UNITED NATIONS

EP

United Nations Environment Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9
7 April 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Seventy-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 9-13 May 2016

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 18 March 2016, 15 A5 countries had reported 2015 data, 143 countries have reported 2014 data and all countries had reported 2013 data pursuant to A7[3], while 27 countries had reported 2015 CP data, 138 countries have reported 2014 CP data to the Fund Secretariat[4] as of 24 March 2016, 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 76th meeting also submitted 2014 CP data except Somalia[5] and South Sudan. Only 21 A5 countries provided complete information for the three sections of the report[6]: 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[7] 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[8].

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. With respect to recommendation 55/5[9] of the Implementation Committee, UNEP reported that the Compliance Assistance Programme assisted the country to finalize the ODS regulations

[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) requested Article 5 countries to submit CP data reports eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the year, if possible, and no later than 1 May

[5] Given non-compliance with A7 data (MOP 27) and no CP data, UNIDO withdrew the funding request.

[6] Namely, Albania, Brazil, Cambodia, Chad, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (the), Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

[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 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.

[9] To urge South Sudan again to establish a licensing system for controlling the import and export of ODS as a matter of urgency and to submit to the Secretariat, no later than 31 March 2016, information on the status of that system for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its 56th meeting and by the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties. To request South Sudan to work with the relevant implementing agencies in establishing and implementing its licensing system.

which includes a licensing and quota system for HCFC. The draft ODS Regulation was submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval. Unfortunately, due to political unrest in the country, Parliament has not been able to meet and approve the ODS regulation; however, the country has reported that the Government has recently issued a Ministerial order for controlling HCFC and that a special guideline for the enforcement of the Ministerial order is under preparation.

6. Pursuant to decision 75/17(b)(i), UNEP advised that Mauritania's national ozone unit (NOU) is starting activities in April 2016 and that UNEP is planning to undertake a mission to Mauritania on 25 April 2016 to follow up on the progress with the Government.

7. Due to the ongoing unrest in Burundi, the Government will report back to the 77th meeting on its efforts to finalize the formal HCFC quota system.

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 finalizing the amendment of 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 77th meeting.

Production sector

9. Methyl bromide (MB) is produced in China[10]. An MB production closure phase-out plan was approved for China[11], 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[12] that produced HCFCs as shown in Table 2. The total 2014 HCFC production is over 10 per cent below the total baseline that has already been achieved based on 2014 production in Argentina, India, Mexico and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Table 2. HCFC production for 2014 reported by A5 countries under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	2014	Baseline	2014 production minus baseline
Argentina	125.7	224.6	(98.9)
China	27,179.6	29,122.0	(1,942.4)
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	28.9	27.6	1.3
India	1,465.7	2,399.5	(933.8)
Mexico	223.5	697.0	(473.5)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	86.1	123.1	(37.0)
Total	**29,109.6**	**32,593.8**	**(3,484.2)**

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	16,497.0	29,122*

[10] The Republic of Korea also produced MB.
[11] Decision 47/54.
[12] The Republic of Korea also produces HCFC-22 are shown in Table 1.

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Baseline
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	1,465.7	2,399.5
Mexico	694.0	649.7	298.3	317.1	223.5	697.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	119.2	134.3	160.3	121.2	86.1	123.0
Total HCFC-22	20,435.8	20,503.5	22,333.2	17,796.4	18,427.0	20,244.2
HCFC-141b						
China	10,874.3	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2	*
HCFC-142b						
China	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8	*
Total	**33,289.3**	**34,574.7**	**36,658.0**	**28,482.0**	**29,064.0**	**32,533.3**

* The HCFC production baseline is 29,122 ODP tonnes and includes all HCFC produced by China (mainly HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b)

12. An HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) was approved for China[13].

13. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported a production of HCFCs of 31.8 ODP tonnes in 2013 and 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[14].

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 was 1 January 2015.

MB and TCA

15. Except for Angola and Guinea, all A5 countries have an established MB consumption baseline[15], 58 of which had a baseline of zero. Latest MB consumption indicates that only 17 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 document.

16. All A5 countries have reported zero 2014 TCA consumption, and are in compliance with the control target.

[13] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/SGP-InS/2 and Add.1.

[14] 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.

[15] Excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications.

HCFC consumption

17. One-hundred and forty-three A5 countries have an established HCFC baseline for compliance. Table 4 presents the aggregated levels of latest HCFC consumption (440,931.5 mt or 28,613.6 ODP tonnes) by type of HCFC. The three main HCFCs are: HCFC-22 (66.8 per cent of the total consumption), followed by HCFC-141b (30.3 per cent) and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-142b (2.7 per cent). For 141 A5 countries, the latest reported consumption is below their baseline, while for the A5 countries reporting 2014 data, HCFC consumption is over 17 per cent below the baseline.

Table 4. Baseline and 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	2,146.7	42.9	0.2
HCFC-124	1,181.0	26.0	293.3	6.5	0.0
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	10,385.4	78,688.9	8,655.8	30.3
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	1,998.5	11,898.4	773.4	2.7
HCFC-22	358,383.1	19,711.1	347,771.2	19,127.4	66.8
HCFC-225	5.6	0.4	94.7	6.6	0.0
HCFC-225ca	56.5	1.4	35.7	0.9	0.0
HCFC-225cb	9.6	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0
Total	**486,244.6**	**32,152.1**	**440,931.5**	**28,613.6**	**100.0**
HCFC-141b polyol*	5,283.6	581.2	5,794.5	637.4	

* 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[16] of HPMPs for 142 countries to-date (valued at US $621.06 million in principle of which US $530.59 million has been approved), to address compliance with the Montreal Protocol control levels as follows:

(a) Twenty-one countries (five low-volume-consuming (LVC) and 16 non-LVC countries) address compliance for the period 2011 to 2015;

(b) One hundred and six countries (59 LVC and 35 non-LVC countries, plus the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) address compliance for 2011 to 2020;

(c) Four country addresses compliance for 2011 to 2025;

(d) Eleven LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and

[16] Stage II proposals of the HPMPs for Chile, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Panama, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam have been submitted to the 76th meeting. Stage II of HPMPs have been approved for Brazil to address 35 per cent reduction in 2020 and 45 per cent in 2021; Colombia to address 60 per cent in 2020 and 65 per cent in 2021; Guyana to address complete phase-out in 2030; Kyrgyzstan to address complete phase-out by 2025; Lebanon to address 18 per cent in 2017, 50 per cent in 2020 and 75 per cent in 2025; Mexico to address 67.5 per cent reduction by 2022; Oman to address 35 per cent reduction in 2020; and Sudan (the) to address 75 per cent reduction by 2020.

Seychelles) have received funding for the complete phase-out of HCFCs well in advance of the 2040 phase-out, e.g. Croatia[17] by 2014 and the others by 2020 or 2025.

19. Two of the three A5 countries without an approved HPMP have not received funding other than for project preparation[18]. 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. A5 countries without an approved HPMP (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	Starting point	Approved projects	Remaining
Mauritania	20.5			20.5
South Sudan	NDR			
Syrian Arab Republic	135.0	135.0	12.9	122.1
Total	**155.5**	**135.0**	**12.9**	**142.6**

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 28 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[19] 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	11.07	49.01	18.43
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	10,706.32	10,759.84	5,270.21	5,489.63	48.98
HCFC-142b	1,992.30	2,002.26	607.10	1,395.16	30.32
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00
HCFC-22	20,351.19	19,972.58	3,291.93	16,680.65	16.48
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	**33,117.82**	**32,826.43**	**9,181.27**	**23,645.16**	27.97
HCFC-141b polyol**	0.00	567.00	289.73	277.27	51.10

* As at the 75th meeting.

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

[17] Croatia became a non-Article 5 party from 2014.

[18] Submissions of stage I of the HPMPs for Mauritania and South Sudan have been included in the 2016 business plan and for Syrian Arab Republic in the 2017 business plan.

[19] 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.

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

22. As of 18 March 2016, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Somalia and Yemen have not submitted their 2014 data as per decision XXVII/9; therefore, these parties are in non-compliance with their data-reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. In 2014 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported HCFC consumption of 79.4 ODP tonnes which is higher than the baseline of 78 ODP tonnes but lower than the maximum allowable consumption of 80 ODP tonnes under decision XXVI/15. For 2015, the country's HCFC consumption should not be greater than 70.16 ODP tonnes and 27.6 ODP tonnes in the production sector. For Libya the 2015 HCFC consumption should not exceed 122.3 ODP tonnes (decision XXVII/11).

23. The Government of Guatemala had established an import quota of 4.35 ODP tonnes for 2014 in line with decision XXVI/16; however, the country imported 4.7 ODP tonnes for that year. The country issued HCFC import quotas in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets in 2015.

24. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina reported 2013 HCFC consumption of 5.13 ODP tonnes while the maximum allowable consumption was established at 4.7 ODP tonnes; therefore the country was in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures. On this basis, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance. In 2014, the country reported a consumption of 3.37 ODP tonnes, which is below the maximum allowable consumption of 4.7 ODP tonnes (decision XXVII/10).

PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CPs FOR HCFCs

25. CP data reports represent the sole source of information on the sector distribution of HCFCs in A5 countries.

26. This section presents an 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 namely HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b. Since 2010 the reported levels of production of the three HCFCs have been above the levels of consumption except for HCFC-141b in 2014, and HCFC-142b in 2011 and 2012.

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	17,384.6
HCFC-141b	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,735.9	9,027.8	8,689.2
HCFC-142b	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,443.1	1,014.5	769.2
Production – consumption					
HCFC-22	34.0	1,817.1	978.1	971.5	2,881.8
HCFC-141b	-84.7	333.3	1,148.5	555.8	871.0
HCFC-142b	1.9	-68.2	-2.7	87.5	307.6

Sector distribution of HCFC consumption

28. Table 9 presents the sector distribution of aggregated HCFC consumption for all countries for the period 2009 to 2014. In 2014, the three sectors with the largest consumption of HCFCs were the foam (38.1 per cent of the total) followed by the refrigeration servicing (29.9 per cent) and the refrigeration manufacturing sectors (28.9 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	2014
Aerosol	76.4	137.8	153.4	170.5	262.2	306.1
Foam	11,952.7	13,226.4	14,155.3	14,004.5	11,014.2	10,504.4
Fire-fighting	7.5	23.1	19.1	19.4	14.2	15.3
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,385.1	10,456.5	10,118.3	10,287.5	8,520.9	7,955.3
Refrigeration servicing	8,052.1	9,842.0	9,252.9	11,441.1	8,244.6	8,242.1
Solvent	500.5	549.5	632.0	634.4	514.4	525.8
Process agent	26.7				15.5	1.1
Tobacco	12.8	11.7				
Total	**30,013.7**	**34,247.0**	**34,331.1**	**36,557.4**	**28,586.0**	**27,550.1**

29. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption varies according to the level of consumption and the size of the manufacturing sector 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 all other countries.

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

Sector	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	119.9
Foam	3,132.6	3,798.8	3,563.8	3,932.2	2,631.0	2,290.7
Fire-fighting	6.7	21.2	16.8	16.8	12.9	12.8
Refrigeration manufacturing	2,398.1	2,844.4	2,503.6	2,971.5	2,072.0	1,953.7
Refrigeration servicing	2,105.9	3,357.9	3,206.0	4,217.4	3,016.2	3,156.5
Solvent	0.7	43.9	81.1	77.1	43.5	39.1
Process agent						
Tobacco						
Total 14 largest consuming countries	**7,720.4**	**10,143.7**	**9,454.2**	**11,290.1**	**7,900.1**	**7,572.8**
Other countries						
Aerosol	0.0	0.6				
Foam	1,344.2	1,039.2	1,015.6	1,041.3	909.3	809.7
Fire-fighting	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.3	2.4
Refrigeration manufacturing	759.5	817.1	874.4	729.4	434.6	399.6
Refrigeration servicing	2,132.2	2,502.1	2,219.9	2,365.8	2,124.6	1,923.9

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Solvent	32.8	8.6	36.8	33.3	4.9	1.8
Process agent	26.7				15.5	1.1
Tobacco						
Total other countries	**4,296.2**	**4,369.5**	**4,149.1**	**4,172.4**	**3,490.1**	**3,138.6**

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 overall consumption of these substances, except in the aerosol sectors of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b and in the servicing sector of HCFC-22.

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

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
HCFC-22						
Aerosol	42.4	95.7	103.9	124.9	116.4	150.0
Foam*	1,590.2	1,772.9	1,725.7	2,077.3	1,785.7	1,719.0
Fire-fighting	0.0	11.1	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	8,610.2	9,641.4	9,270.7	9,475.6	7,971.3	7,483.9
Refrigeration servicing	7,491.3	9,262.5	8,712.8	10,867.4	7,908.5	8,031.2
Solvent	32.2	0.3	29.3	29.0		0.3
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**	**17,384.6**
HCFC-141b						
Aerosol	34.1	41.3	49.4	45.4	145.8	156.0
Foam	7,947.9	9,376.2	10,412.3	10,201.9	7,666.4	7,432.1
Fire-fighting		4.2	6.0	9.3	6.7	7.6
Refrigeration manufacturing**	749.0	789.6	814.7	782.7	529.6	447.9
Refrigeration servicing	125.9	77.7	98.7	96.4	168.7	124.5
Solvent	466.5	546.0	597.1	600.2	510.6	521.0
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**	**8,689.2**
HCFC-142b						
Aerosol	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Foam***	1,605.5	1,503.9	1,401.7	986.8	867.1	702.9
Fire-fighting						
Refrigeration manufacturing	3.8	6.5	11.1	11.2	6.5	8.0
Refrigeration servicing	396.9	466.0	414.8	445.0	140.9	58.2
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**	**769.2**
Other HCFCs	**877.7**	**639.3**	**676.3**	**804.1**	**746.2**	**707.1**
Total	**30,013.7**	**34,247.0**	**34,331.1**	**36,557.4**	**28,586.0**	**27,550.1**

* 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 2014 CP data, a total of 13,060 customs officers have been trained, 55,498 technicians have been trained on good service practices including recovery and recycling of HCFCs, and 30,646 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*	2014
Customs officers trained			
Africa	1,470	2,614	3,431
Asia and the Pacific	1,531	2,271	2,751
Europe	449	927	1,631
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,203	4,072	5,247
Total customs officers trained	**4,653**	**9,884**	**13,060**
Service technicians trained			
Africa	2,162	3,539	6,353
Asia and the Pacific	2,542	9,295	11,277
Europe	4,517	5,078	6,711
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,404	25,103	31,157
Total technicians trained	**13,625**	**43,015**	**55,498**
Service technicians certified			
Africa	2,019	2,162	2,832
Asia and the Pacific	2,009	8,376	10,041
Europe	4,302	4,637	5,641
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,647	16,901	12,132
Total technicians certified	**9,977**	**32,076**	**30,646**

* 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 CP data, a total of 1,428.9 mt of HCFC-22 have been recovered in 2014 of which 977.2 mt were reused, as shown in Table 13.

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

Region	2012	2013	2014
Recovered			
Africa	103.1	16.6	158.0
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	0.6	91.7
Europe	38.3	46.9	75.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	322.7	1,739.2	1,103.6
Total	**464.1**	**1,803.4**	**1,428.9**
Reused			
Africa	102.0	17.1	157.4
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	3.0	26.0

Region	2012	2013	2014
Europe	32.7	43.8	57.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	148.4	1,492.2	736.0
Total	**283.1**	**1,556.2**	**977.2**

Prices of HCFCs and alternatives

34. The average prices of HCFCs and alternatives are summarized in Table 14[20]. 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)[21] 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 (2015)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Increased	Decreased		
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.65	7.77	7.28	1	3	2.10 (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) to 10.71 (Costa Rica)	5
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	10.08	11.43	6	12	2.20 (Ecuador) to 48.50 (Cook Islands (the))	27
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	20.20	18.02	14.78	1	4	3.10 (Costa Rica) to 38.00 (Armenia)	12
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.38	21.26	12.53	0	2	1.30 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 35.78 (Togo)	4
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.65	13.30	13.14	4	15	2.00 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 25.87 (Cook Islands)	26
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.41	15.11	15.87	6	10	2.50 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 32.87 (Cook Islands)	24
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.06	15.19	17.20	5	8	3.20 (Iran (Islamic Republic of)) to 37.77 (Cook Islands)	22
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.05	15.28	15.15	26	42	2.70 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 32.65 (Tonga)	25
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.59	12.21	14.05	2	5	3.00 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 50.00 (Georgia)	11

* All zero entries were excluded.

[20] Several of the CP data reports submitted by Article 5 countries contain price data for both ODS and alternative substances.

[21] 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.

Issues related to CP data reports

35. In line with decision 74/9(b)(iv), the Secretariat sent letters on 14 December 2015 to all A5 countries requesting the submission of their CP data for 2015, preferably no later than 14 March 2016. As of 14 March 2016, the Secretariat has received only 23 reports for 2015. 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

36. In reviewing the timely submission of the CP data reports, the Secretariat noted progress particularly for the year 2015 as shown in Table 15. In line with decision 75/17(b)(iii), the Secretariat sent letters to the Governments of countries, however, as of the time of finalizing this document, 2014 CP reports had still not been submitted for six A5 countries.

37. The Executive Committee may wish to send a letter to the Governments of countries with outstanding 2014 and 2015 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		2015	
	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)
January	1	0.69	1	0.69					1	0.69
February	1	1.39			1	0.69	2	1.39	5	4.17
March	3	3.47	4	3.47	3	2.76	15	11.81	21	18.75
April	20	16.67	20	16.67	38	28.97	48	45.14		
May	35	41.67	36	0.00	35	53.10	24	61.81		
June	18	54.17	17	54.17	11	60.69	18	74.31		
July	9	60.42	8	59.72	6	64.83	9	80.56		
August	7	65.28	7	64.58	6	68.97	3	82.64		
September	21	79.86	13	73.61	22	84.14	7	87.50		
October	8	85.42	17	85.42	12	92.41	9	93.75		
November	4	88.19	1	86.11	2	93.79				
December			1	86.81			2	95.14		
After December	16	99.31	17	98.61	7	98.62	1	95.83		
Total	**143**		**142**		**143**		**138**		**27**	

(*) As at 24 March 2016.

Data discrepancies between CP data reports and A7 data

38. 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. No data discrepancies for 2015 have been identified for the countries that have submitted both A7 and CP data. However, data discrepancies were identified in the 2014 CP and A7 reports as shown in Table 16 and at the 75th meeting, implementing agencies were requested to seek clarifications[22].

[22] The Executive Committee requested relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist A5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the CP and Article 7 reports (decision 75/17(b)(ii)).

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
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	723.5	723.7	0.1	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.

39. UNDP indicated that the Government of Malaysia informed that the CP data for 2014 was correct but that the A7 data had an over-reporting of HCFC imports as a result of the exporting of some imports. The Ozone Secretariat was informed of this accordingly. UNDP indicated that the discrepancies for Argentina and Cuba are due to the amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. The data for Uruguay was incorrectly entered into the on-line system but the correct figure for CP data would include HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols.

40. UNEP informed that there is a new National Ozone Officer (NOO) in Barbados; it is working with the NOO of Jamaica to clarify the discrepancies; with respect to Morocco the issue is because there are two independent Ministries dealing with ozone issues; whereas for Turkmenistan the issue would be resolved at the regional network meeting.

41. Mexico revised its CP data following the report to the 75th meeting but there remains a difference which may be due to rounding. UNIDO reported that the difference with respect to the data for Turkey represents the use of ODS from previous year's stocks by end users. UNIDO indicated that according to the NOU of Egypt, the difference was due to the inclusion of HCFC-141b contained in imported polyols.

Revised format of the CP data reports

42. At the 75th meeting, the Executive Committee considered a revised format for the CP report. The proposed changes were discussed both in plenary and in an informal group. Concerns expressed included *inter alia* an increase in the reporting and data-collection burden, particularly in larger countries as the required sector data on ODS was being disaggregated into sub-sectors; a need to define the sub-sectors in the new format; the voluntary provision of data would at some point become mandatory; collecting price-related data, in particular in terms of retail price information, although licensing systems might be able to provide freight-on-board prices; the ability of the NOUs, with limited staff, to obtain voluntary price data for ODS alternatives; and the purpose of the energy price data, how it would be used and the difficulties in obtaining it. Some members would prefer to maintain the existing version of the CP data reports. Based on the discussions, the Executive Committee *inter alia* requested the Secretariat to prepare a revised CP data report format for submission to the 76th meeting, taking into account the issues raised in the discussions at the 75th meeting (decision 75/17(d)).

43. In light of decision 75/17(d), the surveys of ODS alternatives currently conducted in 126 countries (with reports expected to be submitted at the 76th and 77th meetings) and decision XXVII/1

on the Dubai pathway on HFCs[23] the Secretariat concluded that a major review of the CP data report format to include data from the ODS alternative surveys or on HCFCs would be premature at this time.

44. In further reviewing the information provided in the current CP data report format, the Secretariat concluded as follows:

(a) No new information has been collected on section B (regulatory, administrative and supportive actions) as all A5 countries have already an operational import/export licensing and quota system. However, such data might be needed if there are further adjustments or additional chemicals can be of some value to determine the latest status of operation of such systems;

(b) Information on HCFC quotas issued and prices of ODS and alternatives (where available) collected on section C (quantitative assessment of the phase-out programme) is still relevant and, therefore, countries should continue collecting such data. However, information on training and recovery, recycling and reuse is very limited and could be obtained from progress reports on implementation of tranches of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs), and therefore countries would not need to fill it out;

(c) Information on the status of implementation of the license and quota system in section D (qualitative assessment of operation of the HPMP) should continue to be provided, as an indicator of the status of the operation of the system on an annual basis. Other qualitative information on this section is not necessary to be provided by the countries as it could be obtained from progress reports on implementation of tranches of HPMPs.

RECOMMENDATION

45. 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/76/9;

(ii) That 108 countries (of the 138 that submitted data) submitted 2014 data using the web-based system;

(iii) With appreciation, that 18 countries have submitted 2015 data eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the year in line with decision 74/9(b)(iv) ;

(iv) The explanations provided by UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO on possible data discrepancies pursuant to decision 75/17(b)(ii);

(b) To request:

(i) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of South Sudan in establishing its licensing system; the Government of Mauritania in finalizing the amendment of 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 77th meeting on its efforts in this respect;

[23] UNEP/OzL.Pro.27/13.

(ii) The Secretariat to send letters to the Governments of countries with outstanding 2014 and 2015 CP data reports urging 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;

(c) To consider to continue using the existing CP data reporting format noting that:

(i) Section "B" on Regulatory, administrative and supportive actions is no longer needed; however, such data might be needed if there are further adjustments or chemicals added;

(ii) Section "C" on HCFC quotas issued and prices of ODS and alternatives (where available) is still relevant. However, information on training and recovery, recycling and reuse is no longer needed; and

(iii) Section "D" on the status of implementation of the license and quota system (qualitative assessment of operation of the HPMP) should continue to be provided but other qualitative information on this section is no longer necessary.

(d) To reconsider revising the CP data report format based on the outcome of the surveys of ODS alternatives and the discussions on the HCFs amendment.

Annex I

ANALYSIS OF METHYL BROMIDE IN A5 COUNTRIES

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	Date Approved
Argentina	A7	2014	411.3	165.2		Mar-02
Chile	A7	2014	212.5	162.2	Decision XVII/29	Apr-10
China	A7	2014	1,102.1	50.0		Dec-03
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2014	8.1	3.0		Apr-04
Egypt	A7	2014	238.1	6.0		Nov-08
Guatemala	A7	2014	400.7	225.1	Decision XVIII/26	Nov-09
Jamaica	A7	2014	4.9	2.0		Nov-05
Jordan	A7	2014	176.3	2.4		Nov-99
Malaysia	A7	2014	14.6	6.9		Jul-04
Pakistan	A7	2015	14.0	40.6		Apr-05
Saudi Arabia	A7	2014	204.1	6.6		Nov-07
South Africa*	A7	2014	602.7	90.1		
Sudan (the)	A7	2014	3.0	0.7		Nov-02 and Nov-14
Tunisia	A7	2014	8.3	6.6		Nov-14
Viet Nam	A7	2014	136.5	25.9		Nov-06
Yemen	A7	2013	54.5	11.0		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	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Afghanistan	CP	2015	23.8	20.24	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	CP	2015	7.0	2.34	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Bahamas (the)	A7	2014	4.8	2.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	2014	51.9	49.1	0.0%	5.2%	39% by 2020
Bangladesh	A7	2014	72.6	59.4	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2018
Barbados	A7	2015	3.7	1.1	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	2014	6.1	1.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2014	4.7	3.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Botswana	A7	2014	11.0	10.5	0.0%	6.2%	35% by 2020
Brazil	A7	2014	1,327.3	1,164.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020 and 45% by 2021
Brunei Darussalam	CP	2015	6.1	3.57	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	CP	2015	28.9	11.99	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	CP	2015	88.8	67.24	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	A7	2015	16.1	14.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Chile	A7	2014	87.5	74.2	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
China	A7	2014	19,269.0	16,838.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Colombia	A7	2014	225.6	156.0	0.0%	0.0%	60% by 2020 and 65% by 2021
Comoros (the)	A7	2015	0.1	0.1	0.0%	11.1%	35% by 2020
Congo (the)	A7	2014	10.1	8.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cook Islands (the)	CP	2015	0.1	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Costa Rica	CP	2015	14.1	11.08	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

Country	Source ****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)[24]	A7	2014	78.0	79.4	1.8%	13.1%	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	CP	2014	66.2	16.50	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Djibouti	A7	2014	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	2015	51.2	43.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Ecuador	A7	2015	23.5	20.1	0.0%	0.0%	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	A7	2014	1.1	1.0	0.0%	1.9%	35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	2014	5.5	4.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Fiji	CP	2015	8.4	3.87	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	2014	30.2	26.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	2015	1.5	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	2015	5.3	1.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	2014	57.3	23.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Grenada	A7	2014	0.8	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guatemala[25]	A7	2014	8.3	4.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea	A7	2014	22.6	6.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea Bissau	A7	2014	2.8	2.8	0.0%	10.3%	35% by 2020
Guyana	A7	2014	1.8	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2030
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	A7	2014	1,608.2	906.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Indonesia	A7	2014	403.9	258.0	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CP	2015	380.5	309.28	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Iraq	CP	2015	108.4	93.39	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	A7	2014	418.6	336.2	0.0%	0.0%	39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2014	4.1	2.4	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	CP	2015	2.3	2.00	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Lebanon	A7	2014	73.5	69.7	0.0%	5.4%	18% by 2017, 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025
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[26]	A7	2014	118.4	122.4	3.4%	14.9%	10% by 2018
Madagascar	A7	2015	24.9	14.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

[24] Decision XXVI/15: no greater that 80.00 ODP tonnes in 2014 and 70.16 in 2015.
[25] Decision XXVI/16: no greater that 4.35 ODP tonnes in 2014.
[26] Decision XXVII/11: no greater that 122.30 ODP tonnes in 2015.

Country	Source ****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
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	CP	2015	4.6	2.45	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2020
Mali	A7	2014	15.0	10.2	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	2014	20.5	20.1	0.0%	8.8%	
Mauritius	A7	2014	8.0	7.9	0.0%	10.1%	100% by 2030
Mexico	A7	2014	1,148.8	723.5	0.0%	0.0%	67.5% by 2022
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2015	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Mongolia	A7	2015	1.4	0.6	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	2014	8.7	7.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Myanmar	A7	2014	4.3	2.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Namibia	A7	2014	8.4	3.6	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Nauru	A7	2014	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nepal	A7	2014	1.1	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nicaragua	CP	2015	6.8	5.70	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	2014	16.0	14.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
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%	35% by 2020
Pakistan	A7	2015	247.4	203.1	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Palau	CP	2015	0.2	0.11	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	2014	86.9	85.0	0.0%	8.6%	20% by 2015
Republic of Moldova (the)	A7	2014	1.0	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Rwanda	A7	2014	4.1	3.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2014	0.5	0.5	0.0%	4.4%	35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	CP	2015	1.1	0.47	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2015	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Samoa	CP	2015	0.3	0.07	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2015	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	A7	2014	1.7	1.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Solomon Islands	A7	2014	2.0	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Somalia	A7	2013	45.1	16.5	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	2014	NDR	3.2			
Sri Lanka	A7	2015	13.9	10.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

Country	Source ****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Sudan (the)	A7	2014	52.7	52.7	0.0%	11.1%	75% by 2020
Suriname	A7	2014	2.0	1.5	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	A7	2014	927.6	864.5	0.0%	3.5%	15% by 2018
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2014	1.8	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Timor Leste	A7	2014	0.5	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Togo	A7	2015	20.0	16.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tonga	CP	2015	0.1	0.02	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2014	46.0	26.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tunisia	A7	2014	40.7	34.5	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	CP	2015	0.1	0.016	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Uganda	A7	2014	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	2014	1.7	1.3	0.0%	0.0%	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)	A7	2014	207.0	104.6	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.