



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/25
18 June 2002

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Thirty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 17-19 July 2002

2002 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS OF UNDP

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee for US \$1,560,308 as amendments to its 2002 Work Programme plus agency support costs of US \$202,841.
2. The activities proposed in the UNDP 2002 Work Programme Amendments are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: UNDP 2002 Work Programme Amendments

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested US \$	Amount Recommended US \$
I. Institutional strengthening projects:		ODP tonnes	
Lebanon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 3	12.8	155,090
Sri Lanka	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 4	11.1	134,056
Uruguay	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 5	0	150,800
Venezuela	Renewal of institutional strengthening project: phase 6	23.6	285,480
Subtotal for institutional strengthening projects		725,426	725,426
II. Refrigerant management plans:			
Chad	Refrigeration management update	12,500	12,500
El Salvador	Refrigeration management update	17,500	17,500
Gabon	Refrigeration management update	10,000	10,000
Jamaica	Terminal phase-out management plan	70,000	[1]
Kyrgyzstan	Implementation of RMP	228,727	[2]
Niger	Refrigeration management plan update	10,000	10,000
Subtotal for RMPs		348,727	50,000
III. Methyl bromide:		ODP tonnes	
Ghana	Training programmes for terminal phase-out of MB use, excluding QPS applications	6.3	155,090
IV. Halon banking:			
Region: Africa	Sectoral phase out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa	300,000	300,000
Subtotal for methyl bromide and halon banking		486,155	401,550
Sub-total:		1,560,308	1,176,976
Agency support costs:		202,841	153,007
Total:		1,763,149	1,329,983

[1] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/42

[2] Considered under UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/46

Institutional strengthening projects

- (a) Lebanon: phase 3 (US \$155,090)
- (b) Sri Lanka: phase 4 (US \$134,056)
- (c) Uruguay: phase 5 (US \$150,800)
- (d) Venezuela: phase 6 (US \$285,480)

Project descriptions

3. The descriptions of the institutional strengthening projects for the above countries are presented in Annex I to this document.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

4. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above projects at the funding level shown in Table 1. The Executive Committee may also wish to express additional comments to the Governments concerned in Annex II to this document.

II. Refrigerant management plans

- (a) Chad: Refrigeration management update (US \$12,500)
- (b) El Salvador: Refrigeration management update (US \$17,500)
- (c) Gabon: Refrigeration management update (US \$10,000)
- (d) Niger: Refrigeration management plan update (US \$10,000)

Project descriptions

5. In accordance with Decision 31/48, UNDP submitted to the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee requests to update the RMPs of Chad, El Salvador, Gabon and Niger. As per Decision 33/13, each request was accompanied by a progress report on the status of work being undertaken on the sub-projects approved within the RMP of each of these countries.

Fund Secretariat's comments

6. The Secretariat reviewed the project preparation requests for RMP updates in light of Decisions 31/48, 32/10 and 33/13. The Government of El Salvador submitted a comprehensive progress report on the sub-projects approved in the original RMP. The Secretariat noted that the progress reports submitted by the Governments of Chad, Gabon and Niger only provided very basic data on the status of implementation of the sub-projects (i.e., number of refrigeration technicians and customs officers that were trained; listing a few regulations that were drafted, recovery equipment that were distributed). Subsequently, UNDP resubmitted comprehensive and well-documented reports on the implementation of the original RMP in Chad, Gabon and Niger.

Fund Secretariat's recommendations

7. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the RMP updates for Chad, El Salvador, Gabon and Niger at the funding levels shown in Table 1.

III. Methyl bromide

- (a) Ghana: Training programmes for terminal phase-out of MB use, excluding QPS applications (US \$186,155)

Project description

8. The project is to phase out 6.3 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide (MB) used for soil fumigation of melons through training and demonstration of alternatives to the use of MB. The project will be implemented in two stages: Stage I, development of policy package to freeze and reduce MB consumption, initial training and installation of alternatives, demonstration and adaptation of alternatives to local conditions; Stage II, training and installation of alternatives on remaining farms. Alternatives will be transferred from other countries and adapted to local conditions.

9. The total project cost is US \$186,155, with the following breakdown: personnel (US \$90,000 for a three-year period), training programmes, technology transfer to farmers and policy development (US \$84,000); materials for demonstration purposes (US \$11,050), and contingencies (US \$1,105).

10. The project will be implemented by national agricultural organisations that have the technical know-how to manage such a project. Working in collaboration with the Ozone Unit of the Environmental Protection Agency, stakeholders will develop a national action plan to phase out MB (excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications) by 2005.

Fund Secretariat's comments

11. The Secretariat noted that during the period 1995-1998, MB was not used in Ghana (the MB baseline was zero). According to the eligibility criteria for MB projects contained in the revised guidelines for MB projects (approved by the Executive Committee at its 32nd Meeting), Ghana could only receive assistance to put in place measures to disallow imports of MB to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

12. In this regard, UNDP informed the Secretariat that to date, Ghana has not received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for MB related activities. The crops using MB are economically important to the country as they support rural employment and foreign exchange earnings. Given such economic imperatives, it is believed that use will be sustained, if not continue to increase, in order to address farmers' needs for effective pest control. The phase out in the consumption of MB will require effort, time and co-operation amongst national stakeholders, both public and private. Although the Government of Ghana is aware of the existence of information regarding viable alternatives to MB, it has expressed concern that it will be very difficult to convince local users which MB alternatives will be the most suitable without a demonstrated application.

13. UNDP also indicated that technical assistance will be provided to the Government to put in place measures to disallow further imports of MB and to build understanding and consensus

amongst stakeholders to support the adoption of a policy framework to phase out the consumption of MB. In this regard, local agricultural groups will be involved in all stages of the project to test, assess and decide which MB alternatives would be most appropriate for their use. These same groups will participate in the farm trials and training programme.

14. Regarding the project cost, UNDP indicated that the technical personnel recruited would be responsible for the organisation and implementation of the technical in-field trials, including handling the training aspects of the programme, developing a programme, organising training sessions, and ensuring outreach to relevant stakeholders. UNDP also agreed to reduce the costs of the technical personnel to US \$15,000 and the policy and training programme development to US \$35,000. The total amount requested is US \$101,550.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

15. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

IV. Halon banking

- (a) Region: Africa: Sectoral phase out programme: establishing a regional halon bank for West and Central Africa (US \$300,000)

Project Description

16. This project would establish a regional halon bank for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Congo D.R., and Guinea.

17. The activities under this project include costs for the formulation of national Halon Banking strategies, the provision of recovery & recycling, storage and quality control equipment, training program to recovery & recycling personnel, the identification of international trade opportunities, development of halon regulations, a database and promotion.

18. All countries are active members of the African regional network. The regular network meetings of the ozone officers in this region will provide coordination activities for a regional exchange (knowledge exchange) of halons and information regarding use of alternatives. Each country will ban the importation of new produced halons at the time of the establishment of the halon bank. The six countries have a total baseline of halon consumption of 243.2 ODP tonnes, with Congo D.R. accounting 218 ODP tonnes of this amount. The latest reported consumption was 61.2 ODP tonnes; 48 ODP tonnes of which for Congo D.R. Installed capacity is estimated to be between 300 and 600 ODP tonnes.

Comments of the Fund Secretariat

19. The Secretariat requested information about the sustainability of the project given the low level of annual reclamation that might be expected with this level of installed capacity. UNDP indicated that countries were advised that based on past experience, public bodies must contribute to halon banking in the long run in order to support the effort and make the project sustainable. The project will also be closely linked to the Regional Halon Bank for Eastern and Southern Africa under German implementation.

20. The request complies with Decision 18/22 for countries with a medium-level of installed capacity.

Fund Secretariat's recommendation

21. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the above project at the funding level shown in Table 1.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Lebanon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: May 1996(US \$)	179,000
Phase II: Jul. 2000 (US \$)	119,300
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	155,090
Date of approval of country programme	May 1996
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1997), (ODP tonnes)	62.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	774.05*
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	725.5
Amount approved (US \$)	8,300,217
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	5,056,604
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	997.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	511.8

*212.4 ODP tonnes of MB was consumed.

1. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Country programme preparation	98,875
(b) Project preparation	336,070
(c) Training	102,168
(d) Technical assistance	528,589
(e) Demonstration	370,866
(f) Investment projects	6,526,570
Total:	7,963,138

Progress report

2. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: updating the country programme; developing a halon banking management plan; implementing the sub-projects in the RMP; finalising ministerial decrees regarding the import/export licensing system; and implementing public awareness activities such as distributing information brochures and providing lectures in schools. In July 2000, the Copenhagen and Montreal amendments were ratified. Based on the experience acquired, Lebanon considers important setting up government legislation for the public and industry and empowering stakeholders to get involved in or organise environmental activities such as the direct investment in achieving the phase-out process by converting industrial facilities to non-ODS technologies.

3. The Ozone Office's objectives are to assist the Ministry of Environment to phase out ODS and meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol, adopt policies and regulations, monitor projects and activities specified in the country programme. The Ozone Unit is supervised jointly by the Ministry of Environment and UNDP. The implementation of the Ozone Unit activities is closely co-ordinated with the National Focal Point appointed by the Ministry. The Ozone Unit regularly seeks the advice of a technical steering committee represented by governmental authorities, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and academicians.

Plan of action

4. The plan of action for the next period includes: disseminating information on new technologies and ODS substitutes; monitoring and evaluating the progress of implementation of ODS phase-out activities such as projects in chillers, commercial refrigeration, and halons; establishing an expanded ODS information data bank and registration system for ODS users; developing and enforcing supportive legislation for effective monitoring and controlling of ODS; analysing ODS consumption and importation; liaising between government and international agencies; educate stakeholders on dangers of ODS through seminars and training programmes for customs and other governmental authorities; ratifying the Beijing amendment; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Sri Lanka: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Mar. 1994 (US \$)	154,680
	Phase II: Nov. 1997 (US \$)	103,120
	Phase III: Nov. 1999 (US \$)	103,120
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		134,056
Date of approval of country programme		March 1994
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1991), (ODP tonnes)		231.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		207.73
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		400.4
Amount approved (US \$)		2,805,624
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		1,694,437
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		65.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		56

5. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	39,550
(b)	Project preparation	98,996
(c)	Training	345,780
(d)	Technical assistance	696,513
(e)	Demonstration	350,526
(f)	Investment projects	866,419
	Total:	2,397,784

Progress report

6. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: monitoring the methyl bromide elimination project in tea growing with the objective of finding alternatives to combat tea nematodes and holding an international conference on methyl bromide substitutes for tea nurseries; continuing the implementation of the RMP by preparing a handbook for customs officers and by training trainers and technicians in good service practices in recovery and recycling operations; continuing its public awareness campaigns including community, military personnel, and media programmes and celebrating the Ozone Day; signing the hand-over protocol for monitoring the aerosol conversion project; appointing a technical committee to draft safety standards for using hydrocarbons; and reducing CFC imports by 57 per cent through the implementation of its licensing system for ODS imports. The Beijing Amendment is expected to be ratified in June 2002. Based on the experience acquired, Sri Lanka considers important the establishment of its Co-ordinating Committee for deciding and implementing policies and has noted that there are currently no specific alternatives for CTC used in testing of activated charcoal industry.

7. Sri Lanka's Montreal Protocol Unit has become a part of the Environment Division of the Ministry. The Co-ordinator of the Ozone Unit participates at almost all the meetings of the Ministry including staff meetings and consultative committee meetings at the parliament. The Co-ordinator is responsible directly to the Secretary of the Ministry. Proposals and other reports are channelled through the Director, Planning of the Ministry.

Plan of action

8. The plan of action for the next period includes: monitoring the aerosol conversion project, preparing a proposal for the manufacture of low-cost recovery units, preparing regulations on good refrigeration practices for technicians; and implementing the strategic plan with the assistance of the Government of Japan. Projects in public awareness, import controls, training technicians in recovery and recycling operations, implementation of RMP through additional training and providing an incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sectors are also planned. Data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats is also expected.

Uruguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile	
Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Amount originally approved:	
Phase I: Jun. 1993 (US \$)	173,800
Phase II: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	116,000
Phase III: Jul. 1998 (US \$)	116,000
Phase IV: Jul. 2000 (US \$)	116,000
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):	150,800
Date of approval of country programme	June 1993
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1992), (ODP tonnes)	314.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)	140.94*
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)	199.1
Amount approved (US \$)	4,601,736
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):	3,304,506
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)	193.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)	155.3

*38.06 ODP tonnes of MB was consumed.

9. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Country programme preparation	28,752
(b) Project preparation	365,209
(c) Training	144,470
(d) Technical assistance	526,210
(e) Demonstration	338,096
(f) Investment projects	2,576,595
Total:	3,979,332

Progress report

10. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: fulfilling activities in its RMP such as training refrigeration technicians and customs officers, setting up the Uruguayan Association of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, approving RMP update; working towards the methyl bromide 2002 freeze by completing demonstration projects on alternatives to MB, preparing for implementation of a MB project, establishing a registration and monitoring system for the use of MB; commencing preparation of an MDI transitional strategy; continuing approving and making progress in its legislation; creating and implementing educational programmes for stakeholders in specific sectors; and maintaining public awareness activities. Several agreements between Uruguay and private sector industries were signed to enable their contribution in projects such as foam, methyl bromide, and refrigeration. In 2000, Uruguay was the recipient of an award from UNEP for being one of the most successful countries to implement the Montreal Protocol. In the same year, Uruguay was awarded the Stratospheric

Ozone Protection Award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Based on the experience acquired, Uruguay considers important the approval of the decree on restricting production and imports of ODS and the establishment of a licensing system for ODS imports and exports as per the Montreal Amendment.

11. The Ozone Governmental Technical Commission (NOU) reports to the Advisory Division on International Environmental Issues of the National Directorate of Environment, which comes under the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment. The Technical Co-ordinator (NOU) has direct access to the National Director of Environment who is in turn in direct contact with the Minister. The Advisory Division on International Environmental Issues and its operative divisions form the Technical Co-ordination Committee, which meets regularly, establishes the annual objectives and studies the degree of accomplishment of the scheduled activities.

Plan of action

12. The plan of action for the next period includes: finalising and obtaining approval on a strategy for MDIs for subsequent submission of projects in this sector; continuing ongoing training in refrigeration, monitoring the numerous projects in various sectors such as halons, methyl bromide, refrigeration, such as the incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-user sector; continuing its efforts to legislate decrees in CFCs, licensing imports and exports, methyl bromide and eventually MDIs; creating and implementing educational programmes for stakeholders in specific sectors; while still maintaining its annual public awareness activities such as promoting the recruitment of technicians with CFC training, and meeting with MDI consumer associations; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. It is expected that the Beijing Amendment will be ratified in 2003.

Venezuela: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the Project and Country Profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNDP
Amount originally approved:		
	Phase I: Mar. 1993 (US \$)	329,192
	Phase II: Jul. 1995 (US \$)	54,900
	Phase III: Oct. 1996 (US \$)	219,600
	Phase IV: Jul. 1998 (US \$)	219,600
	Phase V: Jul. 2000 (US \$)	219,600
Amount requested for renewal (US \$):		285,480
Date of approval of country programme		July 1995
ODS consumption reported in country programme (1994), (ODP tonnes)		3,194.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2001) (ODP tonnes)		2,299.74
Baseline (1995-1997) (ODP tonnes of CFCs)		3,321.6
Amount approved (US \$)		22,265,507
Amount disbursed (as at December 2001) (US \$):		18,433,466
ODS to be phased out (ODP tonnes)		1,222.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2001) (ODP tonnes)		739.5

13. The following activities have been approved and funded by the Executive Committee:

		<u>US \$</u>
(a)	Country programme preparation	188,504
(b)	Project preparation	1,175,952
(c)	Training	245,773
(d)	Technical assistance	2,686,385
(e)	Demonstration	284,142
(f)	Investment projects	16,444,245
	Total:	21,025,001

Progress report

14. The main achievements mentioned in the progress report include: completing the preparation of the RMP; completing four investment projects; recovering and reclaiming halons and refrigerants; equipping more refrigeration workshops with recovery machines; obtaining approval on the strategy phase-out plan in the foam sector; and revising an amendment to the decree on licensing to enable additional training for customs officers. The Montreal Amendment was ratified in April 2002. Based on the experience acquired, Venezuela considers important the establishment of a training programme for customs officers in order to eliminate illegal imports.

15. FONDOIN is part of the Ministry of Production and Commerce and is supervised directly by the Vice-Minister of Industry. FONDOIN follows all the administrative and functional rules relating to work plans, budget execution and other operational rules as established by the Venezuelan Government for all its units. There are regular meetings of the Board, comprised of representatives of various ministries and organisations from the private sector, to discuss activities and to organise inter-ministerial actions and programmes. Information on FONDOIN will be accessible by its Board members once the web page is complete.

Plan of action

16. The plan of action for the next period includes: implementing the foam sector strategy plan by developing new projects and completing current projects; working towards terminating CFC production by auditing and preparing an agreement; preparing and executing projects for end users in chillers and a terminal project for the production in the refrigeration sector; continuing to increase the number of workshops equipped for recovery; approving and enforcing the revised decree on licensing and training customs officers; and data reporting to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Annex II**VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWALS OF
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
SUBMITTED TO THE 37th MEETING***Lebanon*

1. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Lebanon and notes with appreciation that the implemented projects have enabled the reduction of CFC consumption from 923 ODP tonnes in 1993 to 540 ODP tonnes in 2000. The Executive Committee also notes that Lebanon has completed a demonstration project in the methyl bromide sector, followed by the formulation and subsequent implementation of investment projects to completely phase out the consumption of methyl bromide; continued implementation of projects in the aerosol sector; implemented training programmes and workshops; increased public awareness and disseminated information on ozone related issues. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Lebanon. Over the next two years, Lebanon intends to focus on fulfilment of its Montreal Protocol commitments to meet the targets set out for the 2005 50 per cent reductions of Annex A substances, as well as those contained within its methyl bromide phase-out programme.

Sri Lanka

2. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Sri Lanka and notes with appreciation the fact that the reported CFC consumption for the year 2001 (180.1 ODP tonnes) is below the 50 per cent reduction target set for the year 2005. However, the Executive Committee is concerned about the rising consumption of CTC (22.3 ODP tonnes), mostly used in the production of activated carbon. The Executive Committee notes that in 1998 it was unable to approve a project proposal to eliminate CTC due to eligibility rules, but hopes that the Government of Sri Lanka may consider banning the use of CTC in this sector through legislative measures. In its submission, Sri Lanka reported on a number of initiatives it has undertaken including the reduction of CFC over its 50 per cent baseline level; the process to ratify the Beijing amendment of the Montreal Protocol; establishment of a licensing system for imports of ODS; implementation of public awareness campaigns and training programmes for refrigeration service technicians. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Sri Lanka. Over the next two years, Sri Lanka will continue implementation of activities and initiatives to further reduce its consumption of controlled substances and focus on the fulfilment of the Montreal Protocol commitments.

Uruguay

3. The Executive Committee has reviewed the information presented in the institutional strengthening project for Uruguay and notes with appreciation the fact that Uruguay's reported CFC consumption for the year 2001 is well below the CFC compliance baseline. In its submission, Uruguay reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken including surpassing its CFC freeze target; completing successfully several projects; setting up the Uruguayan Association of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration; completing a demonstration project for phasing out methyl bromide and starting implementation of an investment project for the phase out of methyl bromide in horticulture and cut-flowers; establishing a registration and monitoring MB system; approving two framework laws and a decree for restricting the production and import of equipment with ODS; implementing the ODS import licensing system; and banning the production, import and export of equipment and goods made with or requiring CFC; implementing successfully a consultative and collaborative approach for CFC phase out through agreements with government bodies, academic institutions and private organisations; and continuing its attention towards public information and awareness raising. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Uruguay. Over the next two years, Uruguay intends to focus on fulfilling its Montreal Protocol commitments, and the Executive Committee greatly appreciates the efforts of Uruguay in trying to meet its challenging 50 per cent reduction target in 2005.

Venezuela

4. The Executive Committee has reviewed the institutional strengthening project request for Venezuela and notes with appreciation the fact that Venezuela reported CFC consumption for the year 2001 below the CFC compliance baseline. In its submission, Venezuela reported on a number of important initiatives it has undertaken including completion of strategic plans for the production and end-users sectors within the RMP, both to be included in a national plan for total phase out; completion of four investment projects in the foam sector, thereby reducing the CFC consumption in this sector by more than 300 ODP tonnes; also the total CFC consumption was reduced by 400 ODP tonnes and imports were reduced by 800 ODP tonnes. These and other activities reported are encouraging, and the Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Venezuela. Over the next two years, Venezuela intends to implement the foam sector strategy plan; finalise an agreement for the early closure of its CFC production plant; prepare a project for the end users (chillers) and a terminal project for the refrigeration equipment manufacturing sector; promote recovery and recycling of refrigerants and awareness campaign; and revise its ODS import/export licensing system.
