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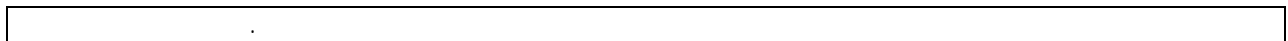
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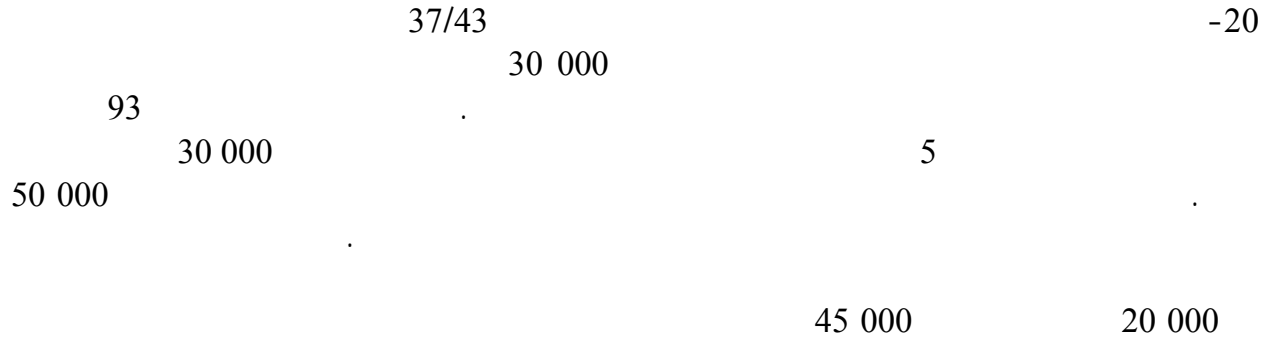
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Annex I

SUMMARY OF THE REPOSIBLITIES OF NATIONAL OZONE UNITS LEADING TO 2010 AND BEYOND (Document 53/61)

Discussion

In reviewing the current arrangements for institutional strengthening in the different countries, the Secretariat described the generic activities that are part of the responsibilities of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) funded under the IS as follows:

- (g) Promulgate effective enforcement of national rules and regulations to limit and eventually prohibit the import of all ODS
- (h) Strengthen the enforcement of the ODS licensing system through coordination and liaison with customs, and other enforcement authorities in the country and the region.
- (i) Collect data for reporting obligations, coordinate and monitor the progress of their existing projects through liaison with project management units, maintaining public awareness and outreach activities, and working towards ensuring that phase-out is sustained through continued dialogue and consultations with key stakeholders.
- (j) Ratify the remaining Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.
- (k) Provide overall advice to the government and stakeholders in the country to accelerate the phase-out of ODS and meet the country's commitments under the Montreal Protocol

In order to understand the implications of the new challenges facing the NOU with regard to the new accelerated HCFC phase-out decision, their activities were classified and described under the following categories:

- (l) Ongoing NOU activities leading up to 2010
- (m) NOU activities after 2010 other than HCFCs

Ongoing NOU activities leading to 2010

Seventy-nine (79) LVC countries are currently completing implementation of refrigerant management plans and implementing terminal phase-out management plans. Forty NPPs and TPMPs remain to be completed in medium and large consuming countries, with completion dates ranging from end of December 2009 to December 2010. These activities were expected to be the focus of the work of National Ozone Units in the short term for substances other than HCFCs. The work would be supported by the Fund in line with decision 47/49, providing for continuity of institutional strengthening funding until 2010. In addition, each NPP and TPMP contains a funding provision for a Project Management Unit which provides support to the NOUs in the day to day monitoring of project implementation.

NOU activities after 2010 other than those associated with HCFCs

Following the final phase-out of CFCs, halons and CTC by 1 January 2010, Article 5 countries would need to take the necessary action to expedite the completion of their ongoing national or sectoral phase-out projects and TPMPs, which extended beyond 31 December 2009. These countries also need to ensure the phase-out of remaining consumption of methyl chloroform and MB by 1 January 2015, as well as manage storage and safe disposal (including possible destruction) of unusable CFCs and halons. Article 5 countries also need to meet continuing Montreal Protocol data reporting obligations and sustain the achieved phase-out of CFCs, halons and CTC and may have to face the challenges of possible illegal traffic in any remaining new CFCs, halons or CTC (noting that CTC will continue to be generated as a by-product in the production of other, non-ODS chemicals). These activities provided a sound basis for continuing to maintain funding support for IS projects after 2010, to which would be added the work associated with interventions to support the phase-out of HCFCs.

Annex II

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DECISIONS PERTAINING TO
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING**

Decision 47/49

Following a discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note that in the compliance period specific measures had been taken to provide additional, and guaranteed institutional support and to re-focus the work of the Executive Committee on facilitating compliance;
- (b) To agree that the measures already taken constituted an appropriate response to meeting the needs of Article 5 countries in regard to their compliance obligations under the Montreal Protocol up to and including 1 January 2010;
- (c) To note that the anticipated actions required by Article 5 countries to meet compliance obligations after 2010 provided an indication that funding support for institutional strengthening might need to be continued after 2010;
- (d) That possible funding arrangements and levels for institutional strengthening support beyond 2010 should be examined at the end of 2007;
- (e) To explore the extent, nature and eligibility of any additional measures that might be considered for funding by the Executive Committee to address surveys, institutional measures and/or other preparatory activities for HCFC phase-out in the light of the results of the China policy study and the surveys carried out by UNDP;
- (f) To acknowledge that institutional strengthening support might need to be revised in accordance with the Executive Committee's guidelines when a country formally revised its baseline with the Parties to the Protocol; and
- (g) To request the Secretariat, in consultation with the implementing agencies, to prepare for the 49th Meeting a paper examining the relative merits of replacing the current requirements for submission of requests for renewal of an institutional strengthening project with a simplified arrangement that would make use of the report on progress on implementation of country programmes, which is now provided annually by all Article 5 countries receiving support from the Multilateral Fund, together with an annual cycle of funding renewals, but with no change to the annual levels of funding provided.

Decision 49/32

Following a discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To maintain for the time being the current arrangements for submission and consideration of requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to continue to examine opportunities to fine-tune the institutional strengthening renewal process and to address any additional findings in the context of the review of institutional strengthening funding post-2010, to be presented to the Executive Committee at the end of 2007 in accordance with decision 47/49; and

- (c) To request the Secretariat to draft remarks to be addressed to the governments of those countries for which there were issues that might require urgent attention in order to maintain progress with phase-out and/or compliance or, alternatively, commenting favourably on exceptional successes or specific phase-out achievements.

Decision 53/39:

Following the discussion, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note that the anticipated actions required by Article 5 countries to meet compliance obligations after 2010 provided an indication that funding support for institutional strengthening would likely be needed after 2010 and that possible funding arrangements and levels for institutional strengthening support beyond 2010 should be examined taking into account paragraph (b) below, especially in light of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, which imposed new obligations with respect to an accelerated HCFC phase-out;
- (b) To request the Secretariat to review possible funding arrangements and levels for capacity building, to explore the extent, nature and eligibility of any additional measures that might be considered for funding by the Executive Committee to address activities for HCFC phase-out consistent with guidelines pertaining to institutional strengthening activities to be agreed by the Executive Committee and to report to the Executive Committee by the first Meeting of 2009.

Decision 56/6:

The Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To take note of the final report on the evaluation of institutional strengthening projects as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/8;
- (b) To request:
 - (i) The Fund Secretariat to take into account the findings of the evaluation in its review of the funding for institutional strengthening pursuant to Executive Committee decision 53/39;
 - (ii) The implementing agencies to review procedures for fund disbursement and reporting and administrative requirements with a view to minimizing project implementation delays for institutional strengthening projects while ensuring that accountability for institutional strengthening funds disbursed was maintained;
 - (iii) The Fund Secretariat, implementing agencies and the bilateral agencies, in consultation with Article 5 countries, to agree on a set of objectives, expected results and indicators, which would be incorporated into future institutional strengthening extension requests;
 - (iv) The implementing agencies to monitor implementation of institutional strengthening projects and to submit any requests for renewal up to six months in

advance of expiry of the existing project in line with Executive Committee decision 19/29;

- (v) The Fund Secretariat to review the formats for terminal reports and extension requests for institutional strengthening projects with the aim of rationalizing reporting and project review;
- (vi) UNEP, through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), to allocate time during network meetings to discuss institutional strengthening reporting and the importance of requesting renewals on time; and
- (vii) UNEP to develop a training module on policy and technical issues related to the reduction of HCFCs, with technical inputs from the other implementing agencies, for briefings of national ozone units during network meetings.

Annex III

**FINANCIAL STATUS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS
(December 2008)**

Country	Project Cost (US \$)	Support Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)	Date of Phase I Approval	Most Recent Approved Phase	Date of Latest Phase Approved
Afghanistan	359,987	0	359,987	Jul-04	III	Nov-07
Albania	369,600	5,460	375,060	Dec-01	III	Apr-08
Algeria	901,409	50,311	951,720	Nov-93	IV	Apr-06
Angola	347,700	45,202	392,902	Nov-02	II	Nov-06
Antigua and Barbuda	127,187	4,680	131,867	Nov-98	III	Dec-04
Argentina	1,533,747	165,116	1,698,863	Jul-94	V	Nov-07
Bahamas	153,333	6,500	159,833	May-96	III	Nov-06
Bahrain	287,200	14,300	301,500	Oct-96	V	Nov-07
Bangladesh	610,000	65,000	675,000	Sep-94	V	Nov-07
Barbados	341,950	29,244	371,194	Dec-94	III	Jul-05
Belize	318,600	11,505	330,105	Nov-99	IV	Nov-07
Benin	279,999	15,167	295,166	Nov-95	VI	Nov-08
Bhutan	190,000	0	190,000	Jul-04	II	Nov-07
Bolivia	470,074	27,604	497,678	Nov-95	VI	Nov-07
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200,042	20,741	220,783	Mar-99	II	Jul-04
Botswana	246,546	11,726	258,272	Jul-94	III	Nov-07
Brazil	1,645,100	175,253	1,820,353	Jun-93	V	Jul-07
Brunei Darussalam	150,000	10,400	160,400	Nov-98	II	Jul-04
Burkina Faso	540,240	32,578	572,818	Nov-93	VIII	Nov-08
Burundi	243,200	8,580	251,780	Nov-98	IV	Nov-06
Cambodia	355,334	0	355,334	Mar-02	IV	Nov-07
Cameroon	793,596	48,750	842,346	Nov-93	VI	Nov-07
Cape Verde	135,000	0	135,000	Mar-02	II	Nov-06
Central African Republic	175,520	9,880	185,400	Nov-95	IV	Apr-05
Chad	240,000	7,424	247,424	Jul-98	IV	Nov-08
Chile	1,171,057	126,848	1,297,905	Jun-92	VII	Mar-07
China	2,909,996	313,949	3,223,945	Feb-92	VIII	Nov-08
Colombia	1,568,590	173,601	1,742,191	Mar-94	VI	Jul-07
Comoros	190,426	6,023	196,449	Nov-97	V	Mar-07
Congo	279,401	13,633	293,034	Jul-95	V	Mar-07
Cook Islands	45,000	0	45,000	Dec-04	II	Nov-07
Costa Rica	952,578	100,649	1,053,227	Oct-92	VII	Nov-07
Cote D'Ivoire	416,990	26,560	443,550	Jul-94	IV	Nov-07
Croatia	519,221	21,866	541,087	Oct-96	VI	Nov-08
Cuba	848,525	85,712	934,237	Jun-93	VI	Nov-07
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	614,704	30,888	645,592	Feb-97	V	Nov-07
Democratic Republic of the Congo	225,890	12,585	238,475	Mar-99	IV	Jul-07
Djibouti	168,000	0	168,000	Jul-02	II	Apr-06

Country	Project Cost (US \$)	Support Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)	Date of Phase I Approval	Most Recent Approved Phase	Date of Latest Phase Approved
Dominica	176,000	3,900	179,900	Nov-98	IV	Nov-08
Dominican Republic	660,998	33,540	694,538	Jul-95	V	Nov-08
Ecuador	621,573	39,169	660,742	Mar-93	IV	Nov-08
El Salvador	289,480	14,495	303,975	May-97	V	Nov-08
Equatorial Guinea	40,000	0	40,000	Jul-06	I	
Eritrea	80,000	0	80,000	Nov-05	I	Apr-08
Ethiopia	213,232	13,104	226,336	Oct-96	IV	Nov-06
Fiji	346,820	14,277	361,097	Mar-94	VI	Nov-08
Gabon	295,520	9,880	305,400	May-97	VI	Nov-08
Gambia	226,773	9,126	235,899	May-96	V	Apr-08
Georgia	298,701	19,721	318,422	Nov-97	V	Jul-07
Ghana	1,051,743	113,792	1,165,535	Oct-92	VIII	Nov-08
Grenada	108,000	3,900	111,900	Mar-00	II	Nov-06
Guatemala	647,200	59,800	707,000	Jun-93	VI	Nov-07
Guinea	279,999	15,167	295,166	Nov-95	VI	Nov-08
Guinea-Bissau	150,000	0	150,000	Apr-03	II	Nov-06
Guyana	164,733	13,887	178,620	Nov-97	III	Apr-06
Haiti	250,000	0	250,000	Nov-02	II	Nov-06
Honduras	287,199	14,300	301,499	Oct-96	V	Nov-06
India	2,409,919	251,706	2,661,625	Oct-92	VII	Apr-08
Indonesia	1,545,465	156,154	1,701,619	Jun-93	VI	Nov-07
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,158,439	122,041	1,280,480	Oct-92	VII	Nov-08
Iraq	60,000	0	60,000	Apr-08	I	
Jamaica	331,200	20,020	351,220	Oct-96	VI	Jul-08
Jordan	951,985	77,349	1,029,334	Jun-92	VII	Jul-07
Kenya	862,862	84,113	946,975	Mar-93	VI	Jul-08
Kiribati	60,666	0	60,666	Mar-02	II	Nov-07
Kuwait	332,160	0	332,160	Jul-02	III	Nov-07
Kyrgyzstan	481,140	0	481,140	Jul-02	IV	Jul-08
Lao People's Democratic Republic	243,200	8,580	251,780	Jul-01	IV	Nov-08
Lebanon	918,597	93,829	1,012,426	May-96	VI	Nov-08
Lesotho	136,000	4,985	140,985	Oct-96	IV	Nov-07
Liberia	213,033	0	213,033	Dec-03	II	Mar-07
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	157,000	20,410	177,410	Dec-00	I	
Madagascar	191,400	9,100	200,500	Nov-99	III	Jul-06
Malawi	379,849	23,355	403,204	Mar-94	VI	Nov-07
Malaysia	1,747,910	196,484	1,944,394	Mar-93	VII	Nov-07
Maldives	257,003	5,363	262,366	Mar-94	V	Nov-08
Mali	298,698	15,167	313,865	Mar-98	V	Nov-08
Marshall Islands	94,000	0	94,000	Mar-02	II	Nov-07
Mauritania	145,553	3,360	148,913	Sep-94	IV	Jul-06
Mauritius	170,000	6,500	176,500	Jun-93	III	Nov-07
Mexico	1,756,147	155,569	1,911,716	Jun-92	VIII	Jul-07
Micronesia (Federated States of)	45,333	0	45,333	Mar-02	II	Jul-06
Mongolia	300,398	8,580	308,978	Jul-99	V	Jul-08
Montenegro	90,000	6,750	96,750	Mar-07	I	Jul-08

Country	Project Cost (US \$)	Support Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)	Date of Phase I Approval	Most Recent Approved Phase	Date of Latest Phase Approved
Morocco	490,000	23,270	513,270	May-96	III	Nov-07
Mozambique	253,280	12,012	265,292	Dec-94	III	Nov-06
Myanmar	76,000	9,880	85,880	Nov-99	I	
Nauru	45,000	0	45,000	Dec-04	II	Nov-07
Nepal	295,733	8,060	303,793	Nov-98	V	Nov-08
Nicaragua	227,200	14,300	241,500	May-97	IV	Jul-06
Niger	369,281	22,724	392,005	Dec-94	VI	Nov-07
Nigeria	1,280,000	123,500	1,403,500	Mar-93	V	Apr-08
Niue	90,000	0	90,000	Dec-04	II	Nov-07
Oman	215,934	20,539	236,473	Dec-00	III	Nov-08
Pakistan	876,456	89,248	965,704	Sep-94	IV	Nov-07
Palau	75,333	0	75,333	Mar-02	II	Nov-07
Panama	586,500	37,375	623,875	Jun-93	IV	Dec-04
Papua New Guinea	205,493	26,714	232,207	May-96	IV	Apr-08
Paraguay	227,960	14,365	242,325	Feb-97	IV	Nov-07
Peru	390,210	27,559	417,769	Jul-95	III	Jul-02
Philippines	1,072,865	82,416	1,155,281	Mar-93	VI	Apr-08
Qatar	151,956	14,914	166,870	Mar-99	II	Jul-06
Republic of Moldova	357,336	10,400	367,736	Jul-98	V	Apr-08
Romania	234,077	22,383	256,460	Jul-95	II	Apr-05
Rwanda	146,600	0	146,600	Mar-02	II	Nov-06
Saint Kitts and Nevis	103,000	3,900	106,900	Feb-97	III	Nov-05
Saint Lucia	243,380	7,927	251,307	Feb-97	VI	Jul-08
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	133,430	3,939	137,369	Jul-98	III	Nov-06
Samoa	176,000	3,900	179,900	May-97	IV	Nov-07
Sao Tome and Principe	130,666	0	130,666	Nov-02	II	Nov-06
Saudi Arabia	300,000	0	300,000	Nov-07	I	
Senegal	1,017,400	53,170	1,070,570	Nov-93	VII	Nov-07
Serbia	282,800	29,538	312,338	Jul-98	II	Dec-04
Seychelles	173,167	6,912	180,079	Jul-94	IV	Nov-07
Sierra Leone	294,490	0	294,490	Mar-02	III	Apr-08
Solomon Islands	57,083	0	57,083	Mar-02	II	Nov-07
Somalia	52,000	0	52,000	Mar-02	I	Dec-04
Sri Lanka	897,144	94,509	991,653	Mar-94	VII	Jul-08
Sudan	538,560	51,051	589,611	Mar-94	IV	Apr-04
Suriname	183,333	0	183,333	Dec-03	II	Nov-06
Swaziland	185,664	8,752	194,416	Dec-94	III	Nov-07
Syrian Arab Republic	618,730	69,181	687,911	Jun-93	III	Apr-05
Thailand	1,706,670	164,667	1,871,337	Mar-93	V	Jul-07
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	621,494	66,209	687,703	Oct-96	V	Apr-06
Togo	312,666	9,100	321,766	Nov-97	V	Nov-08
Tonga	56,266	0	56,266	Mar-02	II	Nov-07
Trinidad and Tobago	281,977	30,057	312,034	Oct-96	V	Nov-06
Tunisia	1,209,219	79,561	1,288,780	Oct-92	V	Jul-08
Turkey	726,843	45,500	772,343	Oct-92	III	Dec-04
Turkmenistan	222,693	1,125	223,818	Jul-05	II	Apr-08
Tuvalu	55,083	0	55,083	Mar-02	II	Nov-08
Uganda	64,515	8,387	72,902	Jul-94	I	

Country	Project Cost (US \$)	Support Cost (US \$)	Total Cost (US \$)	Date of Phase I Approval	Most Recent Approved Phase	Date of Latest Phase Approved
United Republic of Tanzania	183,200	8,580	191,780	Oct-96	III	Nov-06
Uruguay	1,153,785	125,111	1,278,896	Jun-93	VIII	Nov-08
Vanuatu	27,000	0	27,000	Mar-02	II	Apr-08
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2,238,731	243,931	2,482,662	Mar-93	IX	Nov-08
Vietnam	677,228	41,642	718,870	Jul-95	VI	Jul-07
Yemen	681,609	30,940	712,549	Jul-98	V	Nov-07
Zambia	191,520	16,380	207,900	Mar-93	III	Dec-04
Zimbabwe	695,600	51,885	747,485	Jul-94	V	Nov-06
Grand Total	68,353,959	5,306,890	73,660,849			

Annex IV

HCFC DECISIONS TAKEN AT THE 19TH MEETING OF THE PARTIES AND AT THE MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Decision XIX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons)

The Parties agree to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), by way of an adjustment in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and as contained in annex III to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties,⁴¹ on the basis of the following:

1. For Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 Parties), to choose as the baseline the average of the 2009 and 2010 levels of, respectively, consumption and production; and
2. To freeze, at that baseline level, consumption and production in 2013;
3. For Parties operating under Article 2 of the Protocol (Article 2 Parties) to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2020, on the basis of the following reduction steps:
 - (a) By 2010 of 75 per cent;
 - (b) By 2015 of 90 per cent;
 - (c) While allowing 0.5 per cent for servicing the period 2020–2030;
4. For Article 5 Parties to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2030, on the basis of the following reduction steps:
 - (a) By 2015 of 10 per cent;
 - (b) By 2020 of 35 per cent;
 - (c) By 2025 of 67.5 per cent;
 - (d) While allowing for servicing an annual average of 2.5 per cent during the period 2030–2040;
5. To agree that the funding available through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the upcoming replenishments shall be stable and sufficient to meet all agreed incremental costs to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with the accelerated phase-out schedule both for production and consumption sectors as set out above, and based on that understanding, to also direct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to make the necessary changes to the eligibility criteria related to the post-1995 facilities and second conversions;
6. To direct the Executive Committee, in providing technical and financial assistance, to pay particular attention to Article 5 Parties with low volume and very low volume consumption of HCFCs;
7. To direct the Executive Committee to assist Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out;
8. To direct the Executive Committee, as a matter of priority, to assist Article 5 Parties in conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs;
9. To encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7.

10. To request Parties to report regularly on their implementation of paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol;

11. To agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, *inter alia*:

(a) Phasing-out first those HCFCs with higher ozone-depleting potential, taking into account national circumstances;

(b) Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;

(c) Small and medium-size enterprises;

12. To agree to address the possibilities or need for essential use exemptions, no later than 2015 where this relates to Article 2 Parties, and no later than 2020 where this relates to Article 5 Parties;

13. To agree to review in 2015 the need for the 0.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 3, and to review in 2025 the need for the annual average of 2.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 4 (d);

14. In order to satisfy basic domestic needs, to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels until 2020, and, for the period after that, to consider no later than 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs;

15. In accelerating the HCFC phase-out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions;

Decision 53/37: Funding HCFC production phase-out

At the conclusion of the discussion on options for assessing and defining eligible incremental costs for HCFC consumption and production phase-out activities, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) That ratification of or accession to the Copenhagen Amendment was the prerequisite for an Article 5 Party to access Multilateral Fund funding for phasing out the consumption of HCFCs;
- (b) That ratification of or accession to the Beijing Amendment was the prerequisite for an Article 5 Party to access Multilateral Fund funding for phasing out the production of HCFCs;
- (c) That, in the case of a non-signatory country, the Executive Committee might consider providing funding for conducting an HCFC survey and the preparation of an accelerated HCFC phase-out management plan, with the commitment of the government to ratify or accede to the necessary Amendment and on the understanding that no further funding would be available until the Ozone Secretariat had confirmed that the government had ratified or acceded to that Amendment, through the deposit of its instrument in the Office of the United Nations Headquarters in New York;
- (d) That the existing policies and guidelines of the Multilateral Fund for funding the phase-out of ODS other than HCFCs would be applicable to the funding of HCFC phase-out unless otherwise decided by the Executive Committee in light of, in particular, decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;
- (e) That institutions and capacities in Article 5 countries developed through Multilateral Fund assistance for the phase-out of ODS other than HCFCs should be used to economize the phase-out of HCFCs, as appropriate;
- (f) That stable and sufficient assistance from the Multilateral Fund would be provided to guarantee the sustainability of such institutions and capacities when deemed necessary for the phase-out of HCFCs;
- (g) That the production sector sub-group would be reconvened at the 55th Meeting to consider issues pertaining to the phase-out of HCFC production, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties and the following issues, as well as further elaboration and analysis of those issues to be prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with technical experts:
 - (i) The continued applicability of the current approach to funding HCFC production phase-out being based on the assumption of plant closures;
 - (ii) The timing of funding HCFC production phase-out in view of the long duration between the HCFC freeze in 2013 and the final phase-out in 2030, taking into consideration that production and consumption phase-out could take place simultaneously;
 - (iii) The eligibility of the CFC/HCFC-22 swing plants in view of the commitment in the CFC production phase-out agreement not to seek funding again from the Multilateral Fund for closing down HCFC facilities that use the existing CFC infrastructure;

- (iv) The cut-off date for funding eligibility of HCFC production phase-out;
 - (v) Other measures that could facilitate management of HCFC production phase-out; and
 - (vi) Other issues related to the HCFC production sector, taking in account subparagraph (g)(ii) above.
- (h) That the Secretariat would work with the implementing agencies to examine the existing guidelines for country programmes and sector plans (decision taken at the 3rd Meeting of the Executive Committee and decision 38/65), and propose draft guidelines to the 54th Meeting for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans incorporating HCFC surveys, taking into consideration comments and views relating to such guidelines expressed by Executive Committee members at the 53rd Meeting and the submissions to the 54th Meeting referred to in paragraph (l) below, and that the Executive Committee would do its utmost to approve the guidelines at its 54th Meeting;
- (i) That the Secretariat, in consultation with technical experts with knowledge of experiences in Article 5 countries with different levels of development and non-Article 5 countries, would prepare by 25 March 2008 a preliminary discussion document providing analysis on all relevant cost considerations surrounding the financing of HCFC phase-out, taking into account the views expressed by Executive Committee Members in the submissions referred to in paragraph (l) below, and including:
- (i) Information on the cost benchmarks/ranges and applicability of HCFC substitute technologies; and
 - (ii) Consideration of substitute technologies, financial incentives and opportunities for co-financing which could be relevant for ensuring that the HCFC phase-out resulted in benefits in accordance with paragraph 11(b) of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;
- (j) That the current classifications of low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) should be maintained until the cost-effectiveness thresholds of HCFC phase-out had been developed and the potential impact of those thresholds on LVC countries and SMEs had become better known. It would then be possible to review those classifications including a classification for very low-volume consuming countries, and current policies and funding arrangements targeting those countries and enterprises;
- (k) To note that the following cut-off dates for funding HCFC phase-out had been proposed:
- (i) 2000 (Cap of HCFC production/consumption in one major country);
 - (ii) 2003 (Clean Development Mechanism);
 - (iii) 2005 (proposal for accelerated phase-out of HCFCs);
 - (iv) 2007 (Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties);
 - (v) 2010 (end of the baseline for HCFCs);
 - (vi) Availability of substitutes;

- (l) As a matter of priority, and taking into account paragraphs 5 and 8 of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties, to invite Executive Committee Members to submit their views on the following issues to the Secretariat, by 15 January 2008, with the understanding that the Secretariat would make the submissions available to the 54th Meeting:
 - (i) Elements the Secretariat should consider in the draft guidelines for the preparation of national HCFC phase-out management plans;
 - (ii) Cost considerations to be taken into account by the Secretariat in preparing the discussion document referred to in paragraph (i) above;
 - (iii) Cut-off date for funding eligibility; and
 - (iv) Second-stage conversions;
- (m) To approve 2008 expenditure of up to US \$150,000 to cover the costs of consultations with technical experts and other stakeholders required for the preparation of the documents referred to in the present decision.

Decision 54/39: Draft guidelines for the preparation of HCFC phase-out management plans incorporating HCFC surveys (decision 53/37(h))

After having considered the revised text submitted by the contact group, the Executive Committee decided to adopt the following guidelines:

- (a) Countries should adopt a staged approach to the implementation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), within the framework of their over-arching-strategy;
- (b) As soon as possible and depending on the availability of resources, countries should employ the guidelines herein to develop, in detail, stage one of the HPMPs, which would address how countries would meet the freeze in 2013 and the 10 per cent reduction in 2015, with an estimate of related cost considerations and applying cost guidelines as they were developed;
- (c) The elaboration of stage one of the HPMP and subsequent stages should be developed as follows:
 - (i) For countries with consumption in the servicing sector only:
 - a) To be consistent with existing guidelines for the preparation of RMPs/RMP updates pursuant to decisions 31/48 and 35/57; and, if applicable, with the preparation of TPMPs pursuant to decision 45/54;
 - b) To contain commitments to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC control measures and include a performance-based system for HPMPs based on the completion of activities in the HPMP to enable the annual release of funding for the HPMP;
 - (ii) For countries with manufacturing sectors using HCFCs, HPMPs should contain a national performance-based phase-out plan (NPP) with one or several substance or sector-based phase-out plans (SPP) consistent with decision 38/65 addressing consumption reduction levels sufficient to achieve the 2013 and 2015 HCFC

control measures and provide starting points for aggregate reductions, together with annual reduction targets;

- (d) For countries that chose to implement investment projects in advance of completion of the HPMP:
 - (i) The approval of each project should result in a phase-out of HCFCs to count against the consumption identified in the HPMP and no such projects could be approved after 2010 unless they were part of the HPMP;
 - (ii) If the individual project approach was used, the submission of the first project should provide an indication of how the demonstration projects related to the HPMP and an indication of when the HPMP would be submitted;
- (e) Consideration should be given to providing funding for assistance to include HCFC control measures in legislation, regulations and licensing systems as part of the funding of HPMP preparation as necessary and confirmation of the implementation of the same should be required as a prerequisite for funding implementation of the HPMP;
- (f) In cases where there were multiple implementing agencies in one country, a lead agency should be designated to coordinate the overall development of stage one of the HPMP;
- (g) HPMPs should contain cost information at the time of their submission based on and addressing:
 - (i) The most current HCFC cost guidelines at the time of submission;
 - (ii) Alternative cost scenarios based on different potential cut-off dates for new capacity if a specific cut-off date had not yet been decided, for funding eligibility of manufacturing facilities as specified in decision 53/37(k), as well as the current policy for a 25 July 1995 cut-off date;
 - (iii) Alternative cost scenarios for the operational and capital costs for second conversions;
 - (iv) The incremental costs of regulating import and supply to the market of HCFC dependent equipment once proven alternatives were commercially available in the country and describing the benefits to the servicing sector of associated reduced demand;
 - (v) Cost and benefit information based on the full range of alternatives considered, and associated ODP and other impacts on the environment including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;
- (h) Countries and agencies were encouraged to explore potential financial incentives and opportunities for additional resources to maximize the environmental benefits from HPMPs pursuant to paragraph 11(b) of decision XIX/6 of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties;

- (i) HPMPs should address:
 - (i) The use of institutional arrangements mentioned in decision 53/37(e) and (f);
 - (ii) The roles and responsibilities of associations of refrigeration technicians and other industry associations and how they could contribute to HCFC phase-out; and
- (j) HPMPs should, as a minimum, fulfil the data and information requirements, as applicable, listed in the indicative outline for the development of HPMPs, as set out in Annex XIX to the present report.

Decision 56/16: Cost structure for determining funding levels for preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities

On the basis of the text proposed by the contact group, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To note document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/56/13 regarding a cost structure for determining funding levels for preparation of HCFC investment and associated activities (decision 55/13(d));
- (b) To define the elements of a cost structure for funding the preparation of an overall HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) in line with decision 54/39 and comprising several components as follows:
 - (i) Assistance for policy and legislation, e.g. to develop new or extend existing legislation regarding HCFC, products containing HCFCs, quotas, and licences;
 - (ii) Survey of HCFC use and analysis of data;
 - (iii) Development and finalization of the HPMP including its stage one to address the 2013 and 2015 control measures, the latter being akin to a terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) or a refrigeration service sector plan;
 - (iv) Development of investment activities for the HCFC-consuming manufacturing sectors for stage one of an HPMP, if such activities were necessary;
- (c) To provide funding for elements (b)(i) to (iii) above as specified in the table below, based on the countries' HCFC consumption for 2007, while applying decision 55/13(a), (b) and (c):

Group according to consumption pattern	Funding for above components (b)(i) to (iii)
Countries with zero consumption of HCFC	US \$30,000
Countries with consumption only of HCFC-22, or consumption below 6 ODP tonnes/year	US \$85,000
Countries with medium consumption, between 6 ODP tonnes/year and 100 ODP tonnes/year	US \$150,000
Countries with consumption higher than 100 ODP tonnes/year	US \$195,000

- (d) To limit the maximum funding provided for the element (b)(iv) of the HPMP for any country with a manufacturing sector using HCFCs as per the following table based on the countries' HCFC consumption for 2007, on the understanding that those limits represented maximum amounts and requests for project preparation would have to justify the level of funding up to that amount, and on the understanding that preparation costs for demonstration projects according to decision 55/43 paragraphs (b) to (f) were not taken into account when calculating that level of funding;

Consumption limit (ODP tonnes)	Investment preparation limit
Up to 100	\$100,000
101 –300	\$200,000
301-500	\$250,000
501 – 1,000	\$300,000
1,001 and above	\$400,000

- (e) To define five manufacturing sub-sectors as follows: air-to-air air conditioning systems; refrigeration (including all refrigeration, heat pumps and air conditioning sub-sectors except air-to-air air conditioning systems); polyurethane foam; extruded polyurethane (XPS) foam; and solvent uses in manufacturing;
- (f) To provide funding for the element (b)(iv) of the HPMP for countries with manufacturing capacity up to a maximum specified below, to be determined by the total number of enterprises to be converted under HPMP stage one in the relevant sub-sector as defined under paragraph (e) above, excluding those enterprises with demonstration projects that might be chosen by the Executive Committee according to decision 55/43, paragraphs (b) to (f):
- (i) One enterprise to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$30,000;
 - (ii) Two enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$60,000;
 - (iii) Three to 14 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$80,000;
 - (iv) Fifteen or more enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US \$150,000;
- (g) That in the case where Parties wish to submit requests for preparation of sub-sector plans in the approved sectors, the total funding available for all sub-sector plans in each sector should not exceed US \$150,000;
- (h) Not to apply the provisions in subparagraphs (c), (e) and (f) above to China;
- (i) To request that for demonstration projects, according to decision 55/43 paragraphs (b) to (f), the request for preparation funds should include specification of country, sector, brief description of the project, approximate ODP tonnes phase-out to be achieved, the enterprise(s) to be addressed, if relevant, and the date when they began operation, reference to the relevant sub-paragraph of decision 55/43, and a description of compelling reasons as to why the Executive Committee should choose this project as described in decision 55/43 (b). Funding could be provided up to the following levels:
- (i) Stand-alone demonstration projects (55/43) in a manufacturing sector, per project: US \$30,000;

- (ii) Umbrella demonstration projects (55/43) with three to 14 beneficiaries in one manufacturing sector, per umbrella project: US \$80,000;
 - (iii) Projects addressing 15 or more beneficiaries could not receive preparation funding for demonstration projects related to decision 55/43; and
- (j) To request the Secretariat to apply this cost structure when assessing the eligibility for funding of the different elements of the HPMP preparation, and to propose adjustments to the structure, in particular with regard to investment and associated activities, to the Executive Committee when necessary.