



# 联合国 环境规划署



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## 2015-2017年世界银行业务计划

1. 本文件概述了世界银行在 2015-2017 年期间开展的淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的规划活动。文件中还列有供执行委员会审议的世界银行业务计划业绩指标和建议。世界银行 2015-2017 年业务计划的说明随附本文件之后。

### 秘书处的评论

2. 表 1 根据“履约所要求的”和“标准费用活动”的类别，按年份分列了世界银行业务计划所包括的活动的价值

表 1：已提交世界银行业务计划资源分配情况（2015-2017 年）（千美元）

项目	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年	共计 (2015- 2017 年)	共计 (2018- 2020 年)	2020 年 后共计*
<b>履约所要求的</b>						
核准多年期协定	41,609	26,540	806	68,955	2,723	
氟氯烃生产-第二阶段	0	29,306	29,306	58,612	87,917	
氟氯烃生产项目编制-第二阶段	374	0	0	374	0	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制-第二阶段	321	567	0	888	0	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	5,238	32,704	41,288	79,230	92,255	
氟氯烃-示范-全球变暖潜能值低的替代品	1,046	0	0	1,046	0	
<b>标准费用活动</b>						
体制建设	0	529	0	529	1,057	
核心单位	1,725	1,737	1,749	5,211	5,322	
<b>总计</b>	<b>50,313</b>	<b>91,382</b>	<b>73,149</b>	<b>214,845</b>	<b>189,274</b>	

\*世界银行并未提供 2020 年之后的数据，包括 2021-2030 年期间用于中国氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划的 1.5971 亿美元的最大余额数据。

## 履约所要求的

### 多年期协定

3. 已核准 6,896 亿美元的多年期协定，其中包括用于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段活动的 1,827 万美元和用于氟氯化碳生产行业活动的 5,069 万美元。2018 年至 2020 年，这些活动的价值为 272 万美元。

### 氟氯烃生产行业第二阶段项目编制

4. 2015 年业务计划中包括了与第二阶段生产行业有关的项目编制费用，该数额为 373,815 美元；不过，它也作为工作方案修正案提交给了第七十三次会议。

### 第二阶段生产行业

5. 列入了用于中国氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第二阶段的共计 1.4653 亿美元。2016-2020 年期间，该数额为每年 2,932 万美元。不过，根据第 69/28 (e) 号决定，假定包括机构费用在内的最大供资额为 4.0656 亿美元<sup>1</sup>，则 2017-2030 年期间的年平均供资额将达到 2,187 万美元。因此，拟议的第二阶段生产行业供资将比年平均供资额高出 34%。根据第 71/23 (c) 号决定，氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第二阶段将于 2017 年启动。不过，按照世界银行的业务计划，将于 2016 年同时核准用于中国氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第一阶段的最后一次付款 2,530 万美元与第二阶段第一次付款 2,931 万美元。将有效地促进在同一年内核准一年供资作为对氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划的两次付款。2020 年后的供资额从 2021 年起至 2030 年为每年 1,597 万美元，将仅为上文所述年平均供资余额（2,187 万美元）的 73%，是对氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划的规划期前供资。

6. 世界银行指出，第二阶段要淘汰的氟氯烃将远远超出第一阶段<sup>2</sup>。世界银行业务计划中包括从第一阶段的基准中削减 10%，也即减少 2,912 ODP 吨，实现第二阶段削减 7,281 ODP 吨，达到基准削减 35% 之后的余额。虽然业务计划的第一阶段和第二阶段会从基准削减 35%，但供资（2.4685 亿美元<sup>3</sup>）仅占供资总额的 60.7%（4.0656 亿美元）。此外，除非实际提交的数额超出业务计划所列数额，2020 年后要淘汰的余额将为 18,929 ODP 吨，最大供资额为 1.5971 亿美元。

### 氟氯烃消费行业第二阶段项目编制

7. 对 2015-2017 年期间的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制<sup>4</sup>的总供资额为 888,100 美元，2017 年之后不再供资。<sup>5</sup>

### 非低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

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1 3.85 亿美元加支助费用=4.0656 亿美元。

2 世界银行提供该信息以根据中国的项目编制行业协定进行规划，但强调称，从总体而言，中国还没有核可世界银行业务计划所列第二阶段各个条目，因为该国还没有机会与该行业及有关利益方协商。

3 第一阶段（1.0032 亿美元）+第二阶段（1.4653 亿美元）=2.4685 亿美元，包括机构支助费用。

4 “可为项目编制供资以完成第二阶段各项活动，并可能在 2012-2014 年业务计划第一阶段完成之前列入”（第 63/5(f)(i) 号决定）。

5 第七十一次会议核准了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段编制准则（第 71/42 号决定）。

8. 对非低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的总供资额为 1.7149 亿美元，共计将淘汰 1,950ODP 吨氟氯烃（包括用于在 2015-2017 年期间彻底淘汰 962ODP 吨氟氯烃的 7,923 万美元）。该行业的细目见表 2。

表 2：按行业分列的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段（千美元）

行业	共计 (2015-2017)	共计 (2018-2020)	共计	占总数的百分比
灭火	70	17	87	0.1
一般泡沫塑料	1,481	2,221	3,702	2.2
硬质泡沫塑料	63,883	74,580	138,463	80.7
制冷空调	5,025	2,723	7,748	4.5
制冷组件	1,982	1,734	3,717	2.2
商用制冷	3,843	1,599	5,442	3.2
制冷维修	1,685	9,064	10,748	6.3
溶剂	1,261	315	1,577	0.9
<b>共计</b>	<b>79,230</b>	<b>92,255</b>	<b>171,485</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 全球变暖潜能值低的替代品的示范项目

9. 列入了共计 105 万美元用于三种全球变暖潜能值低的替代品的展示项目，泰国的配方厂家将于 2015 年使用这些替代品生产泡沫塑料的多元醇配方。世界银行未提供该活动的相关 ODP 值，也没有说明是否已从该国收到相关信函以便将该条目列入世界银行的业务计划。

#### 标准费用活动

10. 世界银行没有增加 2015 年的核心单位预算。

11. 关于核心单位的活动，业务计划中列入了 106 万美元，其中 528,581 美元用于 2015-2017 年期间<sup>6</sup>，528,581 美元用于 2018-2020 年期间。

#### 基于执行委员会现有各项决定做出的调整

12. 根据执行委员会相关的决定，秘书处提出对世界银行 2015-2017 年业务计划作出如下调整：

- (a) 将多年期协定的价值提高 141 万美元以反映秘书处的记录（598,199 美元用于 2015-2017 年期间<sup>7</sup>）；
- (b) 调整氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资额，同时使成本效益值超过氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划第一阶段的平均成本效益（12.76 美元/千克），并根据第 71/23(c)号决定于 2016 年消除价值，从而在 2015-2020 年期间削减 7,222 万美元（包括在 2015-2017 年期间削减 4,004 万美元）；

<sup>6</sup> 根据第 63/5(b)号决定，在缺少关于相关供资额的决定性的情况下，当前用于业务计划目的的体制建设供资额将继续保持至 2020 年。

<sup>7</sup> 已提交的世界银行业务计划中未载列 2015 年对约旦和泰国的第一期付款。

- (c) 根据第 71/42 号决定，将 2015-2017 年期间的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制供资额削减 470,800 美元，2017 年之后不再调整；
- (d) 采取以下办法对成本效益超出相关成本效益阈值的项目进行调整：
- (i) 基于 6.92 美元/千克的最大成本效益，将 2015-2020 年期间用于非低消费量国家硬质泡沫塑料行业氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资额减少 80,986 美元（包括在 2015-2017 年期间减少 39,365 美元）<sup>8</sup>；
- (ii) 基于 4.50 美元/千克的成本效益，按以下标准削减项目价值：2015-2020 年期间削减用于制冷组件行业的 142 万美元（包括在 2015-2017 年期间削减 756,608 美元）；2015-2017 年期间削减用于制冷维修行业的 260,010 美元（2017 年之后不再调整）；2015-2020 年期间削减用于溶剂行业的 692 美元（包括在 2015-2017 年期间削减 555 美元）；
- (e) 取消 2015-2017 年期间共计 105 万美元用于泡沫塑料配方厂家的全球变暖潜能值低的替代品展示项目，2017 年之后不再调整；和
- (f) 将 2015-2020 年期间的体制建设价值减少 370,935 美元（2015-2017 年期间不作调整），根据最新核准的体制建设请求和当前的供资结构，到时体制建设的续期已到期。

13. 根据 2015-2017 年合并业务计划文件（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18）作出这些调整。

14. 表 3 列出了秘书处对世界银行 2015-2017 年业务计划提出的调整所取得的结果。

表 3：按照执行委员会现有各项决定调整后的世界银行业务计划资源分配情况（千美元）

项目	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年	共计 (2015- 2017 年)	共计 (2018-2020 年)	2020 年 后共计
<b>履约所要求的</b>						
已核准的多年期协定	39,736	28,748	1,070	69,554	3,529	
氟氯烃生产-第二阶段	0	0	18,576	18,576	55,729	
氟氯烃生产项目编制-第二阶段	374	0	0	374	0	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制-第二阶段	0	417	0	417	0	
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	4,600	32,684	40,890	78,173	91,551	
氟氯烃示范-全球变暖潜能值低的替代品	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>标准费用活动</b>						
体制建设		158	371	529	686	

<sup>8</sup> 以第 60/44(f)号决定为依据。

项目	2015 年	2016 年	2017 年	共计 (2015- 2017 年)	共计 (2018-2020 年)	2020 年 后共计
核心单位	1,725	1,737	1,749	5,211	5,322	
总计	46,434	63,744	62,656	172,834	156,818	0

## 业绩指标

15. 表 4 列示了第 71/28 号决定所述世界银行各项业绩指标摘要。

表 4：世界银行业绩指标

指标类别	简称	计算	2015 年目标
规划--核准	已核准各期付款	已核准付款的次数/规划付款次数*	8
规划--核准	已核准项目/活动	已核准项目或活动的数量/规划的项目或活动的数量（包括项目编制活动）**	3
执行	已分配资金	基于进度报告中提出的估计分配额	2,700 万美 元
执行	淘汰消耗臭氧层物质	核准下一期付款时本期付款所淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质/业务计划所规划的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰量	3,873
执行	各项活动的项目完成情况	项目完成情况/进度报告中规划的所有活动完成情况（不包括项目编制）	3
管理	财务完成速度	项目完成 12 个月后各个项目在财务方面的完成程度	90%
管理	及时提交项目完成报告	及时提交项目完成报告/商定提交的报告	准时
管理	及时提交进度报告	及时提交进度报告以及业务计划和答复，除非另有商定	准时

\* 如某机构因另一合作机构或牵头机构之故导致不能提交付款，在取得该机构同意后，可削减该机构的目标。

\*\* 如执行委员会尚未就其供资问题作出决定，不应对项目编制进行评估。

16. 根据 2015 年业务计划，世界银行为单独项目的已核准项目/活动设定了五个目标，包括三个编制活动、一个展示活动和一个技术援助活动；各期付款的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标应当为 3,244.3 ODP 吨。按照规划于 2015 年完成的各个项目的 2013 年进度报告，项目完成目标应当为 13 个，包括一个展示活动、一个体制建设活动、三个技术援助活动和八个投资活动。

## 政策问题

17. 与其 2014-2016 年业务计划一样，世界银行同样在本业务计划的说明中提出了三个问题：关闭氟氯烃生产的周期生产工厂；业务计划规定的供资与淘汰之间的时间间隔以及实际淘汰；业务计划中氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段符合资格的消费。

18. 世界银行提出了尚未根据第 66/5(a)(五)号决定列入其关于阿根廷和印度的业务计划的周期生产工厂的问题。如果委员会决定这些工厂符合资格，就可以按照委员会的准则提交此类项目，无论这些工厂是否被列入业务计划，如世界银行业务计划的说明所示。

19. 合并的 2015-2017 年业务计划文件（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/18）提到了世界银行提出的其他政策问题。

## 建议

20. 执行委员会不妨考虑：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/23 号文件所载世界银行 2015-2017 年业务计划；以及
- (b) 核准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/23 号文件表 4 所列世界银行各项业绩指标，并将单独项目的已核准项目/活动目标定为 5 个，将各期付款的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标定为 3,244.3 ODP 吨，将各项活动项目完成指标定为 13 个。

# 2015-2017 BUSINESS PLAN



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

INVESTMENT AND NON-INVESTMENT  
OPERATIONS FUNDED BY THE  
MULTILATERAL FUND OF THE  
MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Presented to the  
73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund

15 September 2014





# I. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

## A. Meeting the Objectives of the Multilateral Fund

1. The three-year rolling Business Plan for the World Bank has been prepared on the basis of approved and projected funding needs of client countries covering the years 2015-2017.
2. The objectives of the proposed 2015-2017 Business Plan for the World Bank are to:
  - a) Assist Article 5 countries in meeting the two obligations pertaining to HCFC consumption and production phase-out – the 10% consumption reduction by 2015 and the 35% consumption reduction in 2020 and also to meet the extended HCFC phase-out commitment under each country’s Agreement with the Executive Committee.
  - b) Ensure Article 5 partner countries’ sustainable phase-out of the remaining Methyl Bromide (MB) and the implementation of institutional strengthening (IS) activities.
3. The proposed 2015-2017 Business Plan of the World Bank includes annual work programs of sector plans and national plans, previously approved, to phase out HCFCs and methyl bromide, as well as the renewal of the institutional strengthening activities. In light of the decisions taken at the ExCom, the Bank’s Business Plan includes new HCFC Stage II project preparation activities, and a number of stage II HCFC phase-out sector plans and a Stage II gradual production phase-out plan. In line with the decision taken at the 72<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting, the World Bank also proposes a demonstration project in its 2015-2017 Business Plan.
4. The expected impact of proposed new investment activities for the 2015-2017 period are summarized in Table I – 1, below. It should be noted that activities planned for these years are included on an indicative basis, and that they may later be revised as part of individual project submissions or future year World Bank business plan submissions.

Table I-1: Expected impact of new investment activities anticipated to be requested by the World Bank for the years 2015-2017 (ODP tonnes)

	2015	2016	2017	Total
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	49.48	415.69	496.89	962.05
HCFC Demonstration Project	0.00	-	-	0.00
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage II (China)	0.00	1,456.20	1,456.20	2,912.40
Total	49.48	1,871.89	1,953.09	3,874.45

5. Other than the ODP to be phased out from new investment activities proposed for the 2015-2017 period, additional phase-out of 3,259.70 ODP tons will be achieved by 2017 through the ongoing implementation of previously approved multi-year projects. This additional phase-out is summarized in Table I-2.

Table I-2: Expected impact of approved investment activities anticipated to be requested by the World Bank for the years 2015-2017 (ODP tonnes)

	2015	2016	2017	Total
MB Phase-out Plan (Vietnam)	35.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	262.82	42.21	7.67	312.70
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage I (China)	2,912.00	0.00	0.00	2,912.00
Total	3,209.82	42.21	7.67	3,259.70

### Strategic approach to HCFC phase-out in the proposed 2015-2017 Business Plan

6. Balancing supply and demand of HCFC Production and Consumption: China is the world's largest producer, consumer of HCFCs for ODS use. China's 2012 ODS production and consumption accounted for 87% and 50% of global production and consumption of HCFCs, respectively. Based on preliminary 2013 information, China exports around 30% of its production for ODS use. The upcoming closure of 5 HCFC producers will also have implications on the supply of HCFCs to both the domestic and export markets.

7. To assist China in meeting the compliance target in 2020, the World Bank proposes to include Stage II HCFC gradual production phase out plan and PU foam phase-out sector plan. The plans are expected to be delivered for the ExCom's consideration in 2015. In preparing these plans, the Bank will consult closely with other implementing agencies during their preparation of other Stage II sector plans for China in order to minimize economic disruption to both China and export markets in each sector.

8. Certification of refrigeration and air-conditioning service technicians: In reviewing potential alternatives to replace HCFC and HFC refrigerants being developed, many candidates are classified as A2L - mildly flammable refrigerants<sup>1</sup> or A3 – flammable refrigerants. Safety concern is a significant barrier to overcome before the market could widely adopt A2L refrigerants. This includes the capacity of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) service technicians to properly install and service equipment in addition to adopting or modifying national standard and building codes specifically for flammable refrigerants.

9. For many Article 5 countries, RAC servicing sector is considered informal and most service technicians do not have formal technical training and learn their skills on the job. Attempts to improve technical capacity of service technicians for the refrigeration sector have been done previously during the phase-out of CFCs. However, due to easy entry into this trade and high turnover rate of service technicians, most technicians trained during the CFC phase-out period have already moved on to other professions. Given that training is not a mandatory requirement in most countries, very few service technicians active in the market today have undergone any training.

10. The World Bank proposes a number of preparation activities for Stage II HCFC Phase-out Management Plans in the 2015-2017 World Bank Business Plan. In a number of countries, the sectors to be targeted by the Stage II HCFC Phase-out Management Plans will include conversion of refrigeration and air-conditioning manufactures and HCFC phase-out in the servicing sector. Service technician certification system will ensure that RAC service technicians can safely perform their service and equipment will be properly installed which minimize the risk of accident during operations. This would help promote the adoption of low-GWP alternatives. Moreover, proper installation will ensure that

<sup>1</sup> Based on ASHRAE Standard 34 on Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants

equipment operates at the optimal design points where energy consumption performance will be at its best. The Bank will consider activities to set up service technicians certification system wherever feasible in these countries.

11. Foam Demonstration project: The development of the first HPMPs included surveys of the foam markets in Article 5 countries and these surveys revealed a spread of enterprises size with a high proportion in the small and micro-size range. For example, the HPMPs for China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam included significant numbers of “micro” enterprises with HCFC consumption below 1 tonne per annum. Small and micro-sized enterprises frequently use pre-blended polyol formulations containing HCFC-141b in their manufacturing processes. While these enterprises wish to emulate the larger players in terms of using hydrocarbons as their blowing agent of choice due to operating cost savings, the investment costs are too prohibitive.

12. The challenge for Stage II is to providing the best technical guidance and support to small and micro foam manufacturers as they work to transition away from HCFC-141b. In line with decision 72/40 on demonstration projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, the World Bank proposes to include a foam system house demonstration project to demonstrate viability of three low-GWP alternatives and market acceptance by strengthening and equipping three local foam system houses with technology and equipment for product development.

## B. Resource Allocation in 2015

13. The proposed 2015 Business Plan includes deliverables of eleven investment activities in the following seven countries: Argentina, China, Indonesia, Jordan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. The total amount of funding requested for ongoing and new investment activities in the proposed 2015 Business Plan is US\$46.8 million.

14. The funding distribution for ongoing and new investment activities included in the proposed 2015 Business Plan is summarized below.

Table I-3: Summary of funding distribution for investment activities in the proposed 2015 World Bank Business Plan

	Total amount of funds requested in 2015 (US\$ 000s)*	Percent of total	Estimated impact in 2015 (ODP tonnes)	Percent of total
MB Phase-out Plan (Vietnam)	0.00	0%	35.00	1%
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I <sup>2</sup>	16,265.24	35%	262.82	8%
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	5,238.09	11%	49.48	2%
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage I (China) <sup>3</sup>	25,344.00	54%	2,912.00	91%
Total	46,847.32	100%	3,209.82	100%

\* Figures include agency support costs

<sup>2</sup> Does not include second tranche of Jordan AC sector plan stage I at US \$1,240,539 and second and third tranches of Thailand HPMP stage I at US \$11,455,585 that are intended to be submitted in CY 2015

<sup>3</sup> Does not include third tranche at US \$25.344 million that is intended to be submitted in CY 2015

15. The total deliverables contained in the proposed 2015 World Bank Business Plan, including investment, non-investment and preparatory activities amounts to US\$52 million (including agency support costs and core unit costs). The breakdown of the total deliverables is summarized below.

Table I-4: Summary of all activities included in the proposed 2015 World Bank Business Plan

Type of activity included in the proposed 2015 Business Plan	Number of activities	Amount requested (US\$ 000s)*
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	5	16,265.24
HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan Stage I (China)	1	25,344.00
HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan Stage II Preparation (China)	1	373.82
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II Preparation	2	321.00
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	6	5,238.09
Institutional Strengthening	0	0.00
Core Unit Cost	1	1,725.00
Demonstration project	1	1,046.10
Total	17	50,313.24

\* Figures include agency support costs

### C. Resource Allocation Beyond 2015

16. The breakdown of the resource allocation beyond 2015 in the 2015-2017 Business Planning is summarized below.

Table I-5: World Bank's proposed resource allocation plan for 2016-2017 (in US\$ 000s)

Type of activity	Total amount of funds requested in 2016 (US\$ 000s)	Estimated impact in 2016 (ODP tonnes)	Total amount of funds requested in 2017 (US\$ 000s)	Estimated impact in 2017 (ODP tonnes)
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	1,195.84	42.21	806.38	7.67
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage I (China)	25,344.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan Stage II (China)	29,305.80	1,456.20	29,305.80	1,456.20
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II Preparation	567.10	N/A	0.00	N/A
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	32,703.61	415.69	41,110.96	494.79
Institutional Strengthening	528.58	N/A	0.00	N/A
Core Unit Cost	1,737.08	N/A	1,749.23	N/A
Total	91,382.01	1,914.10	72,972.38	1,958.66

## II. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

### A. Ongoing Approved Activities

17. Investment projects for which funding is requested in the 2015-2017 BP: As of September 2014, the World Bank's Montreal Protocol portfolio consists of 6 ongoing multi-year projects for which funding

will be solicited in 2015-2017: HCFC phase-out management and sector plans in China, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam, and HCFC production phase-out plan in China.

18. Non-investment projects and activities: As of September 2014, the World Bank's portfolio includes 2 ongoing institutional strengthening projects (Thailand and Jordan).

## **B. Program Expansion in 2015 and Beyond**

19. A list of detailed new and approved activities to be implemented during 2015-2017, their associated levels of funding, projected ODP impact and country specific remarks is submitted as a separate table.

### New submissions

20. HCFC consumption phase-out Stage II: As part of the World Bank 2015-2017 Business Plan, the World Bank plans to submit new preparation fund requests for HCFC sector plans Stage II for Argentina, Jordan, and Thailand, and project proposals for Argentina, China, Indonesia, Jordan, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. As the criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector for Stage II HPMP are still under development, the cost information for projects will be based on Stage I guidelines and use the cost-effectiveness thresholds for each sector agreed under Stage I and suggested by the Secretariat.

21. HCFC production phase-out Stage II (China): The World Bank has included the preparation fund request for China production phase out plan Stage II in 2015 as a placeholder. However, the preparation fund is being requested as part of 2014 World Bank Work Program Amendment in line with Decision 71/23 in order to start preparation at the beginning of 2015 to allow development of coordinated strategy for both consumption and production. This stage will involve additional closure and therefore more analysis, planning, and identification of options are required. Detailed analysis and study will have to be conducted to ensure that phase-out by chemical matches the situation in the consumption sectors. To ensure achievement of the total capacity to be dismantled as per the agreement, examination at the plant level is needed to come up with options on how to meet the target.

22. China Gradual Production Sector Stage II will start implementation in 2016, however, all the figures included in the business plan are indicative and need further industrial consultation with China as more experience needs to be gained and many uncertainties exist in the production sector.

## **C. Measures to Expedite Implementation of Approved Projects and Those Critical to Compliance**

23. 2015 will be the second year that all Stage I HPMPs and HCFC sector plans<sup>4</sup>, including those approved in late 2012 and early 2013 will be under implementation by the World Bank's partner countries. Consequently, the Bank will utilize all resources at its disposal to support countries in

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<sup>4</sup> With the exception of Thailand whose project implementation is delayed due to country situation

overseeing conversions in manufacturing and HCFC production phase-down while revising and introducing new policy and legislation at the sector and national levels. This support will include at minimum two supervision missions per project, greater use of video and teleconferencing, and provision of targeted technical and policy expertise as required. Alongside implementation, the Bank will ensure that its partners maintain a longer term vision of their national HCFC phase-out programs vis-à-vis MP obligations beyond 2015. It will for example, act to bridge project technical assistance activities at the country level with international technological developments so that countries may be better prepared when initiating Stage II work (as early as next year for a couple countries).

24. A now recurrent East Asia regional workshop will be held again in 2015 for technical and procedural guidance to partner countries from the World Bank and external experts, exchange of views, and cross-fertilization on efficient and effective HCFC phase-out implementation. Another workshop will also be organized in 2015 to promote synergy between climate and ozone activities. This workshop will be the second of its kind that was successfully organized in 2014. The workshop will be complemented by sector-specific technical reviews of new and emerging low-GWP alternatives by the Bank’s Ozone Operations Resource Group directed towards the specific needs of partner countries.

25. Lastly, in helping partner countries consider options for addressing Stage II consumption phase-out, particularly where grant funding may be limited due to eligibility, cost-effectiveness ceilings and specific sector funding boundaries, the World Bank is exploring means to better integrate the MP agenda into its main line of work. Beyond the identification of synergies in the Bank’s larger lending portfolio, there will be continuing efforts in 2015 to seek out concrete opportunities that allow ODS sector phase-out to be twinned with new projects aiming for green growth in industry, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, and other sectors.

### III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

26. As per Decision 71/28, the following performance indicators are included in the World Bank’s 2015-2017 Business Plan:

#### A. Planning--Approval Performance Indicators

27. Number of tranches of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned (Weighting: 10)

Table III-1: Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements planned for 2015

Item	Planned for 2015	Remarks
Tranches of previously approved multi-year agreements to be presented to ExCom in 2015	8	HCFC Foam Sector Plan (China, 2015 tranche; Indonesia, 2015 tranche) HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan (China, 2014 and 2015 tranches) HCFC AC Sector Plan (Jordan, 2013 tranche) HCFC Phase-out Plan (Thailand, 2013 and 2014 tranches; Viet Nam, 2015 tranche)

28. Number of individual projects/ activities (investment, demonstration projects, TAS, IS) approved vs. those planned. (Weighting: 10)

Table III-2: Number of individual projects/ activities planned for 2015

Item	Planned for 2015	Remarks
Number of projects/ activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, PRP, IS) approved vs. planned	5	Preparation funding for stage II HPMP IS – Thailand Demonstration - Thailand

## B. Implementation Performance Indicators

29. Funds disbursed (Weighting: 15). In 2015, the World Bank is targeting disbursement of the balance of \$27 million based on estimated disbursement for 2014 in the 2013 Progress Report.

30. ODP phased-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per progress reports (Weighting: 25): In 2015, the World Bank expects to phase out a total of 3,873 ODP tons through implementation of multi-year projects.

31. Project completion vs. those planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation) (Weighting: 20): In 2015, the World Bank expects to bring to completion a total of 3 individual project activities including 2 investment activities, and 1 institutional strengthening project.

## C. Administrative Performance Indicators

32. Speed of financial completion after project completion (Weighting: 10): The Bank has set its target for financial completion of all project activities completed in 2013 within 12 months at 90%.

33. Timely submission of project completion reports (Weighting: 5): The Bank plans to submit project completion reports as agreed with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

34. Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed (Weighting: 5): The Bank plans to submit its 2014 Progress Report by the May 1<sup>st</sup> deadline.

35. A summary of the World Bank's 2015 performance indicators is included in Table III-3 below.

Table III-3: Summary of World Bank's 2015 performance indicators

Category of Performance Indicator	Title	Weighting	2015 Target
Planning -- Approval	Tranches of previously approved multi-year agreements to be approved in 2015	10	8
	Number of projects/ activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, PRP, IS) approved vs. planned	10	3
Implementation	Funds disbursed based on estimated disbursement in progress report	15	\$27 million
	ODP phase-out for the tranche vs. that planned per progress reports	25	3,873
	Project completion vs. those planned per progress reports (excluding preparation)	20	3
Administrative	Speed of financial completion after project completion	10	90%
	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	On time
	Timely submission of progress reports	5	On time

## **IV. POLICY ISSUES**

### **A. Swing Plants**

36. The World Bank had intended to include in its 2015-2017 Business Plan, project preparation requests to develop HCFC gradual production phase-out plans for Argentina and India, where all HCFC manufacturers have swing facilities and all of them have received funding from the MLF to phase out CFC production. Based on previous advice of the Fund Secretariat which cited Executive Committee Decision 66/5 that asks that phase-out activities involving swing plants be removed from the previous year's business plan, the Bank has not included the concerned project preparation requests in the current business plan.

37. The Production Sub-group has been mandated by the ExCom to review the eligibility of these facilities for additional funding from the MLF to support HCFC production phase-out. It was clarified that upon positive decision from the Production Sub-group on this issue, the Bank would be able to submit immediately, on behalf of Argentina and India, preparation requests to develop HCFC production phase-out plans in Argentina and India and other HCFC producing countries that have swing plants irrespective of the business plan cycle.

### **B. Time Lag Between Funding Received and ODP Phase-out**

38. The World Bank 2015-2017 Business Plan table of activities has been completed in accordance with the Fund Secretariat's guidance to the Implementing Agencies in 2014. This guidance aims to ensure consistency in the planning approach across Agencies while ensuring that proposed costs and overall plans are within certain cost-effectiveness thresholds. There are two aspects of the approach utilized in the business planning process that need to be clarified as they may not provide a full picture of the level and timing of ODP phase-out required in Stage II HPMPs.

39. Agencies were instructed to insert for every dollar amount of a given year, an ODP phase-out value. This provides the Executive Committee an understanding on an annual basis how much phase-out would cost as opposed to how much under the overall sector plan. However, experience with National CFC Phase-out Plans and Stage I HPMPs, shows that countries will require funding a year to two years before actual phase-out occurs given the time required for implementation. This is particularly true when the main objective of the first 1-2 years of Stage II HPMPs will be to maintain consumption at the maximum amount allowed under the Montreal Protocol for Annex C substances. It is therefore important to understand that the timing of the phase-out in the business plans may not be completely aligned with when the phase-out will actually occur.

### **C. Business Planning and Eligible Consumption in Stage II HPMPs**

40. More critically, for Article 5 countries, is how the adjusted consolidated business plan determines the remaining eligible phase-out amount for meeting the 2020 obligations, i.e. for achieving phase-out



equivalent to 35% of the baseline. The general approach taken is to simply calculate the difference between total phase-out approved in Stage I from the 2020 required level (35% of the baseline). However, this approach is not based on Executive Committee decision and does not take into account possible growth in Stage I. In Stage I HPMPs, on a country-by-country basis, the Committee allowed for some growth to be funded. Thus, the Committee decision and agreement with a country will specifically indicate the percentage of phase-out the agreement covers for Stage I taking into account the compensation for growth and hence the remaining percentage of eligible consumption for meeting 2020 targets. It is more the case than not that the approved percentage covered in Stage I is less than the percentage of total phase-out funded. The consolidated business plan may for some countries therefore underestimate the remaining eligible consumption phase-out amount for Stage II.