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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第七十九次会议
2017 年 7 月 3 日 7 日，曼谷

工发组织 2017 年工作方案

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 工发组织请执行委员会为表 1 所列其 2017 年工作方案核准 740,080 美元，外加 51,806 美元的机构支助费用。来文随附于本文件之后。

表 1： 工发组织 2017 年工作方案

国 别	活动/项目	申请数额（美元）	建议数额（美元）
A 节: 建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1: 延长体制强化项目			
墨西哥	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	316,160	316,160
卡塔尔	延长体制强化项目（第四阶段）	113,920	113,920
	A1 小计	430,080	430,080
A1 的机构支助费用（占体制强化的 7%）：		30,106	30,106
	A1 共计	460,186	460,186
A2: 项目编制			
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制（第二阶段）（总体战略）	70,000	70,000
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	氟氯烃淘汰投资活动的编制（第二阶段（制冷制造行业）	60,000	60,000
	A2 小计	130,000	130,000
机构支助费用（占项目编制的 7%）		9,100	9,100
	A2 共计	139,100	139,100
B 节：建议单独审议的活动			
B1: 示范项目的项目编制（第 78/3 号决定(g)段）			
厄瓜多尔	Ecasa 和 Indurama 企业的制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制，目的是积累与逐步减少氢氟碳化合物相关的增支资本费用和增支经营费用的经验	60,000	*
黎巴嫩	Lematic Industries 的制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制，目的是积累与逐步减少家用制冷氢氟碳化合物相关的增支资本费用和增支经营费用的经验	30,000	*
墨西哥	Fersa 和 Imbera 企业的制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制，目的是积累与逐步减少氢氟碳化合物相关的增支资本费用和增支经营费用的经验	60,000	*
越南	Nagakawa Vietnam 公司的制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制，目的是积累与逐步减少氢氟碳化合物相关的增支资本费用和增支经营费用的经验	30,000	*
	B1 小计	180,000	
机构支助费用（占项目编制的 7%）		12,600	
	B1 共计	192,600	
	总计（A1、A2、B1）：	791,886	599,286

* 单独审议

A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1： 体制强化

项目说明

1. 工发组织提交了表 1 所列体制强化项目延长申请。对这些项目的说明载于本文件的附件一。

秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处参照有关供资资格和资金数额的准则和相关决定，审查了工发组织代表各国政府提交的两项延长体制强化项目的申请。秘书处对照前一阶段原先的体制强化工作计划、国家方案和第 7 条数据、上一份氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况报告、执行机构进展情况报告以及缔约方会议的任何相关决定，反复核查了这些请求。秘书处注意到，这些国家遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标，并注意到其年度氟氯烃消费量未超过各国与执行委员会分别签订的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定中所示年度最高允许消费总量。此外，所有提交的申请都按照第 74/51 号决定(e)段包含了体制强化项目下一阶段计划活动的业绩指标。[1]

秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议依照本文件表 1 所示供资数额一揽子核准墨西哥和卡塔尔的体制强化延长申请。执行委员会不妨向上述国家政府转达本文件附件二中的评论意见。

A2：项目编制

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国：编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）（总体战略）：70,000 美元
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国：编制氟氯烃淘汰投资活动（第二阶段）（制冷制造行业）：60,000 美元

项目说明

5. 作为牵头执行机构，工发组织代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国政府提交了表 1 所示编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段总体战略以及两家商业制冷设备和压缩机制造商的投资活动的申请。来文包括关于执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的最新情况、申请资金的理由、将要实施的活动以及相应的预算。

秘书处的评论

6. 秘书处根据第七十三次会议核准的 2018 年实现削减 15%的氟氯烃基准的氟氯烃淘

[1] 执行委员会决定继续使用经第六十一次会议核准的体制强化申请的现有格式（第 61/43 号决定(c)段），同时在第 10 节作了修改，以表明其中应包括 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56 号文件附件十九所载业绩指标（第 74/51 号决定(e)段）。

汰管理计划第一阶段，以及第 71/42 号决定所载第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段供资编制的准则，审查了项目编制申请。朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的氟氯烃基准为 78.0 ODP 吨，所报告 2015 年《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条规定的消费量为 70.02 ODP 吨。该国在其国家方案数据报告中报告的 2016 年的消费量为 69.91 ODP 吨。

7. 秘书处注意到，关于第一阶段执行工作进展情况的报告显示一系列活动在按部就班地开展，该国实施了氟氯烃进出口配额制度。氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段最后一次付款是在 2018 年。各项活动的实施完全符合联合国安全理事会的决议。

8. 秘书处对于根据第 77/35 号决定(a)(v)段[2] 商用制冷行业采用的替代品的可持续性以及由于各国执行安全理事会的决议使执行项目变得复杂表达了关切。工发组织向秘书处保证，各项活动正在按计划进行，同时解释了在当前时刻核准项目编制对于实现遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的重要性。

9. 经讨论后，秘书处认为，为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段总体战略以及淘汰投资活动供资的申请符合第 71/42 号决定的要求。

秘书处的建议

10. 秘书处建议依照本文件表 1 所示供资金额一揽子核准工发组织关于朝鲜民主主义人民共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制以及氟氯烃淘汰投资活动的申请。

B 节：建议单独审议的活动

B1：氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制（第 78/3 号决定(g)段）

项目说明

11. 工发组织提交了表 1 所列制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目的编制工作供资的 4 项申请。其中一项提案是家用制冷行业用 HFC-134a 取代非氢氟碳化合物替代品，其他三项申请是考虑独立式商用制冷设备所用氢氟碳化合物的替代品。提交发来文符合第 78/3 号决定(g)段的规定。[3]

12. 各项目编制申请均包括关于项目的概念、项目编制期间将要开展的活动以及这些活动的相关费用的信息。所有提交的项目编制活动均附有各自政府根据第 78/3 号决定(g)段提交的核准信函。各申请的详情载于本文件的附篇。

[2] 在项目编制期间评估该国得到所选择技术的可能性，包括必要的部件，制冷剂、油料、发泡剂等。

[3] 除其他外，考虑在不妨碍采用不同种类的技术的情况下，最迟在 2019 年的第一次会议上，核准仅限于制造行业的数目有限的氢氟碳化合物项目，以便让执行委员会能够获得经验，了解可能与在第 5 条国家逐步减少氢氟碳化合物有关的增支资本费用和增支经营费用，但有一项谅解，即：任何提交项目的第 5 条国家都应该批准了《基加利修正案》，或提交了正式信函，表示该国政府打算批准该《修正案》；在纽约联合国总部托存图书馆收到批准书之前，将不再提供任何资金；因所涉项目而减少的任何氢氟碳化合物数量均应从起点数量中扣除。

秘书处的评论

13. 在第七十八次会议讨论与制定逐步减少氢氟碳化合物供资标准相关的信息时，有成员指出，需要提供更多信息才能就符合提交的增支费用作出决定。经进一步讨论后，执行委员会商定了第 78/3 号决定(g)段。

14. 秘书处指出，尽管提交的项目与执行委员会所审议项目编制资金的费用一致，且来文中包括了确保审议这些申请的足够多的细节，但需要进一步的指导才能确定项目的优先事项。所涉及项目的标准、范围和类别，将要为这些项目提供的资金总数，项目编制的期限以及项目完成后的报告要求，都需要加以界定，以便让秘书处能够审查这些申请和向执行委员会提出建议。

15. 秘书处审议了关于项目审查期间所查明问题概览的文件中的这一问题。[4]

秘书处的建议

16. 执行委员会不妨在关于项目审查期间所查明问题概览的文件（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/19）中所述氢氟碳化合物相关项目的提案的讨论的范围内，审议表 1 所列制造行业氢氟碳化合物相关项目编制工作的提案。

[4] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/19。

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Mexico: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Jun-92 & Dec-94	350,000
	Phase II:	Jul-95	95,000
	Phase III:	Oct-96	190,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-98	190,000
	Phase V:	Jul-00	190,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-02	247,000
	Phase VII:	Apr-05	247,000
	Phase VIII:	Jul-07	247,000
	Phase IX:	Jul-09	185,250
	Phase X:	Dec-10	247,000
	Phase XI:	Dec-12	247,000
	Phase XII	Nov-14	247,000
		Total:	2,682,250
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):			316,160
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):			316,160
Agency support costs (US $):			22,131
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			338,291
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):			2011
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II):			2014
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			56.4
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1,148.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			1,130.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			519.66
Annex E (methyl bromide)			49.4
		Total:	569.06
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2016
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2016) (US $):			120,301,580
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US $):			102,425,874
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2016) (ODP tonnes):			6,856.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):			6,654.6

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	106,560,917
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,682,250
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	11,058,413
Total:	120,301,580

Progress report

1. During phase XII of the IS project the priorities of the NOU, which is located in the General Direction of Air Quality Management, included HCFC control, project implementation, and the quota system in order to meet the reduction targets set out in the stage II HPMP agreement with the Executive Committee. Further work was undertaken to reinforce the control of imports of ODS into Mexico including work on illegal trade with the Commission for Environmental Cooperation to strengthen coordination in the North American region. Other activities included: consultations with the national steering committee in the General Direction Coordination with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, industry associations, and other stakeholders; public awareness activities including videos on MB phase-out, HCFC phase-out in the foam sector, and ODS destruction; and training on good practices in refrigeration servicing. All these activities and the implementation of phase out projects allowed Mexico to reduce its HCFC consumption by 55 per cent as compared to its baseline by 2016.

Plan of action

2. For phase XIII of the IS project the NOU will continue to coordinate the national Montreal Protocol programme and prepare the basis for legislative and regulatory measures to be adopted by the responsible government authorities with an emphasis on the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets. The NOU will organize meetings and consultations with relevant government entities to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and will continue to prioritize improvements in the control of HCFCs, project implementation and the quota system in order to ensure compliance with the phase-out schedule in stage II of the HPMP.

Qatar: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):	
Phase I: Mar-99	68,450
Phase II: Dec-03 & Jul-06	89,000
Phase III: Nov-2009	89,000
Total	246,450
Amount requested for renewal (Phase IV) (US $):	113,920
Amount recommended for approval for Phase IV (US $):	113,920
Agency support costs (US $):	7,974
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):	121,894
Date of approval of country programme:	1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	86.9
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2015) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	65.89
Total	65.89
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2016) (US $):	2,634,857
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US $):	2,150,560
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2016) (ODP tonnes):	123.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):	101.3

3. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US $)
(a)	Investment projects:	1,358,407
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	246,450
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,030,000
	Total:	2,634,857

Progress report

4. Phase III of the IS project was inactive from 2010 to mid-2016 when the NOU was re-established under the overall supervision of the Director of the Radiation and Chemical Protection Department of the Office of Environmental Affairs. In July 2016, the Head of Environmental Monitoring was designated as national ozone officer assisting with the licensing system, import inspections, public awareness and participation in relevant meetings. In spite of the delays in the IS project, ODS phase-out activities in the country were maintained and contributed to the compliance of the country with the HCFC control measures. All controlled substances have been subjected to pre-import permissions by the NOU. Furthermore, relevant law was revised and issued to ensure proper control of HCFCs. The NOU also coordinated the preparation of the request for the second and third tranches of the HPMP. Qatar submitted its country programme data in advance of the 1 May deadline and has attended regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

5. During phase IV of the IS project, funding will continue to assist the Government to meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the annual HCFC consumption phase-out targets set out in the HPMP Agreement with the Executive Committee. The NOU will follow up on policies and regulations that require further improvements, with a view to move forward the administrative procedures for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will continue to cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as non-governmental organizations, and those in the refrigeration and air-conditioning and other sectors.

附件二

执行委员会就提交第七十九次会议的体制强化项目的延长所表示的意见草案

墨西哥

1. 执行委员会审查了载有关于墨西哥体制强化项目（第八阶段）申请的报告，并赞赏地注意到，墨西哥遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰指标和履行了报告义务，并加强了国家臭氧机构控制氟氯烃的能力。执行委员会注意到，墨西哥通过信息传播、开办讲习班和技术考察，向拉丁美洲各国提供了支助。执行委员会支持墨西哥努力落实氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一和第二阶段的和优先批准《基加利修正案》。

卡塔尔

2. 执行委员会审查了载有关于卡塔尔体制强化项目（第四阶段）申请的报告，并赞赏地注意到，卡塔尔早于 5 月 1 日的期限报告了 2016 年国家方案数据。执行委员会还注意到，重新设立了国家臭氧机构并开始运作，并鼓励卡塔尔让国家臭氧机构能够继续协助政府履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的义务和卡塔尔氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中规定的氟氯烃消费量削减指标。执行委员会希望国家臭氧机构进一步跟踪第三阶段中开始的批准《基加利修正案》的行政程序。执行委员会注意到该国在编制其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段第二次和第三次付款方面取得的进展，并期待其向第八十次会议报告进展情况。

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

79th Executive Committee of the
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

UNIDO Work Programme

79th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 79th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2017-2019.

The 79th UNIDO WPA is addressing preparatory assistance and institutional strengthening requests.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 79th Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enable the country to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage II in the refrigeration servicing and refrigeration manufacturing sectors.

Further preparatory assistance requests for demonstration projects in the refrigeration manufacturing sector are being submitted in four countries (Ecuador, Lebanon, Mexico and Viet Nam) in line with the Executive Committee Decision 78/3 (g), to facilitate the analysis of ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down on HFCs.

Institutional strengthening extension requests are submitted based on the country requests for Mexico and Qatar.

The UNIDO Work Programme Amendment for the consideration of the 79th ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

- **Section 1:** Consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above requests by project types and country;
- **Section 2:** Project concepts indicating details and funding requirements.

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HPMP Stage II in DPR Korea amounting to US$ 139,100 (including US$ 9,100 representing 7.0 % A.S.C);
- Preparatory assistance funding for demonstration projects amounting to US$ 192,600 (including US$ 12,600 representing 7.0 % A.S.C);
- Institutional strengthening projects amounting to US$ 460,186 (including US$ 30,106 representing 7.0 % A.S.C);

Total: US$ 791,886 (including US$ 51,806 agency support cost).

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SECTION 1

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Requested amount USD	A.S.C. USD	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.
Preparatory Assistance for HPMP										
Democratic People Republic of Korea	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	REF-Manufacturing	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	60,000	4,200	64,200	7%	12
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	HPMP overarching strategy	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	70,000	4,900	74,900	7%	12
SUBTOTAL						**130,000**	**9,100**	**139,100**		
Preparatory Assistance for Demonstration Projects - Based on Executive Committee Decision 78/3 (g)										
Ecuador	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC-134a	REF-Manufacturing	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Ecasa and Indurama enterprises to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs	60,000	4,200	64,200	7%	12
Lebanon	LVC	PRP	HFC-134a	REF-Manufacturing	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Lematic Industries to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs in domestic refrigeration	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	12
Mexico	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC-134a	REF-Manufacturing	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Ecasa and Indurama enterprises to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs	60,000	4,200	64,200	7%	12
Viet Nam	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC-134a/ HFC-404a	REF-Manufacturing	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Nagakawa Vietnam Company to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	12
SUBTOTAL						**180,000**	**12,600**	**192,600**		
Insitutional Strengthening										
Mexico	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	316,160	22,131	338,291	7%	24
Qatar	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	113,920	7,974	121,894	7%	24
SUBTOTAL						**430,080**	**30,106**	**460,186**		
GRAND TOTAL						**740,080**	**51,806**	**791,886**		

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea)**
Title:	Preparatory funding request – Stage II of HPMP Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing Refrigeration equipment and compressor manufacturing
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 130,000 (excl. 7.0% Agency Support Costs) US$ 70,000 for overarching strategy for Stage II US$ 60,000 for REF manufacturing sector
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	National Coordination Committee for Environment (NCCE) under Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MLEP)

Project Summary

The Implementing Agency has received an official request from the Government of DPR Korea for preparatory funding for the Stage II of HPMP. In response to the decision 71/42(b) UNIDO is submitting a request for funds for the preparation of Stage II of HPMP.

DPR Korea's baseline consumption of HCFCs amounted to 78.0 ODP tonnes. During the implementation of the first phase, 16.0 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b are planned to be eliminated by 2018, while the remaining eligible consumption amounts to 57.97 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22.

In the Stage II of HPMP, DPR Korea will address the servicing and refrigeration equipment and compressor manufacturing sectors aiming to reach a 67.5% reduction in HCFCs consumption by the year 2025. The Stage II strategy will also include activities for conversion of the HCFC production facility in the country.

Description of current implementation

The Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ExCom) approved, at its 73rd Meeting (November 2014) Stage I of the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) for DPR Korea for the period 2014-2018 (Decision 73/62) to reduce HCFC consumption by 15 per cent of the baseline of 78.0 ODP tonnes. Under this framework, the first tranche of Stage I of the HPMP for DPR Korea and the corresponding 2014–2015 implementation plan were approved. At its 75th Meeting (November 2015) and 77th Meeting (November/December 2016) the ExCom approved the second and third tranches of Stage I for DPR Korea corresponding to the period 2016–2017.

At its 75th meeting, the Executive Committee also decided to transfer the funding for the non-investment component associated with the remainder of the 1st tranche as well as consecutive tranches of the HPMP that had originally been approved for UNEP to UNIDO.
Since the approval of HPMP Stage I for DPR Korea, activities have been implemented in relation with all the corresponding activities identified in the project document. After the HPMP approval in November

2014, the country has adopted a decision for full implementation of the quota system in the field of import and production of HCFCs.

The consumption of HCFC-141b in DPR Korea is only in the foam production sector, by three polyurethane (PU) foam manufacturing enterprises. Two of the enterprises are eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund and have been converted in Stage I: Pyongyang Sonbong PU Foam (PU rigid foam) and Puhung Building Material (spray foam for building insulation). The third enterprise, Chongjin Sonbong PU Foam will convert with its own resources.

Investment projects linked to the use of HCFC-141b in the PU foam manufacturing sector have made substantial progress as follows:

Equipment and related services for conversion of the Puhung Building Materials Factory, specialized in building spray insulation, to methyl formate have been procured and had been delivered to the beneficiary in December 2015. Installation and commissioning had to be postponed because of missing auxiliary equipment and tools required for the continuous smooth operation of the main equipment, namely air compressor and electricity generator. The auxiliary equipment had been procured in July 2016, however, the contract award and shipment of the auxiliary equipment was delayed since a request for clearance had to be submitted to the UN Security Council Committee 1718. The approval of the UNSCC was finally obtained on 1 September 2016. The shipment was delayed since the Chinese Customs required submission of Application for Export License of Sensitive Items and Technologies to the Bureau of Industry, Security, Import and Export Control at the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China. The decision of BISIEC is expected in early May 2017.

Procurement for conversion of the Pyongyang Sonbong Foam Factory, manufacturing rigid PU foam, to methyl formate technology had been conducted in March-October 2016. Clearance from the UNSCC for export of the conversion equipment, composed of a premixing station, methyl formate buffer tank; polyol and MDI tanks, mixed polyol-MDI buffer tank, a high-pressure foaming machine suitable for methyl formate foam blowing agent, was obtained in September 2016. The supplier indicates that shipment will be initiated at the end of May 2017.

Implementation of the non-investment component was severely hampered by the closure of the funds transfer channel to DPR Korea during 2015 and 2016 that prevented UNEP and later, after the ExCom decision on funds transfer from UNEP to UNIDO, also the latter agency to implement in-country activities such as training and establishment of Project Management Unit (PMU). Nevertheless, procurement of equipment to support training activities was conducted according to the work plan. Three units of advanced refrigerant identifiers were delivered in May 2015 and one set of training equipment for RAC service technicians was delivered to the country in September 2016. On expectation of establishment of a new funds transfer modality, a train-the-trainers workshop for 40 RAC service technicians was organized in August/September 2016. Moreover, a study tour to India for a core group of RAC trainers was organized in December 2016.

Opening of a new dedicated funds transfer modality for UN agencies in early 2017 enabled the organization of the first train-the-trainers workshop for 30 customs officers in May 2017 as well as the establishment of the PMU according to the HPMP project. Also, follow-up workshops for RAC service technicians are being planned and procurement of equipment for upgrade of existing R&R centers has been initiated.

Overarching strategy 2019 – 2024

Current HCFC consumption

Progress of HCFC consumption in the last five years is shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1: HCFC consumption in the DPR Korea in 2009-2015 (Article 7 data)

HCFC	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Baseline
Metric tonnes								
HCFC-22	865.1	1387.4	1301.0	1275.5	1282.6	1153.0	1083	1126.2
HCFC-141b	129.0	162.0	168.0	171.0	182.0	145.0	95	145.5
Total (MT)	**994.1**	**1549.4**	**1469.0**	**1446.5**	**1464.6**	**1298.0**	**1178**	**1271.7**
ODP tonnes								
HCFC-22	47.6	76.3	71.6	70.2	70.5	63.4	59.6	62.0
HCFC-141b	14.2	17.8	18.5	18.8	20.0	16.0	10.4	16.0
Total (ODPt)	**61.8**	**94.1**	**90.0**	**89.0**	**90.6**	**79.4**	**70.0**	**78.0**

Table 2 displays information on the import quotas as well as actual imports for 2015

Table 2: Actual import vs. quota by the authorized importers (source 2015 Verification Report)

HCFC type	Name of importer	Actual import (Mt)	Quota (Mt)
HCFC-22	Korea Duty Free General Trade Company	100	103
	Korea Electronics Industry General Trade Company	70	73
	Korea Chemistry External Economic Cooperation Co	115	117
	Samhung Kost J.V. Co	100	113
	Taedong Technology J.V. Co	200	179
	Total	***585***	***585***
HCFC-141b	Korea Samjin Trade Co	33	33
	Samhung Kost J.V. Co	42	42
	Korea Electronics Industry General Trade Company	20	20
	Total	***95***	***95***

According to the Updated Agreement between the Government of DPR Korea and the Executive Committee of the MLF for the reduction of the consumption of HCFCs in DPR Korea, the remaining eligible consumption of HCFC-22 after HPMP Stage I is 57.97 ODP tonnes.

Information to be gathered

For addressing the Stage II in the servicing sector, a comprehensive survey will be required to give response to the servicing needs after 2018, considering also the large number (more than 200) of registered refrigeration service workshops throughout the country. Servicing of residential and small commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning systems is provided by several small service workshops, while servicing of large installations is provided by in-house technicians.

Besides gathering and updating information on consumption of HCFCs according to sectors, additional information will be compiled and subsequently updated on all aspects related to the expected activities of Stage II.

Information will be collected on the number of RAC service workshops and service technicians in order to develop a plan for implementation of the servicing sector related activities to be integrated in the overall strategy (including assessment of steps required for introduction of a scheme for RAC service workshops licensing and certification).

Further activities will include several stakeholder consultation workshops:

a) Inception workshop to sensitize the stakeholders on all issues related to the conversion

b) Mid-term workshop to review the results of the field surveys and to get the stakeholders views and comments on the possible ways forward
c) Final workshop to agree on the phase-out strategy for the RAC sector taking into consideration the overall phase-out possibilities in other sectors as well.

Furthermore, there will be several ad-hoc consultation meetings according to the needs to discuss technology options taking into consideration global technology development and availability of advanced technologies for HCFC-22 phase-out.

Stage II will also include investment project to address consumption of HCFC-22 at two manufacturers of commercial refrigeration equipment and compressors as described below.

Investment Project

Information on Enterprises

According to information obtained during HPMP preparation there are two commercial refrigeration equipment and compressor manufacturers in the country, namely Hamhung Commercial Machinery Factory and Pyongyang Automation Equipment Factory. No activities for these enterprises have been included in Stage I.

Table 3 shows consumption of HCFC-22 in the commercial refrigeration and compressors manufacturing sector by the existing two companies.

Table 3. Consumption of HCFC-22 in commercial refrigeration and compressor manufacturing (source HPMP Project Document)

	Consumption of HCFC-22					
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**Baseline**
Metric tonnes (mt)						
Commercial refrigeration and compressors manufacturing (Hamhung)	149.0	139.2	111.9	120.3	123.8	144.1
Commercial refrigeration and compressors manufacturing (Pyongyang Automation)	69.9	81.2	89.2	70.6	71.5	75.6
ODP tonnes						
Commercial refrigeration and compressors manufacturing (Hamhung)	8.2	7.7	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.9
Commercial refrigeration and compressors manufacturing (Pyongyang Automation)	3.8	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.2

Information to be gathered

In light of the above and in order to properly develop a sustainable Stage II strategy in the commercial refrigeration and compressor manufacturing sub-sector, the project preparation will focus, but will not be limited to the following main activities:

a) Update of information on consumption in the refrigeration manufacturing and compressor sub-sector for the recent 3 years
b) Visits to the two enterprises by a team of national experts under guidance of an international expert. When visiting enterprises, the team will examine production processes at the enterprises, their competence and capabilities and will collect information on the HCFC consumption, production lines, applications, market share, etc.

c) Consultations with the two manufacturers on availability and acceptance of future technology options in order to identify any difficulties and challenges to be faced by the enterprises in the conversion

Funding requirement for PRP

In accordance with the guideline MLF/IACM.2016/2/18 the preparatory activities and the corresponding funds requested for UNIDO, are as follows:

Table 4: Funding requirements for the overarching strategy and refrigeration manufacturing sector

Activities	Total [USD]
Preparation of Overarching Strategy	**70,000**
Survey to update consumption all over the country	10,000
Survey to update numbers of technicians (including visits of all provinces)	10,000
Stakeholders workshops	15,000
International consultant (guidance to national experts, data collection/analysis)	15,000
National consultants and data validation	10,000
International travel for stakeholders workshops	10,000
Preparation of investment activities in refrigeration equipment and compressor manufacturing	**60,000**
Survey on update of information	10,000
Visits of the enterprises	10,000
Stakeholders consultation meetings	15,000
International consultant (guidance to national experts, data collection/analysis)	15,000
International travel for national experts for technology consultations	10,000
Grand total	**130,000**

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Ecuador**
Title:	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Ecasa and Indurama enterprises to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 60,000 (excl. 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	MIPRO - National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The Executive Committee has decided in Decision 78/3 (g) "*To consider approving a limited number of HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector only, without prejudice to different kinds of technology, no later than at the first meeting of 2019, to allow the Committee to gain experience in the ICCs and IOCs that might be associated with phasing down HFCs in Article 5 countries…*"

In response to that above decision, UNIDO has received an official request from the Government of Ecuador for the preparation of an umbrella project in the manufacturing sector in order to convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives and to gain relevant experience in the associated ICCs and IOCs.

Ecuador is planning to ratify the Kigali Amendment as soon as possible.

Two enterprises, Ecasa and Indurama, have been identified, which would be willing to initiate early actions and convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives in the commercial refrigeration sector, where alternative technology is mature and readily available, in order to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs.

The strategy followed by Ecuador is based on the following criteria and priorities:

I. Application of well-known, affordable, available and widely used replacement alternatives and related technologies, while supporting efforts for identification and selection of such alternatives.
II. To start phasing-down HFCs in those HFC consuming manufacturing sectors, where low-GWP and mature alternatives are available.
III. Through adoption of appropriate alternative technologies, limit climate and adverse environmental impact of converted enterprises and comply with safety, economic and sustainability requirements.

Background on Ecasa and Indurama (Induglob)

Ecasa and Indurama are 100% Ecuadorian-owned enterprises.

Both enterprises manufacture self-contained domestic refrigeration, vertical and horizontal coolers, typically used to cool soda, water, energy drinks, juices, beer, milk, dairy products. Each of them with different temperature range.

Both enterprises use metal mechanical process for cabinets with cyclopentane insulation. Ecasa uses premixed polyol with cyclopentane and Indurama was converted by UNIDO from HCFC-141b to cyclopentane. The refrigerants used are R-134a and R-404A.

Item	Ecasa	Indurama
Maximum charge R-134a		
Number of units produced	Average per unit 115 gr of R-134a Average per unit 330 gr of R-404A	Average per unit 115 gr of R-134a
HFC consumption in 2016 R-134a R-404A	56,590 units produced in 2016 6.5 tons of R-134a in 2016 6,587 units of R-404A 2.17 tons of R-404A	158,578 units produced in 2016 18.23 tons of R-134a in 2016

In the framework of the proposed project, it is planned that the R134a based products will be converted to R600a.

Standards compliance for the use of hydrocarbons as refrigerant

For R600a refrigerant, the recommended charge limit is 150 grams, according to standard IEC 60335-2-89. The manufacturing facility for R600a is special to prevent explosions of refrigerant.

Funding Requirements
The preparatory funds are requested for UNIDO, as follows:

Activities	Cost US$
Local activities (national expert, local travel costs, coordination meetings etc.)	15,000
International consultant (project preparation and development)	35,000
International travel costs (staff)	10,000
TOTAL	**60,000**

Activities to be undertaken to develop the umbrella project

- Detailed data collection, verification and validation at the enterprises
- Technology review of available, mature alternatives and discussion with the enterprises and the Government on the selection of a suitable low-GWP alternatives
- Cost assessment of conversion (ICC and IOC)
- Evaluation of the climate co-benefits of the selected alternative and possible interventions and related costs for additional climate benefits
- Preparation, review, endorsement and submission of the project document

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Lebanon**
Title:	Project preparation for HFC-related project in the manufacturing sector at Lematic Industries to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs in domestic refrigeration
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The Executive Committee has decided in Decision 78/3 (g) "*To consider approving a limited number of HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector only, without prejudice to different kinds of technology, no later than at the first meeting of 2019, to allow the Committee to gain experience in the ICCs and IOCs that might be associated with phasing down HFCs in Article 5 countries…*"

In response to that above decision, UNIDO has received an official request from the Government of Lebanon for the preparation of an investment project in the domestic refrigeration sector in order to convert from HFC-134a to R-600a (isobutane) to gain relevant experience in actual ICCs and IOCs.

Lebanon is planning for a quick ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the end of 2017.

The enterprise, Lematic Industries, has been identified, being willing to initiate early actions and convert from HFC-134a to R-600a in the domestic refrigeration sector, where alternative technology is mature and readily available, in order to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs.

The strategy followed by Lebanon is based on the following criteria and priorities:

I. Application of well-known, affordable, available and widely used replacement alternatives and related technologies, while supporting efforts for identification and selection of such alternatives.
II. To start phasing-down HFCs in those HFC consuming manufacturing sectors, where low-GWP and mature alternatives are available.
III. Through adoption of appropriate alternative technologies, limit climate and adverse environmental impact of converted enterprises and comply with safety, economic and sustainability requirements.

3. Background

Lematic is a 100% Lebanese company that is specialized in the production of household appliances and appliance industries. Lematic is now one of the major producers of appliances and equipment as a result of steady international growth over the last 50 years.

Lematic products are world leader in design and among the most competitive in the market. The range of household domestic and industrial appliances has resulted in the reputation for manufacturing top quality products.

The company began operation in the 1940s, has accumulated considerable experience, especially in the technology and production of all types of refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances.

Lematic has several factories located in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria, over 1800 employees and annual sales exceeding half a million units/per year.

Lematic's expertise also extends to the establishment of appliance industries in the countries where often little manufacturing activity exists specially in the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia and South America.

Lematic takes full responsibility for complex, logistical tasks such as design, construction, installation and commissioning up to optimum production so that maximum efficiency and profitability is achieved.

Lematic subsequently offers a complete service package since the company believes that an ongoing commitment is of a great importance to the plant operation. These services range from engineering support to the supply of raw materials, semi-finished components and spare parts as well as the coordination of all the support facilities needed for any type of projects.

Lematic produces products branded as Concorde such as:

- Refrigerators:
  - Side by Side
  - NoFrost Two Doors
  - DeFrost Two Doors
  - Single Door
- Freezers:
  - Chest Freezers
  - Vertical Freezers
- Coolers:
  - Chest Bottle Cooler
  - Vertical Bottle Cooler

In year 2000, Lematic has received assistance under the Montreal Protocol in the refrigeration production sector through the conversion of the insulation foam blowing system, redesign of the refrigeration system prototype, performance testing, trial manufacturing and adaptation, reliability tests, and HFC 134a recovery/recycling at the repairing line within the plant only. The adopted alternatives were:

- Refrigerant: HFC-134a
- Blowing Agent: Hydrocarbons (Pentane)

Funding Requirements
The preparatory funds are requested for UNIDO, as follows:

Activities	Cost US$
Local activities (national expert, local travel costs, coordination meetings etc.)	15,000
International consultant (project preparation and development)	10,000
International travel costs (staff)	5,000
TOTAL	**30,000**

Activities to be undertaken to develop the project

- Detailed data collection, verification and validation Lematic Industries.
- Cost assessment of conversion (ICC and IOC).
- Evaluation of the climate co-benefits of the selected alternative and possible interventions and related costs for additional climate benefits
- Preparation, review, endorsement and submission of the project document

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Mexico**
Title:	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Fersa and Imbera enterprises to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 60,000 (excl. 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	SEMARNAT - National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The Executive Committee has decided in Decision 78/3 (g) "*To consider approving a limited number of HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector only, without prejudice to different kinds of technology, no later than at the first meeting of 2019, to allow the Committee to gain experience in the ICCs and IOCs that might be associated with phasing down HFCs in Article 5 countries…*"

In response to that above decision, UNIDO has received an official request from the Government of Mexico for the preparation of an umbrella project in the manufacturing sector in order to convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives and to gain relevant experience in the commercialization of low-GWP alternatives and the associated ICCs and IOCs.

Mexico was one of the proponents of the HFC phase-down under the Montreal Protocol and is planning to ratify the Kigali Amendment by July 2018.

Two enterprises, Fersa and Imbera, have been identified, which would be willing to initiate early actions and convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives in the commercial refrigeration sector, where alternative technology is mature and readily available, in order to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs.

The strategy followed by Mexico is based on the following criteria and priorities:

I. Application of well-known, affordable, available and widely used replacement alternatives and related technologies, while supporting efforts for identification and selection of such alternatives.
II. To start phasing-down HFCs in those HFC consuming manufacturing sectors, where low-GWP and mature alternatives are available.
III. Through adoption of appropriate alternative technologies, limit climate and adverse environmental impact of converted enterprises and comply with safety, economic and sustainability requirements.

Background on Fersa and Imbera

FERSA and IMBERA are 100% Mexican-owned enterprises.

Both enterprises manufacture self-contained commercial refrigeration equipment (self-contained equipment, is one that incorporates the condensing unit as its part), such as glass door refrigerators, show cases, solid door refrigerators, solid door freezers, display cases, glass door freezers. More specifically they produce:

- Vertical and horizontal coolers, counter top, and specialties, typically used to cool soda, water, energy drinks, juices, bear, milk, dairy products. Each of them, with different temperature range.
- Vertical and horizontal freezers of low temperature (-23 °C), used for storage of ice cream.
- Vertical and horizontal freezers of medium temperature (-18 ° C), used for preserving meats and other frozen food.
- Refrigerated Deli-cases, for preservation of beverages, dairy products and meats.
- Open air merchandisers, used for storage of refrigerated products for easy display and easy access.
- Special refrigeration equipment for storage for: drugs and vaccines, wine, etc.

Both enterprises use metal mechanical process for cabinets with cyclopentane PU insulation. The refrigerants used are R134a, R404a and Imbera also uses R744.

Item	Fersa		Imbera	
Maximum charge R-134a	530g (manual) - 600g (machine)		850g	
Maximum charge R-404a	1,125g (manual)		500g	
Number of units produced HFC consumption in 2016				
R-134a based:	19,744 units	11,116 kg of R134a	102,111 units	33,640 kg of R134a
R-404a based:	2,243 units	2,094 kg of R404a	5,370 units	1,700 kg of R404a

In the framework of the proposed project, it is planned that the R134a based products will be converted to R290.

Standards compliance for the use of hydrocarbons as refrigerant

For R290 refrigerant, the recommended charge limit is 150 grams, according to standard IEC 60335-2-89. It is to be noted however, that the amount of R290 refrigerant charged into the appliance only around 40%-50% of the same for R134a.

The manufacturing facility for charging and handling of R290 refrigerant is designed and manufactured specifically to prevent explosions of refrigerant during the manufacturing process.

Use of R744 needs reinforced components of the refrigerant system and special manufacturing facilities, to handle the high pressure of the refrigerant. The maintenance and servicing of appliances using both types of refrigerants must be performed by qualified personnel.

In Mexico, there are no regulations for R290 and R744. Development of more equipment is limited by the availability and variety of specialized compressors, however compressors for R290 are easy to find and the range of R744 is developing rapidly.

Funding Requirements
The preparatory funds are requested for UNIDO, as follows:

Activities	Cost US$
Local activities (national expert, local travel costs, coordination meetings etc.)	15,000
International consultant (project preparation and development)	35,000
International travel costs (staff)	10,000
TOTAL	**60,000**

Activities to be undertaken to develop the umbrella project

- Detailed data collection, verification and validation at the enterprises
- Technology review of available, mature alternatives and discussion with the enterprises and the Government on the selection of a suitable low-GWP alternatives
- Cost assessment of conversion (ICC and IOC)
- Evaluation of the climate co-benefits of the selected alternative and possible interventions and related costs for additional climate benefits
- Preparation, review, endorsement and submission of the project document

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Viet Nam**
Title:	Project preparation for HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector at Nagakawa Vietnam Company to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs associated with the phase-down of HFCs
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	National Ozone Unit - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

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Project Summary

The Executive Committee has decided in Decision 78/3 (g) "*To consider approving a limited number of HFC-related projects in the manufacturing sector only, without prejudice to different kinds of technology, no later than at the first meeting of 2019, to allow the Committee to gain experience in the ICCs and IOCs that might be associated with phasing down HFCs in Article 5 countries…*"

In response to that above decision, UNIDO has received an official request from the Government of Viet Nam for the preparation of a demonstration project in the manufacturing sector in order to convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives and to gain relevant experience in the associated ICCs and IOCs.

The enterprise Nagakawa Vietnam Company has been identified, which would be willing to initiate early actions and convert from HFCs to low-GWP alternatives in the commercial refrigeration sector, where alternative technology is mature and readily available, in order to gain experience in ICCs and IOCs.

The strategy followed by Viet Nam is based on the following criteria and priorities:

I. Application of well-known, affordable, available and widely used replacement alternatives and related technologies, while supporting efforts for identification and selection of such alternatives.
II. To start phasing-down HFCs in those HFC consuming manufacturing sectors, where low-GWP and mature alternatives are available.
III. Through adoption of appropriate alternative technologies, limit climate and adverse environmental impact of converted enterprises and comply with safety, economic and sustainability requirements.

Background on Nagakawa Vietnam Company

Nagakawa Vietnam Company is a 100% Viet Nam-owned enterprise.

The enterprise manufactures self-contained commercial refrigeration equipment (self-contained equipment, is one that contains within its own body, the condensing unit.

	Nagakawa Vietnam Company
Ownership	100% national
HFC-based equipment	- single chamber freezers

	- two chamber freezers - ice-cream freezers - bottle coolers
Baseline equipment	- R-134a charging machine - vacuum pump - fixed gas detector - portable gas detector - mold for heat exchanger

In the framework of the proposed project, it is planned that the HFC-134a (or R-404a) based products will be converted to R-290.

The company is still using HCFC-141b foam insulation, but a conversion under the HPP is currently taking place. However, a conversion of the refrigerants used has never been carried out under the HPMP stages yet.

Standards compliance for the use of hydrocarbons as refrigerant

Because of their flammability, HCs are subject to international safety guidelines and legislation. Their use is limited to a per-system charge of no more than 150 grams according to standard IEC 60335-2-89. All manufacturers of HC systems must follow equipment safety guidelines, and service personnel must understand and comply with specified safe handling procedures. Safety legislation demands leakage-simulation testing, and strict specifications govern the sealing of electrical components in the vicinity of HC flows. Furthermore, many common domestic and commercial appliances, such as domestic fridges and freezers, heat pumps, commercial refrigerators, and motor compressors are subject to international safety directives.

Funding Requirements

The preparatory funds are requested for UNIDO, as follows:

Activities	Cost US$
Local activities (national expert, local travel costs, coordination meetings etc.)	10,000
International consultant (project preparation and development)	15,000
International travel costs (staff)	5,000
TOTAL	**30,000**

Activities to be undertaken to develop the project

- Detailed data collection, verification and validation at the enterprises
- Technology review of available, mature alternatives and discussion with the enterprises and the Government on the selection of a suitable low-GWP alternatives
- Cost assessment of conversion (ICC and IOC)
- Evaluation of the climate co-benefits of the selected alternative and possible interventions and related costs for additional climate benefits
- Preparation, review, endorsement and submission of the project document

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**Mexico**
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Mexico – Phase XIII
Project Duration:	24 months (1 July 2017 – 30 June 2019)
Project Budget:	USD 316,160 (excluding USD 22,131 representing 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	National Ozone Unit, Environmental and Natural Resources Secretariat (SEMARNAT)

Project Summary

The project aims to support the institutional strengthening and capacity building of the National Ozone Unit in Mexico and will ensure in helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the ozone layer.

The NOU office in Mexico is under the direct supervision of the General Direction of Air Quality Management and by the Vice Minister for Environmental Protection of SEMARNAT (Ministry of Environment); this enables the central authority for environment to direct the policies, strategies and priorities for the ODSs phase-out as an integrated component of the environmental policies of México. The NOU will continue its role and responsibilities as a driver for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and for the compliance of the country with its ODS phase-out obligations. The NOU is the focal point for Montreal Protocol activities and mainly coordinates the whole Montreal Protocol programme in the country and prepares the basis for legislative and regulatory measures to be adopted by the responsible government authorities with an emphasis on the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets. The programme of activities relating to the Montreal Protocol forms part of Mexico's commitment to phase out the consumption of HCFCs in a controlled and cost-effective manner. The strategic objective of the Government is to ensure the sustainability of the NOU office and to increase its visibility.

The NOU is also responsible for monitoring the ODS import and consumption data and has for this purpose developed the Information and Monitoring System (SISSAO).

The NOU will follow-up with priority to improve the control of HCFCs, and to implement projects and the quota system in order to meet the 35% reduction target in 2018, as per the approved phase-out schedule in the HPMP stage II, or any other reduction targets agreed with the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol, depending on a further approval of HPMP stage III and / or HFC conversion projects.

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	**State of Qatar**
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Oman – Phase IV
Project Duration:	24 months (1 August 2017 – 31 July 2019)
Project Budget:	121,894 USD (including 7,974 USD representing 7.0% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Municipality and Environment, Ozone Unit

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Project Summary

Three phases of institutional strengthening support have been approved for Qatar. The NOU is located under Department of Radiation and Chemicals Protection, under the supervision of the office of Under-Secretary for Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Municipality and Environment. Its roles are:

- Integrate ozone issues within the National Action Plan.
- Monitoring and controlling import and uses of ODS
- Implementing and updating the existing national ODSs regulations.
- Continue implementation of HPMP.
- Follow up the parties and ExCom action
- Coordinating and managing the activities of the implementing agencies
- Outreach and regional/international co-operation
- Promoting and organizing awareness activities

In spite of the delay in the implementation of the IS Phase III, due to administrative restructuring and changes in the responsibilities for staff in charge of NOU, the NOU was maintained and the country is in compliance with the MP phase-out targets. The IS Phase IV will further support the HCFCs Phase out process by ensuring coordination for the HPMP components implementation and cooperation with the relevant stakeholders in the country. In addition, the IS project will support the initiation of the administrative procedures for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and will promote awareness activities for the newly controlled group of ODSs, the HFCs.

The project aims at further institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Ozone Unit with a view to the HFCs and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

The NOU will continue to actively cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as NGOs, RAC and others.