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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Eighty-first Meeting  
Montreal, 18-22 June 2018

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE**

**Introduction**

1. A total of 147 countries are currently classified as Article 5 (A5) Parties, including the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates. The three countries<sup>1</sup> have been urged not to request funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of their ODS consumption and production (where applicable), and therefore are not required to submit the mandatory progress report on the implementation of country programmes (CP)<sup>2</sup>. However, data from these countries is included in some parts of the report to ensure a global analysis of ODS production and consumption trends.

2. Parties are encouraged to submit their A7 data by 30 June, and no later than 30 September (decision XV/15). In addition, A5 parties are required to submit CP data eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the year of the Executive Committee, if possible, and no later than 1 May (decision 74/9(b)(iv)). Table 1 summarizes data reports submitted by A5 parties between 2013 and 2017. All countries that submitted requests for funding to the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting also submitted 2017 CP data, except Argentina, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Djibouti, Dominica, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Morocco, Niger (the), Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

**Table 1. A7 and CP reports submitted by A5 Parties (as of 7 May 2018)**

Data	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A7	147	147	147	147	43
CP	144*	143**	143***	142****	90

(\*) Except for the Central African Republic as there are 145 A5 countries.

(\*\*) Except for Yemen as there are 144 A5 countries (excluding Croatia).

(\*\*\*) Except for Yemen.

(\*\*\*\*) Except for Guinea Bissau and Yemen.

<sup>1</sup> The aggregated HCFC baseline for compliance for the three countries amounts to 2,681.2 ODP tonnes. In addition, the Republic of Korea produces HCFC-22 with a baseline of 395.1 ODP tonnes.

<sup>2</sup> CP data reports represent the sole source of information on the sector distribution of controlled substances in A5 countries.

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

### Scope of the document

3. This document consists of the following three parts:

Part I: Status of and prospects for compliance of A5 countries: This section presents a summary of the status of licensing and quota systems, and the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, the final phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) and TCA and the 10 per cent reduction of HCFCs by 2015, in the consumption and production sectors. It assumes that the latest consumption reported under A7 or CP reports has taken into account the phase-out from completed projects<sup>3</sup>

Part II: A5 countries subject to decisions by the Parties on compliance

Part III: Data on the implementation of CPs for HCFCs<sup>4</sup>: This section presents an analysis on the data contained in CP data reports, including HCFC production versus consumption, sector distribution of HCFCs, other information extracted from CP reports and issues related to CP data reports (as only 90 CP data reports for 2017 were submitted as of 7 May 2018, the analysis is made only up to 2016<sup>5</sup>)

#### Recommendation

4. This document also includes the following two annexes:

Annex I: MB consumption for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) applications

Annex II: HCFC analysis

## **PART I: STATUS OF AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE OF A5 COUNTRIES**

### **Licensing and quota systems**

5. All countries have established licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol. With respect to HCFC licensing and quota systems, all Article 5 countries confirmed that an enforceable national system was in place and capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule.

### **Production and consumption**

6. The complete phase-out of production and consumption of MB and TCA for all A5 countries occurred on 1 January 2015, except for those countries where critical uses for MB were approved by the Parties. Therefore, Annex C Group I (HCFCs) substances are the only substances under the Montreal Protocol where consumption and production is still allowed.

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<sup>3</sup> Completed projects had up to December 2016 phased out 280,209 ODP tonnes of consumption and 201,277 ODP tonnes of production. The completed projects were valued at US \$2.4 billion out of an approved total of approximately US \$3.17 billion.

<sup>4</sup> The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to assess the HCFC compliance requirements for all A5 countries in the document Status reports and compliance, to serve as a guide for preparation of the business plan of the Multilateral Fund (decision 67/6(c)).

<sup>5</sup> The analysis in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/8 was also based on data reported for 2016.

Production sector

7. MB is produced in China.<sup>6</sup> An MB production closure phase-out plan was approved for China, providing for the country to produce at levels lower than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol.<sup>7</sup> In 2016, 59.8 ODP tonnes of MB were produced in China, in line with decision XXVII/3.

8. There are six A5 countries<sup>8</sup> that produced HCFCs, as shown in Table 2. The aggregated production in 2016 was 25 per cent below the aggregated production baseline.

**Table 2. HCFC production reported by A5 countries under A7 data (ODP tonnes)**

Party	Source	Year of latest consumption	Latest consumption	Baseline	% reduction
Argentina	A7	2016	95.8	224.6	57.3
China	A7	2016	22,513.1	29,122.0	22.7
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	A7	2016	24.8	27.6	10.1
India	A7	2016	1,665.5	2,399.5	30.6
Mexico	A7	2017	190.1	697.0	72.7
Republic of Korea	A7	2016	240.3	395.1	39.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2016	14.3	123.1	88.4
<b>Total</b>			<b>24,743.9</b>	<b>32,988.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>

9. The levels of the three main HCFCs produced in A5 countries are shown in Table 3. An HCFC production phase-out management plan was approved for China.<sup>9</sup>

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

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Baseline
<b>HCFC-22</b>									
Argentina	233.8	221.0	230.5	107.3	125.7	134.5	95.8		224.6
China	17,124.6	17,968.1	20,050.1	15,866.9	16,497.0	13,391.0	14,086.3		29,122.0*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	27.4	26.4	28.7	31.8	28.9	27.4	24.8		27.6
India	2,236.8	1,504.0	1,565.4	1,352.1	1,465.7	1,727.6	1,665.5		2,399.5
Mexico	694.0	649.7	298.3	317.1	223.5	160.9	166.8	190.1	697.0
Republic of Korea	414.9	392.4	306.7	357.6	364.7	348.9	240.3		395.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	119.2	134.3	160.3	121.2	86.1	37.2	14.3		123.1
Total HCFC-22	20,850.8	20,895.9	22,639.9	18,153.9	18,791.7	15,827.6	16,293.8	190.1	32,988.9
<b>HCFC-141b</b>									
China	10,874.3	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2	7,246.5	7,278.2		*
<b>HCFC-142b</b>									
China	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8	1,224.3	1,110.5		*
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,704.2</b>	<b>34,967.1</b>	<b>36,964.7</b>	<b>28,839.6</b>	<b>29,428.7</b>	<b>24,298.3</b>	<b>24,682.6</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>32,988.9</b>

\* The HCFC production baseline is 29,122 ODP tonnes and includes all HCFCs produced by China, mainly HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b, and to a lesser extent HCFC-123 and HCFC-124.

<sup>6</sup> The Republic of Korea also produced MB.

<sup>7</sup> Decision 47/54. The Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee allows China to produce MB for QPS applications, feedstock and critical uses approved by the Parties. A progress report on the implementation of the China MB production sector was submitted to the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/12).

<sup>8</sup> The Republic of Korea also produces HCFC-22.

<sup>9</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/SGP-InS/2 and Add.1. Stage II for the HPPMP for China has been submitted to the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting, for consideration by the Sub-group on the production sector.

Consumption sector*MB and TCA*

10. Only three A5 countries<sup>10</sup> have reported MB consumption above the 2015 Montreal Protocol compliance target, as shown in Table 4. For two countries, Argentina and China, the Parties approved consumption of MB for critical uses. In the case of Suriname, MB consumption reported under CP was 0.6 ODP tonnes in 2017 (A7 data for 2017 has not yet been reported).

**Table 4. A5 countries with MB consumption after 1 January 2015**

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	ODP tonnes	
			Baseline	Consumption
Argentina*	A7	2016	411.3	77.5
China**	A7	2016	1,102.1	59.8
Suriname	CP	2017	0.0	0.6

\* Allowable level of consumption of 77.55 ODP tonnes for 2016 per decision XXVII/3, 102.94 ODP tonnes for 2017 per decision XXVIII/7 and 46.0 ODP tonnes for 2018 per decision XXIX/6.

\*\* Allowable level of consumption of 59.85 ODP tonnes for 2016 per decision XXVII/3, 92.98 ODP tonnes for 2017 per decision XXVIII/7 and 52.3 ODP tonnes for 2018 per decision XXIX/6.

11. There are also 34 A5 countries that have reported MB consumption for QPS applications under CP data, as shown in Annex I to the present document. The consumption for these countries is not eligible for funding.

12. All A5 countries have reported zero consumption of TCA in 2016 or 2017.

*HCFC consumption*

13. A total of 147 A5 countries have an established HCFC baseline for compliance, with an aggregated latest consumption level of 346,788.7 mt (22,233.1 ODP tonnes) of HCFCs, as shown in Table 5. The main HCFCs are: HCFC-22 (68.3 per cent of the total consumption measured in ODP tonnes), HCFC-141b (28.2 per cent) and HCFC-142b (3.3 per cent).

**Table 5. 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	1,925.5	38.5	0.2
HCFC-124	1,181.0	26.0	486.3	10.7	0.0
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	10,385.4	56,907.8	6,259.9	28.2
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	1,998.5	11,406.3	741.4	3.3
HCFC-22	358,383.1	19,711.1	276,002.9	15,180.2	68.3
HCFC-225	5.6	0.4	21.2	1.5	0.0
HCFC-225ca	56.5	1.4	38.3	1.0	0.0
HCFC-225cb	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,244.6</b>	<b>32,152.1</b>	<b>346,788.7</b>	<b>22,233.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
HCFC-141b polyol*	5,283.6	581.2	4,882.4	537.1	

\* HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols, only available in CP data.

<sup>10</sup> A total of 100 A5 countries received financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund to phase out consumption and production (two countries) of MB.

*HPMPs*

14. All countries have received financial assistance for the preparation of project proposals to phase out HCFCs. As a result, the Executive Committee has approved stage I of HPMPs for 144 countries and stage II for 30 countries<sup>11</sup>, at a total value of US \$1.34 billion (approved in principle) of which US \$770.62 million has been disbursed to address compliance with the Montreal Protocol control levels as follows:

- (a) Four countries (one low-volume-consuming (LVC) and three non-LVC countries) to address compliance up to 2015;
- (b) One hundred and ten countries (62 LVC and 36 non-LVC countries, and the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) to address compliance up to 2020;
- (c) Eighteen countries to address compliance up to 2025;
- (d) Twelve LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia<sup>12</sup>, Guyana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles), to completely phase out HCFCs between 2020 and 2035.

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

16. One A5 country (Syrian Arab Republic<sup>13</sup>) does not have an approved HPMP. However, funding was approved for the phase-out of 12.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector<sup>14</sup> as a stand-alone project outside its HPMP, representing 9.6 per cent of the baseline of 135.0 ODP tonnes.

*Remaining HCFC consumption*

17. Implementation of approved stages I and II of the HPMPs will result in the phase-out of approximately 60 per cent of the starting point for aggregate reduction of HCFC consumption and 83 per cent of the consumption of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Table 6 shows the aggregate remaining HCFC consumption<sup>15</sup> 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	32.22	30.25	3.12	27.13	10.31
HCFC-124	26.57	26.20	0.49	25.71	1.87
HCFC-141	1.90	0.94	0.94	0.00	100.00
HCFC-141b	10,689.14	10,738.44	10,524.16	214.28	98.00
HCFC-142b	1,996.91	2,016.79	1,284.86	731.93	63.71
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.74	0.00	100.00
HCFC-22	20,349.42	19,883.13	7,811.83	12,071.30	39.29
HCFC-225	4.12	2.82	1.13	1.69	40.07
HCFC-225ca	0.50	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.00

<sup>11</sup> In addition, stage II of the HPMPs for Bangladesh, Cameroon (which has subsequently been withdrawn) and Nigeria have been submitted to the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting.

<sup>12</sup> Croatia became a non-Article 5 country in 2014, and completely phased out HCFCs by 2015.

<sup>13</sup> Submission of stage I of the HPMP for Syrian Arab Republic has been included in the 2019 business plan.

<sup>14</sup> Decision 62/39.

<sup>15</sup> The remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding depends on the starting point for aggregate reductions in HCFC consumption selected by each Article 5 country in their HPMP.

HCFC	Baseline	Starting point	Approved	Remaining	% of approved
HCFC-225cb	0.70	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,102.98</b>	<b>32,700.41</b>	<b>19,627.27</b>	<b>13,073.14</b>	<b>60.02</b>
HCFC-141b polyol**	0.00	600.51	500.85	99.66	83.40

\* As of the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting.

\*\* HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols.

## PART II: A5 COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS ON COMPLIANCE

18. At their Twenty-ninth Meeting, the Parties did not find any Article 5 countries in non-compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The Parties, agreed to revise the HCFC baseline for compliance submitted by the Governments of Fiji, Pakistan and the Philippines.<sup>16</sup>

19. The Parties also *inter alia* recognized the extraordinary difficulties now faced by Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica and the Dominican Republic as a result of the category 5 hurricanes that occurred in September and October 2017; encouraged all parties to assist those countries by controlling the export of products, equipment, and technologies based on ODS through the control of trade, as appropriate, in accordance with decisions X/9 and XXVII/8; requested the Executive Committee, when considering proposals over the coming year for these countries, to take into account their exceptional situation and difficulties with regard to the implementation of activities to comply with their obligations in the coming year. The Parties also requested the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to, in its deliberations in 2018, take into consideration the difficulties faced by these countries, in the event of cases of non-compliance by those countries (decision XXIX/19).

20. At the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee approved on an exceptional basis, US \$20,000 for additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening for Dominica, taking into consideration the circumstances facing the national ozone unit after the devastation of the country's infrastructure by the Category 5 hurricane in September 2017.

## PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CPs FOR HCFCs

### HCFC production versus consumption

21. Since 2010, the reported levels of the three main HCFCs produced in A5 countries have been above the levels of consumption except for HCFC-141b in 2010, and HCFC-142b in 2011, as shown in Table 7.

**Table 7. HCFC production versus consumption of the three main HCFCs (ODP tonnes)**

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Production</b>							
HCFC-22	20,817.8	21,665.7	23,552.4	18,769.0	20,266.4	16,782.6	16,191.2
HCFC-141b	10,762.0	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2	7,246.5	7,278.2
HCFC-142b	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8	1,224.3	1,110.5
<b>Consumption</b>							
HCFC-22	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,569.0	17,799.8	17,486.7	15,200.8	15,411.9
HCFC-141b	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,735.9	9,027.8	8,752.9	6,771.4	6,347.0
HCFC-142b	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,439.8	1,014.5	770.0	889.7	743.9
<b>Production – consumption</b>							
HCFC-22	34.0	1,817.1	983.4	969.2	2,779.7	1,581.8	779.3
HCFC-141b	-84.7	333.3	1,148.5	555.8	807.3	475.1	931.2
HCFC-142b	1.9	-68.2	0.6	87.5	306.8	334.6	366.6

<sup>16</sup> Decisions XXIX/15, XXIX/16 and XXIX/17, respectively.

## Sector distribution of HCFC consumption

22. Table 8 presents the sector distribution of aggregated HCFC consumption for the period 2009 to 2016, where countries are grouped as follows: China, as the largest consumer (and producer) of HCFCs; the 14 largest consuming countries (excluding China); and all other countries. In 2016, the three sectors with the largest consumption of HCFCs (measured in ODP tonnes) were the foam (35.3 per cent of the total), refrigeration servicing sectors (31.7 per cent) and the refrigeration manufacturing (30 per cent). As the phase-out of HCFCs in the foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors progresses, the refrigeration servicing sector becomes more relevant.

**Table 8. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption by group of countries (ODP tonnes)**

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>China</b>								
Aerosol		59.6	70.5	95.4	137.8	186.2	180.4	189.4
Foam	7,475.8	8,388.5	9,576.0	9,031.0	7,473.9	7,404.0	5,522.7	5,872.8
Fire-fighting								
Refrigeration manufacturing	6,227.6	6,795.0	6,740.3	6,586.7	6,014.3	5,602.0	4,951.7	5,107.1
Refrigeration servicing	3,814.0	3,982.0	3,827.0	4,857.8	3,103.8	3,161.7	2,412.0	2,638.3
Solvent	467.0	497.1	514.1	524.1	466.0	484.8	418.5	413.4
Tobacco	12.8	11.7						
<b>Total for China</b>	<b>17,997.1</b>	<b>19,733.8</b>	<b>20,727.8</b>	<b>21,094.9</b>	<b>17,195.8</b>	<b>16,838.7</b>	<b>13,485.3</b>	<b>14,221.1</b>
<b>14 largest A5 consuming countries*</b>								
Aerosol	76.3	76.8	82.8	75.0	123.8	119.5	87.3	42.4
Foam	3,115.2	3,759.0	3,517.3	3,867.4	2,645.6	2,342.3	2,077.0	1,612.5
Fire-fighting	4.6	14.8	9.8	6.0	5.4	4.0	4.0	3.9
Refrigeration manufacturing	2,556.7	3,024.6	2,674.2	3,142.9	2,233.7	2,111.7	1,862.6	1,584.1
Refrigeration servicing	2,120.5	3,382.8	3,246.7	4,213.6	3,029.3	3,142.8	3,148.6	3,152.9
Solvent	0.0	43.3	80.0	76.3	43.3	38.5	37.1	29.6
Tobacco								
<b>Total 14 largest consuming countries</b>	<b>7,873.3</b>	<b>10,301.3</b>	<b>9,610.8</b>	<b>11,381.3</b>	<b>8,081.1</b>	<b>7,758.9</b>	<b>7,216.7</b>	<b>6,425.4</b>
<b>129 remaining A5 countries</b>								
Aerosol	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
Foam	1,361.7	1,079.0	1,062.0	1,107.3	910.3	840.9	796.2	737.9
Fire-fighting	2.9	8.2	9.4	13.3	8.8	11.3	14.1	11.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	600.8	636.9	703.8	557.9	272.9	238.3	314.5	299.8
Refrigeration servicing	2,144.3	2,477.2	2,179.2	2,361.0	2,118.8	2,023.5	1,768.3	1,608.6
Solvent	33.5	9.2	38.0	34.1	5.2	3.5	4.2	4.5
Tobacco								
<b>Total 129 remaining A5 countries</b>	<b>4,143.3</b>	<b>4,211.9</b>	<b>3,992.5</b>	<b>4,073.9</b>	<b>3,316.6</b>	<b>3,117.8</b>	<b>2,897.7</b>	<b>2,662.0</b>
<b>All A5 countries</b>								
Aerosol	76.4	137.8	153.4	170.5	262.2	306.1	268.0	232.0
Foam	11,952.7	13,226.4	14,155.3	14,005.7	11,029.8	10,587.2	8,396.0	8,223.2
Fire-fighting	7.5	23.1	19.1	19.4	14.2	15.3	18.1	15.0
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,385.1	10,456.5	10,118.3	10,287.5	8,520.8	7,951.9	7,128.9	6,991.0
Refrigeration servicing	8,078.8	9,842.0	9,252.9	11,432.5	8,251.9	8,328.0	7,329.0	7,399.8
Solvent	500.5	549.5	632.0	634.5	514.5	526.9	459.8	447.6
Tobacco	12.8	11.7						
<b>Total all A5 countries</b>	<b>30,013.7</b>	<b>34,247.0</b>	<b>34,331.1</b>	<b>36,550.1</b>	<b>28,593.5</b>	<b>27,715.4</b>	<b>23,599.7</b>	<b>23,308.6</b>

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Percent of total for China (%)	60.0	57.6	60.4	57.7	60.1	60.8	57.1	61.0
Percent of total for 14 largest A5 consuming countries (%)	26.2	30.1	28.0	31.1	28.3	28.0	30.6	27.6
Percent of total for 129 remaining A5 countries (%)	13.8	12.3	11.6	11.1	11.6	11.2	12.3	11.4

\*Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand and Turkey.

23. The sector distribution of the three main HCFCs consumed in A5 countries is presented in Table 9. The analysis shows a sustained reduction in the overall consumption of these substances, except in the aerosol sector for HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b and in the servicing sector for HCFC-22.

**Table 9. Sector distribution of the main HCFCs consumed in A5 countries (ODP tonnes)**

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>HCFC-22</b>								
Aerosol	42.4	95.7	103.9	124.9	116.4	150.0	134.2	132.0
Foam*	1,590.2	1,772.9	1,725.7	2,077.3	1,803.4	1,748.9	1,176.7	1,517.9
Fire-fighting	0.0	11.1	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Refrigeration manufacturing	8,610.2	9,641.4	9,270.7	9,475.6	7,971.3	7,480.5	6,750.8	6,702.3
Refrigeration servicing	7,518.1	9,262.5	8,712.8	10,862.1	7,908.5	8,107.2	7,138.9	7,059.7
Solvent	32.2	0.3	29.3	29.0		0.3		
Tobacco								
<b>Total HCFC-22</b>	<b>17,793.0</b>	<b>20,783.8</b>	<b>19,848.6</b>	<b>22,569.0</b>	<b>17,799.8</b>	<b>17,487.1</b>	<b>15,200.8</b>	<b>15,411.9</b>
<b>HCFC-141b</b>								
Aerosol	34.1	41.3	49.4	45.4	145.8	156.0	132.0	99.9
Foam	7,947.9	9,376.2	10,412.3	10,201.9	7,666.4	7,494.7	5,766.9	5,425.4
Fire-fighting		4.2	6.0	9.3	6.7	7.6	9.3	5.2
Refrigeration manufacturing**	749.0	789.6	814.7	782.7	529.6	447.9	355.3	265.6
Refrigeration servicing	125.9	77.7	98.7	96.4	168.7	125.6	53.6	107.6
Solvent	466.5	546.0	597.1	600.2	510.6	521.0	454.4	443.3
Tobacco	12.8	11.7						
<b>Total HCFC-141b</b>	<b>9,336.1</b>	<b>10,846.7</b>	<b>11,978.2</b>	<b>11,735.9</b>	<b>9,027.8</b>	<b>8,752.9</b>	<b>6,771.4</b>	<b>6,347.0</b>
<b>HCFC-142b</b>								
Aerosol	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Foam***	1,605.5	1,503.9	1,401.7	986.8	859.8	695.8	772.7	625.8
Fire-fighting								
Refrigeration manufacturing	3.8	6.5	11.1	11.2	6.5	8.0	8.3	8.0
Refrigeration servicing	396.9	466.0	414.8	441.6	148.2	66.1	106.8	110.1
Solvent	0.7	0.6	0.3					
Tobacco								
<b>Total HCFC-142b</b>	<b>2,006.9</b>	<b>1,977.3</b>	<b>1,828.0</b>	<b>1,439.8</b>	<b>1,014.5</b>	<b>770.0</b>	<b>889.7</b>	<b>743.9</b>
<b>Other HCFCs</b>	<b>877.7</b>	<b>639.3</b>	<b>676.3</b>	<b>805.4</b>	<b>751.3</b>	<b>705.5</b>	<b>737.8</b>	<b>805.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,013.7</b>	<b>34,247.0</b>	<b>34,331.1</b>	<b>36,550.1</b>	<b>28,593.5</b>	<b>27,715.4</b>	<b>23,599.7</b>	<b>23,308.6</b>

\* Used as co-blowing agent.

\*\* Used for insulation of refrigeration equipment.

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



## Prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives

24. The average prices of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives reported by A5 countries since 2009 are summarized in Table 10<sup>17</sup>. The average prices provided by A5 countries are mainly from retailers and suppliers, which can include taxes and transportation costs. However, the price data in project proposals is freight on board (FOB)<sup>18</sup> that is usually obtained from importers.

**Table 10. Average price of HCFCs, HFCs and alternatives**

Substance	Average price (US \$/kg)								Range (US \$/kg)	Countries reporting price (2016)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	10.08	10.07	9.25	1.45 (Thailand) to 42.00 (Oman)	107
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.65	7.77	7.08	10.00	1.50 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 48.00 (Oman)	33
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	10.08	10.07	9.25	1.45 (Thailand) to 42.00 (Oman)	107
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	20.20	18.02	15.23	15.98	2.00 (Mexico) to 58.00 (Cote d'Ivoire)	55
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.38	21.26	19.08	16.13	2.00 (Mexico) to 56.00 (Paraguay)	35
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.65	13.30	14.26	12.83	2.62 (Guyana) to 112.00 (Oman)	105
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.41	15.11	15.42	15.32	3.10 (Myanmar) to 110.00 (Cook Islands)	100
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.06	15.19	13.97	12.71	3.10 (China and Myanmar) to 49.00 (Cabo Verde)	86
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.05	15.28	14.61	16.44	3.00 (China and Thailand) to 255.00 (Cook Islands (the))	100
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.59	12.21	11.65	11.76	3.10 (Myanmar) to 39.00 (Cabo Verde)	41

\* All zero entries were excluded.

## Issues related to CP data reports

### Timely submission of CP data reports

25. In reviewing the timely submission of the CP data reports, the Secretariat noted no particular progress for the year 2017 compared to 2016 as shown in Table 11. Of the 11 countries with outstanding 2016 CP data reports at the time of the preparation of the Country programme data and prospects for compliance document for the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting, nine had submitted their reports as at 7 May 2018. The Secretariat noted the efforts made by UNEP in following up the submission of outstanding CP data reports and keeping the Secretariat informed on progress on a regular basis.

**Table 11. Monthly rates of submission of CP data reports (as at 7 May 2018)**

Month	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*
January	1	0.70	1	0.69					1	0.69			3	2.08
February	1	1.40			1	0.69	2	1.39	5	4.17	9	6.25	1	2.78
March	3	3.50	4	3.47	3	2.76	15	11.81	33	27.08	9	12.50	8	8.33
April	20	17.48	20	16.67	38	28.97	48	45.14	27	45.83	49	46.53	60	50.00
May	35	41.96	36	42.36	35	53.10	24	61.81	22	61.11	26	64.58	18	62.50
June	18	54.55	17	54.17	11	60.69	18	74.31	14	70.83	10	71.53		
July	9	60.84	8	59.72	6	64.83	9	80.56	8	76.39	7	76.39		
August	7	65.73	7	64.58	6	68.97	3	82.64	5	79.86	2	77.78		
September	21	80.42	13	73.61	22	84.14	7	87.50	8	85.42	19	90.97		

<sup>17</sup> Several of the CP data reports submitted by Article 5 countries contain price data for both ODS and alternative substances.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

Month	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*	No*	(%)*
October	8	86.01	17	85.42	12	92.41	9	93.75	8	90.97	7	95.83		
November	4	88.81	1	86.11	2	93.79			1	91.67	2	97.22		
December			1	86.81			2	95.14						
After Dec.	16	100.00	18	99.31	8	99.31	6	99.31	11	99.31	2	98.61		
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>144</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>143</b>		<b>142</b>		<b>90</b>	

(\*) No.: Number of A5 countries reporting. (%): cumulative reporting.

26. The Executive Committee may wish to request the Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 CP data reports, and urge them to submit their CP data reports as soon as possible, as delays affect the ability of the Secretariat to undertake the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels.

#### Data discrepancies between CP data reports and A7 data

27. In line with decision 80/6(b)(ii), the Secretariat had a discussion with the implementing agencies on data discrepancies between CP and Article 7 reports, which addressed outstanding issues. In the cases of South Africa and Turkey, issues have been resolved and countries will submit their revised CP data to the Secretariat. With regard to the discrepancies in the Syrian Arab Republic, UNIDO indicated that the issues could not be resolved as the institutional strengthening project has been frozen due to the prevailing situation in the country for a number of years. Regarding the discrepancies between 2015 CP and A7 data for Morocco, issue has been clarified with UNEP pending their response.

**Table 12. Differences between 2015 A7 and CP HCFC consumption data (ODP tonnes)**

Country	Agency for institutional project	A7 data	CP data	Difference	HCFC-141b polyol*	Remarks
Morocco	UNEP	16.9	18.1	-1.2	11.5	Issue being clarified with UNEP pending their response.

28. The Executive Committee may wish to request UNEP to continue assisting the Government of Morocco in clarifying data discrepancies between 2015 CP data and A7 data for Morocco, and between 2016 CP data and A7 data for Syrian Arab Republic, and report back to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

29. 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/81/6;
- (ii) That 90 countries had submitted 2017 CP data, 84 of them using the web-based system;
- (iii) With concern that Yemen had not submitted 2016 CP data as of 7 May 2018;

(b) To request:

- (i) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014, 2015 and 2016 CP data reports, urging them to submit the reports immediately; and

- (ii) Relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting relevant governments in clarifying data discrepancies between 2015 CP data and Article 7 data for Morocco, and between 2016 CP data and Article 7 data for Syrian Arab Republic, and to report back to the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting.



Annex I

MB CONSUMPTION FOR QPS APPLICATIONS

Country	Latest consumption	QPS (ODP tonnes)
Argentina	2016	24.24
Brazil	2017	17.03
Chile	2017	60.05
China	2016	684.98
Costa Rica	2017	24.00
Dominican Republic (the)	2017	11.82
Egypt	2017	282.00
El Salvador	2017	136.60
Fiji	2017	6.48
Guatemala	2017	14.58
Honduras	2016	17.82
India	2016	708.52
Indonesia	2017	57.60
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2017	6.00
Jamaica	2017	1.80
Jordan	2016	7.20
Kenya	2016	0.30
Kiribati	2017	0.03
Mexico	2017	300.89
Morocco	2016	5.40
Nicaragua	2016	9.60
Pakistan	2017	106.80
Papua New Guinea	2017	5.10
Peru	2017	1.20
Philippines (the)	2017	14.30
Saudi Arabia	2016	9.00
Solomon Islands	2017	0.30
Sri Lanka	2017	17.00
Thailand	2017	112.86
Turkey	2016	0.02
Turkmenistan	2016	7.20
Uruguay	2016	12.89
Vanuatu	2017	0.24
Viet Nam	2017	562.38



## Annex II

## HCFC ANALYSIS\*

Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Afghanistan	CP	2017	23.6	18.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Albania	CP	2017	6.0	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Algeria	A7	2017	62.1	28.5	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Angola	A7	2017	16.0	10.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 67.5% by 2025
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2016	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Argentina	A7	2016	400.7	229.1	0.0%	0.0%	17.5% by 2017 and 50% by 2022
Armenia	A7	2016	7.0	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 66.6% by 2020
Bahamas (the)	A7	2016	4.8	3.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	2017	51.9	44.2	0.0%	0.0%	39% by 2023
Bangladesh	CP	2017	72.6	63.3	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2018
Barbados	CP	2017	3.7	1.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Belize	CP	2017	2.8	2.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Benin	A7	2017	23.8	16.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bhutan	CP	2017	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	2016	6.1	3.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2016	4.7	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Botswana	A7	2016	11.0	9.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Brazil	A7	2017	1,327.3	837.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 35% by 2020 and 45% by 2021
Brunei Darussalam	CP	2017	6.1	3.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	A7	2016	28.9	14.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Burundi	A7	2017	7.2	4.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cabo Verde	A7	2017	1.1	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cambodia	CP	2017	15.0	4.6	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2035
Cameroon	A7	2016	88.8	65.8	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Central African Republic (the)	A7	2016	12.0	9.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Chad	A7	2017	16.1	11.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Chile	A7	2017	87.5	66.2	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 45% by 2020 and 65% by 2021
China	A7	2016	19,269.0	14,220.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 37.6% by 2020
Colombia	CP	2017	225.6	148.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 60% by 2020 and 65% by 2021
Comoros (the)	A7	2017	0.1	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Congo (the)	A7	2016	10.1	7.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cook Islands (the)	CP	2017	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Costa Rica	CP	2017	14.1	10.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2016	63.8	49.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cuba	A7	2016	16.9	12.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)**	A7	2016	78.0	69.9	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	A7	2016	66.2	9.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2017
Djibouti	A7	2016	0.7	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Dominica	A7	2016	0.4	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	2017	51.2	44.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 40% by 2020
Ecuador	A7	2017	23.5	18.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Egypt	CP	2017	386.3	346.5	0.0%	0.0%	25% by 2018 and 67.5% by 2025
El Salvador	A7	2017	11.7	6.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Equatorial Guinea	A7	2017	6.3	4.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Eritrea	A7	2016	1.1	0.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	2016	5.5	4.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Fiji	A7	2017	5.7	3.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	2016	30.2	20.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	2016	1.5	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	2016	5.3	1.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	2017	57.3	19.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Grenada	CP	2017	0.8	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guatemala	CP	2017	8.3	3.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea	A7	2016	22.6	4.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea-Bissau	A7	2016	2.8	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020



Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Guyana	A7	2016	1.8	1.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 97.5% by 2025 and 100% by 2030
Haiti	A7	2016	3.6	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Honduras	A7	2016	19.9	13.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
India	A7	2016	1,608.2	1,014.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 48% by 2020, 50% by 2021, 56% by 2022 and 60% by 2023
Indonesia	A7	2017	403.9	239.8	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2018, 37.5% by 2020 and 55% by 2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	CP	2017	380.5	229.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 75% by 2023
Iraq	A7	2017	108.4	91.5	0.0%	0.0%	13.82% by 2017
Jamaica	CP	2017	16.3	4.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Jordan	A7	2016	83.0	42.1	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017 and 50% by 2022
Kenya	A7	2016	52.2	15.1	0.0%	0.0%	21.1% by 2017 and 100% by 2030
Kiribati	CP	2017	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Kuwait	CP	2017	418.6	295.9	0.0%	0.0%	39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	CP	2017	4.1	1.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 97.5% by 2020 and 100% by 2025
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	CP	2017	2.3	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Lebanon	CP	2017	73.5	55.1	0.0%	0.0%	18% by 2017, 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025
Lesotho	A7	2017	3.5	0.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Liberia	A7	2017	5.3	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Libya***	A7	2017	118.4	117.7	0.0%	10.5%	10% by 2018
Madagascar	A7	2017	24.9	10.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Malawi	A7	2017	10.8	7.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Malaysia	CP	2017	515.8	235.8	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2016, 22.4% by 2019, 35% by 2020, 40% by 2021 and 42.9% by 2022
Maldives	CP	2017	4.6	2.4	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2020
Mali	A7	2017	15.0	9.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Marshall Islands (the)	CP	2017	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Mauritania	CP	2017	20.5	16.0	0.0%	0.0%	67.5% by 2025
Mauritius	A7	2017	8.0	5.8	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2030
Mexico	A7	2017	1,148.8	414.2	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2018 and 67.5% by 2022

Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Micronesia (Federated States of)	CP	2017	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Mongolia	CP	2017	1.4	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Montenegro	A7	2017	0.8	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Morocco	A7	2016	51.4	26.9	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Mozambique	A7	2016	8.7	7.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Myanmar	CP	2017	4.3	3.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Namibia	A7	2017	8.4	2.7	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Nauru	CP	2017	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nepal	CP	2017	1.1	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nicaragua	A7	2016	6.8	4.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	2016	16.0	12.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nigeria	A7	2017	344.9	265.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Niue	CP	2017	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Oman	A7	2016	31.5	20.1	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Pakistan	A7	2017	248.1	206.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 50% by 2020
Palau	CP	2017	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Panama	A7	2017	24.8	16.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Papua New Guinea	A7	2017	3.3	2.1	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Paraguay	CP	2017	18.0	12.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Peru	A7	2017	26.9	22.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 67.5% by 2025
Philippines (the)	CP	2017	162.0	112.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 35% by 2020 and 50% by 2021
Qatar	A7	2016	86.9	65.4	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2015
Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2016	1,908.0	1,528.4	0.0%	0.0%	
Republic of Moldova (the)	CP	2017	1.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Rwanda	A7	2016	4.1	2.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	CP	2017	0.5	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	CP	2017	1.1	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2017	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Samoa	A7	2017	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2017	2.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Saudi Arabia	A7	2016	1,468.7	1,078.1	0.0%	0.0%	40% by 2020
Senegal	CP	2017	36.2	17.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Serbia	CP	2017	8.4	6.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Seychelles	A7	2017	1.4	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Sierra Leone	A7	2016	1.7	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Singapore	A7	2016	216.1	90.8	0.0%	0.0%	
Solomon Islands	CP	2017	2.0	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Somalia	A7	2016	45.1	15.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
South Africa	A7	2017	369.7	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
South Sudan	A7	2016	4.1	3.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sri Lanka	A7	2017	13.9	9.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sudan (the)	A7	2016	52.7	42.1	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2017 and 75% by 2020
Suriname	CP	2017	2.0	1.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Swaziland	A7	2016	1.7	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Syrian Arab Republic****	A7	2016	135.0	56.9	0.0%	0.0%	
Thailand	CP	2017	927.6	376.2	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2017	1.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Timor-Leste	CP	2017	0.5	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 78% by 2025
Togo	A7	2017	20.0	15.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tonga	CP	2017	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	CP	2017	46.0	11.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tunisia	A7	2016	40.7	25.5	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018
Turkey	A7	2016	551.5	27.0	0.0%	0.0%	86.4% by 2017
Turkmenistan	A7	2016	6.8	5.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tuvalu	A7	2017	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Uganda	A7	2016	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
United Arab Emirates (the)	A7	2016	557.1	474.0	0.0%	0.0%	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	2016	1.7	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Uruguay	A7	2016	23.4	16.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Vanuatu	CP	2017	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

Country	Source *****	Year of latest consumption	Baseline (ODP t)	Latest consumption	% over freeze	% over 10% reduction	Control addressed by HPMPs
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	CP	2017	207.0	16.2	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 42% by 2020
Viet Nam	CP	2017	221.2	197.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Yemen	A7	2016	158.2	92.3	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2015
Zambia	CP	2017	5.0	2.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Zimbabwe	A7	2017	17.8	10.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

(\*) Excluding the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates which do not request assistance from the Multilateral Fund for their phase-out of ODSs.

(\*\*) Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)'s latest consumption is below the consumption set in the plan of action in decision XXVI/15.

(\*\*\*) Libya's latest consumption is below the consumption set in the plan of action in decision XXVII/11.

(\*\*\*\*) HPMP not yet approved and submitted to the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting.

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