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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Seventy-third Meeting  
Paris, 9-13 November 2014

**STATUS REPORTS AND COMPLIANCE**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The main issues and conclusions are that:

- Botswana and South Sudan have not established their licensing systems, and Libya licensing system establishment could not be confirmed by UNIDO;
- Several countries did not include the accelerated HCFC control measures agreed in 2007 in their licensing and quota system;
- Five countries appear to be in non-compliance with HCFC control measures in 2013 based on 2013 Article 7 (A7) and/or country programme (CP) data submitted;
- One country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appears to have a variance with control measures for the freeze of production for the year 2013 based on Article 7 data;
- Most countries reported zero consumption of the remaining substances (excluding HCFCs) and 17 countries have methyl bromide (MB) consumption but in compliance with the 2005 control measures;
- There was MB production in 2013 in China, and it was below the 20 per cent baseline;
- Seven countries<sup>1</sup> produced 29,048 ODP tonnes of HCFCs based on the latest data and reported under A7 of the Montreal Protocol; and four reported HCFC production below their baselines. Most of the production (26,599 ODP tonnes) was in China;

<sup>1</sup> Including the Republic of Korea (395.1 ODP tonnes baseline and 357.6 ODP tonnes produced in 2013), which has not received assistance from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of ODS.

- All eligible countries have HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) preparation funding approved;
- One country submitted its HPMPs to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)) and five countries will submit their HPMPs (Mauritania and South Sudan) or resubmit their HPMPs (Botswana, Libya and Syrian Arab Republic) after the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting;
- The Executive Committee has addressed 24.6 per cent of the HCFC consumption and 89 per cent of the HCFC production through approved projects;
- For the 135 countries<sup>2</sup> reporting 2012 and 2013 data, HCFC consumption decreased by 25.9 per cent;
- Latest HCFC consumption for 136 countries was below their baseline consumption;
- Data on the implementation of CPs indicate that:
  - Of the 144 countries required to report CP data, 122 reported for 2013 of which 93 countries submitted data using the web-based system;
  - For the countries that have submitted 2013 data, 98 reported operational licensing systems;
  - One-hundred and seventeen countries indicated that they had quota systems in place for HCFC control measures.
- The Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates have agreed not to seek funding from the Multilateral Fund.

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<sup>2</sup> There were 148 countries that reported either 2012 or 2013 data or both, but only 135 reported both 2012 and 2013 data.

## Introduction

1. This document consists of three parts:

Part I: Status of compliance<sup>3</sup> of Article 5 (A5) countries that are subject to the Montreal Protocol's control measures (decisions 32/76(b) and 67/6(c));

Part II: A5 countries that are subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance; and

Part III: Data on the implementation of CPs on sectoral distribution of HCFCs and prices of HCFCs.

2. The projects with implementation delays and for which special status reports were requested will be addressed in the consolidated progress report (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/10) in order to avoid duplication of information in meeting documents.

## **PART I: STATUS OF, AND PROSPECTS FOR, COMPLIANCE (BASED ON LATEST AVAILABLE DATA)**

3. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures for the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, and the final phase-out of MB and TCA<sup>4</sup> by 2015. The analysis assumes that the latest consumption reported under A7 or in CP data has taken into account the phase-out from completed projects approved by the Executive Committee. Since the inception of the Multilateral Fund, up to December 2013, 257,125 ODP tonnes of consumption and 191,919 ODP tonnes of production had been phased out from completed projects. The completed projects were valued at US \$2.2 billion out of an approved total of approximately US \$2.77 billion<sup>5</sup>.

4. As of 2 October 2014, 126 A5 countries had reported 2013 data pursuant to A7. Nine additional countries reported to the Fund Secretariat 2013 CP data. For countries that had not submitted 2013 data, the latest consumption data available was used in the analysis (A7 data for 13 countries in 2012). The analysis assumes that the latest reported levels of ODS consumption excluding HCFCs have not increased, although this might not be true for 13 countries for which 2013 data were not available.

5. Data on potential approvals in 2014 have been taken from the Consolidated 2014-2016 Business Plan of the Multilateral Fund (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/71/7), which was endorsed at the 71<sup>st</sup> meeting.

## **LICENSING SYSTEMS AND MONTREAL AND BEIJING AMENDMENTS**

6. The latest information provided to the Ozone Secretariat on the establishment of licensing systems indicates that only Botswana and South Sudan have not reported the establishment of licensing

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<sup>3</sup> The analysis performed and the conclusions reached in this document are without prejudice to the status of compliance determined by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, which is the only body empowered to assess such status. Data reported pursuant to A7 of the Protocol are used exclusively to determine a country's status of compliance on an annual basis. The analysis in this document uses a mix of data reported to the Fund Secretariat on CP implementation for various compliance periods and A7 data. Therefore, this document does not determine compliance per se. Rather, it assesses the prospects of A5 countries in their efforts to comply with one or more of the control measures in the Montreal Protocol. Its main purpose is to identify ODS yet to be addressed by actions supported by the Multilateral Fund.

<sup>4</sup> No projects have been identified that address Annex B-I substances; the Executive Committee has neither considered nor funded projects that address these substances that are subject to the 85 per cent baseline reduction starting in 2007.

<sup>5</sup> A detailed description of the methodology used in the analysis is provided in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18.

systems. It should be noted that Botswana and South Sudan ratified the Montreal Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 21 February 2013 and 16 October 2012, respectively and that these countries have six months from the date of ratification of the Amendment to establish licensing systems.

7. In the case of Botswana, UNEP reported that the approval of the licensing and quota system by the Ministry of Justice is expected in December 2014. The Meteorological Bill, which includes the licensing and quota system, was approved in April 2014. For South Sudan, the National Ozone Unit has been established and a national ozone officer appointed. However, the establishment of the licensing system has not been reported yet.

8. With respect to Libya, UNIDO indicated that it received a legal document (Law No. (15) of 1371 PD (2003)) for the environmental protection and improvement. However, this document does not clearly provide the status of the licensing system. UNIDO could not verify or effectively assist Libya, due to the political and security situation in the country.

9. The Executive Committee may wish to request UNEP to report on the establishment of Botswana's and South Sudan's licensing systems, and UNIDO on Libya's licensing system, by the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting.

10. Based on 2012 and/or 2013 CP report data, the Secretariat noted that two countries, Dominica and Mauritania, with licensing and quota systems in place reported that these systems were not amended to include the accelerated HCFC control measures agreed in 2007. One country, Kyrgyzstan, reported that only their licensing system included the accelerated HCFC control measures agreed in 2007, but their quota systems did not.

11. The Executive Committee may wish to request relevant implementing agencies to provide an update on the actions taken by the above-mentioned countries to amend their licensing/quota systems by the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting.

## PRODUCTION SECTOR

12. Table 1 shows the latest production data, excluding HCFCs, in Article 5 countries. Information is not provided for CFCs, CTC and halon in line with decision 63/4(b)(ii).

**Table 1. ODS latest production by country and baseline**

Country	Chemical	Source	Year of latest reported consumption	Baseline	Latest production
China	MB	A7	2013	776.3	100.0

13. MB production closure project was approved for China, which is now the only one of two A5 countries with MB production facilities. The second is the Republic of Korea, which has not sought the Fund assistance. In 2013, 100.0 ODP tonnes of MB were produced in China that is within the control limit of 80 per cent of the baseline (776.3 ODP tonnes) and the limit of 100.0 ODP tonnes in its agreement for the MB production sector (decision 47/54).

14. There are seven countries that produced HCFCs as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. HCFC latest production by country and baseline (ODP tonnes)**

Party	Source	Year of latest reported production	Latest reported production	Baseline	Latest reported production minus baseline
Argentina	A7	2012	230.5	224.6	5.8
China	A7	2013	26,598.7	29,122.0	(2,523.3)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2013	31.8	27.6	4.2
India	A7	2013	1,352.1	2,399.5	(1,047.5)
Mexico	A7	2013	317.1	697.0	(379.9)
Republic of Korea	A7	2013	357.6	395.1	(37.6)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2012	160.3	123.1	37.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>29,047.9</b>	<b>32,988.9</b>	<b>(3,941.0)</b>

15. A HCFC production phase-out projects was approved for China. A production sector project was included in UNIDO's business plan for submission in the year 2018. The country is eligible for assistance since its CFC facilities were closed and dismantled and the HCFC plant was not addressed in its agreement with the Executive Committee.

16. The Sub-group on the Production Sector is considering guidelines for the HCFC production sector. Swing plants previously funded for CFC phase-out are currently not eligible for additional funding for HCFC closure under their CFC phase-out agreements with the Executive Committee<sup>6</sup>. This applies to Argentina, India, Mexico and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

## CONSUMPTION SECTOR

### MB

17. Table 3 presents a summary of countries' compliance with MB control measures (excluding quarantine and pre-shipment applications). Of the 148 A5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment, 146 have reported complete baseline data; 58 reported zero for both the baseline and the latest consumption. One hundred A5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for MB phase-out activities and/or projects.

**Table 3. MB control measures: Summary of countries whose latest consumption data exceeds the next control measures\***

Data	Countries whose latest reported consumption exceeds the 20 per cent MB reduction target of 2005	Countries whose latest reported consumption is above the 2015 100% phase-out target
2013 data (A7 or CP)	0 countries	16 countries

\* This table refers to 146 A5 countries with baseline and latest consumption data reported. Saudi Arabia latest reported consumption is above the 2015 phase-out target using 2012 reported data.

18. Annex I presents detailed information on those countries with MB consumption and summarized below:

- Nine countries (Algeria, Argentina, China, Congo (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Nigeria, Sudan (the), Swaziland and Turkey) have MB phase-out projects already approved by the Executive Committee, one country, Tunisia, has only received

<sup>6</sup> One swing plant in China was not included in the funding for the HCFC production phase-out management plan.

funding for a demonstration project and one country, Sudan (the), has not received support from the Multilateral Fund. These countries have a remaining eligible consumption amounting to 830.5 ODP tonnes. All consumption eligible for funding has been approved except for a few tonnes for Tunisia, Sudan (the) and possibly Egypt. Sudan and Tunisia have submitted MB projects to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting;

- Five of the nine countries have reported zero consumption for more than one year (Congo (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Nigeria, Swaziland and Turkey);
- There are investment projects in 16 countries that are still under implementation; and
- A project preparation for fumigants sector for Algeria was approved at the 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

## TCA

19. All countries have reported zero consumption for TCA and are in compliance with the control measures.

## HCFC consumption

20. Annex II includes an analysis of the latest reported consumption data on HCFCs and control measures addressed by approved HPMPs. One-hundred and forty-eight A5 countries have reported both the baseline and the latest consumption. Latest consumption data for 136 countries is below their baseline.

21. Table 4 presents a summary of countries' compliance with the HCFC control measures.

**Table 4. HCFC control measures: Summary of countries whose latest HCFC consumption data exceeds the 2013 control measures**

Data	Countries whose latest reported consumption exceeds the freeze reduction target of 2013
2013 data (A7 or CP)	5 countries <sup>7</sup> (Bosnia and Herzegovina (A7), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the) (A7), Guatemala (A7), Mozambique (A7) and South Sudan (A7))

22. Noting that several countries have not yet submitted their country programme data or reported consumption/production data under A7 for 2013, the Secretariat used the available 2012 data to identify those countries of which the HCFC consumption in 2012 was higher than the established baseline for compliance: i.e., Bahrain, Haiti, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Libya, and Saudi Arabia.

23. Table 5 presents the levels of HCFC consumption based on the latest reported data available. It shows that there are 486,244.6 mt (29,578.5 ODP tonnes) of HCFC consumption consisting primarily of HCFC-22 (64.7 per cent of the total) and HCFC-141b (31.2 per cent of the total). The 486,244.6 mt of HCFCs represent a decrease of 116,413.3 mt over the amount (602,657.9 mt) reported to the 71<sup>st</sup> meeting in October 2013. The consumption level in this report is based on data from 2013 for 122 countries, 2012 for 18 countries and 2011 for 4 countries. For the 135 countries reporting both 2012 and 2013 data, HCFC consumption has decreased by 25.9 per cent.

<sup>7</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina 2013 consumption has been addressed under decision 72/31. The 2013 HCFC consumption for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mozambique are addressed in documents UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/37 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/44, respectively. South Sudan HPMP has not been submitted yet.

**Table 5. Levels of latest HCFC consumption data by chemical**

Chemical	Baseline (metric tonnes)	Latest consumption (metric tonnes)	Latest consumption (ODP tonnes)	Percentage of total (based on ODP tonnes)
HCFC-123	1,450.0	1,884.3	37.7	0.13%
HCFC-124	1,181.0	307.9	6.8	0.02%
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	83,983.7	9,238.2	31.23%
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	17,622.0	1,145.4	3.87%
HCFC-22	358,383.1	348,115.3	19,146.3	64.73%
HCFC-225	5.6	37.0	2.6	0.01%
HCFC-225ca	56.5	40.9	1.0	0.00%
HCFC-225cb	9.6	14.6	0.5	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,244.6</b>	<b>452,005.7</b>	<b>29,578.5</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyol	5,283.6	5,726.6	629.9	

Remaining HCFC consumption

24. The amount of remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding to be addressed depends on the HPMP baseline and the amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols<sup>8</sup> addressed by the HPMP. Table 6 shows the amount of HCFCs to be addressed for all countries.

**Table 6. Total remaining HCFC consumption by substance (ODP tonnes)\***

Chemical	Baseline	Starting point	Approved	Remaining	% of approved
HCFC-123	32.79	30.18	0.50	29.68	1.66
HCFC-124	26.56	26.03	0.92	25.11	3.53
HCFC-141	1.90	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.00
HCFC-141b	10,705.40	10,757.29	4,350.26	6,407.03	40.44
HCFC-142b	1,992.23	2,002.25	607.10	1,398.75	30.32
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00
HCFC-22	20,348.90	19,973.59	2,952.00	17,021.59	14.78
HCFC-225	2.82	1.60	0.00	1.60	0.00
HCFC-225ca	1.80	1.64	0.00	1.64	0.00
HCFC-225cb	0.70	0.68	0.00	0.68	0.00
HCFC-141b polyol	0.00	567.01	289.73	272.26	51.10
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>33,114.60</b>	<b>33,361.95</b>	<b>8,200.51</b>	<b>25,160.02</b>	<b>24.58</b>

\*As at the 72<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

HPMPs

25. All countries have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and have received HPMP project preparation funds including funding for a licensing system to address HCFC control measures. The Executive Committee has approved HPMPs for 139 countries to-date valued at US \$558.26 million (US \$396.32 million of which has been released).

<sup>8</sup> Information on the amount of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol is only available in country programme data but not provided under A7 data.

26. Additional information has been provided in Annex II to indicate those HPMPs approved to-date, those submitted to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting (if any) with the duration covered by the HPMP (such as, HPMPs approved to meet the 10 per cent reduction in 2015 or the 35 per cent reduction in 2020).

27. Stage I HPMPs have implementation durations to enable the reduction levels from their baselines or starting points as follows:

- Twenty-seven countries (seven low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, 20 non-LVC countries) address compliance for the period up to 2015;
- One-hundred and three countries (58 LVC countries and 33 non-LVC countries, plus the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) address compliance up to 2020;
- Nine LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia<sup>9</sup>, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles) have received funding for the complete phase-out of HCFCs well in advance of the 2040 phase-out, e.g. Croatia by 2014 and the others by 2020 or 2025.

28. Five of the six remaining countries have not received HPMP funding other than for project preparation; one country (Syrian Arab Republic) received funding for a project for the phase-out of 12.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector outside its HPMP, representing 9.6 per cent of the baseline.

**Table 7. Article 5 countries without an approved HPMP (ODP tonnes)**

Country	Baseline	Starting point	All approved projects	Remaining
Botswana	11.0			11.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	78.0			78.0
Libya	114.7			114.7
Mauritania	20.5			20.5
South Sudan	1.0			1.0
Syrian Arab Republic	135.0	135.0	12.9	122.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>347.3</b>

29. Stage I of HPMPs are included in the 2014 business plans for all of the countries that have not yet submitted their HPMPs (Libya, Mauritania, South Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic) except Botswana and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the). The HPMP for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been submitted to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting.

## **PART II: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES**

30. No compliance related issues have been identified except for Botswana and South Sudan that did not establish their licensing systems per decision XXV/15.

## **PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FOR HCFCs**

### **HCFC CONSUMPTION DATA BY SECTOR**

31. As of 2 October 2014, 144 A5 countries were required to submit reports on the implementation of CPs. The latest reports were received by the Secretariat for 122 countries for 2013, 18 countries for 2012

<sup>9</sup> Croatia became a non-A5 Party on 1 January 2013.



and four countries for 2011. All countries that submitted requests for funding to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting, also submitted 2013 CP data as of 7 October 2014 except for Bangladesh<sup>10</sup>.

32. Although the consumption levels recorded are from different years and may not necessarily correspond to the A7 data, the CP data provides the most recent sectoral assessment by country, and on a global basis. These data should assist the A5 countries concerned and the Executive Committee to assess what remains to be phased out on a sectoral basis. Table 8 presents HCFC consumption by sector.

**Table 8. HCFC consumption by sector (ODP tonnes)**

Sector	Baseline	Latest reported consumption	Latest reported consumption as percentage of baseline
Aerosol	107.1	262.2	245%
Foam	12,589.5	11,394.5	91%
Fire Fighting	15.3	14.2	93%
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,919.8	8,689.7	88%
Refrigeration servicing	8,899.4	8,613.6	97%
Solvent	525.0	509.6	97%
Process agent	13.4	15.5	116%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,069.5</b>	<b>29,499.3</b>	<b>92%</b>

33. A7 data varies from CP data for several reasons: CP data is use by sector instead of data based on production minus exports plus imports; HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols data is reported as part of annual use data; and rounding errors. Table 9 presents cases in which it appears that different A7 and CP data were reported.

**Table 9. Differences between 2013 A7 and CP HCFC consumption data (ODP tonnes)**

Country	Agency for IS project	Chemical	2013 A7	2013 CP	Difference	Polyols
China	UNDP	HCFC	15,757.9	17,195.8	-1,437.9	
India	UNDP	HCFC	975.9	1,844.8	-868.9	
Lebanon	UNDP	HCFC	72.6	70.5	2.1	27.2
Malaysia	UNDP	HCFC	445.8	435.9	9.9	
Mexico	UNIDO	HCFC	835.2	779.1	56.1	
Philippines	UNEP	HCFC	136.7	152.7	-16.0	15.4
Rwanda	UNEP	HCFC	3.8	3.1	0.7	
Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	HCFC	39.5	-0.1	39.6	
Turkmenistan	UNEP	HCFC	0.4	6.9	-6.5	
Zambia	UNEP	HCFC	5.0	7.5	-2.5	

34. The Executive Committee may wish to request the relevant implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies as shown above.

## **PRICE DATA FOR HCFCs AND THEIR ALTERNATIVES**

35. The prices of HCFCs and alternatives have been summarized in Table 10.

<sup>10</sup> Bangladesh submitted an HPMP tranche request to the 73<sup>rd</sup> meeting but was subsequently withdrawn.

**Table 10. Average price of HCFCs and their alternatives in latest years**

ODS	Average Price/ kilogram (US\$/kg)					Number of countries		Range (US\$/kg) (2013 Report)	Number of countries reporting non-zero data for 2013	Data excluded* from the calculation of the average (US\$/kg) (2013 Report)
	(2009)	(2010)	(2011)	(2012)	(2013)	Prices increased	Prices decreased			
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.48	17	13	2.13 (China) to \$15.00 (Zimbabwe)	43	1.32 (Dominican Republic (the)), 111.30 (Oman)
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.09	38	38	1.50 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 46.62 (Oman)	113	145.39 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), 160.92 (Nauru)
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.48	20	47	0.96 (Zambia) to 46.79 (Cook Islands (the))	99	103.60 (Oman), 353.34 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	16.48	13	13	2.00 (Samoa) to 55.11 (Honduras)	44	74.40 (Paraguay), 80.00 (Zimbabwe), 120.00 (Lesotho)
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.77	6	9	1.00 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 40.00 (Chad)	26	95.00 (Zimbabwe), 95.66 (Paraguay), 210.00 (Senegal)
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.71	19	45	1.53 (Zambia) to 59.91 (Cook Islands (the))	98	150.00 (Solomon Islands), 284.00 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.45	17	31	3.22 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 49.00 (Cabo Verde)	83	81.02 (Cook Islands (the)), 366.22 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.42	14	47	1.40 (Nauru) to 56.43 (Cook Islands (the))	90	248.44 (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.50	7	20	1.60 (Nauru) to 39.00 (Cabo Verde)	45	None

\* All zero entries were excluded.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

36. This is the second year of use of the new format approved at the 63<sup>rd</sup> meeting for reporting CP data. Sixteen countries provided 2013 data still using the previous format and 106 countries used the revised format.

37. Only 122 of the required 144 countries provided 2013 data, 18 provided 2012 CP data and four countries for 2011 in time for analysis in this document.

38. The data provided in the new format was incomplete for the three main sections: qualitative, quantitative and regulatory. Only 19 countries provided all the information for all three sections: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Croatia, Ecuador, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova (the), Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia and Zimbabwe.

## Summary of data

39. One-hundred and seventeen of the 144 countries that reported data indicated that they had quota systems in place. Eighteen countries (Angola, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) , Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Dominica, El Salvador, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova (the), Sierra Leone and Tunisia) did not have quota system in place and nine countries (Benin, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Libya, Myanmar, Niue, Qatar and Sudan (the)) did not provide information.

40. One hundred and thirty countries advised that importer registration was a requirement. Six countries (Armenia, Barbados, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Haiti and Papua New Guinea) did not have importer registration as a requirement and eight countries (Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Jordan, Libya, Myanmar, Niue and Qatar) did not provide information.

41. Ninety-eight countries to which reporting requirements apply have reported operational licensing systems. Based on latest data, a total of 12,248.3 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22 have been recovered of which 11,770.4 ODP tonnes were reused. A total of 7,393 customs officers have been trained. A total of 1,967 recovery machines and 1,336 recycling machines are operational; 11,182 technicians have been certified, 19,143 technicians have been trained and 1,481 trainers for technicians have been trained to recover and recycle HCFCs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Noting:

- (i) The document on status reports and compliance as contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/17;
- (ii) Ninety-three (of the 122 that submitted data) submitted 2013 data using the web-based system;

(b) Requesting:

- (i) UNEP to report on the establishment of Botswana's and South Sudan's licensing systems and UNIDO on Libya's licensing system, by the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting;
- (ii) Relevant implementing agencies to provide an update by the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting on the actions taken to include the accelerated HCFC control measures agreed in 2007 in the licensing systems in the following countries: Dominica, Kyrgyzstan and Mauritania; and
- (iii) The relevant implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies as indicated in Table 9 of the present document.

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## Annex I

## METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2012 Action Plan Target	2013 Action Plan Target	Phase-Out in 2014 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved
Algeria	A7	2013	4.7	0.9				Yes	Country with approved projects that would, as a minimum, enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit..	Nov-06
Angola	A7	2013	NDR	0.0				No		
Argentina	CP	2013	411.3	251.5				No	Country with approved projects that would, as a minimum, enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit.	Mar-02
Chile	A7	2013	212.5	165.9	Decision XVII/29			No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-10
China	A7	2013	1,102.1	100.0				Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03
Egypt	A7	2013	238.1	55.2				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08
Guatemala	A7	2013	400.7	240.0	Decision XVIII/26			No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-09
Guinea	A7	2013	NDR	0.0				No		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2013	26.7	0.4				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05
Jamaica	A7	2013	4.9	1.0				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05
Jordan	A7	2013	176.3	3.6				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-99
Mexico*	A7	2013	1,130.8	327.1				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-08
Saudi Arabia	A7	2012	204.1	21.6				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-07
Singapore**	A7	2013	5.0	0.4				No		
South Sudan	A7	2013	0.7	0.2				No		
Sudan (the)	A7	2013	3.0	0.7				Yes	Country with approved projects that would, as a minimum, enable	Nov-02

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2012 Action Plan Target	2013 Action Plan Target	Phase-Out in 2014 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved
									compliance with the 2005 MB limit. MB project has been submitted to the 73 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	
Tunisia	A7	2013	8.3	6.6				Yes	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase out target (Decision XV/12). MB project has been submitted to the 73 <sup>rd</sup> meeting	
Viet Nam	A7	2013	136.5	50.0				Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06
Yemen	A7	2013	54.5	11.0				No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08

\*UNIDO indicated that the actual MB consumption in 2013 was 325 ODP tonnes and not 327.1 ODP tonnes as reported and that the country is in full compliance with the Executive Committee agreement. A request for change in 2013 MB consumption data is being prepared by the country for submission to the Ozone Secretariat.

\*\*Did not receive funding from the Multilateral Fund.

## Annex II

## HCFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage over Freeze	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/Submission)
Afghanistan	A7	2013	23.8	17.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Albania	A7	2013	6.0	5.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Algeria	A7	2013	62.1	51.1	0.0	20% by 2017
Angola	A7	2013	16.0	15.4	0.0	10% by 2015
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2013	0.3	0.2	0.0	10% by 2015
Argentina	CP	2013	400.7	246.1	0.0	17.5% by 2017
Armenia	A7	2013	7.0	4.5	0.0	10% by 2015
Bahamas (the)	A7	2012	4.8	2.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	2012	51.9	75.6	45.6	39% by 2020
Bangladesh	A7	2012	72.6	66.5	0.0	30% by 2018
Barbados	A7	2013	3.7	2.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Belize	A7	2013	2.8	2.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Benin	A7	2013	23.8	22.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Bhutan	A7	2013	0.3	0.3	0.0	100% by 2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	2013	6.1	0.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2013	4.7	5.1	9.1	35% by 2020
Botswana	A7	2013	11.0	2.8	0.0	
Brazil	A7	2013	1,327.3	1,189.3	0.0	10% by 2015
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2013	6.1	4.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	A7	2012	28.9	26.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Burundi	A7	2013	7.2	7.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Cambodia	A7	2013	15.0	9.5	0.0	100% by 2035
Cameroon	A7	2013	88.8	82.3	0.0	20% by 2017
Cabo Verde	A7	2013	1.1	0.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Central African Republic (the)	A7	2012	12.0	11.8	0.0	35% by 2020
Chad	A7	2013	16.1	15.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Chile	A7	2013	87.5	76.0	0.0	10% by 2015
China	A7	2013	19,269.0	15,757.9	0.0	10% by 2015
Colombia	A7	2013	225.6	176.7	0.0	10% by 2015
Congo (the)	A7	2013	10.1	9.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Cook Islands (the)	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage over Freeze	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/Submission)
Costa Rica	CP	2013	14.1	-0.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2013	63.8	54.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Croatia	CP	2013	4.0	-1.6	0.0	100% by 2016
Cuba	A7	2013	16.9	12.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2013	78.0	90.6	16.1	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	A7	2013	66.2	35.9	0.0	10% by 2015
Djibouti	A7	2012	0.7	0.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Dominica	A7	2013	0.4	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	2013	51.2	34.8	0.0	10% by 2015
Ecuador	A7	2013	23.5	22.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Egypt	A7	2013	386.3	297.0	0.0	25% by 2018
El Salvador	A7	2013	11.7	8.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Equatorial Guinea	A7	2013	6.3	5.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Eritrea	A7	2013	1.1	1.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	2013	5.5	5.5	0.0	35% by 2020
Federal Republic of Somalia	A7	2012	45.1	17.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Fiji	CP	2013	8.5	6.76	0.0	35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	2013	30.2	28.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	2013	1.5	0.9	0.0	35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	2013	5.3	1.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	2013	57.3	25.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Grenada	A7	2013	0.8	0.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Guatemala	A7	2013	8.3	11.3	35.9	35% by 2020
Guinea	A7	2013	22.6	7.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Guinea-Bissau	A7	2013	2.8	2.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Guyana	A7	2013	1.8	1.0	0.0	10% by 2015
Haiti	A7	2012	3.6	5.2	41.9	35% by 2020
Honduras	A7	2013	19.9	18.9	0.0	35% by 2020
India	A7	2013	1,608.2	975.9	0.0	10% by 2015
Indonesia	A7	2013	403.9	310.5	0.0	20% by 2018
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2013	380.5	357.4	0.0	10% by 2015
Iraq	CP	2013	108.4	101.8	0.0	13.82% by 2015
Jamaica	A7	2013	16.3	2.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Jordan	A7	2013	83.0	59.4	0.0	20% by 2017
Kenya	A7	2013	52.2	29.1	0.0	21.1% by 2017



Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage over Freeze	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/Submission)
Kiribati	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Kuwait	A7	2012	418.6	420.2	0.4	39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2013	4.1	4.0	0.0	10% by 2015
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	A7	2012	2.3	2.8	19.6	35% by 2020
Lebanon	A7	2013	73.5	72.6	0.0	17.5% by 2017
Lesotho	A7	2013	3.5	2.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Liberia	A7	2013	5.3	4.5	0.0	35% by 2020
Libya	A7	2012	114.7	144.1	25.6	
Madagascar	A7	2013	24.9	16.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Malawi	A7	2013	10.8	10.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Malaysia	A7	2013	515.8	445.8	0.0	15% by 2016
Maldives	A7	2013	4.6	3.2	0.0	100% by 2020
Mali	A7	2013	15.0	10.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Marshall Islands (the)	A7	2013	0.2	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Mauritania	A7	2012	20.5	20.4	0.0	
Mauritius	A7	2013	8.0	5.4	0.0	100% by 2030
Mexico	A7	2013	1,148.8	835.2	0.0	30% by 2018 (stage II - 67.5% by 2022)
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2013	0.2	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Mongolia	A7	2013	1.4	0.9	0.0	35% by 2020
Montenegro	A7	2013	0.8	0.8	0.0	35% by 2020
Morocco	A7	2013	59.7	49.4	0.0	20% by 2017
Mozambique	A7	2013	6.5	8.3	26.9	35% by 2020
Myanmar	CP	2013	4.3	3.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Namibia	A7	2013	8.4	7.0	0.0	100% by 2025
Nauru	A7	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Nepal	A7	2013	1.1	0.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Nicaragua	A7	2013	6.8	3.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	2013	16.0	14.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Nigeria	A7	2013	398.2	334.5	0.0	10% by 2015
Niue	A7	2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Oman	A7	2013	31.5	28.9	0.0	10% by 2015
Pakistan	A7	2013	247.4	247.0	0.0	10% by 2015
Palau	A7	2013	0.2	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Panama	A7	2013	24.8	21.4	0.0	10% by 2015

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage over Freeze	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/Submission)
Papua New Guinea	A7	2013	3.3	3.0	0.0	100% by 2025
Paraguay	A7	2013	18.0	16.5	0.0	35% by 2020
Peru	A7	2013	26.9	25.8	0.0	10% by 2015
Philippines (the)	A7	2013	208.4	136.7	0.0	10% by 2015
Qatar	CP	2013	86.9	80.7	0.0	20% by 2015
Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2013	1,908.0	1,893.1	0.0	
Republic of Moldova (the)	A7	2013	1.0	1.0	0.0	10% by 2015
Rwanda	A7	2013	4.1	3.8	0.0	35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2013	0.5	0.3	0.0	35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	A7	2013	1.1	0.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2013	0.3	0.2	0.0	100% by 2025
Samoa	A7	2013	0.3	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2013	2.2	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Saudi Arabia	A7	2012	1,468.7	1,921.7	30.8	40% by 2020
Senegal	A7	2013	36.2	7.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Serbia	A7	2013	8.4	8.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Seychelles	A7	2013	1.4	0.6	0.0	100% by 2025
Sierra Leone	CP	2013	1.7	0.8	0.0	35% by 2020
Singapore	A7	2013	216.1	116.3	0.0	
Solomon Islands	A7	2013	2.0	0.2	0.0	35% by 2020
South Africa	A7	2013	369.7	262.0	0.0	35% by 2020
South Sudan	A7	2013	1.0	14.2	1319.0	
Sri Lanka	A7	2013	13.9	13.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Sudan (the)	A7	2013	52.7	51.2	0.0	30% by 2017
Suriname	A7	2013	2.0	1.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Swaziland	A7	2013	7.3	1.2	0.0	35% by 2020
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2013	135.0	28.0	0.0	
Thailand	A7	2013	927.6	863.3	0.0	15% by 2018
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2013	1.8	0.7	0.0	35% by 2020
Timor-Leste	A7	2013	0.5	0.3	0.0	10% by 2015
Togo	A7	2013	20.0	19.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Tonga	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2013	46.0	39.5	0.0	35% by 2020
Tunisia	A7	2013	40.7	32.1	0.0	15% by 2018
Turkey	A7	2013	551.5	147.0	0.0	86.4% by 2017

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage over Freeze	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/Submission)
Turkmenistan	A7	2013	6.8	0.4	0.0	35% by 2020
Tuvalu	A7	2013	0.1	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Uganda	A7	2013	0.2	0.0	0.0	35% by 2020
United Arab Emirates (the)	A7	2013	557.1	539.4	0.0	
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	2013	1.7	1.6	0.0	35% by 2020
Uruguay	A7	2013	23.4	15.5	0.0	10% by 2015
Vanuatu	A7	2013	0.3	0.1	0.0	35% by 2020
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	CP	2013	207.0	134.8	0.0	10% by 2015
Viet Nam	A7	2013	221.2	202.9	0.0	10% by 2015
Yemen	A7	2013	158.2	116.2	0.0	15% by 2015
Zambia	A7	2013	5.0	5.0	0.0	35% by 2020
Zimbabwe	A7	2013	17.8	15.8	0.0	35% by 2020

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