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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Seventy-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 28 November - 2 December 2016

COUNTRY PROGRAMME DATA AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPLIANCE

Introduction

1. This document consists of the following three parts:

Part I: Status of, and prospects for, compliance of Article 5 (A5) countries

Part II: A5 countries that are subject to decisions on compliance

Part III: Data on the implementation of country programmes (CPs) for HCFCs¹

2. Currently, there are 147 Parties classified as A5 Parties. Three of these countries, namely the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates, have been urged not to request funding from the Multilateral Fund for the phase-out of their ODS consumption and production (where applicable) and, thus, are not required to submit the mandatory progress report on the implementation of CPs. Accordingly, the analysis contained in this document² has not included consumption and production of ODSs for these countries. For reference, the levels of HCFC production and consumption reported by these countries under Article 7 (A7) of the Montreal Protocol are shown in Table 1.

¹ The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to assess the HCFC compliance requirements for all Article 5 countries in the document on status reports and compliance to serve as a guide for preparation of the Multilateral Fund's business plan (decision 67/6(c)).

² 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 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.

Table 1. HCFC consumption and production reported by the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Baseline
Consumption								
Republic of Korea (the)	1,768.9	2,047.1	2,108.9	2,088.2	1,893.1	1,798.1	1,678.4	1,908.0
Singapore	226.0	206.2	110.8	168.7	116.3	109.9	74.5	216.1
United Arab Emirates (the)	530.5	583.6	641.8	692.6	539.4	539.4	474.0	557.1
Total consumption	2,525.4	2,836.9	2,861.5	2,949.5	2,548.8	2,447.4	2,226.9	2,681.2
Production								
Republic of Korea (the)	375.3	414.9	392.4	306.7	357.6	364.7	348.9	395.1

3. As of 1 November 2016, 146 A5 countries had reported 2015 data and all countries had reported 2013 and 2014 data pursuant to A7³; while 131 countries had reported 2015 CP data, 141 countries had reported 2014 CP data to the Fund Secretariat⁴ as of 1 November 2016, and all except the Central African Republic had reported CP data for 2013. All countries that submitted requests for funding to the 77th meeting also submitted 2015 CP data.

PART I: STATUS OF, AND PROSPECTS FOR, COMPLIANCE OF A5 COUNTRIES

4. This section presents the results of the analysis of the status of compliance with control measures for the 2013 freeze for HCFCs, the final phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) and TCA⁵ and the 10 per cent reduction of HCFCs 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 Committee⁶.

Licensing and quota systems

5. All countries have established licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol; however, the Government of Mauritania has not amended its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs. UNEP advised that the process has started as the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) preparation is ongoing. The country will amend its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs before the submission of the HPMP which is scheduled for the first meeting in 2017.

6. Due to the ongoing unrest in Burundi, the formal HCFC quota system could not be finalized as planned. UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) met with the national ozone officer in Kigali and the country plans to finalize the quota system prior to the first meeting in 2017. The Government will report to the 78th meeting on its efforts to finalize the quota system.

7. The Executive Committee may wish to request UNEP to continue assisting the Government of Mauritania in finalizing the amendment of its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs; and the Government of Burundi in finalizing the formal HCFC quota system, and to report to the 78th meeting.

³ Due date of submission: countries are encouraged to submit in June, but no later than 30 September as per decision of the Parties.

⁴ Decision 74/9(b)(iv) requested Article 5 countries to submit CP data reports eight weeks prior to the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the year, if possible, and no later than 1 May.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Up to December 2015, 280,060 ODP tonnes of consumption and 201,277 ODP tonnes of production had been phased out from completed projects. The completed projects were valued at US \$2.37 billion out of an approved total of approximately US \$3.01 billion.

Production sector

8. MB is produced in China⁷. An MB production closure phase-out plan was approved for China⁸, which allows the country to produce at levels lower than those allowed under the Montreal Protocol. In 2015, 68.3 ODP tonnes of MB were produced in China, which exceeds the maximum allowable production in its Agreement with the Executive Committee. However, China has permitted level of production of 68.4 ODP tonnes according to decision XXVI/6.

9. There are six A5 countries⁹ that produced HCFCs as shown in Table 2. The total 2015 HCFC production is over 25 per cent below the total baseline that has already been achieved.

Table 2. HCFC production for 2015 reported by A5 countries under A7 (ODP tonnes)

Party	2015	Baseline	2015 production minus baseline
Argentina	134.5	224.6	(90.1)
China	21,898.4	29,122.0	(7,223.6)
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	27.4	27.6	(0.2)
India	1,727.6	2,399.5	(671.9)
Mexico	160.9	697.0	(536.1)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	37.2	123.1	(85.9)
Total	23,986.1	32,593.8	(8,607.7)

10. The only HCFC produced by these countries is HCFC-22, except for China that also produces HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-123 and HCFC-124. Table 3 shows the production levels of the three main HCFCs over the 2010-2015 period.

Table 3. Production levels of the three main HCFCs (A7, ODP tonnes)

Party	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Baseline
HCFC-22							
Argentina	233.8	221.0	230.5	107.3	125.7	134.5	224.6
China	17,124.6	17,968.1	20,050.1	15,866.9	16,497.0	13,391.0	29,122*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	27.4	26.4	28.7	31.8	28.9	27.4	27.6
India	2,236.8	1,504.0	1,565.4	1,352.1	1,465.7	1,727.6	2,399.5
Mexico	694.0	649.7	298.3	317.1	223.5	160.9	697.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	119.2	134.3	160.3	121.2	86.1	37.2	123.1
Total HCFC-22	20,435.8	20,503.5	22,333.2	17,796.4	18,426.9	15,478.6	32,593.8
HCFC-141b							
China	10,874.3	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2	7,246.5	*
HCFC-142b							
China	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8	1,224.3	*
Total	33,289.3	34,574.7	36,658.0	28,482.0	29,064.0	23,949.4	32,593.8

* The HCFC production baseline is 29,122 ODP tonnes and includes all HCFC produced by China (mainly HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b).

11. An HCFC production phase-out management plan was approved for China¹⁰.

⁷ The Republic of Korea also produced MB.

⁸ Decision 47/54.

⁹ The Republic of Korea also produces HCFC-22 as shown in Table 1.

¹⁰ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/SGP-InS/2 and Add.1.

Consumption sector

12. The only group of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol where consumption and production is still allowed is Annex C Group I (HCFC). The complete phase-out of consumption and production of TCA and MB for all A5 countries was 1 January 2015.

MB and TCA

13. Latest MB consumption indicates that only four A5 countries had reported MB consumption above the 2015 control target (i.e., complete phase-out). Of these, three have permitted levels of consumption according to decision XXVI/6. For the fourth country (the Sudan), UNIDO reported that a monitoring mission was organized in April 2016 and the equipment was procured; the project is planned for completion in December 2016. One-hundred A5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for MB phase-out projects. The status of the MB consumption in these countries is summarized in Annex I to the present document.

14. All A5 countries have reported zero 2015 TCA consumption, and are in compliance with the control target.

HCFC consumption

15. One-hundred and forty-seven A5 countries have an established HCFC baseline for compliance. Table 4 presents the aggregated levels of latest HCFC consumption (377,472.9 mt or 24,212.4 ODP tonnes) by type of HCFC. The three main HCFCs are: HCFC-22 (68.1 per cent of the total consumption), followed by HCFC-141b (28 per cent) and, to a lesser extent, HCFC-142b (3.7 per cent). For 145 A5 countries, the latest reported consumption is below 10 per cent of their baseline with the exception of the Comoros¹¹, Burundi, Libya, and Mauritania, while for the A5 countries reporting 2015 data, HCFC consumption is over 29 per cent below the baseline.

Table 4. Baseline and latest HCFC consumption data by type of HCFC

HCFC	Baseline		Consumption		% of total (ODP tonnes)
	Metric tonnes	ODP tonnes	Metric tonnes	ODP tonnes	
HCFC-123	1,450.0	29.0	2,032.2	40.6	0.2
HCFC-124	1,181.0	26.0	267.4	5.9	0.0
HCFC-141b	94,412.4	10,385.4	61,718.7	6,789.1	28.0
HCFC-142b	30,746.4	1,998.5	13,633.5	886.2	3.7
HCFC-22	358,383.1	19,711.1	299,729.4	16,485.1	68.1
HCFC-225	5.6	0.4	68.9	4.8	0.0
HCFC-225ca	56.5	1.4	3.6	0.1	0.0
HCFC-225cb	9.6	0.3	19.0	0.6	0.0
Total	486,244.6	32,152.1	377,472.9	24,212.4	100.0
HCFC-141b polyol*	5,283.6	581.2	6,119.9	673.2	

* HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol, and only available in CP data (not provided under A7 data).

HPMPs

16. All countries have received HPMP project preparation funds to address HCFC control measures. The Executive Committee has approved stages I and II¹² of HPMPs for 142 countries to-date (valued at

¹¹ Due to rounding.

US \$656.1 million in principle of which US \$546.81 million has been approved), to address compliance with the Montreal Protocol control levels as follows:

- (a) Sixteen countries (five low-volume-consuming (LVC) and 11 non-LVC countries) address compliance for the period 2011 to 2015;
- (b) One-hundred-and-nine countries (59 LVC and 38 non-LVC countries, plus the 12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)) address compliance for 2011 to 2020;
- (c) Six countries address compliance for 2011 to 2025;
- (d) Eleven LVC countries (Bhutan, Cambodia, Croatia, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritius, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Seychelles) will phase out HCFCs well in advance of the 2040 compliance target (Croatia by 2014, and the others by 2020 or 2025).

17. Two of the three A5 countries without an approved HPMP have not received funding other than for project preparation¹³. In the case of Syrian Arab Republic, funding was approved for the phase-out of 12.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector as a stand-alone project outside its HPMP, representing 9.6 per cent of the baseline (Table 5).

Table 5. A5 countries without an approved HPMP (ODP tonnes)

Country	Baseline	Starting point	Approved projects	Remaining
Mauritania	20.5			20.5
South Sudan	4.1			
Syrian Arab Republic	135.0	135.0	12.9	122.1
Total	159.6	135.0	12.9	142.6

18. Annex II to the present document includes an analysis of the latest reported consumption data on HCFCs and control measures addressed by approved HPMPs.

Remaining HCFC consumption

19. Implementation of the HPMPs so far approved will result in the phase-out of approximately 29 per cent of the HCFC consumption starting point and over 64 per cent of the consumption of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Table 6 shows the aggregate remaining HCFC consumption¹⁴ by type of HCFC in all A5 countries.

¹² Stage II proposals of the HPMPs for Armenia, China, the Dominican Republic, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova and Uruguay have been submitted to the 77th meeting. Stage II of HPMPs have been approved for Brazil to address 35 per cent reduction in 2020 and 45 per cent in 2021; Chile to address 45 per cent by 2020 and 65 per cent by 2021; Colombia to address 60 per cent in 2020 and 65 per cent in 2021; Guyana to address complete phase-out in 2030; Indonesia to address 37.5 per cent by 2020 and 55 per cent by 2023; Kyrgyzstan to address complete phase-out by 2025; Lebanon to address 18 per cent in 2017, 50 per cent in 2020 and 75 per cent in 2025; Mexico to address 67.5 per cent reduction by 2022; Oman to address 35 per cent reduction in 2020; Pakistan to address 50 per cent by 2020; Panama to address 35 per cent by 2020; the Sudan to address 75 per cent reduction by 2020; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to address 42 per cent by 2020; and Viet Nam to address 35 per cent by 2020.

¹³ Submissions of stage I of the HPMPs for Mauritania and South Sudan have been included in the 2016 business plan and for Syrian Arab Republic in the 2017 business plan. South Sudan submitted stage I of its HPMP to the 77th meeting (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/63).

¹⁴ The remaining HCFC consumption eligible for funding depends on the starting point for aggregate reductions on HCFC consumption selected by each Article 5 country in their HPMP.

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

HCFC	Baseline	Starting point	Approved	Remaining	% of approved
HCFC-123	32.72	60.08	11.07	49.01	18.43
HCFC-124	26.57	26.07	0.96	25.11	3.68
HCFC-141	1.90	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.00
HCFC-141b	10,706.32	10,759.84	5,450.54	5,309.30	50.66
HCFC-142b	1,992.30	2,002.26	607.10	1,395.16	30.32
HCFC-21	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00
HCFC-22	20,351.19	19,972.58	3,443.47	16,529.11	17.24
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
Total	33,117.82	32,826.43	9,513.14	23,313.29	28.98
HCFC-141b polyol**	0.00	567.00	366.90	200.10	64.71

* As at the 76th meeting.

** HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol.

PART II: A5 COUNTRIES THAT ARE SUBJECT TO DECISIONS ON COMPLIANCE

20. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported a 2015 production and consumption of HCFCs of 27.4 ODP tonnes and 70.0 ODP tonnes, respectively. The levels of consumption reported place the country in compliance with the action plan's production and consumption levels for 2015 of 27.6 ODP tonnes and 70.16 ODP tonnes, respectively, as per decision XXVI/15.

21. Libya reported a consumption of 119.8 ODP tonnes in 2015, which is above the baseline for compliance of 118.4 ODP tonnes and below the maximum allowable consumption of 122.3 ODP tonnes under the approved action plan to return to compliance (decision XXVII/11).

22. Mauritania reported a consumption of 20.1 ODP tonnes. The baseline is calculated at 20.5 ODP tonnes. The country does not have an approved HPMP. Yemen has not reported its 2015 HCFC consumption under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

PART III: DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CPs FOR HCFCs

23. CP data reports represent the sole source of information on the sector distribution of HCFCs in A5 countries. This section presents an analysis on the data contained in CP data reports.

HCFC production versus consumption

24. Table 7 provides an analysis of the levels production and consumption of the three main HCFCs namely HCFC-22, HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b. Since 2010 the reported levels of production of the three HCFCs have been above the levels of consumption except for HCFC-141b in 2010, and HCFC-142b in 2011 and 2012.

Table 7. HCFC production versus consumption of the three main HCFCs (ODP tonnes)

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production						
HCFC-22	20,817.8	21,665.7	23,552.4	18,769.0	20,266.4	16,782.6
HCFC-141b	10,762.0	12,311.5	12,884.4	9,583.6	9,560.2	7,246.5
HCFC-142b	1,979.2	1,759.8	1,440.4	1,102.0	1,076.8	1,224.3

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption						
HCFC-22	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,574.3	17,799.2	17,404.4	15,005.7
HCFC-141b	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,735.9	9,027.8	8,689.2	6,734.3
HCFC-142b	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,443.1	1,014.5	769.2	873.4
Production – consumption						
HCFC-22	34.0	1,817.1	978.1	969.8	2,862.0	1,776.9
HCFC-141b	-84.7	333.3	1,148.5	555.8	871.0	512.2
HCFC-142b	1.9	-68.2	-2.7	87.5	307.6	350.9

Sector distribution of HCFC consumption

25. Table 8 presents the sector distribution of aggregated HCFC consumption for all countries for the period 2009 to 2015. In 2015, the three sectors with the largest consumption of HCFCs (measured in ODP tonnes) were the foam (35.6 per cent of the total) followed by the refrigeration manufacturing (30.9 per cent) and the refrigeration servicing sectors (30.3 per cent). As the phase-out of HCFCs in the foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors progresses, the refrigeration servicing sector becomes more relevant.

Table 8. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption (2009-2015) (ODP tonnes)

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aerosol	76.4	137.8	153.4	170.5	262.2	306.1	268.0
Foam	11,952.7	13,226.4	14,155.3	14,005.7	11,019.3	10,508.1	8,315.8
Fire-fighting	7.5	23.1	19.1	19.4	14.2	15.3	18.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	9,385.1	10,456.5	10,118.3	10,287.5	8,520.8	7,955.3	7,208.2
Refrigeration servicing	8,078.8	9,842.0	9,252.9	11,441.1	8,261.8	8,261.9	7,075.0
Solvent	500.5	549.5	632.0	634.4	514.4	525.8	456.7
Process agent					0.1	1.1	2.3
Tobacco	12.8	11.7					
Total	30,013.7	34,247.0	34,331.1	36,558.6	28,592.8	27,573.6	23,344.1

26. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption varies according to the level of consumption and the size of the manufacturing sector as shown in Table 9, where countries are grouped as follows: China, as the largest consumer (and producer) of HCFCs; 14 largest consuming countries; and all other countries.

Table 9. Sector distribution of HCFC consumption by group of countries (ODP tonnes)

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
China							
Aerosol		59.6	70.5	95.4	137.8	186.2	180.4
Foam	7,475.8	8,388.5	9,576.0	9,031.0	7,473.9	7,404.0	5,522.7
Fire-fighting							
Refrigeration manufacturing	6,227.6	6,795.0	6,740.3	6,586.7	6,014.3	5,602.0	4,951.7
Refrigeration servicing	3,814.0	3,982.0	3,827.0	4,857.8	3,103.8	3,161.7	2,412.0
Solvent	467.0	497.1	514.1	524.1	466.0	484.8	418.5
Process agent							
Tobacco	12.8	11.7					
Total for China	17,997.1	19,733.8	20,727.8	21,094.9	17,195.8	16,838.7	13,485.3
14 largest consuming countries							
Aerosol	76.4	77.6	82.9	75.2	124.4	119.9	87.6
Foam	3,132.6	3,798.8	3,563.8	3,932.2	2,631.0	2,290.7	2,040.8
Fire-fighting	6.7	21.2	16.8	16.8	12.9	12.8	12.0
Refrigeration manufacturing	2,398.1	2,844.4	2,503.6	2,971.5	2,072.0	1,953.7	1,802.9
Refrigeration servicing	2,105.9	3,357.9	3,206.0	4,217.4	3,016.2	3,156.5	3,015.3
Solvent	0.7	43.9	81.1	77.1	43.5	39.1	36.8

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Process agent							
Tobacco							
Total 14 largest consuming countries	7,720.4	10,143.7	9,454.2	11,290.1	7,900.1	7,572.8	6,995.3
Other countries							
Aerosol	0.0	0.6					
Foam	1,344.2	1,039.2	1,015.6	1,042.5	914.4	813.5	752.3
Fire-fighting	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.3	2.4	6.2
Refrigeration manufacturing	759.5	817.1	874.4	729.4	434.5	399.6	453.5
Refrigeration servicing	2,158.9	2,502.1	2,219.9	2,365.8	2,141.8	1,943.7	1,647.7
Solvent	32.8	8.6	36.8	33.3	4.9	1.8	1.4
Process agent					0.1	1.1	2.3
Tobacco							
Total other countries	4,296.2	4,369.5	4,149.1	4,173.6	3,497.0	3,162.1	2,863.4

27. The sector distribution of the three main HCFCs is presented in Table 10. The analysis shows a sustained reduction in the overall consumption of these substances, except in the aerosol sector of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b and in the servicing sector of HCFC-22.

Table 10. Sector distribution of the main HCFCs consumed in A5 countries (ODP tonnes)

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
HCFC-22							
Aerosol	42.4	95.7	103.9	124.9	116.4	150.0	134.2
Foam*	1,590.2	1,772.9	1,725.7	2,077.3	1,785.7	1,719.0	1,148.0
Fire-fighting	0.0	11.1	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refrigeration manufacturing	8,610.2	9,641.4	9,270.7	9,475.6	7,971.3	7,483.9	6,815.1
Refrigeration servicing	7,518.1	9,262.5	8,712.8	10,867.4	7,925.7	8,051.0	6,908.3
Solvent	32.2	0.3	29.3	29.0		0.3	
Process agent							
Tobacco							
Total HCFC-22	17,793.0	20,783.8	19,848.6	22,574.3	17,799.2	17,404.4	15,005.7
HCFC-141b							
Aerosol	34.1	41.3	49.4	45.4	145.8	156.0	132.0
Foam	7,947.9	9,376.2	10,412.3	10,201.9	7,666.4	7,432.1	5,717.6
Fire-fighting		4.2	6.0	9.3	6.7	7.6	9.3
Refrigeration manufacturing**	749.0	789.6	814.7	782.7	529.6	447.9	370.4
Refrigeration servicing	125.9	77.7	98.7	96.4	168.7	124.5	51.7
Solvent	466.5	546.0	597.1	600.2	510.6	521.0	453.4
Process agent							
Tobacco	12.8	11.7					
Total HCFC-141b	9,336.1	10,846.7	11,978.2	11,735.9	9,027.8	8,689.2	6,734.3
HCFC-142b							
Aerosol	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Foam***	1,605.5	1,503.9	1,401.7	986.8	867.1	702.9	770.7
Fire-fighting							

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Refrigeration manufacturing	3.8	6.5	11.1	11.2	6.5	8.0	8.3
Refrigeration servicing	396.9	466.0	414.8	445.0	140.9	58.2	92.5
Solvent	0.7	0.6	0.3				
Process agent							
Tobacco							
Total HCFC-142b	2,006.9	1,977.3	1,828.0	1,443.1	1,014.5	769.2	873.4
Other HCFCs	877.7	639.3	676.3	805.3	751.3	710.8	730.7
Total	30,013.7	34,247.0	34,331.1	36,558.6	28,592.8	27,573.6	23,344.1

* Used as co-blowing agent.

** Used for insulation of refrigeration equipment.

*** Used for the production of extruded polystyrene foam.

Other information from CP reports

28. CP data reports also provide information on the number of customs officers and refrigeration service technicians that are trained; the amounts of HCFC refrigerants that are recovered and reused; and the prices of HCFCs and alternative substances.

Training of customs officers and technicians

29. Based on 2015 CP data, a total of 14,947 customs officers have been trained, 54,018 technicians have been trained on good service practices including recovery and recycling of HCFCs, and 24,947 technicians have been certified, as shown in Table 11. These data show an increasing number of customs officers and technicians being trained as well as substantial numbers of technicians being certified.

Table 11. Training of customs officers and technicians

Region	2012	2013*	2014	2015
Customs officers trained				
Africa	1,470	2,614	3,431	3,231
Asia and the Pacific	1,531	2,271	2,751	3,095
Europe	449	927	1,631	1,985
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,203	4,072	5,247	6,636
Total customs officers trained	4,653	9,884	13,060	14,947
Service technicians trained				
Africa	2,162	3,539	6,353	6,188
Asia and the Pacific	2,542	9,295	11,277	14,416
Europe	4,517	5,078	6,711	3,167
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,404	25,103	31,157	30,247
Total technicians trained	13,625	43,015	55,498	54,018
Service technicians certified				
Africa	2,019	2,162	2,832	3,105
Asia and the Pacific	2,009	8,376	10,041	12,239
Europe	4,302	4,637	5,641	1,950
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,647	16,901	12,132	7,653
Total technicians certified	9,977	32,076	30,646	24,947

* The large increase from 2012 may be due to several countries not reporting any cumulative data for 2012.

Recovery and recycling

30. Based on the CP data, a total of 1,284.2 mt of HCFC-22 have been recovered in 2015 of which 904.5 mt were reused, as shown in Table 12.

Table 12. HCFC-22 recovered and reused (mt)

Region	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recovered				
Africa	103.1	16.6	158.0	30.8
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	0.6	91.7	80.6
Europe	38.3	46.9	75.6	85.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	322.7	1,739.2	1,103.6	1,087.0
Total	464.1	1,803.4	1,428.9	1,284.2
Reused				
Africa	102.0	17.1	157.4	28.1
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	3.0	26.0	26.8
Europe	32.7	43.8	57.8	77.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	148.4	1,492.2	736.0	772.3
Total	283.1	1,556.2	977.2	904.5

Prices of HCFCs and alternatives

31. The average prices of HCFCs and alternatives are summarized in Table 13¹⁵. Most A5 countries reported in the CP report, the average prices provided mainly from retailers and suppliers, which can include taxes and transportation costs. However, the price data in project proposals is freight on board (FOB)¹⁶ that is usually obtained from importers.

Table 13. Average price of HCFCs and alternatives

ODS	Average price (US \$/kg)							Countries with price		Range (US \$/kg)	No. countries reporting price (2015)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Increased	Decreased		
HCFC-141b	5.00	6.02	6.73	6.73	6.65	7.77	7.08	11	14	1.50 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 48.00 (Oman)	35
HCFC-22	7.35	8.61	9.28	10.06	9.24	10.08	10.07	43	42	1.70 (Dominican Republic (the)) to 48.48 (Cook Islands (the))	114
Isobutane (HC-600a)	24.36	21.08	20.97	20.49	20.20	18.02	15.23	13	16	3.12 (Costa Rica) to 60.00 (Cote d'Ivoire)	54
Propane (HC-290)	20.53	21.79	22.23	15.60	14.38	21.26	19.08	10	5	1.30 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 71.80 (Paraguay)	30
HFC-134a	12.52	15.14	16.64	14.96	13.65	13.30	14.26	19	54	2.00 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 122.00 (Oman)	103
R-404A	16.13	18.67	20.68	18.71	15.41	15.11	15.42	33	38	2.50 (Sao Tome and Principe) to 71.80 (Eritrea)	102
R-407C	16.95	20.80	21.36	19.04	16.06	15.19	13.97	18	39	2.00 (Syrian Arab Republic) to 53.00 (Grenada)	80

¹⁵ Several of the CP data reports submitted by Article 5 countries contain price data for both ODS and alternative substances.

¹⁶ Decision 68/4(b)(iv) requested Governments to report, on a voluntary basis, the average import FOB price for each ODS and ODS substitute in the revised CP format.

ODS	Average price (US \$/kg)							Countries with price		Range (US \$/kg)	No. countries reporting price (2015)
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Increased	Decreased		
R-410A	16.44	20.26	21.70	19.91	16.05	15.28	14.61	25	47	2.40 (China) to 76.90 (Eritrea)	100
R-507A	17.48	17.55	20.78	15.84	13.59	12.21	11.65	7	21	3.00 (China and Sao Tome and Principe) to 50.00 (Georgia)	48

* All zero entries were excluded.

Issues related to CP data reports

Timely submission of CP data reports

32. In reviewing the timely submission of the CP data reports, the Secretariat noted no progress particularly for the year 2015 compared to 2014 as shown in Table 14. In line with decision 75/17(b)(iii), the Secretariat sent letters to the Governments of countries; however, as of the time of finalizing this document, 2015 CP reports had still not been submitted for 13 A5 countries.

33. The Executive Committee may wish to request the Secretariat to send a letter to the Governments of countries with outstanding 2014 and 2015 CP data reports to urge them to submit their CP data reports as soon as possible noting that without these reports the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels could not be undertaken by the Secretariat.

Table 14. Monthly rates of submission of CP data reports*

Month	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)	Countries	Cumulative (%)
January	1	0.69	1	0.69					1	0.69
February	1	1.39			1	0.69	2	1.39	5	4.17
March	3	3.47	4	3.47	3	2.76	15	11.81	33	27.08
April	20	17.36	20	16.67	38	28.97	48	45.14	27	45.83
May	35	41.67	36	42.36	35	53.10	24	61.81	22	61.11
June	18	54.17	17	54.17	11	60.69	18	74.31	14	70.83
July	9	60.42	8	59.72	6	64.83	9	80.56	8	76.39
August	7	65.28	7	64.58	6	68.97	3	82.64	5	79.86
September	21	79.86	13	73.61	22	84.14	7	87.50	8	85.42
October	8	85.42	17	85.42	12	92.41	9	93.75	8	90.97
November	4	88.19	1	86.11	2	93.79				
December			1	86.81			2	95.14		
After December	16	99.31	17	98.61	8	99.31	4	97.92		
Total	143		142		144		141		131	

(* As at 1 November 2016.

Data discrepancies between CP data reports and A7 data

34. It is recognized that CP data could vary from A7 data for several reasons: CP data reports the amount of the substance used on a given year by sector (and, could include amounts from stockpiles imported from previous years), while A7 data is based on production minus exports plus imports; HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols is reported under CP data but not under A7 data; errors in reporting data and data rounding. Data discrepancies were identified in the 2015 CP and A7 reports, as shown in Table 15. The Executive Committee may wish to request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist A5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the 2015 CP and Article 7 reports.

Table 15. Differences between 2015 A7 and CP HCFC consumption data (ODP tonnes)

Country	Agency for IS project	A7 data	CP data	Difference	HCFC-141b polyol*
Argentina	UNDP	295.4	269.8	25.6	25.6
Cuba	UNDP	13.4	13.1	0.3	0.2
Honduras	UNEP	10.9	11.2	-0.3	0.3
India	UNDP	992.5	2,181.8	-1,189.2	0.0
Mexico	UNIDO	652.6	660.4	-7.8	-7.8
Morocco	UNEP	28.4	18.1	10.2	11.5
Namibia	UNEP	5.4	5.9	-0.5	0.0
Nigeria	UNDP	177.9	170.4	7.5	39.8
Thailand	IBRD	773.5	775.2	-1.7	21.1
Turkey	UNIDO	18.0	33.2	-15.2	0.0

(*) HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols are not reported under A7.

Issues related to the uses of HCFCs as process agents from 2009 to 2015

35. In response to decision 76/7(e), the Secretariat requested UNEP and UNDP to clarify the uses of HCFCs as process agents as reported in Tables 9 to 11 of the report on country programme data and prospects for compliance (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/9). The implementing agencies' comments, the list of countries concerned, and their uses of HCFCs as process agents from 2009 to 2015 are presented in Table 16.

Table 16. Issues related to the use of HCFCs as process agents (ODP tonnes)

Countries	Agency	Chemical	2009	2013	2014	2015	Implementing agency's comments
Angola	UNEP	HCFC-22		15.43			Error in data reporting. Used in the refrigeration serving sector.
Burkina Faso	UNEP	HCFC-22	26.73				Error in data reporting. Used in the refrigeration serving sector.
Costa Rica	UNDP	HCFC-225ca			0.02	0.05	Error in data reporting. Used as solvents.
Costa Rica	UNDP	HCFC-225cb			0.03	0.07	Error in data reporting. Used as solvents.
Viet Nam	UNEP	HCFC-225		0.09	1.07	2.13	Used as process agent for manufacturing mascara and medical devices.
Total			26.73	15.52	1.12	2.25	

RECOMMENDATION

36. The Executive Committee may wish:

- (a) To note:
 - (i) The document on country programme (CP) data and prospects for compliance contained in UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/77/18;
 - (ii) That 109 of the 131 countries that had submitted 2015 CP data had done so using the web-based system;
 - (iii) The explanations provided by UNDP and UNEP on the uses of HCFCs as process agents pursuant to decision 76/7(e);

- (b) To request:
- (i) UNEP to continue assisting the Government of Mauritania in finalizing the amendment of its licensing system to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs; and the Government of Burundi in finalizing the formal HCFC quota system, and to report to the 78th meeting on its efforts in that respect;
 - (ii) Relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Article 5 countries in addressing data discrepancies between the 2015 CP and Article 7 reports; and
 - (iii) The Secretariat to send letters to the governments of countries with outstanding 2014 and 2015 CP data reports urging them to submit the reports as soon as possible, noting that, without them, the relevant analyses of ODS consumption and production levels could not be undertaken by the Secretariat.

Annex I

ANALYSIS OF METHYL BROMIDE IN A5 COUNTRIES

Country	Source	Year of latest consumption	Baseline	Latest consumption	Compliance decision consumption	Remarks	Date approved
Argentina*	A7	2015	411.3	80.5		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Mar-02
China**	A7	2015	1,102.1	68.3		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-03
Mexico***	A7	2015	1,130.8	50.9		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-08
Sudan (the)	A7	2015	3.0	0.6		Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-02 and Nov-14

* Argentina has a permitted level of consumption of 80.6 ODP tonnes per decision XXVI/6.

** China has a permitted level of consumption of 68.4 ODP tonnes per decision XXVI/6.

*** Mexico has a permitted level of consumption of 50.97 ODP tonnes per decision XXVI/6.

Annex II

HCFC ANALYSIS*

Country	Source ****	Baseline	Latest consumption**	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Afghanistan	A7	23.6	20.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Albania	A7	6.0	2.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Algeria	A7	62.1	53.4	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Angola	A7	16.0	13.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Argentina	A7	400.7	295.4	0.0%	0.0%	17.5% by 2017
Armenia	A7	7.0	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Bahamas (the)	A7	4.8	3.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bahrain	A7	51.9	46.0	0.0%	0.0%	39% by 2020
Bangladesh	A7	72.6	64.2	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2018
Barbados	A7	3.7	1.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Belize	A7	2.8	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Benin	A7	23.8	19.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bhutan	A7	0.3	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	6.1	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	4.7	2.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Botswana	A7	11.0	9.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Brazil	A7	1,327.3	1,025.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 35% by 2020 and 45% by 2021
Brunei Darussalam	A7	6.1	3.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Burkina Faso	A7	28.9	12.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Burundi	A7	7.2	6.5	0.0%	0.2%	35% by 2020
Cabo Verde	A7	1.1	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cambodia	A7	15.0	11.7	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2035
Cameroon	A7	88.8	67.2	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Central African Republic (the)	A7	12.0	10.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Chad	A7	16.1	14.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Chile	A7	87.5	67.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 45% by 2020 and 65% by 2021
China	A7	19,269.0	13,485.2	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Colombia	A7	225.6	164.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 60% by 2020 and 65% by 2021
Comoros (the)	A7	0.1	0.1	0.0%	11.1%	35% by 2020
Congo (the)	A7	10.1	8.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

Country	Source ****	Baseline	Latest consumption**	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Cook Islands (the)	A7	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Costa Rica	A7	14.1	11.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	63.8	51.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Cuba	A7	16.9	13.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the) ¹	A7	78.0	70.0	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	A7	66.2	15.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Djibouti	A7	0.7	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Dominica	A7	0.4	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	51.2	43.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Ecuador	A7	23.5	20.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Egypt	A7	386.3	343.1	0.0%	0.0%	25% by 2018
El Salvador	A7	11.7	5.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Equatorial Guinea	A7	6.3	5.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Eritrea	A7	1.1	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Ethiopia	A7	5.5	4.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Fiji	A7	8.4	3.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gabon	A7	30.2	19.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Gambia (the)	A7	1.5	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Georgia	A7	5.3	1.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Ghana	A7	57.3	20.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Grenada	A7	0.8	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guatemala	A7	8.3	4.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea	A7	22.6	5.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guinea Bissau	A7	2.8	2.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Guyana	A7	1.8	1.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 97.5% by 2025 and 100% by 2030
Haiti	A7	3.6	3.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Honduras	A7	19.9	10.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
India	A7	1,608.2	992.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Indonesia	A7	403.9	152.7	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2018, 37.5% by 2020 and 55% by 2023
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	380.5	309.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Iraq	A7	108.4	93.4	0.0%	0.0%	13.82% by 2017
Jamaica	A7	16.3	2.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

¹ Decision XXVI/15: no greater than 80.00 ODP tonnes in 2014 and 70.16 in 2015.

Country	Source ****	Baseline	Latest consumption**	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Jordan	A7	83.0	74.0	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Kenya	A7	52.2	20.6	0.0%	0.0%	21.1% by 2017
Kiribati	A7	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Kuwait	A7	418.6	339.0	0.0%	0.0%	39.2% by 2018
Kyrgyzstan	A7	4.1	1.6	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015, 97.5% by 2020 and 100% by 2025
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	A7	2.3	2.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Lebanon	A7	73.5	65.9	0.0%	0.0%	18% by 2017, 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025
Lesotho	A7	3.5	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Liberia	A7	5.3	3.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Libya ²	A7	118.4	119.8	1.2%	12.5%	10% by 2018
Madagascar	A7	24.9	14.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Malawi	A7	10.8	8.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Malaysia	A7	515.8	418.5	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2016
Maldives	A7	4.6	2.5	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2020
Mali	A7	15.0	10.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Marshall Islands (the)	A7	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Mauritania***	A7	20.5	20.1	0.0%	8.8%	
Mauritius	A7	8.0	6.8	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2030
Mexico	A7	1,148.8	652.6	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2018 and 67.5% by 2022
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Mongolia	A7	1.4	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Montenegro	A7	0.8	0.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Morocco	A7	59.7	28.4	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2017
Mozambique	A7	8.7	7.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Myanmar	A7	4.3	1.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Namibia	A7	8.4	5.4	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Nauru	A7	0.0	0.0	Over	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nepal	A7	1.1	0.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nicaragua	A7	6.8	5.7	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Niger (the)	A7	16.0	13.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Nigeria	A7	344.9	177.9	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Niue	A7	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Oman	A7	31.5	22.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020

² Decision XXVII/11: no greater than 122.30 ODP tonnes in 2015.

Country	Source ****	Baseline	Latest consumption**	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Pakistan	A7	247.4	203.1	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 50% by 2020
Palau	A7	0.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Panama	A7	24.8	17.5	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Papua New Guinea	A7	3.3	2.3	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Paraguay	A7	18.0	16.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Peru	A7	26.9	22.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Philippines (the)	A7	208.4	123.3	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Qatar	A7	86.9	65.9	0.0%	0.0%	20% by 2015
Republic of Moldova (the)	A7	1.0	0.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Rwanda	A7	4.1	3.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	0.5	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Lucia	A7	1.1	0.5	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Samoa	A7	0.3	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2.2	0.1	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Saudi Arabia	A7	1,468.7	1,305.5	0.0%	0.0%	40% by 2020
Senegal	A7	36.2	20.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Serbia	A7	8.4	6.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Seychelles	A7	1.4	0.3	0.0%	0.0%	100% by 2025
Sierra Leone	A7	1.7	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Solomon Islands	A7	2.0	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Somalia	A7	45.1	15.9	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
South Africa	A7	369.7	208.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
South Sudan***	A7	4.1	3.4	0.0%	0.0%	
Sri Lanka	A7	13.9	10.3	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Sudan (the)	A7	52.7	46.8	0.0%	0.0%	30% by 2017 and 75% by 2020
Suriname	A7	2.0	1.4	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Swaziland	A7	7.3	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Syrian Arab Republic***	A7	135.0	46.7	0.0%	0.0%	
Thailand	A7	927.6	773.5	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	1.8	0.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Timor-Leste	A7	0.5	0.4	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Togo	A7	20.0	16.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tonga	A7	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	46.0	12.6	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tunisia	A7	40.7	35.6	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2018

Country	Source ****	Baseline	Latest consumption**	Percentage over freeze	Percentage over 10% reduction	Control measures addressed by HPMPs (approval)
Turkey	A7	551.5	18.0	0.0%	0.0%	86.4% by 2017
Turkmenistan	A7	6.8	4.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Tuvalu	A7	0.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Uganda	A7	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	1.7	1.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Uruguay	A7	23.4	15.8	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015
Vanuatu	A7	0.3	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	207.0	45.7	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 42% by 2020
Viet Nam	A7	221.2	192.7	0.0%	0.0%	10% by 2015 and 35% by 2020
Yemen	A7	158.2	101.9	0.0%	0.0%	15% by 2015
Zambia	A7	5.0	3.0	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020
Zimbabwe	A7	17.8	14.2	0.0%	0.0%	35% by 2020

(*) Excluding the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates which have been urged not to request funding from the Multilateral Fund for their phase-out of ODSs.

(**) Year of latest consumption: 2015, except for Yemen (2014).

(***) HPMP not yet approved.

(****) Country programme data excluding HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyol.