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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Eighty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 28 June-2 July 2021¹

2021 CONSOLIDATED PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Background

1. The issue of outstanding projects completion reports (PCRs) has been addressed by the Executive Committee at each of its meetings. At its 86th meeting, the Committee *inter alia* urged bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs) to submit to the 87th meeting outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, or to provide reasons for failing to submit such reports. The Committee also urged lead and cooperating IAs to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead IA to submit the completed PCRs on schedule (decision86/43(b) and (c)).

2. Due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the 85th and 86th meetings were postponed, and the Executive Committee agreed to establish an intersessional approval process (IAP) to consider certain reports and projects. The Executive Committee further agreed to address the 2020 consolidated project completion report at the extended IAP established for the 86th meeting. Therefore, the lists of PCRs received and due, for the current report, extend back to the end of September 2020 and until the submission deadline of 3 May 2021 (i.e., submission deadline).

3. Pursuant to decision 86/43(b) and (c), the list of all PCRs due was sent to bilateral and IAs on 3 March 2021.

MYA PCRs received

4. Of the 208 MYAs completed, bilateral and IAs submitted 199 PCRs prior to the 87th meeting, with an outstanding balance of 9 as shown in Table 1. The list of the 7 PCRs submitted after the 86th meeting is attached in Annex I to the present report.

¹ Online meetings and an intersessional approval process will be held in June and July 2021 due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Table 1. Overview of MYA PCRs

Lead agency	Completed	Received prior to the 86 th meeting	Received after the 86 th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	3	3	0	0
France	6	6	0	0
Germany	10	9	0	1
Japan	1	1	0	0
UNDP	44	44	0*	0
UNEP	62	59	3	0
UNIDO	56	54	2*	0
World Bank	26	18	0	8
Total	208	194	5	9

* Two PCRs were received (stage I of the HPMP for Cameroon from UNIDO and stage I of the HPMP for Ghana from UNDP) that were not part of the 2021 targets.

5. An analysis of the aggregated funds disbursed, ODS phased out and delay in the completion of the ten MYA PCRs is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delay of MYA PCRs submitted after the 86th meeting

Lead agency	MYA funds (US\$)		Consumption ODP tonnes phase-out		Average of delays (in months)
	Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	
UNDP	1,356,311	1,030,756	26.2	5.8	0
UNEP	6,215,421	5,617,832	1,317	1,317	33
UNIDO	3,749,677	3,369,051	62	59	0*
Grand Total	11,321,409	10,017,639	1,405	1,382	11.11

* The delays from the progress report for stage I of the HPMP for Qatar (UNIDO) were not available at the time this document was completed.

Reasons for delays

6. Reasons for project delays of MYAs ranged from administrative processes and political instability to the complexity involved in the selection of technology and safety issues related to the technology selected.

7. One common reason for delay was reported to be the lengthy administrative processes for some of activities, such as the revision of legislation and establishment of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) certification scheme.

8. Two countries mentioned that institutional instability due to a change of Government or within the national ozone units (NOUs), respectively, impacted the timely disbursement of funds and the disbursement of incremental operating costs, both resulting in a delayed implementation process. Political instability in one country resulted in a postponement of the project, extending some related activities, while another country faced serious political instability and security issues, which delayed the start of the national phase-out plan and forced a relocation of its training workshops abroad, slowing the process and increasing the costs.

9. One country mentioned that due to its selection of technology (R-290) they had to halt their end-users' incentives programmes and subsequently replace it by capacity-building for air-conditioning units using the new technology. The same country commented that procurement of equipment had been challenging, especially for identifiers and the refrigeration circuit boards. One country decided to implement its projects while minimizing to a maximum its impact on the commercial operations of the beneficiary enterprises, and, due to its important learning component to address safe handling of hydrocarbons, a novelty for the country, sizeable implementation delays were inevitable.

Lessons learned²

10. Lessons learned from MYAs covered an array of topics, *inter alia* project design, communication and stakeholders' involvement, staff turnover and the stability of the NOUs, monitoring, capacity building, the cost and availability of equipment for the adoption of new technologies, customs clearance, timely and enforceable policy and regulations.

11. Project design is a crucial aspect of successful implementation and needs to take into consideration the integration of activities between non-investment and investment components and an understanding of the country's energy production and consumption. One country refers to the necessity to include a funded monitoring system for the delivery of activities and technical assistance to ensure its effectiveness. Another stressed the importance for the NOU to establish a documentation and reporting system, along with a communication protocol to avoid implementation delays.

12. Close monitoring and communication between all stakeholders is essential to a project's success. It is particularly important when a country, faced with political instability, needs to adapt quickly and possibly request extensions or postponement of projects. Regular consultations and communication between the IAs and the government facilitates early identification and resolution of issues that may have an impact on the smooth progress of implementation. A stable NOU is necessary to ensure smooth operation and timely execution of activities and thus, the changes in the NOU can have a negative effect on implementation. Correspondingly, close and frequent collaboration and communication with customs agencies, combined with training, are essential for efficient monitoring of ODS and the success of all phase-out plans.

13. Capacity building programmes and training initiatives are essential for a successful implementation and its sustainability. For example, one country mentioned that capacity building proved useful. Another explained that the retrofit programmes and the training and equipment for safety practices proved more efficient than financial incentives. Another country refers to the importance of installing a comprehensive integrated safety system in the whole plant when dealing with flammable and explosive substances. Another lessons stemming from capacity building to end-users, has been gained from the complexity in planning the training as the end-users need to use the equipment first in order to evaluate their training needs. One country used the flexibility principle to provide additional training and meet the end-user needs; the challenge was to ensure immediate technical support after commissioning and trial production and the main training for the foam sector in a second stage.

14. One country has mentioned the positive impacts of the conversion projects, which were noted by the beneficiary enterprises as producing higher quality products with insignificant incremental operating costs. However, the availability and price of the technology plays a key role in ensuring its sustainability. For example, one country had to stop the project due to unavailability of the alternative substances. Similarly, hydrocarbon-based refrigerants are gaining in popularity in some countries, however, the continued growth of its use may be constrained by the lack of reliable and steady supply for servicing needs. In the foam sector, the high operational efficiency of methyl formate technology compared to the baseline manufacturing is attractive, but availability of HCFC-141b makes the foam systems cheaper and threatens its sustainability. One suggested solution to encourage sustainability, would be the creation of a methyl formate systems house in the neighboring country.

15. Costly importation of equipment also impedes the introduction of some technologies, until the local manufacturers start producing low-GWP equipment, which will hopefully lower the average cost and increase the knowledge of new alternatives in the service sector. One country noted a lengthy custom clearance process for UN shipments, which resulted in high storage fees. In another case, delayed customs

² Lessons learned from MYA PCRs can be found in the MYA PCR lessons learned database: <http://www.multilateralfund.org/myapcr/search.aspx>

clearance combined with important supplier's-side delays, mounted up to three years of project postponements.

16. Recovery and recycling programmes could benefit from a nation-wide evaluation and the creation of a national reclaim scheme to support servicing enterprises using the infrastructures in place and to guide them through the legislation.

17. Lessons from policy and regulatory frameworks related to the importance of early implementation of ban and quotas on imports and manufacturing of unwanted ODS. One country mentioned that the HCFC phase-out may prove harder in high-ambient temperature, as alternatives for small-size application were still questionable. Similarly, early application of the licensing system is also an important part of ensuring the sustainability of the HPMP. One IA mentioned that other policy options could be explored to support stakeholders that use non-ODS foam blowing agents, such as, controlling import and export of HCFC, restricting products based on the use of HCFC-blowing agents, by giving preferential tax relief to non-HCFC foam products, allowing stakeholders to use the environment friendly alternatives.

18. Other issues were faced in different countries such as language barriers while conducting the workshops in English and in equipment distribution, due to the fact that many technicians are reluctant to borrow equipment from the laboratories. In this case, the IA recommended to find solutions to promote the use of alternatives and good practices.

Individual PCRs received

19. Of the total 1,856 investment projects that have been completed, bilateral and IAs have submitted 1,853 PCRs, with a balance of 3 outstanding PCRs, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. PCRs submitted for investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior 86 th meeting	Received after the 86 th meeting	Outstanding
France	13	13	0	0
Germany	20	19	0	1
Italy	11	11	0	0
Japan	6	6	0	0
Spain	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	0	0
United States of America	2	2	0	0
UNDP	897	895	2	0
UNIDO	448	448	0*	0
World Bank	457	454	1	2
Total	1,856	1,850	3	3

*UNIDO submitted one PCR (EGY/ARS/50/INV/92) that was not part of the 2021 targets.

20. Of the 1,234 non-investment projects³ that have been completed, bilateral and IAs have submitted 1,221 PCRs, with a balance of 13 outstanding PCRs, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. PCRs submitted for non-investment projects

Agency	Completed	Received prior 86 th meeting	Received after the 86 th meeting	Outstanding
Canada	57	57	0	0
France	34	34	0	0
Germany	61	60	0	1

³ Excluding project preparation, country programmes, multi-year projects, networking, clearing-house activities, and institutional strengthening projects.

Agency	Completed	Received prior 86 th meeting	Received after the 86 th meeting	Outstanding
Italy	1	1	0	0
Japan	17	17	0	0
Portugal	1	0	0	1
Russian Federation	1	0	0	1
UNDP	295	294	1	0
UNEP	479	469	3	7
UNIDO	154	154	0	0
World Bank	44	39	2	3
Others ⁴	90	90	0	0
Total	1,234	1,215	6	13

21. The list of 10 investment and non-investment PCRs (including one consolidated PCR for a survey of ODS alternatives at the national level) received after the 86th meeting is contained in Annex II to the present document. The aggregated results relevant to disbursement, actual phase-out and delays are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Overview of the budget, ODS phased out and delay of individual projects submitted after the 86th meeting

Agency	Number of projects	Funds (US\$)		ODP tonnes phase out		Average delay (months)	
		Approved	Disbursed	Approved	Actual	Duration	Delays
IBRD	3	6,392,550	6,314,804	489.00	489.00	29.33	10.33
UNDP	3	3,261,435	3,261,435	239.2	239.2	40.33	16.67
UNEP	3	87,223	61,424	0	0	39.67	19.67
UNIDO	1	5,899,000	5,890,676	159.5	159.5	167	132
Total	10	15,640,208	15,528,339	887.7	887.7	69.08	44.67

Reasons for delays

22. Lengthy administrative processes and issues impacted timely individual project implementation (e.g., signature of memorandum, approval of new registration and the documentation review process). These issues were resolved through enhanced coordination and communication between the NOU and the IA. One country mentioned that the impact of staff rotation within the ministry also had an impact on timely implementation.

23. Enterprise and equipment-related issues were also causes of delays. In one case, enterprises manufacturing metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) had to postpone activities due to the registration of the new product, the lengthy construction of the premises and the required stability tests. Additionally, the new equipment received necessitated technical assistance; however, the selected contractor withdrew from the agreement and a new bidding process had to be initiated. Close coordination with the IA led to a successful project implementation.

24. The political situation in one country and the COVID-19 pandemic that led to a temporary shutdown of enterprises in another, were also causes justifying delays.

25. Verification reports were delayed due to a variety of reasons ranging from issues with internet connection, which impeded data access; consultant's availability; natural events (major hurricane); and the slow implementation of a first tranche of the HPMP that impacted the verification process. These issues were all resolved through the cooperation of the consultants, the IAs and the commitment of the different

⁴ Including PCRs completed and received from the following countries: Australia (25), Austria (1), Czech Republic (2), Denmark (1), Finland (5), Israel (2), Poland (1), South Africa (1), Spain (4), Sweden (5), Switzerland (3), and United States of America (40).

stakeholders at the country level.

26. A report of a feasibility study indicated that delays were due to the site selection based on technical and financial criteria that did not provide tangible results. The sites selected were not accessible to a deep-seawater source, reject heat sources or downstream natural gas piping network (i.e., solar assisted absorption cooling).

27. Demonstration projects faced delays owing to the supply of testing equipment; the unavailability of the chemicals (HFC-1233zd(E) and HFO-1336mzz(Z)) at project inception; and the implementation of a new security clearance system that slowed the approval of international assistance.

Lessons learned⁵

28. Lessons learned from individual projects covered a wide range of issues, which are categorized in the subsections below. Recurring lessons stemmed from, *inter alia*: communication between stakeholders and their inclusion in reporting; specific requirement for alternative technologies; cost and funding-related issues; safety standards; training requirements; and energy efficiency.

CFC-free MDIs

29. The outstanding cooperation between local and international authorities and between the equipment and technology providers resulted in the successful completion of the conversion of an MDI manufacturing enterprise and the phase-out of the associated CFCs used. This success will be emulated by the IA throughout the region.

30. Due to stringent health requirements of medical products and to ensure compatibility between alternative propellants and the medicine, finding alternatives to pharmaceutical products was a major challenge globally. Moreover, due to public safety concerns, approval procedures of new non-CFC-based pharmaceutical products were complex and time consuming. Therefore, sufficient capacity and time needs to be allocated to the approval and registration procedures of these projects. Support from institutes within the industry is also recommended.

Feasibility study

31. Lessons from the feasibility study were mainly relating to the cost and savings of not-in-kind (NIK) technology and its energy consumption. The capital cost required for the installation of the NIK technology for both locations was approximately 50 per cent higher than the currently used in-kind technology (i.e., the cost was US \$1,600/TR for the NIK technology as compared to US \$750/TR for the current in-kind technology). However, based on a comparative analysis of capital and operating costs for both technologies, the study showed an internal rate of return of 31 per cent with a payback period of four years to recover the capital cost (i.e., US \$680,000) of installing the NIK system in one establishment; and a return rate of 35 per cent with a payback period of two years to recover the capital cost (US \$68,850) for the other. Additionally, the use of the NIK technologies demonstrated savings in energy consumption of around 46 per cent for both locations compared to the current in-kind technology. The study concluded that there are savings of about 52 per cent overall for the NIK assisted by in-kind technology system when compared to simply the traditional electric in-kind system, and that this might possibly be adopted in other applications using central systems in the country.

Demonstration projects

32. In one demonstration project, the results concluded that with clear specifications of the minimum

⁵ Lessons learned from the individual PCRs can be found in the PCR lessons learned database: <http://www.multilateralfund.org/pcrindividual/search.aspx>

components of the equipment to allow foaming operations, basic foam dispensers might be available at lower cost than standard dispensers, potentially reducing equipment costs for very small foam manufacturers. In some cases, the equipment specifications should be adjusted to allow for the use of chemical systems of variable ratios.

33. An additional lesson arose from the need to allow sufficient implementation time for complex demonstration projects, especially when there is a degree of uncertainty over the time required for production of proto-type machines and their fine-tuning.

34. Another demonstration project stressed the importance of close communication with the chemical suppliers, which proved critical to resolve an unforeseen technical issue on the shelf life of one of the chemicals considered by the project. Project design should have taken into account the difficulties in developing testing equipment specifications that are appropriate to small-and-medium size system houses as well as the appropriate time to familiarize themselves with new testing equipment (i.e., the heat transmission apparatus, and adjustable ratio spray foam machines).

35. The approved costs of thermal conductivity testers were significantly underestimated. The approved cost was based on testers that could not provide the level of accuracy that is required by the industry.

Refrigeration

36. Successful conversion projects require an open, and timely coordination mechanism between stakeholders; a detailed project design which includes product modifications; allocation of resources (particularly co-funding and inter-institutional coordination); the selection of experienced experts to support the design, testing and trials phase; and experienced equipment/technologies suppliers.

37. One country recommended to consider parallel investments and interventions at the manufacturing and servicing sector to allow the establishment of enabling activities to support technology deployment and uptake. This would help mitigate the public's perceptions over risks on flammability and toxicity, high pressure and costs of the alternatives, while securing the sustainability of the project results.

38. When using flammable alternatives, one country recommended to budget a safety audit to verify the safe adoption of the refrigerants. Another key to project sustainability is to secure a network of service centres and technicians with the proper training and equipment to assure safe maintenance and long-term product quality.

39. It is important to consider the status of baseline equipment and the eventual needs to align current types and brands (e.g., to harmonize the new equipment with current installed capacities to insure full compatibility and safety systems integration). In this regard, certain level of flexibility on funding allocation can secure overall economies in the project. Moving away from itemization or budget lines, for example, could provide such flexibility. Above all, internationally recognize equipment certification and standards are fundamental to insure safety.

40. While the MLF does not have a policy on energy efficiency, one project has clearly demonstrated that certain activities are feasible and will effectively provide larger energy efficiency gains, directly converted into emissions reductions, representing real climate change mitigation opportunities. For example, the adoption of R-600a inverter compressor in selected models, has provided the double of the energy efficiency gains when compared to R-600a optimized induction compressor. Therefore, further consideration of funding policies to encourage such technical upgrades by providing some incentives, like financial support on redesign of product, prototype production and testing as part of additional incremental costs, is recommended.

41. Some stand-alone project increased the confidence of the stakeholders to implement the Kigali Amendment, as advancing ratification steps sends clear signals to the market about future trend of HFCs phase-down.

42. A demonstration project observed that the design for freezers and low temperature equipment, is more challenging due to the limits in the gas load which makes it difficult to achieve the expected temperatures and performance. In some cases, it is required to use two refrigeration systems (e.g., compressor, condenser/evaporator) when previously only one could be used.

Verification reports

43. Verification reports contained a series of recommendations for ongoing and future projects, which were mainly related to communication, data classification and training.

44. One verification report raised the concern that there is extensive misclassification of imports by the Customs Department, which can be corrected through training in classification and the use of correct Harmonized System (HS) codes.

45. The NOU should help raise awareness, train and engage all stakeholders involved in trade, in the licensing and quotas systems, to adopt control measures and agree on the strategies and institutional arrangements, to achieve its goal. These should include the procedures for clearing importers and verifying actual import and the performing inspections.

46. The NOU and the Customs Department should agree on protocols to improve accurate data capture, including product description for controlled substances. The NOU should be actively involved in clearing of goods that are, or thought to be, controlled substance and their technology. The NOU should also undertake quarterly audits of the ASYCUDA⁶ database to allow for early verification of reported refrigerant imports, to identify any persisting inaccuracies and to resolve them. The NOU should intensify its education and awareness programme targeting all stakeholders, including the general public on the country's obligations under the Montreal Protocol, with special emphasis on the newly passed regulations.

47. One report mentioned that data from the Customs Department suggested that imports are not correctly coded or adequately disaggregated during clearance and recording of entry. Thus, the customs data did not provide an adequate means for verification of national ODS imports. In the absence of reliable information from the customs department, verification of ODS imports was carried out with the use of import records documents that the NOU requires from importers who apply for their quota and import permits (i.e., application forms for registration of importers, invoices and customs entries forms). It is essential that the NOU supports Customs in their transition from TRIPS⁷ to ASYCUDA World. Similarly, updating HS Codes and data capturing software will improve reporting, which should be accompanied by user access privileges by the NOU for an online tracking of ODS imports, which would allow them to cross check information on data provided by importers.

Outstanding MYA PCRs and PCRs

48. The Secretariat notes with appreciation the efforts by some of the bilateral and IAs to address the backlog of outstanding PCRs. The Secretariat stresses, once again, the importance of submitting the PCRs for stage I of the HPMP, as those PCRs are mandatory for the approval of stage II.⁸

⁶ UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data.

⁷ Total Revenue Integrated Processing System.

⁸ Decision 81/29.

RECOMMENDATION

49. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note the 2021 consolidated project completion report (PCR) contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/10;
- (b) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the 88th meeting, outstanding PCRs for multi-year agreements (MYAs) and individual projects, or to provide reasons for failing to do so;
- (c) To urge lead and cooperating agencies to coordinate their work closely in finalizing their portion of PCRs to allow the lead implementing agency to submit the completed PCRs on schedule;
- (d) To urge bilateral and implementing agencies to enter clear, well-written and thorough lessons when submitting their PCRs; and
- (e) To invite all those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, if relevant, when preparing and implementing future projects.

Annex I

MYA PCRs RECEIVED

Country	MYA sector	Lead agency	Cooperating agencies
Bahrain	CFC Phase Out Plan	UNEP	UNDP
Cameroon	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO	
Ghana	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNDP	Italy
Guyana	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNEP	UNDP
Iraq	ODS Phase Out Plan	UNEP	UNIDO
Qatar	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO	UNEP
Sudan	HCFC Phase Out Plan (Stage I)	UNIDO	

Annex II

INDIVIDUAL PCRs RECEIVED

Code	Agency	Project Title
BGD/REF/80/INV/01+	UNDP	Conversion of Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Facility from HFC-134a to Isobutane as a Refrigerant and Conversion of Compressor Manufacturing Facility from HFC-134a-Based Compressors to Isobutane based Compressors at Walton Hi Tech Industries Limited (“Walton”)
CPR/ARS/51/INV/447	World Bank	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the pharmaceutical aerosol sector (2007-2008 biennial programme)
CPR/PRO/69/TAS/531	World Bank	Verification of production of CFCs for essential use
DMI/PHA/75/TAS/22	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
DOM/REF/81/INV/63	UNDP	Conversion of a commercial refrigerator manufacturing line at Fábrica de Refrigeradores Comerciales, SRL (FARCO) from HFC-134a and R-404A to propane (R-290) as refrigerant
EGY/ARS/50/INV/92	UNIDO	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers (MDIs)
EGY/FOA/76/DEM/129	UNDP	Demonstration of Low Cost Options for the Conversion to non-ODS Technologies in PU Foams at Very Small Users (VSUs)
GUY/PHA/77/TAS/29	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
KUW/REF/75/TAS/29	UNEP	Comparative analysis of three not-in-kind technologies for use in central air-conditioning (feasibility study for district cooling)
THA/FOA/76/DEM/168	World Bank	Demonstration project at foam system houses to formulate pre-blended polyol for spray polyurethane foam applications using low-global warming potential blowing agent

Annex III

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL PCRs

Project Number	Agency	Project Title
ASP/REF/76/DEM/59	UNEP	Promoting alternative refrigerants in air-conditioning for high ambient countries in West Asia (PRAHA-II)
BOT/PHA/80/TAS/20	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
COI/PHA/80/TAS/26*	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
DJI/PHA/80/TAS/24*	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
EUR/REF/76/DEM/16*	Russian Federation	Development of a regional centre of excellence for training and certification and demonstration of low-global warming potential alternative refrigerants
GAB/PHA/80/TAS/35*	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
GLO/REF/47/DEM/268	World Bank	Global chiller replacement project (China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines)
GLO/SEV/47/TAS/269	Portugal	Communication and cooperation support to Portuguese speaking countries (Angola, Cape Verde, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe)
GLO/SEV/63/TAS/309	World Bank	Resource mobilization for HCFC phase-out co-benefits study
IND/HAL/34/INV/315	World Bank	Halon production and consumption sector phase out plan
JOR/FUM/29/INV/54	Germany	Complete phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in Jordan
JOR/PHA/38/INV/77	World Bank	National ODS phase-out plan: aerosol, foam, MAC service and solvent sectors
ODS alternative surveys	World Bank	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level
SWA/PHA/80/TAS/24	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
TOG/PHA/80/TAS/31*	UNEP	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
ZIM/PHA/75/TAS/52	Germany	Verification report for stage I of HCFC phase-out management plan

* These PCRs were received after the deadline and will be assessed at the 88th meeting.

Annex IV

OUTSTANDING PCRs BY DECISION

Country	MYA Sector/Title	Lead agency and Cooperating agency
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	HCFC phase-out plan (stage I)	UNEP/UNDP
Qatar	HCFC phase-out plan (stage I)	UNIDO/UNEP

Annex V

OUTSTANDING MYA PCRs

Country	MYA Sector/Title	Lead agency and Cooperating agency
Argentina	Production CFC	World Bank
Bahamas	CFC phase-out plan	World Bank
China	CFCs/CTC/Halon accelerated phase-out plan	World Bank/United States of America
China	Halon	World Bank
China	Process agent (phase I)	World Bank
China	Process agent (phase II)	World Bank
Philippines	CFC phase-out plan	World Bank/Sweden/UNEP
Viet Nam	Methyl bromide	World Bank
Yemen	Methyl bromide	Germany