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COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE

Introduction

1. This document consists of the following three parts:

Part I: Status of, and prospects for, 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 HCFCs[1]

2. Currently, there are 147 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 CPs. Accordingly, the analysis contained in this document[2] has not included consumption and production of ODSs for these countries. For reference, the levels of HCFC production and consumption reported by these countries under Article 7 (A7) of the Montreal Protocol are shown in Table 1.

[1] 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)).

[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.

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	2014	Baseline
Consumption							
Republic of Korea (the)	1,768.9	2,047.1	2,108.9	2,088.2	1,893.1	1,798.1	1,908.0
Singapore	226.0	206.2	110.8	168.7	116.3	109.9	216.1
United Arab Emirates (the)	530.5	583.6	641.8	692.6	539.4	539.4	557.1
Total consumption	2,525.4	2,836.9	2,861.5	2,949.5	2,548.8	2,447.4	2,681.2
Production							
Republic of Korea (the)	375.3	414.9	392.4	306.7	357.6	364.7	395.1

3. As of 6 October 2015, 111 A5 countries had reported 2014 data and all countries had reported 2013 data pursuant to A7[3], while 125 countries had reported 2014 CP data to the Fund Secretariat[4] as of 9 October 2015, and all except the Central African Republic and South Sudan had reported CP data for 2013. All countries that submitted requests for funding to the 75th meeting also submitted 2014 CP data except: Central African Republic (the), Dominica, Ethiopia and Mauritania. Only 21 A5 countries provided complete information for the three sections of the report[5]: qualitative, quantitative and regulatory.

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

4. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures for the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, the final phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) and TCA[6] 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 Committee[7].

Licensing and quota systems

5. The latest information provided to the Ozone Secretariat on licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol indicates that only South Sudan has not reported the establishment of a licensing system although the National Ozone Unit (NOU) establishment and the recruitment of the national ozone officer (NOO) was reported to the 74th meeting. At its 54th meeting, the Implementation Committee urged South Sudan to establish a system for licensing no later than 15 September 2015. The country has drafted Environmental Management Act and control of ODS is included in the Act. It is expected to be approved by Parliament before the end of this year. All other A5 countries had reported a licensing system.

6. UNEP advised that Dominica had amended its licensing systems to include the accelerated HCFC control measures. Mauritania's licensing system has not been amended yet to include the accelerated

[3] Due date of submission: countries are encouraged to submit in June, but no later than 30 September as per decision of the Parties.
[4] Decision 74/9(b)(iv).
[5] Namely, Albania, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Marshall Islands (the), Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
[6] 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.
[7] Up to December 2014, 276,186 ODP tonnes of consumption and 199,988 ODP tonnes of production had been phased out from completed projects. The completed projects were valued at US $2.23 billion out of an approved total of approximately US $2.87 billion.

control measures for HCFCs; however, UNEP reported that it was in the process of re-establishing communications with the Government to assist in the preparation and submission of stage I of the HPMP.

7. All A5 countries have an HCFC quota system. Although, the second tranche of the HPMP in Burundi was approved at the 74th meeting, the country was not able to finalize the formal HCFC quota system due to a change in Government.

8. The Executive Committee may wish to request UNEP to continue assisting the Government of South Sudan in establishing its licensing system, the Government of Mauritania in amending its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs, and the Government of Burundi in finalizing the formal HCFC quota system, and to report to the 76th meeting.

Production sector

9. MB is produced in China[8]. An MB production closure phase-out plan was approved for China[9], which allow the country to produce at levels lower than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol. In 2014, only 50.0 ODP tonnes of MB were produced in China, i.e., the maximum allowable production in its Agreement with the Executive Committee.

10. There are six A5 countries[10] 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 and 2014 reported by A5 countries under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	2013	2014	Baseline	2013 production minus baseline
Argentina	107.3	125.7	224.6	(117.3)
China	26,598.7	NDR*	29,122.0	(2,523.3)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	31.8	28.9	27.6	4.2
India	1,352.1	NDR*	2,399.5	(1,047.5)
Mexico	317.1	223.6	697.0	(379.9)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	121.2	NDR*	123.1	(1.9)
Total	**28,528.2**	**378.3**	**32,593.8**	**(4,065.7)**

* Not reported yet on the Ozone Secretariat website (as of 21 October 2015). 27,179.8 ODP tonnes have been reported under 2014 CP data for China, 3,021.6 ODP tonnes for India and 86.11 ODP tonnes for Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

11. 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 2010-2014 period.

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

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Baseline
HCFC-22						
Argentina	233.8	221.0	230.5	107.3	125.7	224.5
China	17,124.6	17,968.1	20,050.1	15,866.9	NDR*	16,772.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	27.4	26.4	28.7	31.8	28.9	27.6
India	2,236.8	1,504.0	1,565.4	1,352.1	NDR**	2,399.5
Mexico	694.0	649.7	298.3	317.1	223.6	697.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	119.2	134.3	160.3	121.2	NDR***	123.0

[8] The Republic of Korea also produced MB.
[9] Decision 47/54.
[10] The Republic of Korea also produces HCFC-22.

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Baseline
Total HCFC-22	20,435.8	20,503.5	22,333.2	17,796.4	378.3	20,244.2
HCFC-141b						
China	10,874.3	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	NDR*	10,490.5
HCFC-142b						
China	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	NDR*	1,798.5
Total	**33,289.3**	**34,574.7**	**36,658.0**	**28,482.0**	**378.3**	**32,533.3**

* Not reported yet on the Ozone Secretariat website (as of 21 October 2015). 16,497.3 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22, 9,560.2 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b, 1,076.8 ODP tonnes of HCFC-142b had been reported under 2014 CP data.
** 3,021.6 had been reported under 2014 CP data.
*** 86.11 had been reported under 2014 CP data.

12. An HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) was approved for China[11]. The Government of Mexico, through UNIDO, has submitted a request to the 75th meeting to conduct a technical audit of its HCFC production sector[12].

13. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported a production of HCFCs of 28.9 ODP tonnes in 2014 which exceeded the maximum allowable production of 27.6 ODP tonnes but was in compliance with the action plan's production level for 2014 of 29 ODP tonnes per decision XXVI/15. In that decision, 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 requested assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the HCFC production sector[13].

Consumption sector

14. 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

15. Except for Angola and Guinea, all A5 countries have an established MB consumption baseline[14], 58 of which had a baseline of zero. Latest MB consumption indicates that only 16 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.

16. 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

17. One-hundred and forty-four A5 countries have an established HCFC baseline for compliance. Table 4 presents the aggregated levels of latest HCFC consumption (441,573.7 mt or 28,676.9 ODP

[11] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/SGP-InS/2 and Add.1.
[12] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/SGP/5.
[13] 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.
[14] Excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

tonnes) by type of HCFC. The three main HCFCs are: HCFC-22 (66.7 per cent of the total consumption), followed by HCFC-141b (30.4 per cent) and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-142b (2.7 per cent). For 140 A5 countries, the latest reported consumption is below their baseline, while for the A5 countries reporting 2014 data, HCFC consumption is over 12.8 per cent below the baseline.

Table 4. Levels of latest 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	2,107.0	42.1	0.1
HCFC-124	1,181.0	26.0	291.6	6.4	0.0
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	10,385.4	79,177.8	8,709.6	30.4
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	1,998.5	11,891.8	773.0	2.7
HCFC-22	358,383.1	19,711.1	348,004.1	19,140.2	66.7
HCFC-225	5.6	0.4	67.5	4.7	0.0
HCFC-225ca	56.5	1.4	33.7	0.8	0.0
HCFC-225cb	9.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total	**486,244.6**	**32,152.1**	**441,573.7**	**28,676.9**	**100.0**
HCFC-141b polyol*	5,283.6	581.2	5,765.6	634.2	

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

HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs)

18. All countries have received HPMP project preparation funds to address HCFC control measures. The Executive Committee has approved stages I and II[15] of HPMPs for 140 countries to-date (valued at US $570.76 million in principle of which US $461.22 million has been approved), to address compliance with the Montreal Protocol control levels as follows:

(a) Twenty-seven countries (7 low-volume-consuming (LVC) and 20 non-LVC countries) address compliance for the period 2011 to 2015;

(b) One-hundred-and-three countries (58 LVC and 33 non-LVC countries, plus the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) address compliance for 2011 to 2020;

(c) One country addresses compliance for 2011 to 2022;

(d) Nine LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles) have received funding for the complete phase-out of HCFCs well in advance of the 2040 phase-out, e.g. Croatia by 2014 and the others by 2020 or 2025.

19. Four of the five A5 countries without an approved HPMP have not received funding other than for project preparation[16]. 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).

[15] Stage I of the HPMPs for Botswana and Libya, and stage II of the HPMPs for Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Lebanon, Oman and Sudan (the), have been submitted to the 75th meeting. Stage II of HPMPs has been approved for Mexico to address 67.5 per cent reduction by 2022, and Kyrgyzstan to address 97.5 per cent reduction by 2020.

[16] 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.

Table 5. A5 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**

* UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/39.
** UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/53.

20. Annex II to the present document includes an analysis of the latest reported consumption data on HCFCs and control measures addressed by approved HPMPs.

Remaining HCFC consumption

21. Implementation of the HPMPs so far approved will result in the phase-out of approximately 26 per cent of the HCFC consumption baseline and over 51 per cent of the consumption of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Table 6 shows the aggregate remaining HCFC consumption[17] 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	32.72	60.08	0.50	29.68	0.83
HCFC-124	26.57	26.07	0.96	25.11	3.68
HCFC-141	1.90	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.00
HCFC-141b	10,705.29	10,758.86	4,797.52	5,960.71	44.59
HCFC-142b	1,992.30	2,002.25	607.30	1,398.55	30.33
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00
HCFC-22	20,348.46	19,974.61	3,066.09	16,908.56	15.35
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	**33,114.06**	**32,827.47**	**8,472.37**	**24,328.21**	25.81
HCFC-141b polyol**	0.00	567.01	289.73	277.28	51.10

* As at the 74th meeting.
** HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol.

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

22. Table 7 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the HCFC control measures. The analysis is based on the countries that have submitted their A7 data prior to the finalisation of this document. Part I addressed the licensing issue with respect to South Sudan.

[17] 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.

Table 7. A5 countries with 2014 HCFC consumption (A7) above the allowable level of consumption

Countries	Remarks
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	Consumption of 79.4 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[18]. Stage I of the HPMP was approved at the 73rd meeting[19]. At its 54th meeting, the Implementation Committee noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had submitted their data for 2014 and that the data indicated that they were in compliance with their commitments for that year (recommendation 54/1).
Ecuador	At its 54th meeting, the Implementation Committee noted that Ecuador had submitted their data for 2014 and that the data indicated that they were in compliance with their commitments for that year (recommendation 54/1).
Guatemala[20]	Consumption of 4.75 ODP tonnes is lower than the baseline of 8.3 ODP tonnes and higher than the maximum allowable consumption of 4.35 ODP tonnes under decision XXVI/16[21]. At its 54th meeting, the Implementation Committee noted that Guatemala had submitted their data for 2014 and that the data indicated that they were in compliance with their commitments for that year (recommendation 54/1). The third tranche of the HPMP has been submitted to the 75th meeting that shows that Guatemala did not achieve its commitment for phase-out in 2013 in its Agreement with the Executive Committee. Therefore, the Executive Committee will consider the situation of the country with regard to its Agreement.
Libya	At its 54th meeting, the Implementation Committee requested Libya to submit to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and no later than 15 September 2015, an updated plan of action with time-specific benchmarks for ensuring the party's prompt return to compliance (recommendation 54/5). The HPMP is being submitted to the 75th meeting. The licensing system is operational but the country reported consumption in 2013 and 2014 above the baseline. Libya's HPMP sets targets that, while consistent with the action plan submitted to the Implementation Committee, would put the country in non-compliance until 2018, with the existing control measures. The Executive Committee has not approved HPMPs that would put a country in non-compliance with control measures or action plans without prejudice to the operation of the Implementation Committee. This issue is further developed in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/53.

[18] 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.

[19] 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).

[20] Subsequent to the finalisation of the country programme data and prospects for compliance document, Guatemala has submitted revised 2013 and 2014 data to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat on 12 October 2015 based on the verification report data. Consequently, the HCFC consumption data has been revised from 9.98 ODP tonnes to 9.84 ODP tonnes in 2013, and from 4.26 ODP tonnes to 4.75 ODP tonnes in 2014.

[21] 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 CPs FOR HCFCs

23. This section presents an analysis on the data contained in CP data reports.

HCFC production versus consumption

24. 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 above the levels of consumption for 2010 to 2014.

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

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Production					
HCFC-22	20,817.8	21,665.7	23,552.4	18,769.0	20,266.4
HCFC-141b	10,762.0	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2
HCFC-142b	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8
Consumption					
HCFC-22	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,574.3	17,797.5	*
HCFC-141b	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,735.9	9,027.8	*
HCFC-142b	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,443.1	1,014.5	*
Production – consumption					
HCFC-22	34.0	1,817.1	978.1	971.5	*
HCFC-141b	-84.7	333.3	1,148.5	555.8	*
HCFC-142b	1.9	-68.2	-2.7	87.5	*

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.

Sector distribution of HCFC consumption

25. 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. In 2013, the three sectors with the largest consumption of HCFCs are the foam (over 39 per cent of the total) followed by the refrigeration manufacturing (30 per cent) and the refrigeration servicing sectors (29 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 (2009-2014) (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	14,155.3	14,004.5	11,014.2
Fire-fighting	7.5	23.1	19.1	19.4	14.2
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,385.1	10,456.5	10,118.3	10,287.5	8,520.9
Refrigeration servicing	8,052.1	9,842.0	9,252.9	11,441.1	8,244.6
Solvent	500.5	549.5	632.0	634.4	514.4
Process agent	26.7				15.5
Tobacco	12.8	11.7			
Total	**30,013.7**	**34,247.0**	**34,331.1**	**36,557.4**	**28,586.0**

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.

26. 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	2014
China						
Aerosol		59.6	70.5	95.4	137.8	186.2
Foam	7,475.8	8,388.5	9,576.0	9,031.0	7,473.9	7,404.0
Fire-fighting						
Refrigeration manufacturing	6,227.6	6,795.0	6,740.3	6,586.7	6,014.3	5,602.0
Refrigeration servicing	3,814.0	3,982.0	3,827.0	4,857.8	3,103.8	3,161.7
Solvent	467.0	497.1	514.1	524.1	466.0	484.8
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**	**16,838.7**
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	3,932.2	2,631.0	*
Fire-fighting	6.7	21.2	16.8	16.8	12.9	*
Refrigeration manufacturing	2,398.1	2,844.4	2,503.6	2,971.5	2,072.0	*
Refrigeration servicing	2,105.9	3,357.9	3,206.0	4,217.4	3,016.2	*
Solvent	0.7	43.9	81.1	77.1	43.5	*
Process agent						
Tobacco						
Total 14 largest consuming countries	**7,720.4**	**10,143.7**	**9,454.2**	**11,290.1**	**7,900.1**	*
Other countries						
Aerosol	0.0	0.6				
Foam	1,344.2	1,039.2	1,015.6	1,041.3	909.3	*
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	2,365.8	2,124.6	*
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**	**4,149.1**	**4,172.4**	**3,490.1**	*

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.

27. 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	2,077.3	1,785.7

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fire-fighting	0.0	11.1	6.2	0.1	0.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	8,610.2	9,641.4	9,270.7	9,475.6	7,971.3
Refrigeration servicing	7,491.3	9,262.5	8,712.8	10,867.4	7,908.5
Solvent	32.2	0.3	29.3	29.0	
Process agent	26.7				15.4
Tobacco					
Total HCFC-22	**17,793.0**	**20,783.8**	**19,848.6**	**22,574.3**	**17,797.5**
HCFC-141b					
Aerosol	34.1	41.3	49.4	45.4	145.8
Foam	7,947.9	9,376.2	10,412.3	10,201.9	7,666.4
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	168.7
Solvent	466.5	546.0	597.1	600.2	510.6
Process agent					
Tobacco	12.8	11.7			
Total HCFC-141b	**9,336.1**	**10,846.7**	**11,978.2**	**11,735.9**	**9,027.8**
HCFC-142b					
Aerosol	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Foam****	1,605.5	1,503.9	1,401.7	986.8	867.1
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**	**1,443.1**	**1,014.5**
Other HCFCs	**877.7**	**639.3**	**676.3**	**804.1**	**746.2**
Total	**30,013.7**	**34,247.0**	**34,331.1**	**36,557.4**	**28,586.0**

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.
** Used as co-blowing agent.
*** Used for insulation of refrigeration equipment.
**** Used for the production of extruded polystyrene foam.

Other information from CP reports

28. 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

29. Based on 2013 data, a total of 9,884 customs officers have been trained, 43,015 technicians have been trained on good service practices including recovery and recycling of HCFCs, and

32,076 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	1,470	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	**4,653**	**9,884**
Service technicians trained		
Africa	2,162	3,539
Asia and the Pacific	2,542	9,295
Europe	4,517	5,078
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,404	25,103
Total technicians trained	**13,625**	**43,015**
Service technicians certified		
Africa	2,019	2,162
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	**9,977**	**32,076**

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.
** The large increase from 2012 may be due to several countries not reporting any cumulative data for 2012. Some countries did not report cumulative 2014 data that had been reported previously.

Recovery and recycling

30. Based on the latest data, a total of 1,803.4 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 (mt)*

Region	2012	2013
Recovered		
Africa	103.1	16.6
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**	**1,803.4**
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**

* Twenty A5 countries have not submitted their 2014 CP data report.

Prices of HCFCs and alternatives

31. The average prices of HCFCs and alternatives are summarized in Table 14[22]. 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)[23] 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 (2014)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Increased	Decreased		
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.65	7.77	18	11	1.32 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 23.54 (Chile)	46
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	10.08	50	27	1.50 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 55.91 (Cook Islands (the))	114
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	20.20	18.02	7	18	0.73 (Brazil) to 85.00 (Eritrea)	53
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.38	21.26	9	6	0.68 (Brazil) to 85.35 (Paraguay)	35
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.65	13.30	25	51	2.95 (China) to 70.00 (Eritrea)	104
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.41	15.11	24	45	3.20 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 85.40 (Namibia)	98
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.06	15.19	15	42	3.50 (China and Iran (Islamic Republic of)) to 83.60 (Namibia)	87
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.05	15.28	26	42	2.50 (Syrian Arab Republic) to 76.70 (Namibia)	99
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.59	12.21	9	18	3.20 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 39.00 (Cabo Verde)	45

* All zero entries were excluded.

Issues related to CP data reports

32. 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

33. In reviewing the timely submission of the CP data reports, the Secretariat noted progress particularly for the year 2014 as shown in Table 15. However, as of the time of finalizing this document, 2014 CP reports had not been submitted for 20 Article 5 countries. As a consequence, the Secretariat was unable to do a complete analysis on CP data for 2014 (as it has been shown in several tables). During the

[22] Several of the CP data reports submitted by A5 countries, contain price data for both ODS and alternative substances.

[23] 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.

Inter-agency coordination meeting (IACM)[24], a number of suggestions were made on how to encourage the timely submission of CP data reports, including: sending the annual letter from the Chief Officer to Article 5 countries requesting CP data report to NOUs in January or February; asking for a stricter Executive Committee decision on the requirement for CP data as a pre-condition for the approval of funds; adding specific comments on the timeliness of CP data reporting in the "Views of the Executive Committee" sent to the countries following approval of an institutional strengthening (IS) project; requesting UNEP to include in the agenda of network meetings with NOO discussions on the submission of CP data reports, emphasising the need to submit data as early as possible in the year, preferably eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee; and to send letters to countries with outstanding CP reports pursuant to a decision by the Executive Committee on this matter.

34. The Executive Committee may wish to send a letter to the Governments of countries with outstanding 2014 CP data reports to urge them to submit their CP data reports as soon as possible noting that without these reports the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels could not be undertaken by the Secretariat.

Table 15. Monthly rates of submission of CP data reports

Month	2011		2012		2013*		2014**	
	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)
January	1	0.69	1	0.69				
February	1	1.38			1	0.69	2	1.39
March	3	3.45	4	3.45	3	2.76	14	11.11
April	20	16.55	20	16.55	38	28.97	48	44.44
May	35	41.38	36	42.07	35	53.10	24	61.11
June	18	53.79	17	53.79	11	60.69	16	72.22
July	9	60.00	8	59.31	6	64.83	9	78.47
August	7	64.83	7	64.14	6	68.97	3	80.56
September	21	79.31	13	73.10	22	84.14	7	85.42
October	8	84.83	17	84.83	12	92.41	2	86.81
November	4	87.59	1	85.52	2	93.79	0	86.81
December	0	87.59	1	86.21	0	93.79	0	86.81
After December	16	98.62	16	97.24	7	98.62	0	86.81
Total	**143**		**141**		**143**		**125**	

(*) As at 9 October 2015. Not yet submitted by Central African Republic (the).
(**) As at 9 October 2015.

Data discrepancies between CP data reports and A7 data

35. It is recognized that CP data could vary from A7 data for several reasons: CP data reports the amount of 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; errors in reporting data and data rounding. However, data discrepancies were identified in the 2014 CP and A7 reports as shown in Table 16.

[24] Held in Montreal from 31 August to 2 September 2015.

Table 16. Differences between 2014 A7 and CP HCFC consumption data (ODP tonnes)

Country	Agency for IS project	A7 Data	CP Data	Difference	HCFC-141b polyol*
Argentina	UNDP	276.1	240.4	-35.7	35.7
Barbados	UNEP	1.2	-0.03	-1.3	0.0
Costa Rica	UNDP	12.6	0.0	-12.6	-0.1
Cuba	UNDP	13.8	13.1	-0.7	0.7
Egypt	UNIDO	320.3	307.1	-13.2	13.2
Jamaica	UNEP	3.0	2.4	-0.7	0.0
Malaysia	UNDP	466.5	463.4	-3.1	0.0
Mexico	UNIDO	720.3	723.7	3.4	0.0
Morocco	UNEP	49.1	38.3	-10.8	10.8
Turkey	UNIDO	123.8	124.4	0.5	0.0
Turkmenistan	UNEP	2.7	0.1	-2.6	0.0
Uruguay	UNDP	17.8	0.3	-17.5	5.7

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

36. 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 A5 countries in addressing data discrepancies.

Revised format of the CP data reports

37. In response to decision 74/9(b)(v), the Secretariat has prepared a revised CP data report format to streamline the data reporting system, remove information that was no longer needed, and include additional information such as energy prices/tariffs, alternatives to HCFCs and their prices, where available. During the review process of the CP data report format, the Secretariat focused on the most relevant data to be submitted by A5 countries taking into account the different reports including those from the Technology Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP). Table 17 provides information on the main changes to the format.

Table 17: Main changes proposed in the revised CP data reports

Section by old format	CP data report changes		Comments
	Removed	Added	
A: Data on controlled substances	HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols. (This is no longer included in the HCFC total consumption line to be consistent with the Ozone Secretariat data reporting methodology) "Process agent" and "Lab use" columns	New columns to collect data by sub-sectors and applications, stockpiled, and import quota, and to monitor the banning of imports of ODS. This section was renamed "Section A.1" A new table for HFCs was added and referred to as "Section A.2".	Section A remains as is with the changes mentioned.
B: Regulatory, administrative and supportive actions	All of the section	Not applicable	Old Section B is not applicable.

Section by old format	CP data report changes		Comments
	Removed	Added	
C: Quantitative assessment of the phase-out programme	Import quotas/licenses issued Export quotas/licenses issued Training programmes Recovery/recycling/reused	New column to collect freight on board (FOB) price data that is usually obtained from importers while supplier and retailer price data can include taxes and transportation costs. This section was renamed "Section B.1" A new table for prices of ODS alternatives was added and referred to as "Section B.2" A new table for energy costs was added and referred to as "Section B.3"	Old Section C has become the new Section B.
D: Qualitative assessment of the operation of HPMP	All of the section	Not applicable	Old Section D is not applicable.
E: Comment by bilateral/implementing agency(ies)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Old Section E became the new Section C: Comments by bilateral/implementing agency(ies)

38. At the IACM, the revised CP report format was presented to bilateral and implementing agencies for their input. Concerns were expressed about: adding ODS alternatives to the data as it should be optional; and on energy prices. It was explained that energy costs had been included in the revised CP format in response to discussions at the 74th meeting (decision 74/9) and that only simple information was required such as a range of prices. The CP database and the need for the early submission of the data was important since the information was useful to identify discrepancies with data reported under A7, to analyse aggregated consumption and production data on a substance basis, to early identify countries that might be in risk of non-compliance, and to give the Implementation Committee an early assessment of possible compliance issues.

39. The format was revised as appropriate and is presented in Annex III to the present document for consideration by the Executive Committee. The manual for the CP data reporting will be developed after the approval of the revised CP report format and will include information to facilitate the submission of the data using the Excel template or through the online reporting system.

RECOMMENDATION

40. The Executive Committee may wish:

(a) To note:

(i) The document on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/19;

(ii) That 100 countries (of the 125 that submitted data) submitted 2014 data using the web-based system;

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of South Sudan in establishing its licensing system, the Government of Mauritania in amending its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs, and the Government of Burundi in finalizing the formal HCFC quota system, and to report to the 76th meeting;

(ii) Relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the CP and A7 reports;

(iii) The Secretariat to send a letter to the Governments of countries with outstanding 2014 CP data reports to urge them to submit their CP data reports as soon as possible, noting that without these reports the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels could not be undertaken by the Secretariat; and

(c) To approve the revised format of CP data reports contained in Annex III to the present document, and request the Secretariat to finalize the manual, noting that CP data reports should be submitted to the Secretariat using the revised format from 2017.

Annex I

ANALYSIS OF METHYL BROMIDE IN A5 COUNTRIES

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	Remarks	Date Approved
Argentina	A7	2014	411.3	165.2		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Mar-02
Chile	A7	2014	212.5	162.2	Decision XVII/29	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-10
China	CP	2014	1,102.1	50.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2014	8.1	3.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-04
Egypt	A7	2014	238.1	6.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB. A project has been submitted to the 74th meeting for the phase-out of MB used in high moisture dates.	Nov-08
Guatemala	A7	2014	400.7	225.1	Decision XVIII/26	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-09
Jamaica	A7	2014	4.9	2.0		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05
Jordan	A7	2014	176.3	2.4		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-99
Malaysia	A7	2014	14.6	6.9		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-04
Saudi Arabia	A7	2014	204.1	6.6		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-07
South Africa*	A7	2014	602.7	90.1			
South Sudan	A7	2013	0.7	0.2			
Sudan (the)	A7	2014	3.0	0.7		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-02 and Nov-14
Tunisia	CP	2014	8.3	6.60		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	A7	2014	136.5	25.9		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06
Yemen	A7	2013	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	2014	23.8	20.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Albania	A7	2014	6.0	1.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Algeria	A7	2014	62.1	53.7	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Angola	A7	2014	16.0	13.2	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2014	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Argentina	A7	2014	400.7	276.1	0.0%	0.0%			17.5% by 2017
Armenia	A7	2014	7.0	3.2	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Bahamas (the)	CP	2014	4.8	2.71	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	2014	51.9	49.1	0.0%	5.2%			39% by 2020
Bangladesh	A7	2013	72.6	64.9	0.0%	0.0%			30% by 2018
Barbados	A7	2014	3.7	1.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Belize	A7	2014	2.8	2.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Benin	A7	2014	23.8	20.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Bhutan	A7	2014	0.3	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	2013	6.1	0.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2014	4.7	3.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Botswana***	CP	2014	11.0	10.51	0.0%	6.1%			
Brazil	A7	2014	1,327.3	1,164.7	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2014	6.1	4.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	A7	2014	28.9	12.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Burundi	A7	2014	7.2	6.8	0.0%	5.2%			35% by 2020
Cabo Verde	A7	2014	1.1	0.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Cambodia	A7	2014	15.0	11.2	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2035
Cameroon	A7	2014	88.8	68.3	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Central African Republic (the)	A7	2014	12.0	11.1	0.0%	2.4%			35% by 2020
Chad	CP	2014	16.1	14.62	0.0%	0.9%			35% by 2020
Chile	A7	2014	87.5	74.2	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
China	CP	2014	19,269.0	16,838.7	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Colombia	A7	2014	225.6	156.0	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Comoros (the)	A7	2014	0.1	0.1	40.0%	55.6%			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)
Congo (the)	A7	2014	10.1	8.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Cook Islands (the)	A7	2014	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Costa Rica	A7	2014	14.1	12.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2014	63.8	52.9	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Cuba	A7	2014	16.9	13.8	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2014	78.0	79.4	1.8%	13.1%	Decision XXVI/15	80.00	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	CP	2014	66.2	16.50	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Djibouti	CP	2014	0.7	0.57	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	2014	23.5	21.5	0.0%	1.6%			35% by 2020
Egypt	A7	2014	386.3	320.3	0.0%	0.0%			25% by 2018
El Salvador	A7	2014	11.7	8.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Equatorial Guinea	A7	2014	6.3	5.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Eritrea	CP	2014	1.1	1.00	0.0%	2.0%			35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	2014	5.5	4.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Federal Republic of Somalia	A7	2013	45.1	16.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Fiji	A7	2014	8.4	6.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	2014	30.2	26.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	2014	1.5	0.8	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	2014	5.3	1.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	2014	57.3	23.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Grenada	CP	2014	0.8	0.36	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guatemala	A7	2014	8.3	4.3	0.0%	0.0%	Decision XXVI/16	4.35	35% by 2020
Guinea	CP	2014	22.6	6.89	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guinea Bissau	A7	2013	2.8	2.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Guyana	A7	2014	1.8	0.8	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Haiti	A7	2014	3.6	2.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Honduras	A7	2014	19.9	13.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
India	CP	2014	1,608.2	2,437.70	51.6%	68.4%			10% by 2015
Indonesia	A7	2014	403.9	258.0	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2018

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)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2014	380.5	342.1	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Iraq	A7	2014	108.4	96.8	0.0%	0.0%			13.82% by 2017
Jamaica	A7	2014	16.3	3.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Jordan	A7	2014	83.0	59.7	0.0%	0.0%			20% by 2017
Kenya	A7	2014	52.2	24.8	0.0%	0.0%			21.1% by 2017
Kiribati	A7	2014	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Kuwait	CP	2014	418.6	336.17	0.0%	0.0%			39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2014	4.1	2.4	0.0%	0.0%			97.5% by 2020
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	A7	2014	2.3	2.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Lebanon	A7	2014	73.5	69.7	0.0%	5.4%			17.5% by 2017
Lesotho	A7	2014	3.5	1.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Liberia	A7	2014	5.3	3.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Libya***	A7	2014	118.4	122.4	3.4%	14.9%			
Madagascar	CP	2014	24.9	15.29	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Malawi	A7	2014	10.8	9.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Malaysia	A7	2014	515.8	466.5	0.0%	0.5%			15% by 2016
Maldives	A7	2014	4.6	3.3	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2020
Mali	CP	2014	15.0	10.18	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Marshall Islands (the)	A7	2014	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Mauritania***	A7	2013	20.5	20.4	0.0%	10.3%			
Mauritius	A7	2014	8.0	7.9	0.0%	10.1%			100% by 2030
Mexico	A7	2014	1,148.8	720.3	0.0%	0.0%			67.5% by 2022
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2014	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Mongolia	A7	2014	1.4	0.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Montenegro	A7	2014	0.8	0.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Morocco	A7	2014	59.7	49.1	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	2014	8.4	3.6	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Nauru	A7	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Nepal	CP	2014	1.1	0.83	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Nicaragua	A7	2014	6.8	5.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	2014	16.0	14.3	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)
Nigeria	A7	2014	344.9	304.1	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Niue	A7	2014	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	2014	247.4	239.8	0.0%	7.7%			10% by 2015
Palau	A7	2014	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Panama	A7	2014	24.8	19.2	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Papua New Guinea	A7	2014	3.3	2.9	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Paraguay	A7	2014	18.0	17.8	0.0%	10.1%			35% by 2020
Peru	A7	2014	26.9	22.0	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Philippines (the)	A7	2014	208.4	149.4	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	2014	1.0	0.8	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Rwanda	CP	2014	4.1	3.28	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2013	0.5	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	A7	2014	1.1	0.8	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	2014	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	2014	1,468.7	1,376.6	0.0%	4.1%			40% by 2020
Senegal	A7	2014	36.2	20.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Serbia	A7	2014	8.4	8.0	0.0%	6.2%			35% by 2020
Seychelles	A7	2014	1.4	0.4	0.0%	0.0%			100% by 2025
Sierra Leone	CP	2014	1.7	1.47	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Solomon Islands	A7	2014	2.0	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
South Africa	A7	2014	369.7	238.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
South Sudan***	A7	2013	4.1	2.3	0.0%	0.0%			
Sri Lanka	A7	2014	13.9	12.9	0.0%	3.0%			35% by 2020
Sudan (the)	A7	2014	52.7	52.7	0.0%	11.1%			30% by 2017
Suriname	A7	2013	2.0	1.2	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Swaziland	A7	2014	7.3	1.5	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Syrian Arab Republic***	A7	2014	135.0	21.0	0.0%	0.0%			
Thailand	CP	2014	927.6	827.48	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2018
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2014	1.8	0.6	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)
Timor-Leste	A7	2014	0.5	0.3	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Togo	A7	2014	20.0	17.9	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Tonga	A7	2014	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2014	46.0	26.6	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Tunisia	CP	2014	40.7	34.50	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2018
Turkey	A7	2014	551.5	123.8	0.0%	0.0%			86.4% by 2017
Turkmenistan	A7	2014	6.8	2.7	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Tuvalu	A7	2014	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Uganda	CP	2014	0.2	0.00	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	CP	2014	1.7	1.638	0.0%	7.1%			35% by 2020
Uruguay	A7	2014	23.4	17.8	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Vanuatu	A7	2014	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	CP	2014	207.0	104.63	0.0%	0.0%			10% by 2015
Viet Nam	A7	2014	221.2	210.8	0.0%	5.9%			10% by 2015
Yemen	A7	2013	158.2	116.2	0.0%	0.0%			15% by 2015
Zambia	A7	2014	5.0	4.4	0.0%	0.0%			35% by 2020
Zimbabwe	A7	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.

Annex III

REVISED CP DATA REPORT FOR 2015 AND BEYOND

REVISED COUNTRY PROGRAMME REPORT FORMAT (2015 AND BEYOND)

COUNTRY: **YEAR: January to December of the year** YYYY

SECTION A.1. DATA ON CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES (METRIC TONNES)

NOTE: Data entry is required in UNSHADED cells only

Substance	Sector Data															TOTAL	Import (M)	Export (X)	Production (P)	Explain if TOTAL differs from I+P-X	Stockpile	Import quotas	If imports are banned, indicate date ban commenced (DD/MM/YYYY)
	Foam				Fire Fighting	Refrigeration							Solvent	Methyl bromide										
						Manufacturing						Servicing		QPS	Non-QPS								
						Air-Conditioning			Refrigeration systems															
	Rigid PU (except spray)	Spray	Integral skin	XPS		Room AC	Other AC	Chillers	Commercial	Large size	Transport													
Annex B, Group III																								
Methyl chloroform																0.00								
Sub-Total													0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
Annex C, Group I																								
HCFC-22																0.00								
HCFC-141b																0.00								
HCFC-142b																0.00								
HCFC-123																0.00								
HCFC-124																0.00								
HCFC-133																0.00								
HCFC-225																0.00								
HCFC-225ca																0.00								
HCFC-225cb																0.00								
TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol																								
Annex E																								
Methyl bromide																0.00								

SECTION A.2. DATA ON ODS ALTERNATIVES (METRIC TONNES), IF AVAILABLE

Substance	Sector Data																		Import (M)	Export (X)	Production (P)	Explain if TOTAL differs from I+P-X	Stockpile	Import quotas	Banning of imports of ODS If yes, since when (date)
	Aerosol		Foam				Fire fighting	Refrigeration								Solvent	TOTAL								
								Manufacturing							Servicing										
								Air-Conditioning				Refrigeration systems													
	Technical/ consumer	MDI	Rigid PU	Spray	Integral skin	XPS		Room AC	Other AC	Chillers	MAC	Domestic	Commercial	Large size	Transport										
HFC-32																		0.00							
HFC-152a																		0.00							
HFC-134a																		0.00							
HCF-365mfc																		0.00							
HFC-404A																		0.00							
HFC-407C																		0.00							
HFC-410A																		0.00							
HFC-227ea																		0.00							
HFC-245fa																		0.00							
HFO-1233zd																		0.00							
HFO-1234ze																		0.00							
Isobutane (HC-600a)																		0.00							
HFO-1336mzz																		0.00							
																		0.00							
Propane (HC-290)																		0.00							
Pentane																		0.00							
Cyclopentane																		0.00							
Methyl formate																		0.00							
Other alternatives (Optional):																		0.00							

COUNTRY: XXXX

SECTION B.1. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF HCFC (US $/kg)

Description	Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)	FOB prices	Retail prices	Remarks
HCFC-22				
HCFC-141b				
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol				
HCFC-142b				
HCFC-123				
HCFC-124				
HCFC-133				
HCFC-225				
HCFC-225ca				
HCFC-225cb				

SECTION B.2. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF ODS ALTERNATIVES (US $/kg), IF AVAILABLE

Description	Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)	FOB prices	Retail prices	Remarks
HFC-32				
HFC-152a				
HFC-134a				
HCF-365mfc				
HFC-404A				
HFC-407C				
HFC-410A				
HFC-227ea				
HFC-245fa				
HFO-1233zd				
HFO-1234ze				
HFO-1234yf				
HFO-1336mzz				
Isobutane (HC-600a)				
Propane (HC-290)				
Pentane				
Cyclopentane				
Methyl formate				
Other alternatives (Optional):				

SECTION B.3. AVERAGE ESTIMATED PRICE OF ENERGY COST US $/Kw), IF AVAILABLE

Description	Previous year price (prefilled - online submission, if available)	kWh per capita*	US $/Kw	Remarks

* http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.USE.ELEC.KH.PC could be visited for data collection

SECTION C. COMMENTS BY BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY(IES)