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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Sixty-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 16-20 April 2012

Corrigendum

PROJECT PROPOSAL: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

This document is issued to **replace** paragraphs 18 to 20 **with** the following text:

Technical issues

18. In reviewing the HCFC consumption reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, the forecast of HCFC consumption up to 2020 as presented in the HPMP, and the distribution of the funding tranches, in further discussions with UNEP the Secretariat noted that:

- (a) Large amounts of HCFC-22 are imported into the country every second year to reduce shipping costs. Much lower amounts of HCFC-22 are imported in the second year of the cycle, depending on the level of stocks remaining from the previous year;
- (b) Non-HCFC based air-conditioning systems (mainly based on HFC-410A refrigerant) are being rapidly introduced into the country, resulting in a progressive reduction in the demand for HCFC-22 since 2008. Based on this trend, consumption of HCFC-22 could be substantially reduced before 2020;
- (c) Despite the reduction trend in HCFC consumption since 2008, an estimated amount of 22.10 mt (1.22 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-22 were imported in 2011, and a similar quantity may have been imported in 2012 to establish stocks prior to the 2013 freeze. These amounts are much higher than any amount imported in previous years;
- (d) The Government is proposing to introduce zero-ODP and low GWP air-conditioning technologies when they become commercially available. However, the new air-conditioning equipment systems currently being imported are based on HFC-410A

refrigerant, i.e., the only non-ODS technology available.

- (e) Of the total funding available for the implementation of stage I of the HPMP, US \$55,500 (representing 33.7 per cent of the total funding available) would be requested in 2012 and 2014, while the remaining 66.3 per cent would be requested in two tranches in 2016 and 2019. As explained by UNEP, the reason for the low level of funding being sought prior to 2015 is because the recovery machines and service tools included in the terminal phase-out management plan (TPMP) were recently distributed among technicians. As these items can handle a wide range of refrigerants (e.g., HCFC-22, HFC 134A and R-410A), they will be used during implementation of stage I of the HPMP. Consequently, the HPMP does not include any procurement of basic service equipment under stage I. It is expected that in stage II, when zero-ODP and low-GWP technologies will be available, the specifications of the equipment to be purchased will be developed based on the new technologies; and
- (f) The sustainability of the proposed activities for retrofitting HCFC-22-based equipment was in doubt due to the current price of alternative refrigerants in the market (except for HFC-409A, all other alternative refrigerants are two to three times more expensive than HCFC-22).

19. Based on the considerations noted above, the Secretariat suggested that UNEP looks at revising stage I of the HPMP to address only the 10 per cent reduction in the HCFC consumption baseline by 2015. During implementation of stage I, the Government would be able to adjust the phase-out strategy based on the trend in HCFC-22 consumption and the new alternatives that may be available. Also, capacity building activities for customs officers and refrigeration technicians will be provided and awareness and information dissemination initiatives will be implemented.

20. After further consultations with the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, UNEP agreed with the suggestions by the Secretariat and revised the action plan and phase-out activities of stage I to meet the 10 per cent reduction in the baseline by 2015. The Secretariat noted that the revised level of funding for stage I of US \$51,700, is slightly lower than that requested in the original HPMP for activities prior to 2015 (US \$55,500).
