.3 ODP tonnes and within the maximum allowable consumption of 4.35 ODP tonnes under decision XXVI/16 ²⁵
Libya	Country without an approved HPMP and licensing system not yet operational
South Sudan	Country without an approved HPMP and no licensing system in place

²¹ Through decision XXVI/12, the Parties *inter alia* urged the Central African Republic to report the required data as a matter of urgency, and requested the Implementation Committee to review this situation at its 54th meeting.

²² The Executive Committee decided to withhold 10 per cent of the agreed funding for the second tranche of the stage I of the HPMP in line with decision 54/34 until the exact consumption of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the year 2013 had been established, and to consider at the 73rd meeting, on the basis of the actual 2013 consumption, whether and at what level a penalty would have to be applied, up to the limit of the funds withheld from the second tranche; and to approve the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Bosnia and Herzegovina with a reduction of 10 per cent as per sub-paragraph (d) of decision 72/31, and the corresponding 2014-2016 tranche implementation plans, in the amount of US \$128,979, plus agency support costs of US \$9,029 for UNIDO.

²³ The country commits to reducing its consumption of HCFCs from 90.6 ODP-tonnes in 2013 to no greater than: 80.0 ODP tonnes in 2014; 70.16 ODP tonnes in 2015, 2016 and 2017; and levels allowed under the Protocol in 2018 and subsequent years. It also commits to reducing its production of HCFCs from 31.8 ODP-tonnes in 2013 to no greater than: 29.0 ODP tonnes in 2014; 27.6 ODP tonnes in 2015; 24.84 ODP tonnes in 2016 and 2017; and levels allowed under the Protocol in 2018 and subsequent years.

²⁴ The Executive Committee approved in principle stage I of the HPMP on the understanding that approval was without prejudice to the operation of the Montreal Protocol's mechanism for addressing non compliance (decision 73/57).

²⁵ Guatemala commits itself to reducing its consumption of HCFCs from 11.3 ODP tonnes in 2013 to no greater than: 4.35 ODP-tonnes in 2014; and levels allowed under the Protocol in 2015 and subsequent years.

PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME

26. This section presents a detailed analysis on the data contained in CP data reports.

HCFC production versus consumption

27. Table 8 provides an analysis of the levels production and consumption of the three main HCFCs. Since 2010 the levels of production of the three HCFCs have been slightly above the levels of consumption.

Table 8. HCFC production versus consumption of the three main HCFCs (ODP tonnes)

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production				
HCFC-22	20,817.8	21,665.7	23,552.4	18,769.0
HCFC-141b	10,762.0	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6
HCFC-142b	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0
Consumption				
HCFC-22	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,317.1	17,537.6
HCFC-141b	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,661.1	8,953.2
HCFC-142b	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,356.7	936.5
Production – consumption				
HCFC-22	34.0	1,817.1	1,235.3	1,231.4
HCFC-141b	-84.7	333.3	1,223.3	630.4
HCFC-142b	1.9	-68.2	83.7	165.5

Sector distribution of HCFC consumption

28. CP data reports represent the sole source of information on the sector distribution of HCFCs in A5 countries. Based on these reports Table 9 presents the sector distribution of aggregated HCFC consumption for all countries for the period 2009 to 2013. The three sectors with the largest consumption of HCFCs are the foam (over 38 per cent of the total) followed by the refrigeration manufacturing (30 per cent) and the refrigeration servicing sector (over 28 per cent). As the phase-out of HCFCs in the foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors progresses, the refrigeration servicing sector becomes more relevant.

Table 9. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption 2009-2013 (ODP tonnes)

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aerosol	76.4	137.8	153.4	170.5	262.2
Foam	11,952.7	13,226.4	14,166.2	13,757.0	10,764.4
Fire-fighting	7.5	23.1	19.1	19.4	14.2
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,385.1	10,456.5	10,118.3	10,265.0	8,496.7
Refrigeration servicing	8,052.1	9,842.0	9,252.9	11,247.5	8,054.5
Solvent	500.5	549.5	632.0	630.0	510.6
Process agent	26.7				15.5
Tobacco	12.8	11.7			
Total	30,013.7	34,247.0	34,342.0	36,089.4	28,118.1

29. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption varies according to the level of consumption and the size of the manufacturing sector of A5 countries as shown in Table 10, where countries are grouped as follows: China, as the largest consumer (and producer) of HCFCs; 14 largest consuming countries and other countries.

Table 10. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption by group of countries (ODP tonnes)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
China					
Aerosol		59.6	70.5	95.4	137.8
Foam	7,475.8	8,388.5	9,576.0	9,031.0	7,473.9
Fire-fighting					
Refrigeration manufacturing	6,227.6	6,795.0	6,740.3	6,586.7	6,014.3
Refrigeration servicing	3,814.0	3,982.0	3,827.0	4,857.8	3,103.8
Solvent	467.0	497.1	514.1	524.1	466.0
Process agent					
Tobacco	12.8	11.7			
Total for China	17,997.1	19,733.8	20,727.8	21,094.9	17,195.8
14 largest consuming countries					
Aerosol	76.4	77.6	82.9	75.2	124.4
Foam	3,132.6	3,798.8	3,563.8	3,684.7	2,378.4
Fire-fighting	6.7	21.2	16.8	16.8	12.9
Refrigeration manufacturing	2,398.1	2,844.4	2,503.6	2,948.9	2,047.8
Refrigeration servicing	2,105.9	3,357.9	3,206.0	4,024.8	2,826.4
Solvent	0.7	43.9	81.1	72.7	39.6
Process agent					
Tobacco					
Total 14 largest consuming countries	7,720.4	10,143.7	9,454.2	10,823.1	7,429.6
Other countries					
Aerosol	0.0	0.6			
Foam	1,344.2	1,039.2	1,026.4	1,041.3	912.1
Fire-fighting	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.3
Refrigeration manufacturing	759.5	817.1	874.4	729.4	434.6
Refrigeration servicing	2,132.2	2,502.1	2,219.9	2,364.8	2,124.3
Solvent	32.8	8.6	36.8	33.3	4.9
Process agent	26.7				15.5
Tobacco					
Total other countries	4,296.2	4,369.5	4,159.9	4,171.4	3,492.7

30. The sector distribution of the three main HCFCs, namely HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b, is presented in Table 11. The analysis shows a sustained reduction in the consumption of these substances, particularly from 2010.

Table 11. Sector distribution of the main HCFCs consumed in A5 countries (ODP tonnes)

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
HCFC-22					
Aerosol	42.4	95.7	103.9	124.9	116.4
Foam*	1,590.2	1,772.9	1,725.7	2,036.2	1,741.4
Fire-fighting	1.0	11.1	6.2	0.1	0.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	8,610.2	9,641.4	9,270.7	9,453.0	7,947.1
Refrigeration servicing	7,491.3	9,262.5	8,712.8	10,673.9	7,717.1
Solvent	32.2	0.3	29.3	29.0	
Process agent	26.7				15.4
Tobacco					
Total HCFC-22	17,794.0	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,317.1	17,537.6

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
HCFC-141b					
Aerosol	34.1	41.3	49.4	45.4	145.8
Foam	7,947.9	9,376.2	10,412.3	10,131.5	7,594.4
Fire-fighting		4.2	6.0	9.3	6.7
Refrigeration manufacturing**	749.0	789.6	814.7	782.7	529.6
Refrigeration servicing	125.9	77.7	98.7	96.4	170.0
Solvent	466.5	546.0	597.1	595.8	506.7
Process agent					
Tobacco	12.8	11.7			
Total HCFC-141b	9,336.1	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,661.1	8,953.2
HCFC-142b					
Aerosol	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Foam***	1,605.5	1,503.9	1,401.7	900.4	789.1
Fire-fighting					
Refrigeration manufacturing	3.8	6.5	11.1	11.2	6.5
Refrigeration servicing	396.9	466.0	414.8	445.0	140.9
Solvent	0.7	0.6	0.3		
Process agent					
Tobacco					
Total HCFC-142b	2,006.9	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,356.7	936.5
Other HCFCs	876.7	639.3	687.2	754.5	690.7
Total	30,013.7	34,247.0	34,342.0	36,089.4	28,118.1

*Used as co-blowing agent.

**Used for insulation of refrigeration equipment.

***Used for the production of extruded polystyrene foam.

Other information from CP reports

31. CP data reports also provide information on the number of customs officers and refrigeration service technicians that are trained; the amounts of HCFC refrigerants that are recovered and reused; and the prices of HCFCs and alternative substances.

Training of customs officers and technicians

32. Based on 2013 data, a total of 9,884 customs officers have been trained, 44,331 technicians have been trained on good service practices including recover and recycle of HCFCs, and 32,992 technicians have been certified, as shown in Table 12. These data show an increasing number of customs officers and technicians being trained.

Table 12. Training of customs officers and technicians

Region	2012	2013*
Customs officers trained		
Africa	1,455	2,614
Asia and the Pacific	1,531	2,271
Europe	449	927
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,203	4,072
Total customs officers trained	4,638	9,884
Service technicians trained		
Africa	2,102	4,855
Asia and the Pacific	2,542	9,295

Region	2012	2013*
Europe	4,517	5,078
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,404	25,103
Total technicians trained	13,565	44,331
Service technicians certified		
Africa	1,979	3,078
Asia and the Pacific	2,009	8,376
Europe	4,302	4,637
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,647	16,901
Total technicians certified	9,937	32,992

*The large increase from 2012 may be due to several countries not reporting any cumulative data for 2012.

Recovery and recycling

33. Based on the latest data, a total of 1,803.1 mt of HCFC-22 have been recovered in 2013 of which 1,556.2 mt were reused, as shown in Table 13.

Table 13. HCFC-22 recovered and reused in 2012 and 2013 (mt)

Region	2012	2013
Recovered		
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	0.6
Europe	38.3	46.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	322.7	1,739.2
Total	464.1	1,803.1
Reused		
Africa	102.0	17.1
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	3.0
Europe	32.7	43.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	148.4	1,492.2
Total	283.1	1,556.2

Prices of HCFCs and alternatives

34. The average prices of HCFCs and alternatives are summarized in Table 14. Most A5 countries reported in the CP report the average prices provided mainly from retailers and suppliers, which can include taxes and transportation costs. However, the price data in project proposals is freight on board (FOB)²⁶ that is usually obtained from importers.

Table 14. Average price of HCFCs and alternatives

ODS	Average price (US \$/kg)					Countries with price		Range (US \$/kg)	No. countries reporting price
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increased	Decreased		
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.65	19	14	1.32 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 15.00 (El Salvador, Rwanda, Zimbabwe)	47
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	41	44	1.25 (Bahamas (the)) to 50.00 (Eritrea)	125
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	20.20	14	13	2.00 (Samoa) to 85.00 (Eritrea)	48

²⁶ Decision 68/4(b)(iv) requested Governments to report, on a voluntary basis, the average import FOB price for each ODS and ODS substitute in the revised CP format.

ODS	Average price (US \$/kg)					Countries with price		Range (US \$/kg)	No. countries reporting price
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Increased	Decreased		
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.38	6	9	1.00 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 40.00 (Chad)	28
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.65	22	52	0.96 (Zambia) to 70.00 (Eritrea)	110
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.41	24	45	1.53 (Zambia) to 59.91 (Cook Islands (the))	107
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.06	17	33	3.22 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 49.00 (Cabo Verde)	91
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.05	16	51	1.40 (Nauru) to 56.43 (Cook Islands (the))	99
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.59	8	20	1.60 (Nauru) to 39.00 (Cabo Verde)	47

* All zero entries were excluded.

35. To allow for a comparative cost analysis on current market prices for ODS and alternative substances among all A5 countries, the Secretariat considers relevant to update the 2015 CP data report format to facilitate the reporting of FOB prices (when available), and to include the costs of other alternative substances (e.g., HFCs and HFC-blends; hydrocarbon-based foam blowing agents and refrigerants; other foam blowing agents (e.g., methylal, methyl formate); other refrigerants (e.g., ammonia)). Several of the CP data reports submitted by A5 countries, contain price data for both ODS and alternative substances.

Issues related to CP data reports

36. In reviewing CP data reports, two issues were identified: timely submission of the reports and data discrepancies with A7 data.

Timely submission of CP data reports

37. The timely submission of CP data reports (i.e., not later than 1 May²⁷) is the responsibility of each A5 country. CP data reports are fundamental documents as they enable tracking on the status and progress made in phasing out ODS and confirming the extent to which compliance has been observed or where potential non-compliance has occurred well in advanced of the submission of A7 data reports (i.e., not later than 30 September). Furthermore, CP data reports facilitate the review of project proposals submitted by A5 countries, as the assessment could then be based on the most updated data.

38. All A5 countries are required to have an operational licensing/quota system²⁸; otherwise, funding tranches associated with their HPMPs cannot not be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee. The licensing system provides an effective tool for the Customs departments in the management of the import and export of ODS within the compliance limits legislated by the countries as per paragraph 1 of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol²⁹ and decision IX/8³⁰, as well as by their respective agreements with

²⁷ Decision 22/68(d) and (e).

²⁸ The Executive Committee decided *inter alia* to add the following paragraph to draft agreements between A5 countries and the Executive Committee: "That, for all submissions from the 68th meeting onwards, confirmation has been received from the Government that an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports is in place and that the system is capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of this agreement." (decision 63/17).

²⁹ "Each Party shall, by 1 January 2000 or within three months of the date of entry into force of this Article for it, whichever is the later, establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled

the Executive Committee for the phase down reduction in consumption (and production) of HCFCs. Establishment of an annual quota allocation system fairly rationalizes the imported/exported amounts of ODS among importers, distributors and users. Accordingly, several A5 countries have indicated that they are able to monitor actual imports of ODS against quotas issued (i.e., amounts of ODS imported and/or exported are available anytime).

39. Although licensing/quota systems are operational in the majority of A5 countries, less than 30 per cent of the countries had met the deadline of 1 May as shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Monthly rates of submission of CP data reports

Month	2011		2012		2013*		2014**	
	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)
January	8	5.56	3	2.08	1	0.69		
February	5	9.03	2	3.47	1	1.39	2	1.39
March	3	11.11	11	11.11	3	3.47	11	9.03
April	21	25.69	20	25.00	38	29.86		
May	37	51.39	36	50.00	35	54.17		
June	18	63.89	17	61.81	11	61.81		
July	9	70.14	9	68.06	6	65.97		
August	7	75.00	7	72.92	6	70.14		
September	21	89.58	14	82.64	22	85.42		
October	10	96.53	18	95.14	12	93.75		
November	4	99.31	1	95.83	2	95.14		
December		99.31	1	96.53		95.14		
Total	143		139		137		13	

(*)As at 27 March 2015. Not yet submitted by Central African Republic, Kuwait and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(**) As at 27 March 2015.

40. On a two-meeting per year scenario approved by the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee decided to convene its first meeting in 2015 (i.e., 74th meeting) from 18 to 22 May 2015. Accordingly, the CP reports submitted to the present meeting are based on the data for 2013 and not for 2014 (as the submission date for the 2014 CP reports is 1 May) and, thus, the analysis presented in this document is of limited relevance for the Executive Committee and/or the Implementation Committee to take specific actions to address potential issues of non-compliance by A5 countries. If the Executive Committee were to assess prospects for compliance issues at its first meeting, CP data reports were to be submitted no later than eight week prior to the first meeting rather than on 1 May.

Data discrepancies between CP data reports and A7 data

41. It is recognized that CP data could vary from A7 data for several reasons: CP data reports the amount the substance used on a given year by sector (and, could include amounts from stockpiles imported from previous years), while A7 data is based on production minus exports plus imports; HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols is reported under CP data but not under A7 data;

and reclaimed controlled substances in Annexes A, B, C and E.”

³⁰ Paragraph 1 of decision IX/8 states that: “the licensing system to be established by each Party should: assist collection of sufficient information to facilitate Parties' compliance with relevant reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Protocol and decisions of the Parties; and assist Parties in the prevention of illegal traffic of controlled substances, including, as appropriate, through notification and/or regular reporting by exporting countries to importing countries and/or by allowing cross-checking of information between exporting and importing countries.”

errors in reporting data and data rounding. However, data discrepancies were identified in the 2013 CP and A7 reports as shown in Table 16.

Table 16. Differences between 2013 A7 and CP HCFC consumption data (ODP tonnes)

Country	Agency for IS project	A7 Data	CP Data	Difference	HCFC-141b polyol*
Botswana	UNEP	10.8	2.8	8.1	0.0
China	UNDP	15,757.9	17,195.8	(1,437.9)	0.0
Costa Rica	UNDP	12.6	(0.2)	12.8	0.0
Fiji	UNEP	7.7	6.8	0.9	0.0
Gabon	UNEP	28.6	30.3	(1.7)	0.0
India	UNDP	975.9	1,844.8	(868.9)	0.0
Lebanon	UNDP	72.6	70.5	2.1	27.2
Malaysia	UNDP	445.8	435.9	9.9	0.0
Mauritania	UNEP	20.4	21.5	(1.1)	0.0
Philippines (the)	UNEP	136.7	152.7	(16.0)	15.4
Rwanda	UNEP	3.8	3.1	0.7	0.0
South Africa		288.8	261.2	27.7	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	39.5	(0.1)	39.6	0.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	UNDP	139.9	134.8	5.1	0.0
Zambia	UNEP	5.0	7.5	(2.5)	0.0

(*) HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols and not reported under A7.

42. Given the relevance of errors in reporting data either to the Executive Committee (CP data) or the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (A7 data) in terms of compliance by A5 countries with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol and/or their agreements for the phase down of HCFCs, the Executive Committee may wish to request the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies.

RECOMMENDATION

43. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Noting:

- (i) The document on Country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/11;
- (ii) That 106 countries (of the 141 that submitted data) submitted 2013 data using the web-based system;

(b) Requesting:

- (i) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of South Sudan in establishing its licensing system, and the Governments of Dominica and Mauritania in amending their licensing systems to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs, and to report to the 75th meeting;
- (ii) UNIDO to continue assisting the Government of Libya to operationalize its licensing system, and to report to the 75th meeting;
- (iii) Relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the CP and A7 reports;

- (iv) Article 5 countries to submit CP data reports no later than eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the year; and
- (v) The Secretariat to update the country programme report format to allow the submission of additional information on alternatives of HCFCs and their prices when available.

Annex I

ANALYSIS OF METHYL BROMIDE IN A5 COUNTRIES (A7 DATA)

Country	Baseline	Consumption (2013)	Compliance decision	Remarks	Date approved
Algeria	4.7	0.9		Country with approved projects. Remaining consumption eligible for funding is 2.03 ODP tonnes used for the fumigation of high-moisture dates. The 2015 business plan indicates a phase-out of 1.8 ODP tonnes.	Nov-06
Argentina	411.3	251.5		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Mar-02
Chile	212.5	165.9	XVII/29	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-10
China	1,102.1	100.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03
Egypt	238.1	55.2		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB. A project has been submitted to the 74 th meeting for the phase-out of MB used in high-moisture dates	Nov-08
Guatemala	400.7	240.0	XVIII/26	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-09
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	26.7	0.4		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05
Jamaica	4.9	1.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05
Jordan	176.3	3.6		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-99
Malaysia	14.6	4.1		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-04
Saudi Arabia	204.1	6.6		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-07
South Africa*	602.7	140.5			
South Sudan	0.7	0.2			
Sudan (the)	3.0	0.7		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-02 and Nov-14
Tunisia	8.3	6.6		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB including a project for the phase-out of MB in the palm dates sector	Nov-14
Viet Nam	136.5	50.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06
Yemen	54.5	11.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08

*Did not receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of MB.

Annex II

HCFC ANALYSIS*

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Compliance decision**	2014 action plan target	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Afghanistan	A7	2013	23.8	17.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Albania	A7	2013	6.0	5.7	0.0%	5.0%			35% by 2020
Algeria	A7	2013	62.1	51.1	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Angola	A7	2013	16.0	15.4	0.0%	7.2%			10% by 2015
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2013	0.3	0.2	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Argentina	A7	2013	400.7	246.2	0.0%	0.0%			17.5% by 2017
Armenia	A7	2013	7.0	4.5	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Bahamas (the)	A7	2013	4.8	2.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	2013	51.9	49.6	0.0%	6.2%			39% by 2020
Bangladesh	A7	2013	72.6	64.9	0.0%	0.0%			30% by 2018
Barbados	A7	2013	3.7	2.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Belize	A7	2013	2.8	2.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Benin	A7	2013	23.8	22.2	0.0%	3.4%			35% by 2020
Bhutan	A7	2013	0.3	0.3	0.0%	3.7%			100% by 2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	2013	6.1	0.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2013	4.7	5.1	9.1%	21.3%			35% by 2020
Botswana***	A7	2013	11.0	10.8	0.0%	9.5%			
Brazil	A7	2013	1,327.3	1,189.3	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2013	6.1	4.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	A7	2013	28.9	14.9	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Burundi	A7	2013	7.2	7.1	0.0%	9.7%			35% by 2020
Cambodia	CP****	2014	15.0	11.2	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2035
Cameroon	A7	2013	88.8	82.3	0.0%	3.0%			20% by 2017
Cabo Verde	A7	2013	1.1	0.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Central African Republic (the)	A7	2012	12.0	11.8	0.0%	9.5%			35% by 2020
Chad	A7	2013	16.1	15.2	0.0%	4.9%			35% by 2020
Chile	A7	2013	87.5	76.0	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
China	A7	2013	19,269.0	15,757.9	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Colombia	A7	2013	225.6	176.7	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Comoros (the)	A7	2013	0.1	0.1	0.0%	33.3%			35% by 2020
Congo (the)	A7	2014	10.1	8.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Compliance decision**	2014 action plan target	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Cook Islands (the)	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Costa Rica	A7	2013	14.1	12.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2013	63.8	54.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Croatia	CP****	2013	4.0	-1.6	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2016
Cuba	A7	2013	16.9	12.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2013	78.0	90.6	16.1%	29.0%	XXVI/15	80.00	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	CP****	2014	66.2	16.5	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Djibouti	A7	2013	0.7	0.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Dominica	A7	2013	0.4	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	2014	51.2	36.9	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Ecuador	A7	2013	23.5	22.0	0.0%	4.2%			35% by 2020
Egypt	A7	2013	386.3	297.0	0.0%	0.0%			25% by 2018
El Salvador	A7	2013	11.7	8.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Equatorial Guinea	A7	2013	6.3	5.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Eritrea	A7	2013	1.1	1.0	0.0%	4.0%			35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	2013	5.5	5.5	0.0%	10.3%			35% by 2020
Fiji	A7	2013	8.5	7.7	0.0%	0.3%			35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	2013	30.2	28.6	0.0%	5.2%			35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	2013	1.5	0.9	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	2013	5.3	1.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	2013	57.3	25.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Grenada	A7	2013	0.8	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guatemala	A7	2013	8.3	11.3	35.9%	51.0%	XXVI/16	4.35	35% by 2020
Guinea	A7	2013	22.6	7.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guinea Bissau	A7	2013	2.8	2.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guyana	A7	2013	1.8	1.0	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Haiti	A7	2013	3.6	2.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Honduras	A7	2013	19.9	18.9	0.0%	5.8%			35% by 2020
India	A7	2013	1,608.2	975.9	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Indonesia	A7	2013	403.9	310.5	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2013	380.5	357.4	0.0%	4.4%			10% by 2015
Iraq	A7	2013	108.4	101.8	0.0%	4.3%			13.82% by 2015
Jamaica	A7	2013	16.3	2.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Compliance decision**	2014 action plan target	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Jordan	A7	2013	83.0	59.4	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Kenya	A7	2013	52.2	29.1	0.0%	0.0%			21.1% by 2017
Kiribati	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Kuwait	A7	2013	418.6	414.7	0.0%	10.1%			39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2013	4.1	4.0	0.0%	8.1%			10% by 2015
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	A7	2013	2.3	1.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Lebanon	A7	2014	73.5	69.7	0.0%	5.4%			17.5% by 2017
Lesotho	A7	2013	3.5	2.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Liberia	A7	2013	5.3	4.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Libya***	A7	2013	118.4	144.0	21.6%	35.2%			
Madagascar	A7	2013	24.9	16.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Malawi	A7	2014	10.8	9.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Malaysia	A7	2013	515.8	445.8	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2016
Maldives	A7	2014	4.6	3.3	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2020
Mali	A7	2013	15.0	10.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Marshall Islands (the)	A7	2013	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Mauritania***	A7	2013	20.5	20.4	0.0%	10.3%			
Mauritius	A7	2013	8.0	5.4	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2030
Mexico	CP****	2014	1,148.8	730.2	0.0%	0.0%			67.5% by 2022
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2013	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Mongolia	A7	2013	1.4	0.9	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Montenegro	A7	2013	0.8	0.8	0.0%	4.2%			35% by 2020
Morocco	A7	2013	59.7	49.4	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Mozambique	A7	2013	8.7	8.3	0.0%	5.5%			35% by 2020
Myanmar	A7	2013	4.3	3.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Namibia	A7	2013	8.4	7.0	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Nauru	A7	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Nepal	A7	2013	1.1	0.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Nicaragua	A7	2013	6.8	3.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	2013	16.0	14.6	0.0%	1.6%			35% by 2020
Nigeria	A7	2013	344.9	334.5	0.0%	7.7%			10% by 2015
Niue	A7	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Oman	A7	2014	31.5	20.4	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Pakistan	A7	2013	247.4	247.0	0.0%	10.9%			10% by 2015

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Compliance decision**	2014 action plan target	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Palau	A7	2013	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Panama	A7	2013	24.8	21.4	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Papua New Guinea	A7	2013	3.3	3.0	0.0%	1.7%			100% by 2025
Paraguay	CP****	2014	18.0	17.8	0.0%	10.1%			35% by 2020
Peru	A7	2013	26.9	25.8	0.0%	6.7%			10% by 2015
Philippines (the)	A7	2013	208.4	136.7	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Qatar	A7	2013	86.9	80.7	0.0%	3.2%			20% by 2015
Republic of Moldova (the)	A7	2013	1.0	1.0	0.0%	10.0%			10% by 2015
Rwanda	A7	2013	4.1	3.8	0.0%	2.4%			35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2013	0.5	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	A7	2013	1.1	0.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2014	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Samoa	A7	2013	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2013	2.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Saudi Arabia	A7	2013	1,468.7	1,433.7	0.0%	8.5%			40% by 2020
Senegal	A7	2013	36.2	7.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Serbia	A7	2013	8.4	8.1	0.0%	6.6%			35% by 2020
Seychelles	A7	2013	1.4	0.6	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Sierra Leone	A7	2013	1.7	0.8	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Solomon Islands	A7	2013	2.0	0.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Somalia	A7	2013	45.1	16.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
South Africa	A7	2013	369.7	288.8	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
South Sudan***	A7	2013	1.0	14.2	1319.0%	1476.7%			
Sri Lanka	CP****	2014	13.9	12.9	0.0%	3.1%			35% by 2020
Sudan (the)	A7	2013	52.7	51.2	0.0%	8.0%			30% by 2017
Suriname	A7	2013	2.0	1.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Swaziland	A7	2013	7.3	1.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Syrian Arab Republic***	A7	2013	135.0	28.0	0.0%	0.0%			
Thailand	A7	2013	927.6	863.3	0.0%	3.4%			15% by 2018
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	CP****	2014	1.8	0.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Timor-Leste	A7	2013	0.5	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Togo	A7	2013	20.0	19.0	0.0%	5.4%			35% by 2020
Tonga	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Compliance decision**	2014 action plan target	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2013	46.0	39.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Tunisia	A7	2013	40.7	32.1	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2018
Turkey	A7	2013	551.5	147.0	0.0%	0.0%			86.4% by 2017
Turkmenistan	A7	2013	6.8	4.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Tuvalu	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Uganda	A7	2013	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	2013	1.7	1.6	0.0%	7.2%			35% by 2020
Uruguay	A7	2014	23.4	17.8	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Vanuatu	A7	2013	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2013	207.0	139.9	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Viet Nam	A7	2013	221.2	202.9	0.0%	1.9%			10% by 2015
Yemen	A7	2013	158.2	116.2	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2015
Zambia	A7	2013	5.0	5.0	0.0%	10.9%			35% by 2020
Zimbabwe	CP****	2014	17.8	13.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020

(*) Excluding the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates which have been urged not to request funding from the Multilateral Fund for their phase-out of ODSs.

(**) Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

(***) HPMP not yet approved.

(****) Country programme data excluding HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol.