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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-fourth Meeting
Montreal, 27-31 May 2024
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: BELIZE

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-out

- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) UNEP and UNDP

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

BELIZE

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNEP (lead), UNDP	87 th	100% phase-out by 2030

(II) LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex C Group I)	Year: 2023	0.69 ODP tonnes
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)							Year: 2023		
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing				
HCFC-22					0.69				0.69

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009-2010 baseline:	2.80	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	2.80
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	1.06	Remaining:	1.74

(V) ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2024	2025	2026	Total
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.30			0.30
	Funding (US \$)	178,823			178,823
UNDP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.19			0.19
	Funding (US \$)	96,079			96,079

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2021	2022-2023	2024*	2025-2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
Montreal Protocol consumption limits (ODP tonnes)			1.82	1.82	1.82	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.00	n/a
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			1.82	1.74	1.74	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.00	n/a
Funding agreed in principle (US \$)	UNEP	Project costs	95,350	0	188,250	0	151,490	0	52,910	488,000
		Support costs	12,396	0	24,473	0	19,694	0	6,878	63,441
	UNDP	Project costs	73,854	0	58,146	0	0	0	0	132,000
		Support costs	6,647	0	5,233	0	0	0	0	11,880
Funds approved by ExCom (US \$)		Project costs	169,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	169,204
		Support costs	19,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,043
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US \$)		Project costs			246,396					246,396
		Support costs			29,706					29,706

*Funding for 2024 includes US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$13,000, for UNEP for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

Secretariat's recommendation:	Blanket approval
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Belize, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) at a total cost of US \$276,102, consisting of US \$188,250, plus agency support costs of US \$24,473, for UNEP and US \$58,146, plus agency support costs of US \$5,233, for UNDP.² The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector,³ and the tranche implementation plan for 2024 to 2027.

Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of Belize reported a consumption of 0.69 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2023, which is 75 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The 2019-2023 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Belize (2019-2023 Article 7 data)

HCFC	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HCFC-22	29.54	24.50	9.38	11.12	12.51	48.76
HCFC-141b	0.53	0.40	0.03	0	0	1.10
Total (mt)	30.07	24.90	9.41	11.12	12.51	49.86
ODP tonnes						
HCFC-22	1.62	1.35	0.52	0.61	0.69	2.68
HCFC-141b	0.06	0.04	0.003	0	0	0.12
Total (ODP tonnes)	1.68	1.39	0.52	0.61	0.69	2.80

3. Belize continued to maintain its HCFC consumption below the maximum allowable consumption under the Montreal Protocol and its Agreement with the Executive Committee as a result of activities in the servicing sector implemented under the HPMP, the introduction of low-GWP energy-efficient alternatives and other supporting measures such as training of technicians in the use of such alternatives, support to the Association of RAC Technicians (ARACT) and supporting legislative measures. There was a significant drop in consumption in 2021 (9.41 mt, compared to 24.9 mt in 2020). It was partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the use of stocks, but an increasing replacement of HCFC-based equipment with HFC-equipment continues to be observed. There has been no consumption of HCFC-141b since it was banned on 1 January 2022. The reported consumption of 12.51 mt for 2023 is 55 per cent of the annual issued quota.

Country programme implementation report

4. The Government of Belize reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2023 country programme implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

² As per the letter of 27 February 2024 from the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management of Belize to the Secretariat.

³ In line with decision 89/6, low-volume-consuming countries can include in their HPMPs additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

5. Stage I of the HPMP was completed on 31 December 2022, in line with the extension approved by the Executive Committee in decision 87/28. The project completion report was submitted on 16 October 2023.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

6. The Government of Belize ratified the Kigali Amendment in October 2023 and has established a mandatory quota system for HFCs that is being implemented since December 2023. In line with decision 87/28, there has been no consumption of HCFC-141b since January 2022, when the Government decided to discontinue the issuance of licenses for this substance. The Pollution Regulations were amended to include a ban on HCFC-141b (Ozone Layer Protection Regulations, 2023). In line with decision 87/35, a ban on the importation of residential, commercial and industrial HCFC-based equipment was also introduced in the revised Pollution Regulations, and no import permits have been issued for this equipment since January 2023. Standards were developed on the safe use, storage, installation, servicing of equipment containing flammable and toxic refrigerants; and the review of the Refrigeration Technicians (Licensing) Act and Draft Regulations was completed to provide regulatory support to the certification of technicians. Meetings with importers and customs brokers were held by the national ozone unit (NOU) on the revised legislation.

Control over HCFC import

7. Twenty-two customs brokers, including 8 women, and 20 customs officers, including 6 women, were trained in the identification of HCFCs, and the proper use of harmonised system (HS) codes. Seven refrigerant identifiers were procured to support the control of illegal trade and will be delivered to customs in the third quarter of 2024.

Refrigeration servicing sector

8. The following activities have been implemented:

- (a) Capacity building through training of 5 trainers, and 3 seminars where 120 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (6 female participants) were trained on low-GWP refrigerants, the recovery of HCFCs, and general good servicing practices. The latter is contributing to address the high level of leakages in the country.
- (b) Procurement of equipment and tools, that will be delivered to three CETs in different parts of the country in the third quarter of 2024, to facilitate training in refrigerant recovery, recycling, and servicing with alternatives.⁴
- (c) Development of web-based and mobile software to raise awareness of end-users in the commercial RAC sector including hotels, government and large institutions buildings on HCFC phase-out and the transition to low GWP energy efficient alternatives. The focus of this activity was to encourage replacement of HCFC-22-based equipment and promote the use of energy-efficient and climate-friendly alternatives, in line with decision 72/41(c)(ii);

⁴ Equipment and tools include leak detectors, recovery units, recovery tanks, swaging tool kits, digital thermometers with probes, digital psychrometers, anemometers, pipe benders, oxy-acetylene welding kits, liquid charging adapter, filter dryers, recovery machines, refrigeration scale and manifold gauge sets.

and to promote hiring of licensed technicians to service equipment.

Project implementation and monitoring

9. Project coordination, monitoring and reporting is conducted by the NOU. Of the approved US \$8,750, US \$6,000 was used for travel to coordinate and oversee implementation, US \$1,250 for staff, and US \$1,500 was reported as miscellaneous.

Level of fund disbursement

10. As of March 2024, of the US \$169,204 approved for the first tranche (US \$95,350 for UNEP and US \$73,854 for UNDP), US \$107,597 (63 per cent) had been disbursed (US \$95,350 for UNEP and US \$12,247 for UNDP). The balance of US \$61,607 will be disbursed by UNDP in the third quarter of 2024.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

11. The following activities will be implemented between June 2024 and May 2027:

- (a) Control of HCFC import: Training of 10 customs officers, 15 customs brokers and new importers, 5 officers of the police department, coast guard and port of authority personnel, on control of illegal trade, use of refrigerant identifiers, identification of HCFCs and alternatives, the proper use of HS codes, and classification of refrigerants; development of an online course for customs officers to support training efforts and their sustainability (UNEP) (US \$10,000); and purchase of 5 refrigerant identifiers (UNDP) (funds from previous tranche);
- (b) Capacity development of RAC technicians: Training of 50 refrigeration technicians on the use and servicing of the equipment with low-GWP refrigerants; development of an online “encyclopedia” resource tool for training activities, contributing to the sustainability of the training programme (UNEP) (US \$52,000);
- (c) Upgrade of training institutes: Continuation of support provided to the training institutes who received equipment under the first tranche, and provision of assistance to other two institutes for technical and vocational education and training (ITVET) that have commenced RAC programmes. Equipment⁵ and training on the use of the equipment will be provided (UNDP, US \$58,146);
- (d) Awareness raising: Data collection to further develop and promote the use of the mobile app on HCFC phase-out and the transition to low-GWP energy-efficient alternatives among the stakeholders in the tourism and government sectors, to showcase the benefits of transitioning to an ODS-free, low-GWP energy-efficient RAC equipment and those of hiring licensed technicians (UNEP, US \$10,000);
- (e) Activities to maintain energy efficiency: These activities are described in detail in the following section (UNEP, US \$100,000); and
- (f) Project monitoring: Including project staff and consultants, travel, meetings and workshops and office administration (UNEP, US \$16,250).

⁵ Including leak detectors, recovery units, swaging tool kits, digital thermometers with probes, digital psychrometers, anemometers, pipe benders, oxy-acetylene welding kits, liquid charging adapter, filter dryers, manifold gauge sets.

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector (UNEP)

12. The project related to energy efficiency, submitted in line with decision 89/6, has been designed to increase the use of low or zero-GWP refrigerants-based alternative technologies while ensuring its safety; introduce RAC servicing technicians' competence criteria standards; facilitate the successful implementation and enforcement of energy labelling requirements and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for RAC equipment including capacity building/training for the relevant stakeholders as well as market monitoring; and general public awareness raising to promote the environmental and financial benefits of using energy efficient RAC equipment. The description and proposed cost breakdown of activities to maintain energy efficiency in the sector are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Additional activities proposed to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector

Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US \$)
1. Market study and strengthening of policy and regulations		
1.1 Study on the market penetration and possible challenges of low- or zero-GWP-based energy-efficient RAC equipment, and review of the policy and regulatory framework in place for the import and safe use of the relevant substances in RAC applications.	-Report on findings on market penetration of low or zero GWP refrigerants, and recommendations to promote a safe transition to low- or zero-GWP-based energy-efficient technologies, and to improve the policy and regulatory framework.	16,000
1.2 Public procurement policy update to incorporate energy labelling and MEPS for RAC equipment.	-Updated public procurement policy that includes energy labelling and MEPS for RAC equipment.	8,000
Subtotal		24,000
2. Capacity building of RAC servicing sector		
2.1 Review and adoption of ISO 22712 – 2023: Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Adoption of the competence of personnel standard, as national standard.	- ISO 22712 – 2023: Refrigerating systems and heat pumps, and competence of personnel standards adopted as national standards, to promote low-GWP energy-efficient RAC equipment and initiation of the process for competence-based certification for RAC servicing technicians.	15,000
2.2 Development of standard operating procedure (SOP) for transportation and storage of flammable and toxic refrigerants, and training of RAC servicing workshop owners and refrigerant importers.	-SOP for transportation and storage of flammable and toxic refrigerants developed, to be used for low-GWP energy-efficient equipment. -Three training workshops for refrigerant importers and RAC servicing workshops (15 participants each).	18,000
Subtotal		33,000
3. Stakeholders' engagement and capacity building on energy labelling and MEPS		
3.1 Engagement meeting for enforcers of energy efficiency labelling and MEPS (Bureau of Standards; Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology; Customs and Excise Department, Department of Sustainable Development (NOU), representatives of RAC equipment importers and distributors).	-Standards and each other's roles and responsibilities in their implementation and enforcement well understood by stakeholders.	5,000
3.2 Information dissemination workshops to introduce the energy efficiency labelling requirements and MEPS for RAC equipment to RAC	-Six information dissemination workshops with 15 participants each. -RAC equipment importers/distributors/dealers, who need to get their	18,000

Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US \$)
equipment importers, large end-users, customs brokers, customs and other enforcement officers.	products tested and meet labelling requirements; and customs, who needs to enforce them, are well trained on the technical details of the standards.	
3.3 Market monitoring to inspect the implementation of energy efficiency labelling for RAC equipment and conduct data analysis.	<p>-Two occasions of market monitoring: Monitoring group visits to shops and markets that sell RAC equipment to check the labels and conduct interviews with buyers to understand how the energy labelling helps in choosing products, and collect suggestions for improvement.</p> <p>- Comparison undertaken by the monitoring group between RAC equipment import statistics from Customs and data from Bureau of Standards on MEPS compliance certificates and energy efficiency labels.</p> <p>-The implementation and impact of standards are assessed, improvement suggestions are identified at any step from implementation to end-user, and relevant stakeholders are consulted.</p>	12,000
Subtotal		35,000
4. Awareness raising and outreach		
4. Awareness raising to promote among the general public the use of low- or zero-GWP-based energy-efficient RAC equipment including examples of financial savings and environmental benefits.	-Awareness raising campaign organised by the NOU, in close cooperation with the Energy Unit, Ministry of Public Service.	8,000
Subtotal		8,000
Total		100,000

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

13. The Government of Belize has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2024 at 19.12 mt (1.05 ODP tonnes) and 2025 at 15.82 mt (0.87 ODP tonnes), which are lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets.

14. A licencing and quota system for HFCs is already in place in the country. It was established when the Pollution Regulations were amended in 2009 (regulation 47.A(10)) to expand the HCFC licensing system. The Government established a quota system for HFCs in December 2023, which has been implemented since January 2024.

15. The Pollution Regulations were amended to include a ban on HCFC-141b and a ban on the importation of residential, commercial and industrial HCFC-based equipment. The bans have been incorporated in the Ozone Layer Protection Regulations, 2023, which are expected to take effect by December 2024. UNEP explained that the bans are notwithstanding already being implemented by the

government, who, in line with decisions 87/28 and 87/35, has not issued licenses to import HCFC-141b since January 2022, and has not issued import permits for HCFC-based equipment since January 2023.

Refrigeration servicing sector

16. The Secretariat referred to the discussions that took place at the 87th meeting on the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Belize, where it was indicated, in relation to the longstanding issue of the high leakage rate from RAC equipment, that the implementing agency confirmed that the government would address the issue in stage II and report on its efforts in subsequent tranches of the HPMP. UNEP confirmed that the high leakage rate is already being addressed through the activities aiming at the capacity development of RAC technicians, as the training also tackles enhancing good refrigeration management practices, including leakage identification, repair, and monitoring. The upgrading of the training institutes and the equipment and tools to be provided will support the formal training of prospective RAC technicians, including the transfer of skills on the use equipment and tools to contribute to the reduction of the leakage rate.

Level of fund disbursement

17. With regard to the balance to be disbursed by UNDP in the third quarter of 2024, upon clarification, it was confirmed that the equipment and the identifiers had been procured. It was further explained that the procurement process was delayed as some items were experiencing shortages. The order is expected to arrive in Belize by the third quarter of 2024, and soon after, the equipment and tools will be delivered and the training on their use will start.

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

18. In line with decision 89/6(d), UNEP has included in the tranche implementation plan the specific actions, performance indicators and funding associated with additional activities to maintain energy efficiency. These activities, to be implemented from 2024 to 2027, are expected to increase the use of low- or zero-GWP refrigerants-based and energy-efficient alternative technologies while ensuring its safety, introduce RAC servicing technicians' competence criteria standards, facilitate the successful implementation and enforcement of energy labelling requirements and MEPS for RAC equipment, including capacity-building training for the relevant stakeholders as well as market monitoring, and general public awareness raising to promote the financial and environmental benefit of using energy-efficient RAC equipment. The activities will enhance the NOU collaboration with involved national authorities (Belize Bureau of Standards; Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology; Belize Customs and Excise Department), as well as with representatives of RAC equipment importers and distributors; and ensure compliance with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) regional standards requirements. The activities will also help strengthen technical capacity of different stakeholders and build the framework for considering energy-efficiency-related actions in the Kigali HFC implementation plan currently under preparation.

Gender policy implementation

19. Belize will continue to encourage and promote the participation of women in the refrigeration servicing sector by encouraging them to apply to all available positions within the Department of Environment and the NOU; encouraging the women technicians in the country to participate in international and regional events, and support the increase in numbers and the formalisation of a regional presence for women technicians in the region, collect gender disaggregated data and report on gender indicators, using more imagery of women technicians in its publications. Stage II contains a gender mainstreaming support component where a small number of scholarships will be provided to women technicians.

Updated Agreement

20. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 87th meeting, as contained in annex I to the present document. The full updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 94th meeting.

Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

21. The long-term sustainability of the HCFC phase-out is framed within the sound support and grounding provided by the Department of Environment of Belize. The HPMP is part of the Department's programme of work and hence part of its ongoing programming and attention. Regulatory measures that have been implemented, such as the ban of HCFC-based equipment, and the HCFC licensing and quota system, ensure the sustainability of HCFC phase-out achieved. Capacity-building and training is provided on a continuing basis in the country, as whilst being organized by the NOU, they are supported by ARACT, who charges a fee for participation in the training to offset costs of the instructors. In some instances, companies for which technicians work, cover the cost for the training. The success of this modality has been demonstrated during stage I and will continue in stage II. Customs training will continue post HPMP through a multiplying effect of the work of the trainers that are being trained under the HPMP and through the use of an online training course that is being developed and will be easily accessed by officers.

22. Regarding the transition to alternatives, challenges such as affordability, safety concerns and impacts on vulnerable populations could affect the rate of transition. UNEP confirmed that these risks are addressed through capacity-building initiatives, financial assistance, technical support and awareness raising.

Conclusion

23. Belize continues to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the HCFC consumption targets specified in its Agreement with the Executive Committee; in 2023, consumption of HCFCs was below the country's Montreal Protocol target and lower than the maximum allowable consumption specified in the Agreement. The country has a functioning licensing and quota system and has banned HCFC-based equipment. The Pollution Regulations were amended to include a ban on HCFC-141b, which has not been imported since January 2022. The level of disbursement of the first tranche is 63 per cent. The Government of Belize, with the assistance of UNEP and UNDP, implemented an extensive set of activities to strengthen the national capacity to control trade in HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, and provided training to technicians. The review of the Refrigeration Technicians (Licensing) Act and Draft Regulations was completed to provide regulatory support to the certification of technicians. The Secretariat recommends approval of the second tranche at the present meeting as a meaningful mechanism to ensure continued implementation of planned activities. The activities so far implemented and those planned under the second tranche will continue to help the country meet its commitments.

RECOMMENDATION

24. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee:

(a) Note:

(i) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Belize;

- (ii) The submission of additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in the amount of US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$13,000, for UNEP;
- (iii) That the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically: Appendix 2-A, based on the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) above; and paragraph 17, that has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 87th meeting.

25. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Belize, and the corresponding 2024-2027 tranche implementation plan, at the funding levels shown in the table below:

	Project title	Project funding (US \$)	Support costs (US \$)	Implementing agency
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	188,250	24,473	UNEP
(b)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	58,146	5,233	UNDP

Annex I

**TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF
HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE II OF THE
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

(Relevant changes are in bold font for ease of reference)

17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee at the 87th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2021	2022- 2023	2024	2025- 2026	2027	2028- 2029	2030	Total	
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.82	1.82	1.82	0.91	0.91	0.91	0	n/a	
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	1.82	1.74	1.74	0.91	0.91	0.91	0	n/a	
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US \$)	95,350	0	188,250	0	151,490	0	52,910	488,000	
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	12,396	0	24,473	0	19,694	0	6,878	63,441	
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)	73,854	0	58,146	0	0	0	0	132,000	
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)	6,647	0	5,233	0	0	0	0	11,880	
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	169,204	0	246,396	0	151,490	0	52,910	620,000	
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	19,043	0	29,706	0	19,694	0	6,878	75,321	
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	188,247	0	276,102	0	171,184	0	59,788	695,321	
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)									1.74
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)									0.94
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)									0
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)									0
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)									0.12
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b (ODP tonnes)									0