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| **UNITED NATIONS** | | **EP** |
| UNEP | **United Nations**  **Environment**  **Programme** | Distr.  GENERAL  UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/48/Corr.1  14 June 2017  ORIGINAL: ENGLISH |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
 THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Seventy-ninth Meeting

Bangkok, 3-7 July 2017

**Corrigendum**

**Key aspects related to HFC-23 by-product control technologies**

**(DECISION 78/5)**

This document is being issued to:

* **Reverse** the order of “Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)” **and** “Republic of Korea” in column “Country” of Table 1
* **Replace** “0.47” **with** “0.4722” in the last column of Table 5 regarding Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited
* **Replace** the row for Republic of Korea in Table 6 as follows:

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| Republic of Korea | n/a | 2.03 | Annual operating costs amount to US $400,000. As the destruction facility is currently not in use, an estimated additional US $800,000 are needed to start the facility up again |

* **Replace** “n/a” **with** “n/a11” in column “Sludge (mt/kg HFC-23)” in Table 1 of Annex II regarding Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited

* **Replace** paragraph 3 of Annex III **with**:

3. The production facility in the Republic of Korea had participated in the CDM but stopped decomposition and started selling HFC-23 when trading of HFC-23 certified emissions reductions in the European Union market was banned. According to the enterprise, destruction of HFC-23 using the existing decomposition incineration facility is estimated to cost approximatively US $800,000 for facility renovation with annual operating costs at US $400,000. Using the quantities of HFC-23 by-product as reported by the Government for 2014-2016, the operating costs would be approximately US $2.03/kg of HFC-23 destroyed.

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