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COMITE EXECUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL  
Soixante-quatrième réunion  
Montréal, 25 – 29 juillet 2011

**RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DE L'ONUDI AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2010**

Le présent document comprend :

- Les observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds
- Le rapport périodique et financier de l'ONUDI pour 2010 (janvier-décembre 2010)

## OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

### Introduction

1. Dans le présent document figurent les observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds sur le rapport périodique de l'ONUDI concernant les activités entreprises jusqu'au 31 décembre 2010. Ce rapport périodique est joint en annexe. Les données ont été intégrées dans la base de données du Rapport périodique global disponible sur demande.

### Résumé des questions

- Un montant de 177,7 millions \$US avait été approuvé pour la mise en œuvre par l'ONUDI d'accords pluriannuels (APA) et, au 31 décembre 2010, il restait un solde de 31,5 millions \$US.
- Un montant de 47,6 millions \$US a été approuvé pour la mise en œuvre par l'ONUDI en 2010 alors que les frais administratifs s'élevaient à 5,55 millions \$US (11,6 pour cent des fonds approuvés).
- 77 APA sont en cours de mise en œuvre ; moins de 10 pour cent des fonds approuvés ont été décaissés pour deux APA (approuvés depuis plus d'un an).
- Absence d'information sur le commencement du projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) et les projets liés aux HCFC approuvés à la 62<sup>e</sup> réunion.
- Nécessité de la signature du document/accord de projet pour deux projets de renforcement des institutions.
- Sept projets considérés comme ayant des retards de mise en œuvre font l'objet de procédures d'annulation.
- Certains retards ont été constatés concernant l'achèvement de trois projets d'élimination des CFC, dont l'un porte sur la reconversion vers des HCFC.
- La préparation des PGEH a été retardée de 16 mois en moyenne.
- Certains plans sectoriels pour les HCFC sont également en retard.
- Certains retards sont intervenus dans la préparation des projets concernant l'élimination du bromure de méthyle et des SAO, les refroidisseurs, la reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur, et les projets portant sur les solvants.
- Communication de données incomplètes.

### Situation de la mise en œuvre

2. Pendant la période considérée (janvier-décembre 2010), l'ONUDI a éliminé 1 958 tonnes PAO et décaissé environ 23 millions \$US. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé 42 projets d'investissement en 2010 aux fins d'exécution par l'ONUDI, représentant une valeur d'environ 39,6 millions \$US, ce qui devrait permettre l'élimination de 2 032 tonnes PAO.

3. En 2010, l'ONUDI a terminé 21 projets d'investissement. En tout, 84 pour cent (547 projets) des 652 projets d'investissement approuvés dont elle assure l'exécution étaient achevés à la fin de 2010. L'ONUDI a éliminé 88 pour cent des SAO (70 287 tonnes PAO, dont 17 222 tonnes PAO de production) à éliminer figurant sur sa liste des projets approuvés (79 432 tonnes PAO, y compris 17 602 tonnes PAO de production) et à la fin de 2010, l'Organisation avait décaissé 84 pour cent (452,5 millions \$US) des ressources approuvées à ce titre (538,8 millions \$US) par le Comité exécutif, à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui d'agence.

4. L'ONUDI a également terminé sept projets d'assistance technique. En 2010, elle a renouvelé quatre projets de renforcement des institutions en cours et achevé 22 activités de préparation de projet. Actuellement, elle assure la mise en œuvre de 77 accords pluriannuels axés sur les résultats, pour lesquels

177,7 millions \$US ont été approuvés jusqu'à fin 2010. En outre, sept APA ont été ajoutés à la liste de l'ONUDI en 2011.

5. La valeur totale de tous les projets approuvés en 2010 pour l'ONUDI était de 47,6 millions \$US plus des frais administratifs s'élevant à 5,55 millions \$US (3,58 millions \$US pour les prestations d'agence et 1,97 millions \$US au titre des frais des activités principales). Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander au Secrétariat de tenir compte des changements apportés à la liste de l'ONUDI dans son rapport sur le régime des frais administratifs pour la période triennale 2012-2014 devant être présenté à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion conformément à la décision 62/25(c).

### Progrès réalisés à l'échelle des pays en 2010

6. L'annexe I contient une évaluation ventilée par pays des activités de l'ONUDI en 2010. Cette Organisation avait prévu des décaissements dans 69 pays ou régions, et a atteint un taux de décaissement supérieur à 85 pour cent dans 46 pays.

7. Compte tenu des dates d'achèvement prévues dans le rapport périodique de 2009 et des résultats présentés dans le rapport périodique de 2010, l'ONUDI a réalisé 33 pour cent des projets qu'elle avait prévu de terminer en 2010, et atteint 26 pour cent des réductions visées. Il convient de noter que ces pourcentages auraient pu être plus élevés si l'ONUDI avait révisé ses dates d'achèvement prévues conformément à la décision 53/38.

### Accords pluriannuels axés sur les résultats

8. Dans son rapport périodique, l'ONUDI donne des informations sur les 77 APA mis en œuvre. Les principales sources d'information sur le déroulement de ces activités sont les programmes de travail annuels et les rapports périodiques associés. Les rapports périodiques annuels fournissent des renseignements sur les décaissements et sur la signature des accords de subvention.

#### Décaissements pour les accords pluriannuels

9. Il y a 124 tranches annuelles de 77 APA dont l'ONUDI assure la mise en œuvre, les autres n'ayant pas encore été décaissées. Ces APA figurent dans le tableau 1.

Tableau 1

### ACCORD PLURIANNUELS

Accord	Financement approuvé plus ajustements (\$US)	Fonds décaissés (\$US)	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Décaissements estimatifs en 2011 (\$US)	Différence à décaisser après 2011 (\$US)	Date d'achèvement	Date d'achèvement prévue
Albanie - Élimination des SAO	534 489	468 434	66 055	13 610	30 000	36 055		Avril-11
Algérie - Élimination des SAO	921 500	708 329	213 171	89 236	65 000	148 171		Mai-10
Algérie - Plan de gestion de l'élimination des frigorigènes	1 412 104	1 412 104	0	0	0	0	Nov.-07	
Argentine - Élimination des CFC	6 860 850	4 234 432	2 626 418	190 096	187 000	2 439 418		Déc.11
Bénin - Élimination des CFC	175 000	87 014	87 986	75 476	60 000	27 986		Mai-11
Bosnie et Herzégovine - Élimination des SAO	862 161	482 961	379 200	26 020	125 000	254 200		Déc.-11
<i>Burkina Faso- Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>150 000</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>149 947</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>25 000</i>	<i>124 947</i>		<i>Déc.-20</i>
Burundi - Élimination des CFC	129 000	66 676	62 324	42	20 000	42 324		Déc.-11

Accord	Financement approuvé plus ajustements (\$US)	Fonds décaissés (\$US)	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Décaissements estimatifs en 2011 (\$US)	Différence à décaisser après 2011 (\$US)	Date d'achèvement	Date d'achèvement prévue
Cameroun - Élimination des SAO	800 000	720 603	79 397	3 397	53 800	25 597		Juillet-11
Tchad - Élimination des HCFC	135 000	53	134 947	0	20 000	114 947		Déc.-20
<b>Chili - Élimination du bromure de méthyle</b>	<b>1 100 000</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1 099 947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150 000</b>	<b>949 947</b>		<b>Déc.-13</b>
Chine - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	8 986 599	8 566 599	420 000	420 000	100 000	320 000		Déc.-15
Chine - Élimination de la production de bromure de méthyle	6 000 000	3 600 809	2 399 191	2 360 163	410 000	1 989 191		Déc.-15
Chine - Élimination dans la réfrigération domestique	5 543 998	5 543 998	0	0	0	0	Déc. 09	
Chine - Élimination- entretien - réfrigération	3 434 957	2 535 358	899 599	862 750	136 700	762 899		Déc.-11
Chine - Élimination du tabac	11 000 000	11 000 000	0	0	0	0	Déc. 07	
Congo - Élimination des SAO	95 000	52 540	42 460	0	30 001	12 459		Avril-11
Cote d'Ivoire- Élimination des CFC	283 000	220 198	62 802	221	3 000	59 802		Juin-11
Croatie - Élimination des CFC	287 054	278 696	8 358	8 358	5 000	3 358	Déc. 08	
Croatie - Élimination des HCFC	451 150	2 215	448 935	37 633	35 000	413 935		Déc.-16
République populaire démocratique de Corée - Élimination des CFC	536 000	380 204	155 796	154 838	150 000	5 796	Déc. 10	
République populaire démocratique de Corée - Élimination du CTC	5 684 541	5 679 057	5 484	3 359	3 001	2 483	Déc. 10	
République populaire démocratique de Corée - Élimination de la production de SAO	2 566 800	2 566 800	0	0	0	0	Déc. 06	
République populaire démocratique de Corée - Réfrigération - Domestique	1 365 011	1 364 978	33	0	0	33	Déc. 09	
Équateur - Élimination des CFC	280 000	7 816	272 184	203 793	235 000	37 184		Juillet-11
Égypte - Élimination des CFC	3 098 957	2 392 280	706 677	467 078	150 000	556 677		Avril-11
Érythrée - Élimination des SAO	100 000	14 133	85 867	0	80 000	5 867		Juillet-11
Gabon - Élimination des HCFC	130 000	53	129 947	0	20 000	109 947		Déc.-20
<b>Guatemala - Élimination du bromure de méthyle</b>	<b>1 300 000</b>	<b>4 704</b>	<b>1 295 296</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>180 000</b>	<b>1 115 296</b>		<b>Déc.-13</b>
Guinée - Élimination des CFC	200 000	135 956	64 044	45	50 500	13 544		Jun-11
Honduras - Élimination des CFC	338 500	240 670	97 830	96 640	94 500	3 330	Déc. 10	
Honduras - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	1 806 301	1 714 527	91 774	12 144	86 000	5 774		Déc.-13
Inde - Élimination des CFC - Réfrigération - Fabrication	673 165	673 165	0	0	0	0	Mar-07	
Inde - Élimination du CTC	3 899 046	3 454 783	444 263	220 310	70 000	374 263		Juillet-11
Indonésie - Élimination des SAO-Solvants	1 464 063	1 464 063	0	0	0	0	Oct.-08	
Iraq - Élimination des SAO	4 353 530	1 078 134	3 275 396	2 268 615	500 000	2 775 396		Déc.-11
Iran (République islamique d') - Élimination des CFC	3 308 263	3 308 263	0	0	0	0	Avril 08	
Kenya - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	510 659	501 181	9 478	9 354	9 000	478	Déc. 09	
Kuwait - Élimination des SAO	220 000	191 894	28 106	0	28 000	106	Nov.-10	
Liban - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	1 269 350	1 245 118	24 232	830	800	23 432	Déc. 09	
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne - Élimination des CFC	2 497 926	2 101 454	396 472	208 812	170 000	226 472		Déc.-11
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	743 000	672 698	70 302	69 977	69 000	1 302	Déc. 10	
Madagascar - - Élimination des HCFC	140 000	53	139 947	0	20 000	119 947		Déc.-20
Madagascar - Élimination des SAO	124 987	122 513	2 474	0	0	2 474	Déc. 09	
Malawi - Élimination des HCFC	60 000	53	59 947	0	15 000	44 947		Déc.-20

Accord	Financement approuvé plus ajustements (\$US)	Fonds décaissés (\$US)	Solde (\$US)	Fonds engagés (\$US)	Décaissements estimatifs en 2011 (\$US)	Différence à décaisser après 2011 (\$US)	Date d'achèvement	Date d'achèvement prévue
Mexique - Élimination des CFC	8 094 500	7 716 486	378 014	113 690	100 000	278 014		Juillet-11
Mexique - Élimination de la production de CFC	31 849 437	31 804 171	45 266	45 266	45 000	266	Déc. 09	
Mexique - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	4 000 000	2 271 790	1 728 210	598 791	305 000	1 423 210		Déc.-13
Monténégro - Élimination des SAO	270 295	229 253	41 042	3 251	30 000	11 042		Juin-11
Maroc - Élimination du bromure de méthyle – Tomates	3 912 713	3 806 187	106 526	2 221	50 000	56 526		Avril-11
Maroc - Élimination du bromure de méthyle – Haricots verts et melon	1 127 594	363 588	764 006	602 784	350 000	414 006		Déc.-13
Niger - Élimination des CFC	184 000	69 187	114 813	109 925	100 000	14 813		Avril-11
Nigeria - Élimination des CFC	937 384	937 384	0	0	0	0	Mar-08	
<i>Nigeria - Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>550 000</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>549 947</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100 000</i>	<i>449 947</i>		<i>Déc.-15</i>
Nigeria - Élimination des solvants	1 575 200	1 538 135	37 065	16 518	13 000	24 065		Avril-11
Oman - Élimination des CFC	470 000	325 282	144 718	21 816	43 000	101 718		Juillet-11
Pakistan - Élimination du CTC	2 745 665	2 739 905	5 760	1 910	3 900	1 860	Déc. 09	
<i>Pakistan - Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>4 908 849</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>4 908 690</i>	<i>9 056</i>	<i>500 000</i>	<i>4 408 690</i>		<i>Déc.-15</i>
Pakistan - Plan de gestion de l'élimination des frigorigènes	1 134 942	1 134 942	0	0	0	0	Sep-08	
Qatar - Élimination des CFC	312 500	127 338	185 162	0	40 000	145 162		Juillet-11
Roumanie - Élimination des CFC	509 019	453 674	55 345	51 724	50 000	5 345	Déc. 10	
Roumanie - Élimination de la production de SAO	6 300 000	6 088 860	211 140	112 425	103 000	108 140	Déc. 10	
Sao Tomé-et-Principe - Élimination des CFC	115 000	87 157	27 843	242	25 200	2 643		Mar-11
Arabie saoudite - Élimination des SAO	1 430 000	767 899	662 101	93 287	60 000	602 101		Juillet-11
Serbie - Élimination des CFC	2 723 222	1 392 561	1 330 661	45 904	250 000	1 080 661		Déc.-11
<i>Serbie - Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>360 130</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>360 077</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>100 000</i>	<i>260 077</i>		<i>Déc.-20</i>
Soudan - Élimination des SAO	1 139 392	839 862	299 530	163 583	150 000	149 530		Déc.-11
République arabe syrienne - Élimination des CFC	754 050	443 775	310 275	16 219	195 000	115 275		Juin-11
République arabe syrienne - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	1 084 139	889 819	194 320	97 962	100 000	94 320		Juillet-11
Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine - Élimination des CFC	278 809	267 767	11 042	0	5 000	6 042		Juillet-11
Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine - Élimination des HCFC	15 000	5 007	9 993	0	1 000	8 993		Déc.-20
<i>Togo - Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>200 000</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>199 947</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>60 000</i>	<i>139 947</i>		<i>Déc.-20</i>
Turquie - Élimination du bromure de méthyle	3 408 844	3 312 357	96 487	20 376	19 000	77 487	Nov.-09	
<i>Turkménistan - Élimination des HCFC</i>	<i>309 050</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>308 997</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>30 000</i>	<i>278 997</i>		<i>Déc.-20</i>
Venezuela (République bolivarienne de) - Élimination des CFC	6 112 189	5 238 735	873 454	508 769	520 000	353 454		Juillet-11
Yémen - Élimination des SAO	1 370 500	397 034	973 466	836 202	45 000	928 466		Juillet-11
Zimbabwe - Bromure de méthyle	3 724 970	3 724 970	0	0	0	0	Déc. 08	
<b>Total</b>	<b>177 739 354</b>	<b>146 269 171</b>	<b>31 470 183</b>	<b>11 276 101</b>	<b>6 779 402</b>	<b>24 690 781</b>		

Note : Les inscriptions en gras désignent les projets approuvés depuis plus d'un an et dont le taux de décaissement est inférieur à 10 pour cent. Les inscriptions en italique désignent les projets approuvés depuis moins d'un an et dont le taux de décaissement est inférieur à 10 pour cent.

10. Sur les 177 739 354 \$US de fonds approuvés pour les tranches annuelles des APA, l'ONUDI a décaissé 146 269 171 \$US (82 pour cent), ce qui laisse un solde de 31 470 183 \$US, dont un montant de 6 779 402 \$US (22 pour cent) devrait être décaissé en 2011.

*Accords pluriannuels hors PGEH*

11. L'ONUDI avait terminé 25 APA en décembre 2010. Elle prévoit d'achever 28 APA concernant l'élimination des CFC ou des SAO en 2011. Elle prévoit également de terminer deux APA concernant le bromure de méthyle en 2011, cinq en 2013 et un en 2015. L'APA concernant la production de bromure de méthyle en Chine devrait être terminée en 2015, tandis que les projets concernant l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération en Chine, l'élimination du CTC en Inde et l'élimination des solvants au Nigeria sont prévus pour 2011. Pour deux APA approuvés depuis plus d'un an, les niveaux de décaissements sont inférieurs à 10 pour cent des fonds approuvés (voir les données figurant en caractères gras dans le tableau 1). Il s'agit notamment des plans d'élimination du bromure de méthyle au Chili et au Guatemala. Un APA pour l'Équateur (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 et 51) a été approuvé il y a moins d'un an, et ses niveaux de décaissement sont inférieurs à 10 pour cent des fonds approuvés (voir données figurant en italique dans le tableau 1).

12. L'ONUDI a indiqué que puisque les accords avec les agriculteurs pour l'APA sur le bromure de méthyle au Chili (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171) auront lieu pendant 2011, il est peu vraisemblable que les principaux matériels puissent être commandés et livrés en temps utile ; par conséquent, une partie seulement des dépenses réelles seront décaissées pendant 2011, certains décaissements limités ayant déjà eu lieu en 2010. L'ONUDI a signalé que si le niveau de décaissement correspondant à l'APA sur le bromure de méthyle au Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38) est faible, c'est parce que la conclusion des accords avec les agriculteurs a pris plus longtemps que prévu ; néanmoins, un plan d'action a été convenu avec eux.

13. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander de présenter à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion un rapport supplémentaire sur la situation concernant le décaissement pour l'APA sur le bromure de méthyle au Chili (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171) et au Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38), ainsi que le plan d'élimination des CFC en Équateur (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49, et 51).

14. Aucune signature du document/accord de projet n'a encore été signalée pour le PGEF au Burundi (BDI/PHA/62/INV/27) ni pour le projet sur le bromure de méthyle en Iraq (IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13). Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion de rapports de situation sur les signatures des documents/accords relatifs à ces projets.

*Accords pluriannuels pour les PGEH*

15. L'ONUDI assure l'exécution de douze activités relatives aux plans de gestions de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) dans douze pays. Ces projets ont tous été approuvés depuis moins d'un an, sauf celui qui concerne l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine. Des fonds ont été décaissés dans deux pays (la Croatie et l'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine).

16. Les meilleurs indicateurs du progrès initial d'un PGEH approuvé, ce sont notamment la signature effective du document de projet, la mise sur pied d'un plan d'action ou le commencement de la mise en œuvre des activités. Le Secrétariat a demandé des informations actualisées sur la situation des phases initiales de tous les PGEH, notamment sur ceux qui ont été approuvés en novembre 2010, étant donné que le prochain rapport périodique ne serait pas présenté sur ces activités avant mai 2012. L'ONUDI n'a pas indiqué que des signatures des documents/accords de projet aient été obtenues pour les projets concernant les PGEH/HCFC suivants : Arabie saoudite (SAU/FOA/62/INV/11 et SAU/FOA/62/INV/13), Burkina Faso (BKF/PHA/62/INV/30), Égypte (EGY/FOA/62/INV/104, 109 et 110), Gabon (GAB/PHA/62/INV/27), Madagascar (MAG/PHA/62/INV/22), Malawi (MLW/PHA/62/INV/32), Maroc (MOR/FOA/62/INV/67), République arabe syrienne (SYR/REF/62/INV/103), Serbie

(YUG/PHA/62/INV/38), Soudan (SUD/FOA/62/INV/28), Tchad (CHD/PHA/62/INV/22), Togo (TOG/PHA/62/INV/22), Turquie (TUR/FOA/62/INV/97) et Turkménistan (TKM/PHA/62/INV/08).

17. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation sur les projets relatifs aux PGEH et aux HCFC énumérés ci-dessus qui ont été approuvés à la 62<sup>e</sup> réunion, afin de vérifier que le document/mémorandum d'entente/accord a bien été signé, qu'un plan d'action a été mis sur pied ou que des activités quelconques ont été entreprises.

### **Projets concernant le renforcement des institutions, les plans de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF), le bromure de méthyle, et les activités de démonstration pour les HCFC**

18. Les projets de renforcement des institutions, les PGF, les projets d'assistance technique et de démonstration concernant le bromure de méthyle, et les projets de démonstration pour les HCFC ne font pas l'objet d'un suivi par des rapports de retards de mise en œuvre, et par conséquent ne sont pas soumis à des procédures visant l'annulation du projet. Le Secrétariat examine l'information tirée de la base de données des rapports périodiques fournis par les agences afin de déterminer si des rapports de situation supplémentaires sont nécessaires.

#### Renforcement des institutions

19. L'ONUDI assure la mise en œuvre des projets qui ont mis en place des unités nationales d'ozone (UNO) dans les 11 pays suivants : Arménie, Bosnie et Herzégovine, Égypte, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Mexique, Monténégro, Oman, Qatar, République arabe syrienne, Serbie, et Turquie. L'ONUDI a signalé que des accords avaient été signés, des rapports avaient été fournis et des activités avaient été entreprises pour le renforcement des institutions dans tous les pays sauf le Qatar. L'ONUDI a également indiqué que le sous-contrat pour le renforcement des institutions approuvé à la 59<sup>e</sup> réunion pour le Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15) n'avait pas été signé en raison du changement de responsables de l'UNO. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a demandé à savoir si le document/accord de projet avait été signé pour le renforcement des institutions en Arménie (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08). L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'elle fournirait l'année prochaine un rapport périodique sur les activités entreprises en 2011.

20. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager de demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion de rapports de situations supplémentaires sur les projets de renforcement des institutions en Arménie (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08) et au Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15) pour assurer le suivi de la signature des documents de projet.

#### Projets de démonstration et d'assistance technique relatifs au bromure de méthyle

21. L'ONUDI met en œuvre 8 activités particulières liées au bromure de méthyle, notamment un projet de démonstration et deux projets d'assistance technique. Les projets d'assistance technique sont en cours de réalisation. Dans le cadre du projet de démonstration régional sur les utilisations autres que le bromure de méthyle pour le traitement des dattes fraîches (Algérie et Tunisie) (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40), l'ONUDI a indiqué que ce projet était retardé en raison des difficultés rencontrées pour le choix des experts nationaux.

22. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute envisager de demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation supplémentaire sur le projet de démonstration concernant le bromure de méthyle en Algérie et en Tunisie (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40) afin de voir si le choix des experts nationaux pour le projet a bien été effectué.

### Projets de démonstration liés aux HCFC

23. L'ONUDI assure l'exécution de deux projets de démonstration liés aux HCFC en Chine (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 et CPR/REF/61/DEM/503), qui ont été approuvés en juillet 2010. L'ONUDI a fait savoir que des modalités de travail pour la mise en œuvre et le contrat conclu entre le *Foreign Economic Cooperation Office* (Bureau de coopération économique extérieure) et l'entreprise en sont au stade des négociations finales. En attendant, les plans concernant l'acquisition et la mise en œuvre sont actuellement mis au point de manière que des actions immédiates soient entreprises dès que les contrats auront été conclus. Ces projets comportent une date d'achèvement prévue en janvier 2013, ce qui représente un retard de quatre mois pour la mise en œuvre du projet.

### **Autres projets**

24. Cette section porte sur divers projets particuliers subissant des retards de mise en œuvre et faisant l'objet de procédures d'annulation; sur des projets d'investissement pour l'élimination des CFC; et des activités de préparation de projet pour PGEH, le bromure de méthyle et l'élimination des SAO. Elle couvre également les projets des secteurs des refroidisseurs, de la reconversion des inhalateurs, et des solvants. Elle porte sur des questions administratives, telles que la communication de données incomplètes.

### Retard de mise en œuvre

25. Compte tenu des projets retirés de la liste en application des décisions du Comité exécutif, il en reste sept qui accusent des retards de mise en œuvre. Deux d'entre eux ont également été classés dans cette catégorie en 2009. En 2010, l'ONUDI affichait davantage de projets ainsi classés qu'en 2009, puisqu'il n'y en avait alors que cinq. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute noter que l'ONUDI fera rapport à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion sur ces sept projets affichant des retards de mise en œuvre, y compris deux qui avaient déjà été classés comme tels en 2009.

### Projets d'investissement pour l'élimination des CFC

26. L'ONUDI assure l'exécution de 16 projets d'investissement, dont cinq dans le secteur de la réfrigération et onze dans le secteur des mousses. La plupart de ces projets viennent d'être approuvés et se déroulent dans de bonnes conditions.

27. Dans le cadre de la technologie de reconversion du CFC-11 en HCFC-141b et du CFC-12 en HFC-134a dans le dernier groupe de fabricants de réfrigération commerciale (projet final du secteur de la réfrigération) en Algérie (ALG/REF/44/INV/62), projet qui avait été approuvé en décembre 2004, l'ONUDI a signalé que la formation concernant la mise au point de prototypes était prévue dans les locaux des fournisseurs en Italie afin de tester les prototypes mis au point dans des laboratoires équipés. Toutefois, l'obtention de visas pour tous les stagiaires a rencontré des obstacles. L'UNO essaie de trouver une installation en Algérie où il serait possible de réaliser les essais. Le Secrétariat a demandé à l'ONUDI si le projet avait été achevé comme prévu en avril 2011. L'ONUDI a fait savoir en mai 2011 que ce projet n'était pas terminé, principalement parce que le personnel de l'UNO avait changé, mais qu'elle avait prévu une mission en juin pour pouvoir à ce moment-là aborder la question du choix de l'installation où les essais pourraient se dérouler. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion un rapport de situation sur le choix d'une installation pour effectuer les essais nécessaires au projet final du secteur de la réfrigération en Algérie (ALG/REF/44/INV/62).

28. En ce qui concerne la reconversion du CFC-11 en chlorure de méthylène dans la production des mousses en bloc flexibles à Al Hadi Co. en Iraq (IRQ/FOA/57/INV/06), aucun décaissement n'a eu lieu.



L'ONUDI a indiqué que l'appel d'offres avait eu lieu deux fois, sans succès. Les conditions seront modifiées et l'appel d'offre reprendra. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation afin de voir où en est l'appel d'offres pour le projet concernant les mousses de Al Hadi en Iraq.

29. Pour ce qui concerne le projet sur les mousses en Croatie visant la reconversion du CFC-11 en n-pentane (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34), l'ONUDI a indiqué qu'aucun progrès n'avait été réalisé étant donné que l'entreprise avait arrêté temporairement la production en raison de difficultés financières dues à la crise financière mondiale. L'ONUDI a fait savoir que sur la base des derniers renseignements reçus de l'UNO, l'entreprise prévoyait de reloger ses locaux, et que les activités de reconversion ne pourraient commencer qu'une fois que l'entreprise aurait commencé la production et fait la preuve de sa viabilité financière. Cette entreprise prévoit de reprendre ses activités en juin 2011. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander la présentation à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation sur l'état de la reprise des activités de l'entreprise pour le projet d'élimination des CFC dans les mousses en Croatie (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34).

#### Préparation de projet pour les PGEH

30. L'ONUDI gère 32 projets en cours pour la préparation d'un PGEH dans 28 pays, comme indiqué dans les annexes II et III. Cette année, tous les pays ont prévu l'achèvement de leurs activités de préparation de projet pour les PGEH en 2011. Tous les projets de plans sectoriels font ou feront partie du PGEH dans chaque pays concerné. Le retard moyen observé pour la préparation du PGEH est de 16 mois. Dix-huit pays présenteront leur PGEH après la 64<sup>e</sup> réunion.

31. L'ONUDI a donné plusieurs raisons aux retards observés pour les projets qui n'avaient pas été présentés pour la 64<sup>e</sup> réunion : absence de politiques générales et de directives liées à l'élimination des HCFC, étude sur les HCFC inachevée, concentration sur les activités d'achèvement des CFC, concentration sur les projets d'investissement relatifs aux HCFC, activités gouvernementales et changements au sein du gouvernement, identification des institutions locales, instabilité politique et/ou questions de sécurité, et le grand nombre de petites entreprises à interroger.

#### Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle

32. L'ONUDI met en œuvre quatre activités de préparation de projet pour le secteur du bromure de méthyle. Les activités de préparation de projet pour l'Algérie (ALG/FUM/34/PRP/50) et la Tunisie (TUN/FUM/33/PRP/41) continuent à rester ouvertes jusqu'à ce que soit trouvé un produit approprié pour remplacer le bromure de méthyle pour les dattes fraîches.

33. Sur les 35 000 \$US de fonds approuvés pour les activités de préparation en vue de mettre au point un projet sur le bromure de méthyle en Éthiopie, seule la somme de 2 435 \$US a été décaissée (ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18). L'ONUDI a indiqué que l'Éthiopie avait ratifié les amendements en 2010. L'ONUDI a pris contact avec l'UNO pour entamer les démarches nécessaires pour recruter les experts nationaux pour l'étude nationale et la préparation du projet.

34. La préparation du projet pour l'élimination des utilisations réglementées du bromure de méthyle dans le secteur de l'après-récolte au Kenya (KEN/FUM/60/PRP/50) a été approuvée en avril 2010. L'ONUDI a indiqué que le recrutement d'experts nationaux pour organiser l'étude est en cours.

35. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation sur les activités de préparation de projet du bromure de méthyle au cas où les projets ne seraient pas présentés aux fins de leur approbation à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion.

### Préparation de projet sur l'élimination des SAO

36. L'ONUDI prépare six projets de démonstration de l'élimination des SAO (Algérie, Chine, Liban, Mexique, Nigeria et Turquie). Les projets en Algérie et au Mexique sont en cours de réalisation.

37. L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'en raison des priorités pour la Chine, à savoir terminer le PGEH à temps, les activités de préparation du projet d'élimination des SAO en Chine (CPR/DES/59/PRP/494) ont subi des retards. Le projet de démonstration devrait être présenté à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion. Une étude a été menée dans diverses villes et provinces sur les SAO recueillies, les installations et procédés de collecte et de destructions, etc. Cette étude est évaluée par des experts locaux, à la suite de quoi le plan financier sera élaboré.

38. Les activités de préparation pour le projet de démonstration de l'élimination des SAO au Nigeria (NIR/DES/60/PRP/126) ont été retardées de sept mois. L'ONUDI a fait savoir que ce retard était dû au fait que le pays concentrait ses efforts sur la mise au point et la présentation du PGEH de manière à se conformer aux mesures réglementaires prévues. Toutefois, ce projet est en cours et le projet de démonstration devrait être présenté à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion.

39. La préparation du projet de destruction des SAO au Liban (LEB/DES/61/PRP/72) est retardée de six mois. L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'un expert national avait été recruté pour suivre la préparation du projet et commencer à rassembler les données. Ce retard causé par les changements intervenus au sein du gouvernement libanais au cours des ces derniers mois a retardé les approbations nécessaires pour que le projet puisse avancer.

40. La préparation du projet de démonstration de l'élimination des SAO en Turquie (TUR/DES/57/PRP/92) est retardée de 14 mois. L'ONUDI a indiqué que ce retard était causé par la nécessité d'identifier les sources de financement pour le cofinancement du projet, comme le recommande la décision 58/19, par les consultations en cours avec l'unité nationale d'ozone pour décider d'une méthode générale, et par la participation des marchés des crédits volontaires de carbone.

41. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute demander la présentation à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion de rapports de situation supplémentaires sur les activités de préparation de projet concernant l'élimination des SAO si les projets ne sont pas présentés aux fins de leur approbation à cette même réunion.

### Projets concernant les refroidisseurs

42. L'ONUDI met en œuvre des projets concernant les refroidisseurs en Cote d'Ivoire et en République arabe syrienne ainsi que dans les deux régions suivantes :

- Europe de l'Est (Croatie, Ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Monténégro, Roumanie et Serbie) ;
- Afrique (Cameroun, Égypte, Namibie, Nigeria et Soudan).

43. L'ONUDI a fait savoir qu'en Europe de l'Est (EUR/REF/47/DEM/06), un bénéficiaire en Serbie avait fait faillite après la fourniture du refroidisseur. L'unité nationale d'ozone et l'ONUDI essaient de réaffecter le refroidisseur fourni à un autre bénéficiaire.

44. Dans le projet de démonstration stratégique pour la reconversion accélérée des refroidisseurs à base de CFC dans cinq pays africains (Cameroun, Égypte, Namibie, Nigeria et Soudan) (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37), l'ONUDI a indiqué que la Banque nationale d'Égypte avait signé un contrat

alors que l'accord avec la Banque de l'industrie nigériane était en cours de négociation. Au Cameroun, en Namibie et au Soudan un appel d'offres sera lancé pour les banques locales pendant le premier trimestre de 2011. Les ateliers nationaux prévus en février 2011 n'ont pas eu lieu à cause de la situation politique dans la région. Le retard observé dans tous les pays, Égypte comprise, est principalement dû aux négociations avec les autorités locales et les banques pour déterminer un système de cofinancement satisfaisant, comme cela est demandé dans les accords bilatéraux. Un cofinancement a été obtenu pour l'Égypte grâce à un accord signé entre l'ONUDI et la Banque nationale d'Égypte. L'accord de cofinancement concerne environ 60 refroidisseurs. Actuellement, l'ONUDI est en cours de négociations avec la Banque nationale nigériane dans l'espoir d'obtenir un accord de cofinancement semblable à celui qui a été conclu en Égypte.

45. L'ONUDI a fait savoir qu'en ce qui concerne le projet de la République arabe syrienne (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93), le Secrétariat avait convenu à la 62<sup>e</sup> réunion de remplacer deux refroidisseurs de l'hôpital au lieu d'en remettre trois à niveau. L'ONUDI a indiqué que l'appel d'offres serait lancé en 2011.

46. Pour ce qui concerne l'élimination des SAO dans 50 refroidisseurs à compresseurs centrifuges existant en Côte d'Ivoire (IVC/REF/57/INV/32), l'ONUDI a fait savoir que les divergences entre certaines données du rapport avaient toutes été vérifiées. Une formule pour la mise en œuvre du projet est en cours d'élaboration.

47. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute envisager de demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion de rapports de situation supplémentaires concernant les projets sur les refroidisseurs dans la région de l'Europe et de l'Asie centrale, pour ce qui est de la réaffectation à un autre bénéficiaire du refroidisseur fourni en Serbie ; les projets sur l'établissement d'un cofinancement dans chaque pays participant pour la région de l'Afrique ; sur la situation en République arabe syrienne, ce qui concerne l'appel d'offres, et sur la formule choisie en Côte d'Ivoire pour mettre en œuvre le projet.

#### Projets de reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur

48. L'ONUDI met en œuvre des projets de reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur en Chine, en Égypte et au Mexique. Les deux projets de reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur au Mexique (MEX/ARS/53/INV/135) et en Égypte (EGY/ARS/50/INV/92) devraient être terminés en 2011, ces deux projets ayant bénéficié de transferts de technologie et d'essais. Toutefois, l'ONUDI a indiqué un retard de 23 mois pour le projet concernant les inhalateurs à doseur en Chine (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473). Jusqu'à présent, elle avait organisé des ateliers et des appels d'offres pour les désignations d'utilisation critique, et des activités supplémentaires de sensibilisation sont attendues. Elle a aussi décaissé 6,7 millions \$US sur les 13,5 millions \$US approuvés pour le projet. L'ONUDI a signalé que ce retard était dû en partie à la nécessité pour les parties prenantes de convenir d'un plan de mise en œuvre. Toutefois, il était aussi causé par le fait que ce projet exigera pour la substitution des CFC l'introduction d'une nouvelle technologie qui n'est pas à la portée des brevets existants pour certains fabricants. Le projet modifiera les installations de production existantes dans 16 entreprises, 10 recevront un financement pour la préparation des dossiers techniques pour l'enregistrement des inhalateurs à doseur sans CFC, et six annuleront leur enregistrement. Comme cela est indiqué dans le Rapport périodique global (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/9), la plupart des projets de reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur sont en cours de réalisation et s'orientent vers une production commerciale avec les technologies existantes. L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'en Chine plusieurs fabricants d'inhalateurs à doseur ont commencé des travaux de recherche et développement sur les formules à base de salbutamol pour les inhalateurs à doseur sans CFC. Toutefois, ces efforts sont limités par de nombreux facteurs, tels que la longueur des essais cliniques et le prix élevé du matériel pour la production industrielle ; c'est pourquoi ces projets de recherche et développement en sont encore au stade préclinique. Le Secrétariat a demandé quelle serait la conséquence d'un retard de deux ans sur la nécessité

de PUE. L'ONUDI a signalé que le gouvernement chinois avait créé une procédure d'enregistrement accélérée pour faciliter la reconversion des inhalateurs à doseur. En outre, les PUE pour 2012 devraient être moins nombreuses que prévu. Étant donné les deux ans de retard et l'importance de ce projet s'agissant des PUE éventuelles, le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute que l'ONUDI fournisse un rapport de situation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion sur le projet des inhalateurs à doseur en Chine (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473) en indiquant les entreprises ayant des projets de reconversion qui adoptent des technologies existantes et celles qui mettent au point leurs propres formules.

#### Projets concernant le secteur des solvants

49. L'ONUDI assure la mise en œuvre de deux projets sur les solvants en Argentine et au Kenya. Le projet d'élimination des solvants en Argentine (ARG/SOL/41/INV/137) a été approuvé en décembre 2003. L'ONUDI a signalé qu'en 2010, les applications de laboratoire n'utilisaient plus de CTC. Toutefois, la dernière étude montrait que le solvant trichloroéthane était toujours utilisé dans de petites entreprises. Il a été décidé de poursuivre son élimination en 2011.

50. En ce qui concerne l'assistance technique pour l'élimination totale du CTC et du trichloroéthane dans le secteur des solvants au Kenya (KEN/SOL/57/TAS/47) qui avait été approuvée en avril 2009, l'ONUDI a indiqué que la formation de consultants et d'experts nationaux prévue à l'origine pour le premier semestre de 2010 a été repoussée à 2011. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera sans doute demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation sur la formation des consultants nationaux pour le projet sur le CTC et le trichloroéthane au Kenya.

#### **Communication de données incomplètes**

51. L'ONUDI n'a pas fourni de réponses comme indiqué plus haut en ce qui concerne les projets liés aux PGEH et au renforcement des institutions. De plus, le Secrétariat avait demandé d'être informé sur les activités prévues pour deux projets de démonstration liés aux HCFC et deux plans de gestion de l'élimination finale (PGEF). L'ONUDI a indiqué qu'elle présenterait des informations sur ces activités en 2011 dans le rapport périodique devant être soumis en mai 2012. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être demander la présentation à sa 65<sup>e</sup> réunion d'un rapport de situation fournissant des réponses aux questions du Secrétariat sur les projets de démonstrations des HCFC en Chine (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 et CPR/REF/61/DEM/503) s'agissant de l'accord sur les modalités de travail et les contrats conclus ; sur la livraison du matériel concernant le PGEF au Bénin (BEN/PHA/59/INV/23) ; et sur la formation des opérateurs et les mesures concrètes pour procéder à la récupération et au recyclage en ce concerne le PGEF en Équateur (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 et 51).

#### **RECOMMANDATIONS**

52. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être :

- a) Prendre note du rapport périodique de l'ONUDI faisant l'objet du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/13 ;
- b) Demander au Secrétariat du Fonds de prendre en compte les changements intervenus sur la liste de l'ONUDI dans son rapport sur le régime des frais administratifs pour la période triennale 2012-2014 à présenter à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion conformément à la décision 62/25(c) ;
- c) Demander la présentation à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion de rapports de situation supplémentaires sur les sujets suivants :

- i) En raison des faibles taux de décaissement des fonds approuvés dans les accords pluriannuels (APA) s'agissant :
  - a) Du projet sur le bromure de méthyle au Chili (CHI/FUM/60/INV/171) ;
  - b) Du projet sur le bromure de méthyle au Guatemala (GUA/FUM/59/INV/38) ;
  - c) Du plan d'élimination des CFC en Équateur (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 et 51) ;
- ii) Vérifier que le document/accord de subvention du projet a bien été signé pour :
  - a) Le PGEF au Burundi (BDI/PHA/62/INV/27) ;
  - b) Le projet sur le bromure de méthyle en Iraq (IRQ/FUM/62/INV/13);
- iii) S'assurer que le document/mémoire d'entente/accord de subvention a bien été signé, qu'un plan d'action a été mis en route ou que des activités quelconques ont été entreprises pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) ou les projets liés aux HCFC dans les pays suivants :
  - a) Burkina Faso (BKF/PHA/62/INV/30) ;
  - b) Tchad (CHD/PHA/62/INV/22) ;
  - c) Égypte (EGY/FOA/62/INV/104, 109 et 110) ;
  - d) Gabon (GAB/PHA/62/INV/27) ;
  - e) Madagascar (MAG/PHA/62/INV/22) ;
  - f) Malawi (MLW/PHA/62/INV/32) ;
  - g) Maroc (MOR/FOA/62/INV/67) ;
  - h) Arabie saoudite (SAU/FOA/62/INV/11 et SAU/FOA/62/INV/13) ;
  - i) Serbie (YUG/PHA/62/INV/38) ;
  - j) Soudan (SUD/FOA/62/INV/28) ;
  - k) République arabe syrienne (SYR/REF/62/INV/103) ;
  - l) Turquie (TUR/FOA/62/INV/97) ;
  - m) Turkménistan (TKM/PHA/62/INV/08) ;
  - n) Togo (TOG/PHA/62/INV/22) ;

- iv) Suivre la situation de la signature du document de projet pour les projets de renforcement des institutions en Arménie (ARM/SEV/62/INS/08) et au Qatar (QAT/SEV/59/INS/15) ;
- v) Voir si le choix des experts nationaux a bien été effectué pour le projet de démonstration du bromure de méthyle en Algérie et Tunisie (AFR/FUM/54/DEM/40) ;
- vi) Voir si a été choisie une installation pour les essais du projet final du secteur de la réfrigération en Algérie (ALG/REF/44/INV/62) ;
- vii) Suivre la situation en ce qui concerne l'appel d'offres pour le projet concernant les mousses de Al Hadi en Iraq (IRQ/FOA/57/INV/06) ;
- viii) Suivre la reprise des activités de l'entreprise dans le projet d'élimination des CFC dans les mousses en Croatie (CRO/FOA/59/INV/34) ;
- ix) Suivre, au cas où ils ne seraient pas présentés à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion, la préparation des projets concernant :
  - a) Les activités relatives au bromure de méthyle en Algérie (ALG/FUM/34/PRP/50), en Éthiopie (ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18), au Kenya (KEN/FUM/60/PRP/50) et en Tunisie (TUN/FUM/33/PRP/41) ;
  - b) Les projets de démonstration de l'élimination des SAO en Chine (CPR/DES/59/PRP/494), au Liban (LEB/DES/61/PRP/72), au Nigeria (NIR/DES/60/PRP/126), et en Turquie (TUR/DES/57/PRP/92) ;
- x) Suivre le déroulement des projets concernant les refroidisseurs en Europe et en Asie centrale, en ce qui concerne la réaffectation du refroidisseur fourni en Serbie à un autre bénéficiaire (EUR/REF/47/DEM/06) ; dans la région de l'Afrique, suivre l'établissement d'un cofinancement dans chacun des pays participants (AFR/REF/48/DEM/37) ; en République arabe syrienne, suivre la situation de l'appel d'offres (SYR/REF/47/DEM/93) ; et en Cote d'Ivoire, suivre la situation concernant la formule de mise en œuvre du projet (IVC/REF/57/INV/32);
- xi) Surveiller la situation s'agissant de la reconversion des lignes de production existantes pour le projet des inhalateurs à doseur en Chine (CPR/ARS/56/INV/473), y compris les informations concernant les entreprises qui adoptent des technologies existantes et celles qui mettent au point leurs propres formules ;
- xii) Surveiller l'achèvement de l'élément concernant le projet de formation pour le projet concernant le CTC et le trichloroéthane au Kenya (KEN/SOL/57/TAS/47);
- xiii) Répondre aux questions posées par le Secrétariat sur :
  - a) Les projets de démonstrations liés aux HCFC en Chine (CPR/REF/61/DEM/502 et CPR/REF/61/DEM/503) s'agissant de l'accord sur les modalités de travail et les contrats conclus ;

- b) La livraison du matériel pour le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale (PGEF) au Bénin (BEN/PHA/59/INV/23) ;
- c) La formation des opérateurs et les mesures concrètes pour procéder à la récupération et au recyclage pour le PGEF en Équateur (ECU/PHA/61/INV/47, 49 et 51) ;
- d) Noter que l'ONUDI fera rapport à la 65<sup>e</sup> réunion sur les sept projets subissant des retards de mise en œuvre, notamment deux projets qui avaient déjà été classés comme tels en 2009.

Annex I

UNIDO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Phased Out in 2010	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2010	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2010	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2010
Albania	4.4	100%	67,800	75,113	111%	0%
Algeria	80.0	50%	611,801	657,311	107%	43%
Argentina	1.0	0%	627,000	620,949	99%	17%
Armenia	0.0		60,000	84,487	141%	
Bahrain	0.0		25,000	19,892	80%	0%
Barbados	0.0			0		
Benin	0.0	0%	46,000	12,267	27%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.1	0%	55,002	86,804	158%	0%
Botswana	0.0			0		
Brazil	0.0		4,500	7,805	173%	
Burkina Faso	0.0			53		
Burundi	0.0		50,001	61,485	123%	100%
Cambodia	0.3	100%	35,000	40,000	114%	100%
Cameroon	24.0	100%	135,000	104,356	77%	0%
Chad	0.0			53		
Chile	0.0		13,000	31,200	240%	100%
China	646.0	39%	6,813,391	7,150,858	105%	17%
Colombia	0.0		5	8,425	168500%	
Congo (the)	1.8		895	8,130	908%	100%
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	0%	176,000	180,992	103%	0%
Croatia	0.0		81,202	74,319	92%	50%
Cuba	0.0		17,000	13,761	81%	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	77.8	100%	115,003	111,604	97%	67%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	0.0		1	0	0%	
Dominican Republic (the)	0.0		100,000	121,686	122%	100%
Ecuador	0.0		75,000	64,256	86%	0%
Egypt	14.0	0%	2,270,000	2,831,346	125%	33%
El Salvador	0.0			0		
Eritrea	0.0		10,000	14,133	141%	0%
Ethiopia	0.0		1	2,375	237500%	
Gabon	0.0			53		
Gambia (the)	0.0			0		
Georgia	7.2	100%	45,001	65,828	146%	100%
Global	0.0			0		100%
Guatemala	0.0		372,809	88,340	24%	0%
Guinea	2.9	100%	8,389	130,752	1559%	0%
Guyana	0.0			0		
Honduras	39.7	100%	293,125	368,285	126%	50%
India	0.0	0%	320,001	284,818	89%	0%
Indonesia	0.0			6,352		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	96.4		1,212,001	1,203,476	99%	0%
Iraq	0.0		622,000	1,298,193	209%	33%
Jamaica	0.0			0		
Jordan	0.0		40,000	90,593	226%	50%
Kenya	32.0	0%	80,000	47,545	59%	0%
Kuwait	15.0	100%	40,001	29,412	74%	50%
Kyrgyzstan	0.0		3,000	53	2%	
Lebanon	0.0		25,000	27,730	111%	



Country	Phased Out in 2010	Percentage of Planned Phase-out Achieved in 2010	Estimated Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$)	Funds Disbursed in 2010 (US\$)	Percentage of Funds Disbursed over Estimation in 2010	Percentage of Planned Projects Completed in 2010
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (the)	15.0	0%	405,002	243,368	60%	0%
Madagascar	0.0		1	79	7900%	
Malawi	0.0			53		
Malaysia	0.0			0		
Mali	0.0			0		
Mexico	77.0		2,346,200	2,329,528	99%	17%
Montenegro	2.2	100%	70,500	58,705	83%	50%
Morocco	86.4	100%	325,000	461,983	142%	33%
Mozambique	0.0			53		
Myanmar	0.0		25,000	8,532	34%	0%
Nicaragua	0.0		8,558	27,796	325%	0%
Niger (the)	4.8	100%	105,000	88,108	84%	33%
Nigeria	45.9	100%	57,765	64,870	112%	67%
Oman	6.9	31%	260,000	168,967	65%	50%
Pakistan	0.0		200,510	281,346	140%	75%
Panama	0.0			0		
Peru	0.0			0		
Philippines (the)	0.0		25,000	41,399	166%	100%
Qatar	0.0	0%	103,000	52,669	51%	0%
Region: AFR	0.0		270,000	83,045	31%	
Region: EUR	0.0		120,000	13,097	11%	
Region: LAC	0.0			0		
Republic of Moldova (the)	0.0			0		
Romania	59.4	100%	298,133	394,706	132%	100%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0%	15,000	11,890	79%	0%
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0%	260,000	206,375	79%	0%
Senegal	0.0		43,000	48,199	112%	0%
Serbia	0.0		377,377	232,740	62%	0%
Seychelles	0.0			0		
Somalia	0.0			82		
South Africa	0.0		55,000	95,151	173%	0%
Sudan (the)	59.7	100%	144,318	131,781	91%	40%
Swaziland	0.0			0		
Syrian Arab Republic	491.4	100%	687,000	451,951	66%	67%
Thailand	0.0			0		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5.0	100%	70,700	107,892	153%	75%
Togo	0.0			53		
Tunisia	0.0		40,002	19,714	49%	0%
Turkey	58.0		392,000	423,650	108%	0%
Turkmenistan	0.0		68,790	70,492	102%	100%
Uganda	0.0			0		
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	0.0			0		
Uruguay	0.0		1	3,814	381400%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.0	0%	691,352	634,975	92%	0%
Viet Nam	0.0			0		
Yemen	0.0	0%	525,000	93,478	18%	0%
Zambia	0.0		88,800	77,447	87%	
Zimbabwe	0.0		58,001	54,349	94%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,958.3</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>22,585,939</b>	<b>23,007,427</b>	<b>102%</b>	<b>33%</b>

**Annex II**

**STATUS OF DELAYS IN HPMP PREPARATION AND REASONS FOR DELAYS**

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Secretariat's Status</b>	<b>Reason For Delay</b>
ALG/PHA/58/PRP/70	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	Survey completed	Absence of policies and guidelines; Focus on CFC activities completion
ARG/PHA/55/PRP/158	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP draft available; survey completed.	HCFC survey not completed
BAH/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey completed	HCFC survey not completed
BHE/PHA/55/PRP/23	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey underway.	Selection of local institution
DRK/PHA/55/PRP/51	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey underway.	Lack of an adequate communication with the NOU.
ECU/PHA/59/PRP/45	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway; Stakeholders workshop organized.	Identification of local institutions
EGY/PHA/55/PRP/96	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP draft available; Survey completed; Stakeholders workshop organized.	HCFC survey not completed
IND/PHA/56/PRP/427	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)	Survey completed	HCFC survey not completed; large number of small scale companies to be surveyed.
IRQ/PHA/55/PRP/04	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway	Political instability and/or security situations
IRQ/PHA/59/PRP/11	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	Survey underway	Political instability and/or security situations
KUW/PHA/55/PRP/13	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey completed	Absence of policies and guidelines; Recruitment of experts; HCFC survey not completed Technological issues relating to alternatives to HCFCs.
LIB/PHA/55/PRP/29	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey completed	Security situations
MOR/PHA/55/PRP/59	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	HPMP being prepared; Survey completed.	Absence of policies and guidelines
MYA/PHA/57/PRP/09	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey completed.	Not provided.
NER/PHA/55/PRP/22	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey completed.	Absence of policies and guidelines; Government and changes within government
NIC/PHA/55/PRP/21	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP finalized; Survey completed.	Absence of policies and guidelines Government did not agree with the submission
QAT/PHA/55/PRP/11	Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey underway.	Data collection

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Secretariat's Status</b>	<b>Reason For Delay</b>
SAU/PHA/55/PRP/05	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey completed	Absence of policies and guidelines; Recruitment of experts; HCFC survey not completed Technological issues relating to alternatives to HCFCs.
SEN/PHA/55/PRP/26	Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan	HPMP being prepared; Survey completed.	Data review
SOA/PHA/55/PRP/01	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway; Stakeholders workshop organized.	International approval procedures
SOM/PHA/60/PRP/07	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway	No travels of international experts possible; Difficult communication.
SUD/PHA/59/PRP/26	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	Survey completed	Focus on the HCFC investment projects
SYR/PHA/55/PRP/97	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway	Political instability and/or security situations
TUN/PHA/55/PRP/48	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway	Political instability and/or security situations
TUR/PHA/55/PRP/91	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey completed; Stakeholders workshop organized.	Difficulties in initiating activities.
YEM/PHA/55/PRP/29	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	Survey underway	Political instability and/or security situations; Completion of CFC activities.

**Annex III**

**SUBMISSION OF HCFC SECTOR PLANS AS PART OF THE RESPECTIVE  
COUNTRY'S HPMP**

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Is or will the project be part of the country's HPMP</b>
ALG/REF/59/PRP/72	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-to-air air-conditioning sector)	Yes
BAH/REF/60/PRP/23	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (air conditioning sector)	Yes
ECU/FOA/60/PRP/46	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam manufacturing sector)	Yes
IRA/REF/58/PRP/196	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (room air-conditioning and compressors)	Yes
MOR/REF/60/PRP/65	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sectors)	Yes
PAK/REF/59/PRP/74	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors)	Yes
QAT/FOA/60/PRP/16	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	Yes
SAU/REF/60/PRP/08	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration sector)	Yes
SOA/FOA/59/PRP/02	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	Yes
SUD/REF/59/PRP/25	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors)	Yes
SYR/FOA/61/PRP/102	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	Yes
TUN/FOA/58/PRP/50	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	Yes
TUR/FOA/58/PRP/94	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	Yes
TUR/REF/58/PRP/95	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	Yes
URU/REF/60/PRP/55	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	Yes

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**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

**UNIDO Progress and Financial Report 2010**

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## I. Project Approvals and Disbursements

### Annual summary data

- 1) Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file includes the most relevant annual data, such as number of approvals, corresponding ODP (wherever applicable), approved funding, adjustment and disbursement characteristics. The cumulative funds for the period 1993-2010 approved for UNIDO activities under the Multilateral Fund amount to US\$ 538,770,403, excluding agency support cost and the core unit funding. This amount, however, includes the adjustments made until end 2010. The details are contained in the attached database printout (Annex II in the Excel file). In this printout, the data are sorted by regions and within each region the completed, financially completed, ongoing and closed (cancelled) projects are listed.
- 2) As of 31 December 2010, UNIDO’s cumulative disbursement for all projects (completed and ongoing) amounts to US\$ 452,511,530 excluding agency support cost and core unit funding. This corresponds to a delivery rate of 84.0 per cent. Out of this amount, US\$ 411,321,091 relate to cumulative disbursement for investment projects (Table 2, “Summary Data by Project Type” in the Excel file). This represents 85 per cent of the total value of investment project approvals including adjustments as of December 2010.

### Interest

- 3) The interest earned for the period 1993 – 2010 amounts to US\$ 35,888,087 and is shown by years in the Table 1 “Annual Summary” in the Excel file. The interest earned in 2010 amounts to US\$ 203,162.

### Summary data by type

- 4) The cumulative activities of UNIDO approved by the Multilateral Fund are listed in Annex II in the Excel file. The following table summarizes their breakdown by types.

Type	US\$*	Share of portfolio in per cent	Number of projects
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	815,000	0.2	11
DEM (Demonstration projects)	16,586,514	3.1	28
INS (Institutional strengthening)	6,573,912	1.2	47
INV (Investment projects)	482,299,205	89.4	652
PRP (Project preparation)	20,020,395	3.7	428
TAS (Technical Assistance)	12,241,319	2.3	96
TRA (Training)	1,249,459	0.2	23
<b>Total (excluding agency support cost)</b>	<b>539,785,804</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,285</b>

\* These figures are without adjustments, which are in total US\$ 1,015,401.

- 5) Table 2 “Summary of Data by Project Type” in the Excel file, shows approvals, adjustments and disbursements by type of project/activity. In 2010 UNIDO’s overall disbursement rate (excluding agency support cost) was 84%. Disbursements by activity type and as percentage of activity allocations are summarized as follows:

Type	US\$	Disbursement rate in per cent
CPG (Country Programme Preparation)	722,669	100
DEM (Demonstration projects)	9,127,300	57
INS (Institutional strengthening)	5,012,420	76
INV (Investment projects)	411,321,091	85
PRP (Project preparation)	14,048,120	79
TAS (Technical Assistance)	11,083,395	95
TRA (Training)	1,196,535	100
<b>Total (excluding agency support cost)</b>	<b>452,511,530</b>	<b>84</b>

### Multi-Year Agreements

- 6) In the reporting year, 14 new multi-year performance based projects were approved. Thus, the total number of ongoing multi-year performance based agreements amounts to sixty. The 14 new performance based, multi-year projects approved for UNIDO’s implementation in 2010 are as follows:
- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Burkina Faso (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Chad (Stage I)
  - National phase-out of methyl bromide for Chile
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Croatia (Complete Phase-out)
  - National CFC Phase out plan of Ecuador
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Gabon (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Macedonia (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Madagascar (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Malawi (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Nigeria (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Pakistan (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Serbia (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Togo (Stage I)
  - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Turkmenistan (Stage I)
- 7) As shown in Appendix I and II as well as Annexes II and III in the Excel file, UNIDO is implementing seventy-four performance-based, multi-year agreements. Twelve of these agreements are HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (Burkina Faso, Chad, Croatia, Gabon, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia, Togo and Turkmenistan), eight are national phase-out plans (NPPs) in Albania, Algeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ecuador, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen, twelve are related to the methyl bromide sector (Chile, China, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, 2 in Morocco, Syria, Turkey



and Zimbabwe), four agreements in the solvent sector (DPRK, India, Nigeria & Pakistan), thirty three agreements are for CFC phase-out, in LVCs and non-LVCs, in Algeria (RMP), Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon (CFC+TCA), China (2), Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, DPR Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Guinea, Honduras, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mexico, Montenegro, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Syria and Venezuela. UNIDO has been implementing four production sector phase-out agreements in China, DPR Korea, Mexico and Romania; and last but not least the phase-out of CFCs in the use of tobacco-fluffing industry in China.

- 8) The total funds committed by the ExCom for these agreements amount to US\$ 189,379,714. From this amount, US\$ 174,553,125 has already been released (including approvals at the 63rd ExCom Meeting in April 2011), out of which, US\$ 143,802,413 was disbursed (as of 31 December 2010).
- 9) The total ODS to be phased out through ongoing multi-year agreements amounts to 24,809 ODP tonnes of consumption; plus 17,778 ODP tonnes of production. The allowed ODS consumption for the reporting year was 4,131 ODP tonnes. Verified Article 7 consumption data for 2010 are not yet available in most of the countries. Based on preliminary data received from some of the countries, and based on the assumption that all countries were in compliance with their agreement at the end of 2010, the actual consumption level for all MYAs implemented by UNIDO was approximately 4,100 ODP tonnes. Should the other countries phase-out more than their targets specified in their respective agreements, the actual 2010 consumption level would be even lower than 4,100 ODP tonnes.
- 10) The majority of the multi-year performance based agreements under UNIDO's implementation are progressing well, 20 agreements have been successfully completed; the overall disbursement rate has steadily increased during the recent years (from 65% in 2006 to 72% in 2007, 79% in 2008, 81% in 2009 and 85% in 2010). In addition, twenty-eight tranches were submitted and approved by the ExCom in 2010.
- 11) Detailed information on the multi-year projects implemented by UNIDO is to be taken from Annex III in the Excel file.

### **Sector phase out by country**

- 12) This section indicates sectors by countries for which total phase-out has been funded. Most of the activities are multi-year performance based projects, however there are some individual projects phasing out one or more substances in a particular sector. These activities are listed in the table below:

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
1	Albania	National Phase-out Plan (NPP)*	All	Yes	Total
2	Algeria	National phase-out plan	CFC/TCA	Yes	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
3	Algeria	Technical assistance to phase-out MBr in pulses disinfections	MBr	No	Total
4	Argentina	CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
5	Argentina	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
6	Argentina	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room and unitary air-conditioning equipment manufacturing sector of Argentina*	HCFC-22	No	Total
7	Bahrain	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
8	Benin	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
9	Bosnia & Herzegovina	NPP	All	Yes	Total
10	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Phase-out of Halon consumption	Halons	No	Total
11	Brazil	Phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamentals, strawberries and other uses*	MBr	No	Total
12	Burundi	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
13	Burundi	Training for low consumption of TCA	TCA	No	Total
14	Cambodia	Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector	CTC, TCA	No	Total
15	Cambodia	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
16	Cameroon	TPMP for the phase-out CFCs and TCA	CFC, TCA	Yes	Total
17	Cameroon	MBr production phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Total
18	Chile	National phase-out of methyl bromide - terminal project	MBr	Yes	Total
19	China	Domestic refrigeration*	CFC	Yes	Total
20	China	MBr production phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Total
21	China	MDI phase-out	CFC	No	Total
22	China	National methyl bromide phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Total
23	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
24	China	Tobacco-fluffing	CFC	Yes	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
25	Colombia	Technical assistance in the methyl bromide sector	MBr	No	Total
26	Congo	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
27	Cote d'Ivoire	Commodities and storage fumigation	MBr	No	Total
28	Cote d'Ivoire	Terminal aerosol project	CFC-12	No	Total
29	Cote d'Ivoire	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
30	Croatia	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan*	HCFC	Yes	Total
31	Croatia	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
32	Croatia	Training for low consumption of CTC	CTC	No	Total
33	Cuba	Soil fumigation, substrates, storage and structures	MBr	No	Total
34	Dominican Republic	Soil fumigation (cut flower, melon and tobacco sectors)	MBr	No	Total
35	DPR Korea	Domestic refrigeration	CFC	Yes	Total
36	DPR Korea	Production sector	CFC, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
37	DPR Korea	Terminal CTC phase-out including process agents supplementary plan	CTC	Yes	Total
38	Ecuador	National CFC Phase-Out Plan	CFC-12	Yes	Total
39	Egypt	CFC phase-out in the MDI sector	CFCs	No	Total
40	Egypt	National CFC phase-out plan	CFCs	Yes	Total
41	Egypt	National phase-out of methyl bromide	MBr	No	Total
42	Egypt	Terminal solvent sector phase-out	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
43	El Salvador	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
44	Eritrea	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
45	Ethiopia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
46	Georgia	Halon banking management	Halon	No	Total
47	Georgia	Phase-out of methyl bromide for soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
48	Guatemala	Fumigants phase-out plan	MBr	Yes	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
49	Guinea	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
50	Honduras	Phase-out plan in the soil fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total
51	Honduras	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
52	India	CTC Phase-out	CTC	Yes	Total
53	India	Refrigeration manufacturing	CFC	Yes	Total
54	Indonesia	Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan*	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
55	Iran	CFC phase-out*	CFC	Yes	Total
56	Iran	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs	CFC	No	Total
57	Iran	Phase-out of MBr in soil fumigation in olive seedlings, fruit trees, nurseries and others	MBr	No	Total
58	Iran	Terminal solvent sector umbrella project	CTC, TCA	No	Total
59	Iraq	National ODS Phase Out Plan	CFC, Halon, CTC, TCA	Yes	Total
60	Iraq	Technical assistance for the Methyl Bormide phase-out	MBr	No	
61	Kenya	Technical assistance for the phase-out of CTC and TCA in the solvent sector	CTC, TCA	No	Total
62	Kenya	Technology transfer leading to MBr phase-out in soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
63	Korea DPR	CFC phase-out	CFC	No	Total
64	Kuwait	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
65	Kyrgyzstan	Halon phase-out programme	Halon	No	Total
66	Lebanon	Soil fumigation (strawberries)	MBr	Yes	Total
67	Libya	NPP	All	Yes	Total
68	Libya	Phase-out of halons in the fire fighting sector	Halon	No	Total
69	Libya	Phase-out of MBr in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others*	MBr	Yes	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
70	Macedonia	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
71	Macedonia	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
72	Madagascar	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
73	Madagascar	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
74	Mexico	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
75	Mexico	CFC production	CFC	Yes	Total
76	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan*	MBr	Yes	Partial
77	Mexico	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs	CFC	No	Total
78	Mexico	Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of CTC	CTC	No	Total
79	Moldova	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
80	Montenegro	Terminal phase-out plan for CFCs	CFC/CTC	Yes	Total
81	Morocco	Methyl bromide in cucurbits and green beans*	MBr	Yes	Partial
82	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the strawberry sector*	MBr	No	Total
83	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in the tomato sector	MBr	Yes	Total
84	Morocco	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
85	Mozambique	Technical assistance for the elimination of controlled uses of Methyl Bromide (soil fumigation)	MBr	No	
86	Nicaragua	Training for low consumption of MBr	MBr	No	Total
87	Niger	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
88	Nigeria	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
89	Nigeria	Terminal solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC/TCA	Yes	Total
90	Oman	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
91	Oman	Training for low consumption of CTC	CTC	No	Total
92	Pakistan	CTC phase-out plan	CTC	Yes	Total
93	Pakistan	RMP	CFC	Yes	Total
94	Pakistan	Training for low consumption of	MBr	No	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
		MBr			
95	Qatar	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
96	Romania	Halon management programme	Halon	No	Total
97	Romania	National CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
98	Romania	Production sector phase-out plan	CFC/CTC/TCA/MBr	Yes	Total
99	Romania	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CTC	No	Total
100	Romania	Methyl bromide phase-out*	MBr	No	Total
101	Romania	Terminal phase-out plan of CTC process agents uses	CTC	No	Total
102	Sao Tome and Principe	TPMP	CFC	Yes	Total
103	Saudi Arabia	National Phase-out plan	CFC/CTC/TCA/Halon	No	Total
104	Senegal	TPMP*	CFC	Yes	Total
105	Serbia	CFC phase-out plan*	CFC	Yes	Total
106	Serbia	Solvent sector phase-out plan *	CTC	No	Total
107	Sudan	National CFC/CTC phase-out plan	CFC/CTC	Yes	Total
108	Syria	National CFC phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
109	Syria	Phase-out of methyl bromide in the grain storage fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total
110	Syria	Phase-out of methyl bromide in the soil fumigation	MBr	No	Total
111	Tunisia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
112	Turkey	Phase-out of methyl bromide used in protected tomato, cucumber and carnation crops	MBr	Yes	Total
113	Turkey	Solvent sector phase-out plan	CFC-113, CTC, TCA	No	Total
114	Turkey	Umbrella project for the phase-out of HCFC-141b in the manufacturing of PU insulated sandwich panels and phase-out HCFC-142b and HCFC-22 in the manufacture of XPS boardstock	HCFC-141b, HCFC-142b, HCFC-22	No	Total
115	Turkmenistan	Technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in post harvest sector	MBr	No	Total
116	Uganda	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total

#	Country	Project Title	ODS	Multi-year (yes/no)	Phase-out in sector
117	Uruguay	Fumigation	MBr	No	Total
118	Venezuela	ODS phase-out plan	CFC	Yes	Total
119	Venezuela	Training for low consumption of MBr, TCA	MBr, TCA	No	Total
120	Yemen	National phase-out plan	CFC/TCA	Yes	Total
121	Yemen	Training for low consumption of TCA	TCA	No	Total
122	Zambia	Technical assistance for the phase-out of methyl bromide	MBr	No	Total
123	Zambia	Training for low consumption of CTC/TCA	CTC/TCA	No	Total
124	Zimbabwe	Phase-out of MBr in tobacco seedlings	MBr	Yes	Total
125	Zimbabwe	Phase-out of MBr used in grain fumigation	MBr	Yes	Total

\* In cooperation with bilateral and/or implementing agencies

- 13) Information on funded ODP phase-out by region/country for ongoing projects is given in Table 3 “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Ongoing Projects” in the Excel file.
- 14) As per Table 3a “ODP Phase-out by Region, Country and Sector – Completed Projects” in the Excel file, until end of the reporting period, UNIDO eliminated 64,619 ODP tonnes (excluding partial phase-out of ongoing projects). ODP phase by sector is summarized in the below table.

<b>Completed projects</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>ODP tonnes</b>
Aerosols	3,575.3
Foams	12,686.3
Fumigants	3,496.9
Halons	2,002.8
Other (Tobacco)	1,170.0
Process agents	907.7
Phase-out	6,001.4
Production	17,041
Refrigeration	15,700.8
Several	39.3
Solvents	2,093.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,715</b>

- 15) Partial ODP phase out is reported in Table 3b “Partial ODP Phase-out by Sector, Region, Country” and in Annex III in the Excel file. The partial phase-out achieved in 2010 is shown in the following table on a sectoral basis.

<b>Partial phase-out in 2010*</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	<b>ODP tonnes</b>
Aerosols	97
Fumigants	127.4
Process agents	135.7
Projects with PHA code	41.0
Refrigeration	605.0
Solvents	46.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033</b>

## **II. Project Completion since last Report**

### **ODP phased out since last report - investment projects**

- 16) As per Table 4 in the Excel file, the cumulative ODP phase out through investment projects completed in the reporting period (1 January – 31 December 2010) amounts to 1,452 ODP tonnes (including production sector). In addition, 1,033 ODP tonnes were partially phased-out from ongoing projects. The details are shown in Table 3b, Table 4 in the Excel file. Table 4 in the Excel file lists all investment, demonstration, recovery and recycling, technical assistance and institutional strengthening projects completed in 2010.
- 17) In 2010 three projects were cancelled under UNIDO’s implementation, halon phase-out plan in Kuwait, phase-out of import and net consumption of halons in Libya and CTC production/consumption project for process agent uses in Romania at the 61<sup>st</sup> ExCOM Meeting.

### **Non-investment project completions since last report**

- 18) Since the last report, 8 non-investment projects, with an approved funding of US\$ 844,139 were completed; one in Africa, one in Asia and the Pacific, one in Latin America and the Caribbean, and five in Europe.



### **III. Global and Regional Project Highlights**

#### **Global Projects**

- 19) In 2010 one global project was approved for UNIDO, which is the core unit funding for 2011 in the amount of US\$ 1,970,766.

#### **Regional Projects**

- 20) During the reporting period no new regional projects were approved. Implementation of the regional chiller programmes in Africa and Europe are ongoing and are progressing well. A detailed status report on these projects was submitted to the 56<sup>th</sup>, 59<sup>th</sup> and 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom's consideration.

### **IV. Performance Indicators**

#### **Business Plan Performance Goals as decided by the Executive Committee**

- 21) The ExCom at its 41st Meeting approved new performance indicators in its Decision 41/93. These performance indicators were first applied in UNIDO's 2004 Business Plan. The ExCom at its 47<sup>th</sup> Meeting, by Decision 47/51, revised the weightings for quantitative performance indicators. The new weightings have been applied since the evaluation of the 2005-year performance. The targets and achievements for the year 2010 performance indicators approved during the 61<sup>st</sup> meeting of the ExCom are indicated below.

#### **A1. Approvals**

##### Number of annual programmes of multi-year agreements approved

- 22) In 2010, 25 annual programmes of existing and new multi-year projects were approved, which represents 100 % achievement of the target set by the ExCom.

##### Number of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned

- 23) During 2010, 26 individual projects were approved against the target of 36. The approvals include 7 institutional strengthening, 14 investment, 3 demonstration and 2 technical assistance projects. Furthermore, 5 projects have been duly submitted to the Multilateral Fund in the course of 2010 and positive assessment was finalized before submission to ExCom. However, specific decisions of the ExCom in 2010 requested the projects to be re-submitted and their consideration was postponed due to issues outside the UNIDO's responsibility, including absence of specific guidelines.

Considering all the above projects, UNIDO's achievement against the target is of 86%.

The following list includes the above-mentioned projects that have been postponed due to specific ExCom decisions:

- 1) Mexico aerosol (Silimex). The ExCom agreed on duration of operating costs for aerosol at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom and requested UNIDO to re-submit the project to the 63<sup>rd</sup> meeting taking into consideration the agreed guidelines. The project was

approved in principle in 2010 (62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom) except for the operating costs as indicated;

- 2) China – DEMO project in XPS sector. Despite the technical and financial data were agreed, it was decided to include this DEMO project under the full HPMP for China;
- 3) Indonesia – HCFC-141b in foam sector (4 companies). All technical aspects were clarified and agreed while negotiation on full HPMP is still ongoing;
- 4) Iran – HCFC-141b in foam sector. All technical aspects were clarified and agreed while negotiation on full HPMP is still ongoing;
- 5) Mobilizing co-financing for Multilateral Fund funded projects based on the "Monetization" of their climate benefits. The ExCom requested UNIDO to re-submit the project concept to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom, when the project as approved.

## A2. Implementation

### Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned

- 24) Milestone activities have been completed for altogether 39 MY performance-based agreements against the target of 13, thus, achieving 300 % performance. This includes the completion of milestones for the MY Agreements for
  - NPPs, TPMPs for: Albania, Argentina, Benin, Burundi, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, Oman, PR Congo, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen, Serbia.
  - MeBr phase-out: Chile, China, Honduras, Libya, Mexico, Morocco (2), Syria
  - Production sector: China, Romania

### ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports

- 25) 321.2 ODP tonnes were phased-out in 2010 from individual projects. This represents achievement of 103 % against the target of 311.8 ODP tonnes, set by the ExCom for the following projects.

<b>Project No.</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
BHE/HAL/42/TAS/18	4.1	4.1
SYR/FUM/49/TAS/95	27	27
MEX/PAG/52/INV/133	87.3	87.3
IRA/ARS/52/INV/183	96.4	96.4
MEX/ARS/53/INV/135	97	77
ARG/SOL/41/INV/137		1
EGY/FUM/56/INV/98		14
GEO/FUM/47/INV/20		7.2
KAM/SOL/57/TAS/21		0.3
OMA/HAL/46/TAS/12		6.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>311.8</b>	<b>321.2</b>

Project completion for investment and non-investment projects vs. those planned in progress reports

- 26) 14 investment and non-investment projects were completed in 2010 against the target of 14, which represents 100% achievement of the target.

Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned

- 27) No target was set, not applicable.

A3. Administrative

Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates

- 28) The target set by the ExCom was 12 months and in 2010 UNIDO managed to financially complete its projects within 10.7 months in average (for projects, which were completed 12 months ago between January and December 2009).

Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed

- 29) All PCRs were submitted on time as agreed with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Timely submission of progress reports

- 30) UNIDO submitted its Progress Report 2010 before deadline, on 28 April 2010. This follows UNIDO's practice, whereby progress reports never reached the Secretariat later than the established deadline.

31) The performance indicators with the weightings are summarized in the following table:

**Performance indicators: Targets and achievements in 2010**

<b>Performance indicator</b>	<b>Weighting</b>	<b>Targets UNIDO BP 2010</b>	<b>Achievements as per P&amp;F Report 2010</b>	<b>P&amp;F vs. BP (remarks wherever applicable)</b>
<b>Approvals</b>				
No. of annual programmes of MY agreements approved vs. those planned	15	25	25	100 %
No. of individual activities (INV, RMPs, halon banks, TAS) approved vs. those planned	10	36	26	72 %
<b>Implementation</b>				
Milestone activities completed (e.g. policy measures, regulatory assistance)/ODS levels achieved for approved MY annual tranches vs. those planned	20	13	39	300 %
ODS phased-out for individual projects vs. those planned in progress reports	15	311.8 ODP tonnes	321.2 ODP tonnes	103 %
Project completion for inv and non-inv projects vs. those planned in progress reports	10	14	14	100%
Policy/regulatory assistance completed vs. that planned	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Administrative</b>				
Speed of financial completion vs. that required per progress report completion dates	10	12 months	10.7 months	On time
Timely submission of PCRs vs. those agreed	5	On time	100% on time	100 % on time
Timely submission of progress reports & responses	5	On time	Before deadline (28 Apr 2011)	Before deadline

In addition to the above, UNIDO's approvals in 2010 amounted to US\$ 48,632,498; and US\$ 18,538,224 was disbursed for projects under UNIDO's implementation.

32) Based on the new performance indicator regime, the specific performance indicators for non-investment projects have been eliminated.

### **Cumulative completed investment projects**

- 33) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed investment projects has grown to 546. Out of a total of US\$ 366,280,675 of approved MF financing for completed projects, 100 per cent of these funds were disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement was 8.9 months. The average number of months from approval to completion was 32.6 months. The cost effectiveness of completed projects is US\$ 5.90/kg. Table 5 "Cumulative completed investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates more details, presenting information both on a regional and on a sectoral basis. The vast majority of completed investment projects have been implemented with disbursements of funds during implementation; only ten retroactively funded projects were implemented by UNIDO.

### **Cumulative completed non-investment projects**

- 34) Since 1993, UNIDO's cumulative number of completed non-investment projects, including the preparation of RMPs, is 183. Out of a total of US\$ 25,828,612 of approved MF financing, 98 per cent of funds have been disbursed. Except for thirty six institutional strengthening projects, all UNIDO completed non-investment projects were objective-sensitive. Disbursement took place during implementation for all completed projects. Table 6 "Cumulative completed non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file provides details according to geographic region and sectors.

### **Cumulative ongoing investment projects**

- 35) By the end of 2010, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects contained 106 projects. Of the US\$ 113,986,112 approved budget, 37 per cent has been disbursed. It took an average of 8.2 months from approval to first disbursement. The Africa region had 39 ongoing projects, Asia and the Pacific 30 ongoing projects, Europe 18 ongoing projects and Latin America and the Caribbean 19 ongoing projects. Table 7 "Cumulative ongoing investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates the implementation characteristics among regions and sectors for UNIDO's ongoing investment projects. The ongoing projects are objective sensitive and the disbursement of funds takes place during implementation. There are no retroactive projects.

### **Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects**

- 36) At the end of 2010, UNIDO's cumulative portfolio of ongoing non-investment projects, including preparation of RMPs, consisted of 22 projects. Out of a total of US\$ 10,494,887 approved funding, 18 per cent has been disbursed. Table 8 "Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects by region, sector and implementation characteristics" in the Excel file illustrates details, presenting the projects according to regions, sectors and types.

## **V. Status of Agreements and Project Preparation by Country**

### **Agreements to be signed/executed/finalized and ready for disbursing**

- 37) As soon as a project is approved by the Executive Committee and after having notified the respective authorities, UNIDO secures officially from the recipient country's Ozone and project authorities, validity/confirmation of basic project data, such as actual ODS consumption; validity of counterpart commitment, etc., since by this time, a substantial period of time might have elapsed from the time of formulation of the project, and the projects, in most cases, are adjusted as a result of the negotiations during the approval process. After this, wherever it is required by the Country, UNIDO prepares and signs with the Ozone Authorities the agreement of cooperation. UNIDO prepares detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) for services to be rendered under the project. The TOR and the list of potential suppliers are approved by the counterpart. The bidding and subcontracting takes place based on the mutually agreed TOR. The first payment is due upon entry into force of the first contract. The above-illustrated preparatory work explains, for multi-year programmes, investment, demonstration and recovery and recycling projects, the time elapsing between project approval and first disbursement.

### **Project preparation by country, approved amount and amounts disbursed**

- 38) As of the end of 2010, UNIDO had active project preparation funding amounting to US\$ 6,728,750 out of which US\$ 3,302,492 has been disbursed. It is to be noted that over US\$ 1 million was approved at the 60th and 61st meetings of the ExCom, thus disbursement for these projects could not much occur before the end of 2010. Many of the HPMP preparation activities were sub-contracted, and for this reason, release of substantial funding will only happen after the contractors' submission of the final reports.
- 39) The list and details of active project preparation accounts are shown in Table 9 "Active project preparation accounts" in the Excel file.

### **Activities related to the phase-out of HCFCs**

- 40) The list of all HPMP preparation projects under UNIDO's implementation are found in the below table. This below table presents a list of 41 ongoing HPMP project preparation activities. A summary on the status of all HCFC related projects is in Appendix II.

### **Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans**

<b>#</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Approved Funding (US\$)</b>
1	Albania	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	85,000
2	Algeria	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	150,000
3	Argentina	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	78,000
4	Bahrain	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	45,000
5	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000

#	Country	Project Title	Approved Funding (US\$)
6	Cameroon	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	150,000
7	China	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (XPS foam sector)	84,000
8	China	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (Room air-conditioning sector)	500,000
9	Croatia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
10	DPR Korea	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	50,000
11	Ecuador	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	75,000
12	Egypt	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000
13	Guatemala	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	75,000
14	Honduras	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	115,000
15	India	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (transportation refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors)	70,000
16	Iraq	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	95,000
17	Jordan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
18	Kuwait	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	70,000
19	Libya	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
20	Macedonia, FYR	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
21	Mexico	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	104,250
22	Morocco	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
23	Myanmar	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	42,500
24	Nicaragua	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
25	Niger	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
26	Nigeria	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	20,000
27	Oman	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	100,000
28	Pakistan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	135,000
29	Qatar	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	55,000
30	Saudi Arabia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	130,000
31	Senegal	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
32	Serbia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
33	Somalia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
34	South Africa	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000
35	Sudan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan incl. additional funding approved in 2009	150,000
36	Syria	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	136,250
37	Tunisia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	150,000
38	Turkey	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	195,000

<b>#</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Approved Funding (US\$)</b>
39	Turkmenistan	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
40	Venezuela	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	173,750
41	Yemen	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	70,000



Additional HPMP were approved in 2010 with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperation agency for the following countries: Croatia, Macedonia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Serbia and Turkmenistan.

- 41) UNIDO is also preparing investment and demonstration projects for the phase-out of HCFCs in the manufacturing sectors. Until end 2010, 21 such activities were approved for UNIDO. The list is in the below table.

#### Preparation of HCFC Phase-out activities

	Country	Project Title	Approved Funding (US\$)
1	Bahrain	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (air conditioning sector)	30,000
2	China	Preparation for technology demonstration project for hydrocarbon blowing agent in the extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam sector	30,000
3	Ecuador	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam manufacturing sector)	60,000
4	Egypt	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (appliance foam sector)	100,000
5	Guatemala	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	60,000
6	Indonesia	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (solvent sector)	10,000
7	Kenya	Project preparation for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in post-harvest sector	40,000
8	Lebanon	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	85,000
9	Morocco	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	60,000
10	Morocco	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sector)	40,000
11	Nigeria	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	60,000
12	Nigeria	Preparation for a demonstration project to validate the transcritical CO2 refrigeration technology for application to ice-block makers at Austin Laz	30,000
13	Qatar	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	80,000
14	Saudi Arabia	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration sector) (4 companies)	80,000
15	Saudi Arabia	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector) (4 companies)	80,000
16	Serbia	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing sector)	60,000

	Country	Project Title	Approved Funding (US\$)
17	Somalia	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	85,000
18	Syria	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	40,000
19	Uruguay	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	50,000
20	Venezuela	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (foam sector)	100,000
21	Venezuela	Preparation for HCFC phase out investment activities (refrigeration and air conditioning sector)	100,000

### Preparation of ODS destruction demonstration projects

- 42) During 2010, preparatory funds were approved for the preparation of two pilot demonstration projects on ODS waste management and disposal in Lebanon and Nigeria for a total value of USD 145,000. In addition, UNIDO is in an advance stage of preparation of ODS destruction demonstration projects for the following countries: Mexico, Turkey, Algeria and China. The Mexico ODS destruction will be resubmitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Mtg, while the other demonstration projects are expected to be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom Mtg..

### Climate impact of Montreal Protocol activities

- 43) In the selection of alternative technologies to replace ODS, energy efficiency, has been taken into account since the first investment projects, from early 1990s in UNIDO. In the recent years, the introduction of low Global Warming Potential and high energy efficiency alternatives has gained high attention to achieve additional climate benefits in the ODS phase-out process. UNIDO has been looking into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities in order to respond to the needs of Dec XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties.

To strengthen UNIDO's work a number of training activities (specified in section 47) have been carried out in 2010 to set up the proper mechanisms to reduce the adverse effect on the climate, i.e:

- ✓ Carbon training: analysis of the new trends and developments in the carbon markets as well as emissions trading, barriers to carbon mitigation and new ways of project finance.
- ✓ International Professional Development Event on Chemicals, Climate Change, Carbon Markets & Energy Management: to isolate common goals of the Montreal Protocol, Kyoto Protocol and Stockholm Convention and to determine UNIDO's possible integrated implementation approach, to the best of its ability.

As a result of the experience of UNIDO in this field, UNIDO together with the Government of Mexico organized a side event at the Cancun Climate Conference in 2010. The objective of the side event was to present a sample of projects that demonstrate synergies between the

Montreal and the Kyoto Protocol through illustrating co-benefits related to ozone depletion and climate impact.

Moreover, international experts are assisting UNIDO in drafting appropriate methodologies for accounting environmental impacts and emission reductions. According to our estimations, UNIDO has avoided the emission of 11,595 tCO<sub>2</sub> eq. in 2010. Currently, UNIDO is working on the application of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) and the GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects to provide a more accurate estimation of the climate impact of MP projects in terms of CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

Furthermore, UNIDO has been working-out mechanisms to strengthen the synergies and cooperation within other branches in UNIDO dealing with climate change and energy efficiency.

### **Administrative Issues (Operational, Policy, Financial and Other Issues)**

#### **Meetings attended**

44) UNIDO attended/participated in the following meetings in 2010:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Title of meeting</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	Interagency Coordination Meeting	Montreal, Canada	January
2	Fourth International Date Palm Conference	Abu Dhabi	March
3	Joint mission with UNEP in order to avoid the risk of non-compliance with the country's CFC phase-out obligations towards the Montreal Protocol	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	March
4	High-level meetings to agree on the future involvement of the United Arab Emirates in the phase-out of HCFCs as the country was not eligible under the regime of CFC phase-out.	Dubai	March
5	Participation in ODS officers' network meeting for West Asia	Beirut, Lebanon	March
6	UNDP Workshop on Pilot Project for Validation of Methyl Formate as Alternative to HCFCs in Foam Sector	Curitiba, Brazil	March
7	60th Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	April
8	Meeting of the Southeast Asia and Pacific Network of Ozone Officers	Manila Philippines	April
9	Thematic workshop for French speaking West Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP preparations)	Dakar, Senegal	April
10	Joint meeting of the Regional Ozone networks for Europe and Central Asia and South Asia	Istanbul, Turkey	25 April – 1 May

<b>No.</b>	<b>Title of meeting</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Date</b>
11	Interagency Coordination Meetings	China	May
12	Main Meeting of the Ozone Officers Network of English-Speaking Africa (Assessment of Compliance status and HPMP preparation)	Llongwe, Malawi	May
13	30th Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	Geneva, Switzerland	June
14	Seminar on Environmentally Sound Management of Banks of Ozone Depleting Substances	Geneva, Switzerland	June
15	The 44th meeting of the Implementation Committee under the Non-compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol	Geneva, Switzerland	June
16	Follow-up Meeting of Central America South America Mexico and the Spanish-speaking Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers	San Jose, Costa Rica	June
17	UN Bonn Climate Change Talks	Bonn, Germany	June
18	Friotecnologia 2010, International Exhibition and Conference of Ventilation, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration	Caracas, Venezuela	June
19	61st Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	July
20	Thematic meeting on HPMP preparation & implementation for Russian speaking countries, ECA network (Regional Ozone Network in Europe & Central Asia)	Chisinau, Moldova	July
21	Inter-Agency Meeting together with GIZ, FECO, UNIDO and UNDP on the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan for the XPS sector in China	Beijing, China	July
22	UNEP OzonAction Branch's 2010 Advisory Group Meeting of its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP)	Paris, France	September
23	High-level commemorate meeting for the 2010 International Ozone Day and workshop on HCFC phase-out	Beijing, China	September
24	Main Meeting of West Asian ODS Officers' Network meeting	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	September
25	Celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	September
26	Joint meeting of West Asian ODS Officers and Climate Change Focal Points	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	September
27	Participation in Ozone Day celebrations on 16 September 2010	Istanbul	September

No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
28	Participation in workshop entitled ATMOSphere 2010 with the theme: "How to bring Natural Refrigerants Faster to Market"	Brussels, Belgium	September
29	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting	Montreal, Canada	September
30	Joint ODS Officers Network Meeting for Africa	Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	27 September-1 October
31	International Conference "Road to Climate Friendly Chillers" organized by ASHRAE	Cairo, Egypt	30 September-1 October
32	Meeting of the Ozone Action Networks from Central America, South America, Mexico and Caribbean Network	Mexico City, Mexico	October
33	22nd Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	Bangkok, Thailand	November
34	45th Meeting of the Implementation Committee	Bangkok, Thailand	November
35	62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee	Montreal, Canada	29 November- 3 December
36	2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference	Cancún, Mexico	29 November- 10 December
	<b>Trainings attended</b>		
No.	Title of meeting	Place	Date
1	UNIDO Staff Training on Latest Technology on Alternatives to HCFCs and ODS Destruction in Japan	Tokyo, Japan	May
2	International Professional Development Event on Chemicals, Climate Change, Carbon Markets & Energy Management	Vienna, Austria	October
3	Carbon Market Training Module I.	Vienna, Austria	November

### Implementing agency and other cooperation

- 45) Cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank: Several ongoing performance-based, multi-year agreements are being co-implemented with UNDP and the World Bank, while a number of HPMP preparatory activities in different countries and regions are being implemented together with UNDP and/or the World Bank. In 2010, the Stage I HPMP for Nigeria was approved with UNDP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency. Other

HPMPs with wide inter-agency involvement like the ones for China, Indonesia and Iran were submitted in 2010, however, deferred by the ExCom.

- 46) Cooperation with UNEP: In addition to the national phase out plans and TPMPs that were approved before 2010 and are co-implemented with UNEP, 7 new Stage I HPMPs were approved for joint implementation with UNEP for the following countries: Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Pakistan and Togo. Furthermore, several other HPMPs are being jointly prepared by UNEP and UNIDO. UNIDO is also regularly attending and contributing to regional workshops and other specialized meetings organized by UNEP.
- 47) Participation in inter-agency meetings: As in the past years, UNIDO participated in all major inter-agency coordination meetings organized by either the Multilateral Fund Secretariat or by any of the other implementing agencies.
- 48) Cooperation with Bilateral Agencies: During 2010, eight bilateral projects were approved for UNIDO's implementation.

All bilateral projects under UNIDO's implementation are listed in the below table.

#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
1	Canada	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan	20	170,000	ONG
2	Canada	Mexico	National Methyl-Bromide Phase-Out Plan (2nd tranche)	50	500,000	ONG
3	France	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0	184,000	ONG
4	France	Morocco	Elimination de l'utilisation de bromure de methyle dans la production de fleurs coupees et de bananes	61	673,973	COM
5	Germany	Egypt	Training of refrigeration technicians in the framework of the Refrigerant Management Plan of Egypt	0	251,623	COM
6	Italy	Cameroon	Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in stored commodities fumigation.	14.5	259,713	ONG
7	Italy	China	Sector plan CFC final phase-out: domestic refrigeration and domestic refrigeration compressors	181	1,788,991	FIN

#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
8	Italy	China	National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II)	534	4,000,000	FIN
9	Italy	DR Congo	Umbrella project for terminal phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector (1st tranche)	20.7	432,660	ONG
10	Italy	Mexico	National methyl bromide phase-out plan (1st and 2nd tranches)	70	994,018	ONG
11	Italy	Morocco	Phase-out of methyl bromide used as a soil fumigant in the production of green beans and cucurbits (first tranche)	15	310,000	ONG
12	Italy	Romania	Phase out of methyl bromide in horticulture	93.9	630,517	FIN
13	Italy	Senegal	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (first and second tranches)	0	220,000	ONG
14	Italy	Serbia	Terminal CTC phase-out project	2.6	49,324	ONG
15	Italy	Serbia	Replacement of CFC-11 with cyclopentane foam blowing agent and CFC-12 with HFC-134a refrigerant in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Obod Elektroindustrija	94.9	1,683,135	FIN
16	Italy	Argentina	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the room and unitary air-conditioning equipment manufacturing sector of Argentina	0	300,000	ONG
17	Italy	Croatia	Phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane and integral skin foams at Poli-Mix	1.8	210,000	ONG
18	Japan	Regional Africa	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	0	700,000	ONG
19	Japan	China	Phasing out ODS in the production of compressors at Changshu Refrigerating	75	2,250,000	FIN

#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
			Equipment Works			
20	Japan	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (first tranche)	0	1,000,000	COM
21	Japan	China	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan: second tranche	511	3,000,000	ONG
22	Japan	Global	Training on alternative technologies to HCFCs	0	141,750	ONG
23	Japan	Indonesia	Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Bina Teknik Co.	22.8	117,889	FIN
24	Japan	Indonesia	Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for insulating purposes at Aneka Citra Refrigeratama Co.	18.2	142,506	FIN
25	Japan	Nigeria	Preparation for a demonstration project to validate the trans-critical CO2 refrigeration technology for application to ice-block makers at Austin Laz	0	30,000	ONG
26	Japan	Philippines	Sector plan to phase out HCFC-141b in the foam sector	0	317,350	ONG
27	Japan	Saudi Arabia	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Al-Watania Plastics	1.9	110,000	ONG
28	Japan	Saudi Arabia	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Line #2 in Arabian Chemical Company	5.2	110,000	ONG



#	Bilateral Agency	Country	Project Title	Impact	Approved Funding (US\$)	Status
29	Spain	Brazil	Total phase-out of MB used in tobacco, flowers, ornamental plants, strawberries and other uses	65.4	580,390	COM
30	Spain	Regional LAC	Technical assistance to introduce chemical alternatives in countries which have rescheduled methyl bromide phase out plan (Argentina and Uruguay)	0	147,400	ONG
31	Spain	Libya	Phase-out of methyl bromide in horticulture: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and others (2nd tranche)	40	500,000	ONG
32	Spain	Mexico	Technical assistance to comply with 2005 phase-out of 20% of methyl bromide	107.2	707,965	COM
33	Spain	Mexico	National Methyl-Bromide Phase-Out Plan (2nd tranche)	50	800,000	ONG

### Other issues

49) The status of ongoing projects is described in Annex I of the Narrative. The success and timely implementation of these activities are crucial in the current compliance period. In order to ensure timely project completion of projects approved so far, and to facilitate compliance of the recipient countries with their MP obligations, in 2010, UNIDO has continued to practice the following initiatives, which supported successful project implementation:

- Regular missions to ozone offices and project sites are organized to monitor together with the ozone officers the implementation of national and/or sector phase-out plans and ongoing stand alone projects. UNIDO visits the respective ozone offices at least once a year. When required, UNIDO fields ad-hoc missions and requests support from the field representatives, who are in regular contact with the ozone office of the country to organize training, clear equipment from the customs, recruit national experts, undertake local procurement, process project travels, etc.
- Good cooperation with the national ozone offices has continued and regular follow up of the implementation process is being done by the staff of the ozone office together with UNIDO's national and international consultants and project managers. This ensures that

effective actions on critical issues such as resolving bottlenecks in site preparation, customs clearance, installation, commissioning and safety certification, monitoring of destruction of CFC-related equipment are taken in a timely manner.

- UNIDO is regularly attending Regional Network Meetings and respective workshops providing additional support to our counterpart countries.
- UNIDO's field representation is receiving regular training on Montreal Protocol issues.
- One staff member is implementing Montreal Protocol projects directly from UNIDO's Regional China Bureau to provide on-site assistance in the Asia and Pacific Region enabling closer follow-up on project implementation. Based on the positive experience gained in China the practice will be introduced in other countries and regions.
- Regular communication and interaction between regional and country offices about the implementation process has ensured the smooth flow of project activities. As in previous years, directors of UNIDO regional and country offices are regularly briefed at UNIDO HQs on ongoing and possible future activities. They are involved in the implementation process and are following up the progress of the programmes. In turn, the representatives brief headquarter staff working in a specific country on the activities in the field and problems faced, if any.
- UNIDO also provides, when requested, support such as policy assistance, putting in place relevant legislation etc.

## **VI. Tables and Annexes\***

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## **APPENDIX I – Country Development Highlights**

Status of the implementation of approved activities excluding HCFC activities

### **Albania**

#### Phase-out of ODS

The national ODS phase-out plan is implemented by UNIDO while UNEP is in charge of institutional strengthening. The delivered refrigeration demonstration unit for training of service technicians is operational. In order to ensure successful operation of the refrigerant recovery and recycling network component, it was agreed that first an enabling environment should be established by putting more emphasis on the reuse scheme, enforcement and code of practice before purchase and distribution of the equipment. Therefore, two national experts were recruited for preparing the code of practice as well as for updating the training manual and organizing training workshops. Purchase of equipment for vocational schools was initiated which was delivered in 2007 as requested by the Ozone Unit Manager. A joint mission with UNEP was fielded in 2007. A national consultant was recruited and international experts provided advice on technical matters and legislation. Procurement of tools and equipment for service workshop was done in 2008 and under the third tranche R&R equipment was ordered and delivered. The fourth and fifth tranches were approved at 54th ExCom Meeting. R&R equipment were distributed and the 3rd tranche completed in 2009. Translation and delivery of manuals plus training were carried out in 2009 under the 4th and 5th tranches. The 6th and 7th tranches were approved at the 58th ExCom meeting. International Experts were recruited for the Incentive component and additional equipment was purchased. During 2010, additional equipment was delivered and training activities as well as the monitoring component has continued. Training activities and monitoring will be finalized in 2011.

### **Algeria**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

The terminal umbrella project in the commercial refrigeration sector was approved by the Executive Committee at its 44<sup>th</sup> meeting. Foaming machines were cleared from customs and delivered to the end-users in 2009. The installation of the foaming machines was completed in 2010. Training on the development of the prototypes was planned at supplier's premises, but due to visa problems, a suitable facility needs to be identified in Algeria. Project is expected to be completed in 2011.

The first tranche of the National ODS Phase out Plan of Algeria was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee Meeting. Implementation of the project started beginning 2008. Survey of the refrigeration service sector as well as the foam sectors were completed by the National Ozone Office (NOU). A national expert for the review and update of the ODS legislation was recruited. The bidding for the update of the refrigeration curricula and the preparation of the Code of Practice was completed. Equipment purchased for the service workshops arrived in

2009. Equipment for the foam companies were delivered and installed in 2010. Update of the refrigeration curricula and preparation of the Code of Practice were completed. Training of customs master trainers took place in October 2009. During 2010, training of service technicians and distribution of the equipment to service workshops was completed. During 2011, several awareness raising activities are planned, monitoring will continue, and activities under the NPP will be completed.

#### Pilot Project on ODS Waste Management and Disposal

Preparatory funding for a pilot project for destruction of waste ODS was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. A survey was carried out in 2010 to collect information on the availability of waste CFCs for destruction, as well as on technologies in place in various sectors. An assessment of the destruction facilities in Algeria is planned for 2011.

The project is expected to be submitted during 2011.

### **Argentina**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting and the first, second and third funding tranches were released. The fourth tranche was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ExCom. In 2007 training of technicians continued. Equipment for 2 refrigeration and 9 R&R centers were purchased. Technicians received tools and R&R equipment. End user sector survey continued. The R&R and refrigeration centers started their operation in 2008. The end user sector activities have continued. Further training and equipment for technicians were provided. Training of customs officers was carried out. In 2009 activities focused on the end-users sector and ODS destruction as well as monitoring of project performance. In 2010 strict monitoring at the production and consumption sector continued. Additional equipment was purchased, however could not be cleared from customs due to import tax issues, which were not resolved. Thus, in 2010 activities focused on non-investment activities (awareness raising, training, monitoring etc.). in 2011 activities will focus on the restart of chiller component as soon as the customs clearance problems have been resolved.

#### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

According to the revised agreement approved by the 45<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee, the project in strawberry, protected vegetables and cut flower production will be mainly implemented until 2010 leaving a small consumption till 2015. The project will continue with the training and secure the compliance with the phase out chronogram. The project is expected to be completed in January 2015. The ban of import will be put in place once the total phase out is accomplished.

## Phase-out of Solvents (CFC, CTC and TCA)

The plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector was approved in December 2003 (41<sup>st</sup> ExCom). UNIDO issued several contracts with local Argentinean companies, which provide for consultancy services on selection material of alternative solvents and conduction of compatibility tests. Two Solvent training workshops (i.e. for textile industry on the laboratory use) were conducted in December 2007. Identification of new or additional companies consuming ODS was made in 2008 and activities for the phase out of TCA have been prepared. In 2009 laboratory uses were addressed. The total quantity of 1.0 MT of CTC was phased out in lab applications 2010. The latest survey showed that TCA solvent is still in the use at small scale companies. It was decided to continue the phase out of TCA in 2011.

## Benin

### Phase out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In October 2008 a joint UNEP UNIDO mission was organized to Benin where the implementation modalities were agreed on. The second tranche was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup>.Mtg. In 2009, equipment and tools were purchased for 3 training centers to train technicians on retrofit to HC technologies. 14 trainers and over 200 technicians were trained on good service practices and retrofit to HC technology. Furthermore, equipment and toolkits were purchased and distributed to bigger service workshops. In 2010, remaining funds under the first tranche and funds under the second tranche were utilized to equip further service workshops with basic tools and spare parts not available on the local market, allowing the service workshops to retrofit CFC-based refrigerators to HCs in a safe manner. Those tools and equipment for service workshops were ordered in 2010. Delivery is expected in April 2011. After delivery and distribution of the equipment, UNIDO's component will be completed.

## Bosnia & Herzegovina

### Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

The national ODS phase-out plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting. Equipment to phase out TCA at the only ODS consuming company was ordered, delivered, installed and commissioned, resulting in a total phase-out of 1.1 ODP tonnes of TCA in 2006. The third tranche was approved at the 52<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting. The training of trainers programme for the refrigeration service technicians is in progress. The section of training centers has been completed and the section of training equipment is being coordinated with the NOU.

In 2010 the problem with the customs clearance and tax exemption of imported equipment was resolved. The 2011 work program envisages implementation of investment and non-investment activities aimed at training of refrigeration service technicians and at establishing R&R centers.

## Phase-out of Halons

The halon technical assistance project approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting, to phase out the entire halon consumption in the country was successfully completed in 2010.

## **Burundi**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting and the first tranche was released. UNEP is the leading implementing agency while UNIDO is cooperating. In 2009, as a result of UNIDO's and UNEP's continuous follow-up, the new Ozone Officer contacted UNIDO and UNEP (lead agency) requesting the agencies to undertake a joint mission to Burundi to expedite the TPMP. As a result of the mission, the local situation and requirements were identified; technical specifications for equipment were prepared for bidding. Equipment and tools were ordered and delivered to Burundi in 2010. Second tranche was approved at the 61st ExCom meeting. Additional tools and equipment will be purchased in 2011.

## **Cameroon**

### Phase-out of CFCs and TCA

A terminal CFC/TCA phase-out management plan was approved at the 50<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee. The first and second funding tranches were released at the 50<sup>th</sup> and 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting respectively. In 2007 the PMU was established. The solvent component phasing out TCA has been successfully completed during 2008. In addition training of technicians and custom officers as well as a supplementary R&R programme was implemented. In 2009, additional training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives, extension of customs training, enforcement of legislation and public awareness activities took place. The 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting.

## **Chile**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting, the national methyl bromide phase-out plan was approved. Agreement was reached with the Government on the project implementation plan. In 2011, agreements with farmers on the implementation of alternatives will be signed and implemented.

## China

### Phase-out of CFCs

The refrigeration servicing sector plan was approved at the 44<sup>th</sup> ExCom. After completion of the first four tranches the fifth tranche was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. The verification of national consumption was submitted to and accepted by ExCom each year. The implementation plan is being completed without delay. During 2008 the training of technicians has continued and technicians were provided with recovery and service tools. During 2009 the training of technicians was finished and 1,000 more were trained totally in MAC sub-sector. Recovery and recycle machines were distributed and this project was finished in MAC. Training centers for the domestic and industrial refrigeration were established. In 2010, the following activities were undertaken: operation of MIS system in MAC sector, monitoring the training and CFC recovery and recycling activities, verification audit of A7 data; public awareness activities, equipping of ICR servicing enterprises and training centres with CFC R & R equipment. These activities will be finalized in 2011 and the sector plan will be completed.

The sector plan for the entire phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector in China was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Implementation modalities were agreed upon in December 2008. Special Working Group was established in April 2009, consisting of SFDA, MEP/FECO, and experts. A contract with UNIDO was signed in July 2009. In 2010 survey on the 7 major MDI manufacturers was completed; Notice on the CFCs use exemption for year 2010 issued by MEP and SFDA (18 MDI enterprises involved); Consultation meeting on the ODS phase-out Contracts with MDI enterprises, as well as on the expiration date for the Non-essential use held in Beijing; Complete bidding for site supervision for CFCs consumption in 2008 and 2009; Workshop on Non-CFCs MDI substitutes technologies in Suzhou, 19-20th October 2010; Start bidding process for awarding contract for formulation of Critical uses Nomination for the period 2011-2015; Development of Implementation Plan by the MDI enterprises, review and clearance by the national expert team; Workshop on the industrial restructuring in MDI sector. In 2011 FECO will sign contract with MDI producers to render licenses and will carry out further awareness at industrial and public level to facilitate the introduction of MDI alternatives. FECO/SFDA will also work on the registration of new products and convert the existing production lines.

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Consumption Sector

The second phase of the national methyl bromide consumption phase out plan was approved at the 52<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting, the 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche of which was released at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Equipment procurement for the tobacco seedling sector was undertaken, in time for the crop season 2008. The construction and installation of all 17 greenhouses centres in tobacco sector have been completed and put into operation. 15 of these regions' technology transfer centres had been jointly checked and accepted by MEP and UNIDO. The phase-out activities on strawberry, cucumber and ginger in agriculture sector have been carried out in Hebei and Shandong province which achieved the phase-out target of the 2008 agriculture work plan. The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> tranches were released at the 58<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> ExCom meetings.



Additional equipment procured for the tomato, cucumber and ginger sector, specifically chloropicrin injection equipment, rotovator for dazomet application, chemicals and mulching film for model farm and field training programme. Further training on grafting and selection of resistant rootstocks. Awareness programmes, as well as monitoring of strawberry, tobacco and commodity sector.

#### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide Production Sector

The sector plan for the methyl bromide production sector was approved at the 47<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. A subcontract was issued to FECO in March 2006. The training plan was implemented and a working arrangement contract was signed with the counterpart companies. The following activities have been implemented in 2008: a) Monitor the methyl bromide production, b) inspect the manufacturers and perform technical verification, c) management of production quota and d) signed agreement with producers for compensation against production reduction quota achieved and verified. The 2006 and 2007 production quotas were verified during 2008 and compensated accordingly. The total production target agreed with the MLF had been achieved. The second tranche was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Methyl bromide production audit and supplementary verification of the methyl bromide feedstock use for the period 2005-2007 have been completed. Production data are in line with the agreement. FECO conducted record management for MB feedstock use in order to strengthen the supervision of MB feedstock use in China in May 2009. In 2010, contracts were signed with methyl bromide producers for the 2010 quota, monitoring of methyl bromide consumption in the agricultural sector and QPS. As approved by the ExCom, unspent budget of the compensation component was utilized for additional technical assistance. The amended contract will be issued early 2011, contracts for the 2011 quota will be signed and request of the 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche will be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting.

#### **Congo, Rep. of**

##### Phase-out of CFC

The TPMP was approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specification for equipment purchase was prepared. Equipment under the first tranche was purchased and delivered in 2009. The 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was approved at the 60<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Bidding for the purchase of additional tools and equipment has been organized. Equipment delivery expected by April 2011.

#### **Cote d'Ivoire**

##### Phase-out of CFCs

TPMP was approved at the 45<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Project implementation activities have been coordinated with the NOU and UNEP. The second tranche was approved by the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom in July 2009. Implementation plan for 2009 and 2010

was agreed upon. Contract for the delivery of part of the equipment was issued. The procured equipment was delivered and handed over to the NOU for further dissemination in May 2010.

An investment project for ODS phase out in 50 existing centrifugal chillers units was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. In 2009, a national institute was identified to re-evaluate the inventory of chillers in Cote d'Ivoire and propose ways of how to link the implementation of the project to the ongoing regional chiller project in Africa. The institute identified requested a quarter of the project budget to re-evaluate the chiller inventory and propose ways to link it to the chiller project. UNIDO is searching for new national experts to perform the required task. It is to be noted that no project document was given to UNIDO with the transferred project. The data discrepancies in the report were all verified. A concept on how to implement the project is under preparation and should be completed early 2011.

## **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

### Phase-out of CFCs

UNIDO is in charge of the recovery and recycling component of the national CFC phase-out plan which was approved by the 47<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee and which is being implemented together with UNEP. Recovery and recycling equipment and additional tools and equipment and spare parts were purchased in 2009. The project was completed in 2010.

### Phase-out of CTC

The CTC terminal phase-out plan was approved at the 41<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting. All projects in the Cleaning Solvent sub-sector and the four projects in the Process Agent sub-sector have been completed. Equipment was installed for the three pilot pesticide production plants. With respect to the glass-lined reactors the export of these goods to DPR Korea was not permitted. UNIDO reported to the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom of this fact. The ExCom requested UNIDO to sell the equipment as specified in Decision 55/12 and report back to the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom. UNIDO has sold the 11 reactors and a corresponding report was submitted to the 57th ExCom Mtg. Project was completed in 2009.

An additional tranche was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. In 2008, the entire equipment was installed in DPRK for all the solvent cleaning projects, two fumigation projects and two pilot process agent plants, for the two remaining ones, which did not receive GL reactors. No CTC is used any longer in DPRK. A final process agent training workshop and a study tour to China to get acquainted with ODS -free process agent projects was organized in 2010. The project was completed in 2010.

## **Dominican Republic**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Under the phase-out project in melon, flowers and tobacco, agreements with methyl bromide consumer farmers have already been made. Most of the supplies (chemicals, substrates, small equipment) agreed upon with the farmers, were purchased. In the flowers sector, methyl bromide has already been phased out. During 2008 technical support was provided to the flower sector on the use of steaming and in horticulture in general. The national consultant prepared the final report and suggested some concepts on legislation. In 2010, training continued to the horticulture farmers, and follow up was made on the adoption of the legislation. The project was successfully completed in 2010.

## **Ecuador**

### Phase out of CFCs

The National CFC phase-out plan was transferred to UNIDO at the 61<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. Tools required for CFC recovery were purchased to equip at least 10 recovery and storage centers. Training of operators is planned for the first quarter 2011 and the system is expected to be fully operational by March 2011.

## **Egypt**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 46<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee and all the five tranches were released. The first part of the refrigeration service equipment was purchased and delivered. The training programme of 1,200 technicians was accomplished. The industrial refrigeration and chillers as well as the remaining commercial refrigeration manufacturers were addressed providing a package of technical assistance, equipment, training services and eligible incentives aimed to achieve the phase out target. For 2009 an expedited plan of action for the implementation of the third tranche was agreed upon between the Egyptian authorities and UNIDO. The report identified a slight discrepancy in the customs data, therefore the Ozone Office decided to further build the capacity and strengthen the customs department.

Training on the refrigerant identifiers and the gas chromatographs was completed in 2010. Chillers employed in train carriages are being retrofitted by the National Railways Company against an incentive paid through the project. A plan to retrofit 100 carriages over a period of 1 year is being implemented. Further the concept and specifications of a database linking the ozone office with all other relevant Governmental institutions was elaborated.

The phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers was approved at the 50<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. The project has an impact of 159.5 ODP tonnes. After the completion of the international Bidding, the selected Contractor, suddenly withdraw from the

contractual commitments. Two new bidding have been undertaken (one for equipment, another for technology transfer). In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the two Egyptian companies (ADCO and EIPICO). The selection of the technology provided was completed in November 2008. In 2009, the new filling lines have been supplied to Cairo for ADCO and EIPICO and the provider of technology submitted the documentation on Salbutamol. Project equipment was installed in October 2010. However, the projected capacity of the equipment of 2x28 cans per minute at ADCO and 28 cans per minute at EIPICO was not achieved. Pamasol, Switzerland, equipment supplier is planning a new mission of technicians in January 2011. The technology transfer was made only for one product Salbutamol. The project is planned to be completed in December 2011.

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The 20% methyl bromide reduction target was achieved in 2005 as a result of the implementation of the national phase-out plan for methyl bromide in horticulture and commodities fumigation. Phase 1 of the project was completed in 2008 while the second phase was approved of the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Sowing machines for three companies were purchased and delivered in 2009.

In 2010, training on grafting continued. Plan to assist strawberry runners was agreed upon. In 2011, the plan will be implemented for the strawberry runners. New alternative chemicals will be tested in the country for both main areas of application: commodities and soil fumigation and their registration will be promoted

## **Eritrea**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. As per the ExCom's decision, no funding could be released until the confirmation of the report of the licensing system to the Ozone Secretariat had been received by the Fund Secretariat. Despite several follow-ups by UNEP and UNIDO the above confirmation was not received until 2010. Thus, no activities could be implemented in 2008 and 2009. Despite all efforts during 2010 it was not possible to visit the country, however, good communication between UNIDO and the NOU helped to start with the project implementation. Based on the results of the survey carried out by UNIDO consultant in the country and information provided by the NOU, technical specifications were prepared for the following: tools for didactic and working purpose in three training centers, tools for good refrigeration practices for 200 technicians, and refrigerant identifiers. The training centers will play the role of recovery and recycling centers as well. The bidding is ongoing and the tools are expected to be delivered to the country in May 2011.

## **Georgia**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 47<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting, technical assistance for the elimination of methyl bromide in grain and storage facilities was approved for UNIDO. Equipment have been delivered and first training session was successfully undertaken in 2007. A second training session was organized and equipment installation was completed in 2008. Training activities as well as monitoring activities continued in 2009 and 2010. Phosphine generator including training was delivered by the supplier. Awareness materials on the project results were distributed in 2010. Equipment spare parts were delivered during 2010. Project was successfully completed in December 2010.

## **Guatemala**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

In 2008 the project continued supporting the melon growers in the elimination of the methyl bromide and the first phase was successfully completed in December 2008. The second phase was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom. An action plan was agreed upon with the melon farmers. First set of equipment will be purchased during 2011.

## **Guinea-Conakry**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Equipment and tools were purchased and delivered in 2009. Training workshop was undertaken in 2010. Technical specifications for procurement of equipment under the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche were prepared and bidding is planned for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011.

## **Honduras**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A new phase-out schedule was approved by the 47<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee for the methyl bromide sector plan in order to reach the 20 per cent reduction target by 2008 giving time to further develop and softly apply the new technology. Phase I of the programme was completed in December 2006. Phase II was approved by the 50<sup>th</sup> ExCom and the first, second, third and fourth funding tranches were released. Equipment for grafting and for laboratory was purchased. All equipment have been installed and commissioned and are fully operational. For all the producers, consultancy services are provided as part of the implementation activities. The activities in 2010 focused on strengthening the selected and applied alternatives for each producer. In addition, laboratory equipment, grafting trays and devices were purchased.

## Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as the lead implementing agency. A technical institution was trained in drop-in technologies with hydrocarbon refrigerant. UNIDO is implementing the investment part of the project in cooperation with the NOU. Training on hydrocarbon for replacing CFC in small appliances was carried out and a programme for the drop-in with HC in domestic refrigerators is being implemented. The 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom. In 2010, the end user programme was implemented with good results. Some tools were purchased to complement the tools provided under the RMP for the R&R centers. The final part of the project is focused on service and end users, big efforts are made in the phase out of CFC in public hospitals. As part of the project implementation, a group of trainers were trained in the use of hydrocarbon and especially in drop-in as replacement of CFC. An ambitious project for retrofitting domestic refrigerators with hydrocarbon is being implemented, at the time of the report a total of 400 domestic refrigerators have been charged with R-290 and the CFC recovered and taken to the recovery and recycling centre. The project aims to replace the refrigerant with hydrocarbon in 1600 domestic refrigerators. The CFC was also recovered in the main public hospitals.

## India

### Phase-out of CTC Consumption and Production Sectors

The majority of the enterprises has been converted. Procurement of remaining equipment was finalized in 2009. Bidding for the dismantling of the old equipment and installation of the new one has been carried out. Re-bidding was required, since no proposals were received. In 2010, two additional rounds of bidding for the dismantling of old equipment and installation of the new one were arranged. Again, no offers were received. The counterpart was requested to identify new potential local suppliers and to obtain their offers. Installation and commissioning of equipment is to be finalized upon selection of a local supplier.

## Iran

### Phase-out of CFCs

The CFC phase out project in the MDI sector was approved at the 52<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Iranian company Sina Darou. The technology provided was selected in November 2008. Machinery has been received, installed and was working to manufacture final quotas of CFC MDIs in 2010 (to build up product stock for idle time of transition to HFA products). Technical dossiers for Salbutamol and Beclomethasone have been received and application file for registration of both products have been submitted to the Ministry of Health. HFA materials and components have been ordered based on provider of technology's specifications. The project is planned to be completed in June 2011 after the registration of the 4 new MDIs by the Ministry of Health. ODS has been phased-out.

## **Iraq**

### Phase-out of CFCs

An investment project for the phase-out of CFC-11 in the production of flexible slabstock was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Two biddings have already been organized but no offers were received. TORs are being amended and a third round of bidding will be organized in due course.

Phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 at Light Industries was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. Contracts for the supply of refrigeration and foaming equipment were awarded. Delivery is expected in April 2011. A Study Tour to China to visit converted HC refrigeration plants was undertaken.

The NPP was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. Procurement of equipment and issuance of purchase orders for all components were completed in 2010. Equipment for the MAC incentive programme and service kits were shipped during the last week of December 2010. The first workshop on MAC retrofitting will take place in February 2011 in Jordan. Other trainings will be completed in the first quarter of 2011. Detailed report and the funding request for the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche will be submitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting.

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project for the complete phase-out at methyl bromide was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. Implementation will be done as per schedule.

## **Kuwait**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee in July 2007. The first tranche for a TPMP for Annex A group I substances was released in July 2007. Recovery and recycling equipment were procured. Training material for MAC retrofits was developed. The scheme for the implementation of a MAC retrofit incentive programme was agreed upon. In 2010 UNIDO implemented the retrofit incentive programme through the national ozone unit. This project was completed in 2010.

## **Libya**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The third tranche of the national CFC phase-out plan was released at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Technical specification on service equipment for 50 service shops was prepared and agreed upon with the NOU based on which bidding was finalized. Equipment delivery is expected early

2011. Training of service technicians will be organized after delivery of the respective equipment.

#### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

At the 47<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting, a phase-out project in horticulture was approved for UNIDO. The second tranche under Spanish contribution has also been released at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting and is under implementation by UNIDO. Revised agreement was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom. In 2009 the project has progressed and training activities as well as technology transfer have been implemented. In particular, the greenhouse for the introduction of the grafting technology was installed in 2010. Training took place for technicians and managers of the grafting unit. Field training to the growers and technician took place in 2009 on the proper use of solarization, in combination with chemical substances as well as soilless cultivation. Distribution of plastic, insect nets, chemical substances to the growers took place in 2009. Two additional greenhouses are in the course of being purchased for the area of Benghazi. Training activities as well as assistance to growers will be ensured during 2011. Project tranche completed. Transfer of the II tranche from Spain is in the process to be completed.

### **Macedonia, FYR**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

The terminal phase-out management plan was approved at the 45<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee. The 5<sup>th</sup> tranche was released at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Monitoring and reporting activities on the import control and utilization of R&R equipment as well as operation of R&R and training centers have continued during 2010; National Expert will be recruited to accomplish reporting activities and to prepare final report.

### **Mexico**

#### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The technical assistance project was completed in June 2008 helping Mexico to achieve the 20% reduction target. Subsequently at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting the national methyl bromide phase out plan was approved. Agreements with the farmers were drafted and signed. Four greenhouses were installed in 2009 and the fifth greenhouse was delivered in 2010. The second tranche of the project for all components (soil and structures) was requested at the 60<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. In 2010, activities continued as planned. Some additional equipment was purchased to increase the number of hectares under alternatives. In 2011, new agreements with farmers will be signed for further conversions.

#### Phase-out of CFC Consumption Sector



The national CFC phase-out plan was approved in 2004. Large-scale training was done, the technicians received recovery and service tools after successful completion of training. Equipment for 14 R&R centers were purchased. These centers were put into operation in 2008. In 2010 additional training and monitoring activities have continued and similar activities are planned for 2011 to ensure sustainability of the phase-out.

The CFC phase out project in the manufacture of metered dose inhalers was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting. Two biddings for the equipment procurement and for technology transfer started in 2008. In 2008 UNIDO procured filling equipment for the Mexican company Salus. The selection of technology provider was completed in November 2008. Equipment has been installed in 2009. One drug -Salbutamol was transferred by the Technology provider -VARI, Italy. All the technology transfer of 4 MDIs will be done till June 2011. Partial phase-out of 77 tonnes of CFCs was achieved in 2010.

## **Montenegro**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting. Equipment for training purposes was purchased. Project Management Unit was established and trained. 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National team extended in 2009. R&R equipment purchased and delivered. Solvent training workshop took place in 2010 as planned. Monitoring and training of the customs officers are planned for the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2011.

## **Morocco**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The sixth tranche of the phase-out project for soil fumigation in the tomato sector was released in 2008. In 2008 the project was implemented according to the work plan. Expected reduction of methyl bromide consumption was 68.4 ODP tones. In 2009 equipment installation was completed, further training and technology transfer to farmers took place and study-tours and workshops with the participations of international experts were organized. Further training and transfer of technology took place in 2010. Exit strategy for the project is being prepared. A workshop is planned to be conducted in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011..

The methyl bromide phase-out project in the production of green beans and cucurbits was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting as the final funding of the methyl bromide phase out in Morocco. The 2009 and 2010 action plans were agreed during a mission on the project site in 2009 and a kick off stakeholder meeting. The national institution responsible for the project implementation was selected (APEFEL) and the contract was finalized. Study tours to Canada and Italy took place. Distribution of material and consumables for the demonstration of alternatives to MB was completed. Procurement of the necessary equipment and tools for the installation of the composting plant and related quality laboratory started. The national implementing institution, APEFEL, has been contracted to carry-out training and monitoring

activities. Equipment and consumables have been purchased and distributed focusing on the use of high quality compost and biofumigation (main selected alternative for green beans) as well as grafting (main selected alternative for cucurbits). The achieved phase-out is within the agreed phase-out schedule. Contract for the supply of a composting plant has been awarded. In the course of 2011 and 2012, the activities will focus on training on the production of high-quality compost as well as optimizing the selection of resistant rootstocks for grafting. The second tranche was approved at the 62nd ExCom meeting.

## **Mozambique**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

A technical assistance project for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in the soil fumigation was approved at the 60<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Implementation modalities and work plan have been agreed upon with the NOU. Project is expected to be completed in 2011.

## **Niger**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. Implementation modalities have been agreed upon. Technical specifications for equipment purchase were prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment purchased, delivery took place in 2009. The second tranche was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Additional equipment was procured in 2010. Distribution of equipment is foreseen in 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2011.

## **Nigeria**

### Phase-out of Solvents

The terminal ODS phase-out umbrella project was approved at the 43<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting to phase out 166.7 ODP tonnes of CTC and 31.3 ODP tonnes of TCA. The last tranche was released at the 52<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting. In 2008 solvents were purchased, equipment was distributed and training of the national staff was conducted. Workshop for small-scale solvent users was conducted in 2009. A team of national experts were recruited to provide technical assistance to solvent users. Public awareness activities have continued.

In 2010, procurement of spare parts for cleaning equipment was completed. Monitoring and preparation of the final report is planned for 2011.

## **Oman**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The TPMP was approved at the 52nd ExCom. During 2008 equipment was delivered, training on good practices was completed. Training material for chiller retrofits was developed and training took place in 2009. The tranche was completed in 2009 while the second tranche was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom. Bidding for the procurement of the equipment foreseen under the AIP was initiated in October 2009. The contracts for the implementation and monitoring of the project were also issued. In 2010, refrigeration service equipment foreseen under the second tranche was delivered. Monitoring activities are on-going; verification audit was undertaken in 2010. Training on the equipment operation is planned for March 2011.

#### Phase-out of Halons

The halon consumption phase-out project was transferred from the World Bank to UNIDO at the 46<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. The halon awareness and training workshop has been carried out. Selection of halon R&R equipment has been completed. International bidding for R&R equipment was completed and purchase order was issued. Equipment for local procurement was coordinated with the NOU. The basic equipment ordered through international bidding was delivered to the project site in 2009. The counterpart has identified potential local suppliers for the outstanding equipment items. Technical specifications for local procurement was finalized and agreed upon. Local bidding for the purchase of additional equipment was done. Procurement of the outstanding equipment has been finalized; Equipment was delivered, installed, tested and commissioned. Project was successfully completed in 2010.

### **Qatar**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

A TPMP was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the ExCom. The first tranche for the TPMP was approved in November 2007 and the project is planned to phase out of 3 ODP tonnes. The Annual Implementation Programme for 2008 was prepared and agreed upon with UNEP and NOU. Equipment for investment and non-investment activities were purchased by UNIDO. Training material on retrofitting of MACs and domestic refrigeration was prepared. Equipment for the refrigeration servicing was distributed. Activities for the monitoring and implementation of the project were initiated. The first training on MAC retrofits took place. The second tranche was approved by the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee. In 2010, additional training workshops have been organized. Contracts were issued on the implementation and monitoring.

### **Regional Africa**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

The strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers was approved at the 48<sup>th</sup> ExCom for five African countries, i.e. Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan. In order to secure the associated external resources, UNIDO drafted a project concept, which was submitted to the Steering Committee of the FGEF in December 2006. The project concept was

endorsed and the chiller project was included in the FGEF pipeline for 2007. To date, the external resources were mobilized since the project was approved by the FGEF Steering Committee. UNIDO and the cooperating partner agencies received the clearance from the Secretariat for disbursement of the funds under the project. A Steering Committee at country level was established in Egypt. Each country prepared a strategy for dealing with the chiller sector. The agreement with the French Global Environment Facility was signed in July 2009. National Bank of Egypt was contracted, while the agreement with the Nigerian Bank of Industry is still under negotiation. In Cameroon, Sudan and Senegal, a tender for local banks will be announced in the first quarter of 2011. National workshops are planned in February 2011.

### Phase out of methyl bromide

The regional demonstration project on alternatives to the use of methyl bromide for treatment of high moisture dates for Algeria and Tunisia was approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. During 2008 subcontract was made with a local dates producer and laboratory in Algeria to undertake treatment and tests of dates. Due to difficulties in supplying the chemicals to the country the first laboratory tests were undertaken in France. The tests showed positive results. Seminar took place in Vienna on 16-17 April to discuss the results from the small scale tests conducted in 2008 and to plan the 2009 activities. Preparation of entomologist tests will be crucial for the proper execution of further tests. Selection of national experts to be fully involved in the conduction of the tests is underway. Selection of the Tunisian partners is ongoing.

## **Regional Europe**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47<sup>th</sup> ExCom for Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro. All eight chillers in Romania, Macedonia, Croatia and Montenegro and well as two other chillers in Serbia have been delivered and installed. UNIDO has been waiting for the Secretariat's approval to disburse funding for the remaining two chillers in Serbia. UNIDO submitted a detailed report on the implementation of the chiller project to the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. 10 out of the 12 chillers foreseen for replacement under the project have been completed and are operational. An evaluation mission by consultants of the Multilateral Fund took place in March 2009 (Macedonia and Croatia). One beneficiary in Serbia was bankrupt after the supply of chiller. NOU and UNIDO are trying to reallocate the supplied chiller to another beneficiary. One more replacement in Serbia at the Military Academy Hospital is still pending, waiting for advice from the Secretariat.

## **Romania**

### Phase-out of CFCs

At the 45<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee, a national CFC phase-out plan was approved for UNIDO. The third tranche was released at the 51<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting. In June 2008 a joint mission with Sweden was undertaken. Update of the vocational schools was initiated, while in July and August 2008 the PMU carried out a survey of schools educating students in refrigeration and air-conditions. The training of teachers took place in September 2008 and two teachers from each of the seven schools identified in the survey participated in the training. CoP and training manuals were prepared in 2009. Additional equipment for vocational schools was purchased. In 2010, monitoring activities have continued. In December 2010, the project was successfully completed.

#### Sector plan for production sector

The production sector plan was successfully completed in 2010.

### **Sao Tome and Principe**

#### Phase out of CFCs

TPMP was approved at the 54<sup>th</sup> ExCom with UNEP as lead implementation agency. The project activities started with the training of technicians in the use of hydrocarbon as drop-in. Equipment required for the drop-in were purchased for the technical institution. National consultant was recruited for the coordination of project activities. Three technicians were trained on the recovery and recycling issues. A set of refrigeration tools, including recovery and recycling machines were purchased and delivered to the country. An ambitious program to replace CFC-12 in domestic refrigerators was implemented by the vocational institution in the country. The second tranche was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting.

In 2010, it was planned to purchase complete condensing units to replace the old CFC based compressors for the ice producer, however, the quotations received were above the available budget in the project and had to be cancelled. It is now planned to replace CFC with a drop in alternative (ISCEON 39). The project will be completed as soon as the drop in is done and CFC recovered.

### **Saudi Arabia**

#### Phase-out of CFCs

The national phase out plan was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNIDO as lead implementing agency and UNEP as cooperating agency. The 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche was released at the 61<sup>st</sup> ExCom meeting. Several workshops were organized since inception of the NPP and more workshops are planned early 2011. List of beneficiaries for the equipment was completed. First set will be distributed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2011.

### **Serbia**

## Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved for Serbia and Montenegro at the 43<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting. Since Serbia and Montenegro have separated in 2006, a revised agreement for Serbia was approved at the 50<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. In November 2008 nomination of the Ozone Officers has been officially received by UNIDO. UNIDO mission was undertaken in December 2008 to speed up the implementation and to agree on an accelerated work plan. A suitable local institution was identified and selected to arrange training of service technicians and R & R operation. Investment activities at Laminat company for the supply of thermoforming component were finalized, equipment was installed and commissioned. Contract for local consulting company for the non-investment activities has been cancelled and re-bidding was requested by the NOU.

## Sudan

### Phase-out of CFC and CTC

The national CFC and CTC phase-out plan was approved at the 44<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. The third tranche was approved at the 53<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting. Training of technicians has continued with two training courses for 16 trainers operating the R&R centers. Upgrade of national R&R scheme was performed. National consultant was recruited to support the NOU and coordinate implementation activities. Purchase of equipment for new training centers delayed due to delayed certification of the centers. Public awareness, training, monitoring and reporting activities are ongoing. The fourth tranche was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National and international consultants were recruited. Newly established training and servicing centers were equipped in 2010. Training and demonstration equipment for Sudan University for Science and Technology (SUST) was specified. Bidding will be initiated in January 2011.

## Syria

### Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase-out plan was approved at the 49<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting. The second tranche was released at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. The first bidding for the equipment purchase was unsuccessful and had to be repeated. The country's monitoring system was established. Equipment for vocational schools and training material was prepared. Printing of training materials and training workshops took place in 2010. A third tranche was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Training of technicians focusing on drop-in technologies and alternatives was conducted in 2009. Additional training for service technicians and customs officers took place in 2010. final training activities will be conducted in 2011.

The demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers was approved at the 47<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee. External resources were secured and disbursement of funds was confirmed by the Secretariat. Three chillers for the Le Meridien Hotel were delivered and

installed in 2008. The retrofit of the chillers at El-Basel Hospital is very complex and costly. This delayed the project implementation. The Hospital and the Ozone Office in 2009 were considering requesting the Executive Committee to consider replacing the chillers instead of retrofitting. In that case, the contract for the retrofitting will be cancelled. As of 2010, no progress on the retrofitting of the chillers has been made. Retrofitting seems not to be feasible.. UNIDO informed the Secretariat in the margins of the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting that 2 chillers at the hospital would be replaced instead of retrofitting 4. UNIDO is waiting for the written confirmation of the Secretariat. Bidding will then be initiated as soon as the Secretariat's confirmation is received.

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

The phase-out of methyl bromide in grain storage is progressing with the third tranche. Phosphine generators and additional equipment for phosphine application have been delivered and necessary training was provided. Purchase of additional phosphine meters and other equipment for the PH3 application and necessary training was awarded. Extensive training activities took place in 2010. Project is expected to be completed in 2011. Final workshop is under preparation.

The national phase-out plan in soil fumigation was approved at the 49<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee. National institution was selected and contracted. Grafted plants were distributed to farmers. In 2010, training was provided to trainers and extension activities took place. Materials and consumables were distributed to the growers. Phase-out has been achieved and project completion is expected in 2011.

## **Turkmenistan**

### Phase-out of Methyl Bromide

Technical assistance project for the phase-out of methyl bromide in the post harvest sector was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom. Working arrangement on implementation has been agreed upon. National experts were recruited to follow-up on training, monitoring and legislation review. Training is being designed and equipment needs are being identified.

## **Venezuela**

### Phase-out of CFCs

The national CFC phase out plan was approved at the 42<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting. Three tranches were successfully completed and the fourth tranche was submitted to the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom consideration. Since additional verification was requested by the ExCom, the tranche was submitted to the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom and approved. The recovery and recycling scheme is fully operational. Reclaiming equipment was installed in the premises of PRODUVEN and is operating as part of the R&R system. At present, 4,400 technicians have been trained and 3,890

technicians were trained and certified. A chiller programme is implemented based on an incentive programme and revolving fund that has progressed. As complementary activity, the licensing system was updated and the automatization of the licensing system providing access via Internet is already in trials and testing, and is expected to be operational in March 2011.

## **Yemen**

### Phase out of CFCs

The national ODS phase out plan for Yemen was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting with UNEP as lead implementing agency. The Executive Committee decided to convert the foam companies to HCFC-141b technology due to the fact that there was an urgent need to phase out CFCs by 2010. As per the ExCom's decision, Yemen will be eligible for funding for second stage conversion for the companies covered by the NPP. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing components of the project was purchased at the end of 2008. A foam expert was recruited and visited Yemen in early December 2008 to assess the situation of the 10 commercial refrigeration companies and study the feasibility of implementing hydrocarbon technology. The Government was considering merging 5 companies and providing them with Hydrocarbon machinery, while the rest will be supplied with HCFC machinery. The equipment for the refrigeration manufacturing and servicing was delivered to Yemen. The decision to merge 6 out of the 10 companies and provide them with hydrocarbon equipment was adopted by the Government of Yemen. Thus contracts for the supply of the foaming equipment were awarded in September 2009. The refrigerant equipment arrived in Sanaa. The recovery and recycling equipment delivered is not according to specifications, namely UNIDO and NOU requested multiple refrigerant machines and the ones delivered are designed for single refrigerants. UNIDO is trying to resolve the problem with the supplier and request either modification of the machines or replacement. After award of the contacts for the foaming machines, experts of the supplier visited the companies. It was evident that the presses available also require replacement however the funds of the second tranche were required to award the contracts. The second tranche was approved at the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting and consequently the contracts amended. The equipment was shipped at the end of December 2010.

## **Zambia**

### Phase out of methyl bromide

A technical assistance project for the complete phase out of methyl bromide in the tobacco, cut-flowers, horticulture and post harvest uses was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting. Working arrangement on implementation modalities was signed between UNIDO and the government. Sub-contract for the execution of the training and monitoring components was signed. National project coordinator was recruited. Mission took place in 2010 for the verification of the activities conducted and to agree on the equipment and consumables needed. Contract for delivery of material for horticulture and post-harvest have been awarded.



## **APPENDIX II – Progress report on HPMP preparation activities and HCFC policies**

### **Albania**

The preparatory funds for the HPMP were approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National consultants were recruited in 2008 to conduct HCFC survey and to update the existing legislation. Additional funding was requested at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom to continue the activities. In 2009 the HCFC survey was completed, data was analyzed and priority setting started.

The stakeholders' workshop was arranged and carried out in January 2010. Despite delays, the local institution was identified and started preparation of the country strategy and the HPMP. The draft HPMP has been submitted. Recruitment of an international consultant to finalize the HPMP is under way. The HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom.

The existing legislation, including licensing and quota system, does not control import/export of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment. It is now being reviewed and adjusted to the MP requirements related to the accelerated phase-out of HCFCs. The relevant changes are expected to be introduced beginning of 2011.

### **Algeria**

Preparatory funding for a HCFC Phase-out management plan was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Recruitment of a national team for the preparation of the HPMP was completed in 2009. Collection of information from the manufacturing sector is ongoing. A study tour to Italy was organized in December 2009 to collect information on existing technologies. Additional funding was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting, while preparatory funding for investment activities was approved for the polyurethane foams sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning sector at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom. Based on the results of the survey, investment activities will be prepared for both sectors to be incorporated in the HPMP. An HCFC-141b phase-out investment project at Cristor Co. was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting

The licensing system currently in place, obliges ODS importers, including HCFCs importers) to apply for import authorization to the Ministry of Land planning, Environment and Tourism. The authorization is endorsed by the Ministry of Trade. No quota system is in place for HCFC imports.

Furthermore, Environment Act (01-19 of 12/12/01) and its executive act n° 06104 of 28/02/06 defined CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs as special dangerous waste.

## **Argentina**

Funding was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting for the preparation of a HCFC Phase-out management plan. In 2009, HCFC survey for the refrigeration and AC sector (RAC) was completed and data was analyzed. A draft HPMP for the RAC sector was prepared. UNDP is lead implementing agency, while UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the refrigeration and AC sectors. An investment project was approved at the 61<sup>st</sup> ExCom meeting for the phase-out of 54 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22 in the unitary A/C manufacturing sector.

The data on the HCFC consumption in the refrigeration sector were collected and discussed with the NOU in September 2010. It was decided to arrange a coordination meeting in early 2011 with the Lead Agency to coordinate the remaining activities and the dates of submission of the HPMP. Preliminary it is planned to be submitted to the 65th ExCom Mtg.

## **Bahrain**

UNEP recruited national experts to collect the data required for the preparation of the HPMP. The first workshop took place in April 2009. A mid-term workshop for countries in the region was organized for January 2010 to review the progress of preparation of HPMPs, discuss national strategies for phase out of HCFCs in Gulf Countries and explore possibilities for carbon financing. UNIDO recruited an international expert to look into concrete opportunities for carbon financing. National expert completed the survey, however, review of the survey data revealed a consumption of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols. Further data was required and therefore, the assignment of the national expert was extended. The full survey was completed in December 2010. Discussions with the Air conditioning manufacturing company and advice on the selection of technologies progressed. The project will be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64th meeting.

## **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

TOR on HPMP preparation was developed and submitted to NOU for identification of potential local contractors. After a long delay, the NOU reported that they would place the announcement in the local newspapers inviting potential contractors to apply. Permission was granted by the Minister of Environment to take such actions. The bidding on the HPMP preparation was arranged and the respective contract was issued. Preparation of the HPMP is under way. It is expected that the HPMP will be ready for submission to the 65th ExCom Mtg.

## **Burkina Faso**

The HPMP was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

## **Cameroon**

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Local missions of the national expert to end-users took place July - August 2009. Additional funding was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom. National expert and international expert were contracted in 2010 for additional activities in connection with the HPMP preparation. Investment activities have been prepared, but were deferred to be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting.

The first regulation controlling ODS trade came into force in 1990 (Law No. 90/031 regulating Commercial activity in Cameroon was signed by the Government of Cameroon). Restrictions on the import of CFCs, Halons, CTC, MCF and MeBr were introduced in 1995 and technical permit for importing the above mentioned substances was introduced same year. In 1996 Ministerial Decision banned imports of equipments containing CFCs and Halons.

Monitoring and reporting obligations are in force for HCFCs consumption, inspection activities are carried out by Local Agency for Environmental Protection (in each of the 10 regions) that reports to NOU. Chief brigades monitor the HCFCs movement in each area in the country and they are cooperating with Customs administration in each province.

The licensing system (permits) does not cover HCFCs, however the existing legislation is under amendment procedures, it is intended that the technical permit issued by NOU to be introduced also for HCFCs; restrictions on the equipment containing HCFCs are also foreseen.

## **Chad**

The HPMP was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

## **China**

Funding for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan for the room air-conditioning sector was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. Inception workshop for the HPMP preparation took place in December 2008 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the China HPMP. Detailed plan of action was agreed upon with at least 2 coordination meetings per year. UNIDO's sub-contract with MEP/FECO was signed end November 2008. Detailed survey of the RAC sector as well as data analysis was successfully completed in 2009. The 2<sup>nd</sup> HPMP coordination meeting took place in September 2009 with the participation of all implementing and bilateral agencies involved in the HPMP for China. Final strategy for the HPMP was agreed upon during the coordination meeting in May 2010. The RAC/HPMP was submitted to the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meetings.

Demonstration project for propane-based compressor and RAC system was developed and was approved at the 61<sup>st</sup> ExCom meeting, which is of utmost importance for the final technology

selection of the RAC HPMP. Terms of Reference for a sub-contract was prepared including procurement plans and implementation plans. Contract is expected to be signed early 2011, after which bidding will immediately start.

Funding for the XPS foam sector was also approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. The organization of expert meeting on technologies took place in 2008. GIZ is lead agency. Expert meeting on technology selection was organized in September 2009. As a result of the meeting, MEP/FECO requested UNIDO to submit a demonstration project to the ExCom's approval. Final strategy for the HPMP was agreed upon during the coordination meeting in May 2010. The XPS HPMP was submitted to the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meetings. Funding request for a demonstration project with HC technology was submitted to the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meetings.

## **Croatia**

The HPMP has been prepared and was approved at the 61<sup>st</sup> ExCom Meeting. Croatia adopted a much stricter phase-out schedule than specified by the Montreal Protocol. According to current law, 100% of HCFCs will have to be phased out by 1 January 2016. An earlier accession to the EU would require an even earlier phase out. For these reasons, the HPMP for Croatia will address complete phase-out of HCFCs. Refrigerant identifiers have been purchased for customs offices and the centres. TOR for HPMP implementation are under development.

An investment project in the foam sector was approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting for the phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacturing of polyurethane rigid foam at Pavusin. No progress has been made, since the company has stopped production for an interim period due to financial difficulties caused by the global financial crisis. Based on the latest information received from the NOU, the company is planning to relocate its facilities and conversion activities could only start once the enterprise has started production and it demonstrated financial sustainability.

The first Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer was introduced in January 1999. Thereby the import/export and consumption of ODSs (including HCFC) in the Republic of Croatia have been under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction (MEPPPC) since 1999.

Due to a necessity to harmonize the Croatian legislation with European Community regulations, and based on the experiences gained through the implementation of the Regulation from 1999, a new Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer was introduced in October 2005. Since that date import of HCFC-based equipment have been banned. Quotas for HCFC imports were introduced in November 2008. Based on current law, import of HCFCs will be forbidden as of 1 January 2016.

## **DPR Korea**

Funding was approved for the preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan. In 2008, national consultants and international experts were recruited. In 2009, International consultant visited the country, identified additional sectors consuming HCFCs. DPR Korea has only received US\$ 50,000 for HPMP preparation and additional funding was not considered by the ExCom, like any other projects for DPR Korea. No projects can be submitted before the 64th ExCom. Should the additional funding be approved at the 64th ExCom Mtg, the HPMP could be submitted earliest to the first ExCom in 2012. The status of the project has remained unchanged.

## **Ecuador**

Funds for this HPMP were transferred from the World Bank to UNEP and UNIDO at the 59th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The kick off Meeting took place together with UNEP in February 2010. The HCFC consumption survey is being done and it is expected to be ready in March 2011. It is planned to submit the HPMP to the 64<sup>th</sup> or 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting.

## **Egypt**

Funding for the preparation of an HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National experts for policy and regulatory issues as well as the solvent, foam and refrigeration sectors were recruited in October 2008. The national survey of HCFC consumption was completed in 2009. An international expert was working on the development of the HPMP document. Investment projects were submitted to and approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> meeting to advance the phase out of HCFCs in Egypt. The HPMP including a project that required further details as recommended during review by the Secretariat will be submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> or 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting.

Environment Law No. 4 issued in the year 1994 governs implementation of international environmental agreements including the Montreal Protocol. In March 2009, the Egyptian Parliament approved law number 9 which includes additional measures on criminalizing illegal trade in ODS. Detailed regulations to separately bank the control of each substance per application is needed and executive lists for the control of these chemicals need to be developed. A licensing and quota system regulating importation, production and use of HCFCs should be developed. A policy task force supported by a legal expert was formed under the HPMP to look into affecting these changes.

## **Gabon**

The HPMP was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

## **Guatemala**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 57<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. The HPMP consumption survey was carried out by national consultants. The kick off meeting took place in July 2009 and was organized together with UNEP. The HCFC consumption survey was completed and HPMP project document is being prepared. Since the country is still implementing the pending activities in the TPMP, it was decided to postpone the submission of the HPMP. It is planned to submit the HPMP to the 64th ExCom Meeting.

The licensing system will be amended to include HCFCs however; the country is controlling the import of HCFCs through a license. Quota has not been established.

## **Honduras**

The HCFC survey was carried out by a national institution with the coordination of NOU. Due the political situation in 2009 in the country, there has been some delay in the completion of the survey. By the end of 2010, the HPMP was almost ready. It is planned to be submitted to the 63rd ExCom in cooperation with UNEP.

The licensing system will be amended to include HCFCs however; the country is controlling the import of HCFCs through a license. Quota has not been established.

## **India**

Funding was approved for preparatory assistance for the HPMP at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National consultancy company for the preparation of the UNIDO's component of the HPMP, Stage I was contracted in 2009. UNIDO is cooperating implementing agency and is responsible for the transportation refrigeration and AC manufacturing sector.

Despite delays, the survey of the sector was completed. Results of the survey and the proposed sector strategy are to be discussed and coordinated with the Lead Agency and the Government.

## **Indonesia**

The HPMP was submitted to the 62<sup>nd</sup> and 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meetings by UNDP as lead agency. UNIDO's component in the foam sector is addressing the conversion at 4 companies.

## **Iran**

Funding for preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. The HPMP was finalized for submission to the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom by UNDP as the leading agency, however, the HPMP was deferred to the 63rd ExCom meeting. UNIDO is involved in the foam sector together with the lead agency in the sector, GIZ.

## **Iraq**

Indicative data on the consumption of the HCFCs was collected in 2008. Supplementary funding to start the data preparation was approved at the 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee. National survey of HCFC in Iraq has started. The NOU has put in a place a team to collect the data required for the HPMP preparation. The first report was submitted by the NOU in December 2010. The HPMP is planned for submission to the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting.

## **Jordan**

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Stakeholders' workshop was organized. An investment project (in the manufacturing of mini-split units at Petra Engineering) was approved at the 60<sup>th</sup> ExCom. The HPMP is foreseen to be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting.

Government of Jordan has adopted policies that would support the ODS phase out activities in the country in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Specifically, the policies focus on expediting the implementation of ODS phase out projects and adoption of non ODS substitute technologies.

In order to control the trade and use of ODS the Government of Jordan has established the following regulations:

- 1) In 1993 ODS were included in the list of items needing import licenses. It was also decided by the Government that MOE (which used to title as GCEP) would clear requests for licenses for import of ODS;
- 2) In 1994 the Government through Minister of Environment banned setting up new enterprises using ODS.
- 3) In 1995 an environmental law for Jordan was promulgated. Implementation and enforcement is supported by the RMP and the proposed NOPP activities;
- 4) In 1999 the Government enacted regulations to ban imports of used refrigerators and equipment operating on ODS; and
- 5) In 2003 the Government enacted regulations to control and monitor ODS.

The MOE organized a committee to develop the regulations, listening system and quota system to control import and re-export of ODS and equipment containing HCFC.

## **Kuwait**

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom. UNEP recruited a national consultant in 2008 to carry out the collection of data. Collection of data continued in 2009. HCFCs in Kuwait are consumed in 2 major sectors: XPS foam and RAC servicing. The Government of Kuwait was not in a position to submit the HPMP outlining the strategy for phase out in 2010 due to some outstanding issues relating to technology. The HPMP will be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee.

## **Libya**

Preparatory assistance for the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. Delays are expected in the finalization of the HPMP due to the unrests in Libya. The HPMP is not expected to be submitted in 2011.

## **Macedonia, FYR**

The country's HPMP was the first HPMP that was approved by the Ex-Com at its 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting. All activities envisaged for the first tranche were completed. Funding request is being submitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom meeting.

The import/export licensing and quota system for ODS was introduced on 01/03/1997. On 12/06/1998 the import/export of used refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, heat pumps etc. was included in and controlled under the system. On 01/01/2008 the same was introduced for a new equipment containing ODS.

As of 01/01/2007 the import of used refrigeration equipment containing CFCs is banned. Since 01/01/2009 the import of the MP Annex A Group I substances is banned. The import of ODS and ODS containing equipment is also regulated by the existing environmental taxes.

## **Madagascar**

The HPMP was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

## **Mexico**

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Preparation of HPMP, workshop and survey started in 2008. Inception workshop on HPMP preparation was held in January 2009 with the participation of relevant stakeholders. Sub-Contract was made for the preparation and finalization of the survey and for HPMP preparation. Draft survey was finalized in October 2009. The final HPMP survey for the manufacturing sector was finished in the second quarter of 2010, however, additional activities were required to verify the collected data. In addition HCFC survey in the service sector was done in the second half of 2010. Survey results were reviewed by UNIDO and the NOU in November 2010. While the data collected for the manufacturing sector was reliable, additional activities were necessary to verify the consumption in the service sector. UNIDO has initiated a meeting for January 2011 with the NOU and the cooperating agency UNDP, to harmonize the information available from the different sub-sectors and to start preparing the HPMP phase-out strategy for Mexico. HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom. Major HCFC-141b consumers in the refrigeration manufacturing sector have been visited and data was collected for the



preparation of phase-out projects. Prioritization of the phase-out projects in Stage I of the HPMP will be discussed from January 2011 onwards. Such investment activities will be submitted as part of the HPMP to the 64th Meeting of the ExCom.

An investment project was submitted to the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting to phase-out 11 ODP tones of HCFC-141b and HCFC-22 in the aerosol/solvent sector. However, due to policy issued, the project was deferred to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom Meeting.

The licensing system was modified in 2004 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (procedures only). Import of HCFCs requires license.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols that include them. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. This quota will be adjusted next year for the 2011 and future years.

## **Montenegro**

The HPMP was prepared and submitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom meeting.

Following the referendum held on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2006, the Montenegrin Parliament on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2006 adopted the Declaration of Independence. On 28<sup>th</sup> June 2006, Montenegro, as a sovereign state, became the 192<sup>nd</sup> Member State of the United Nations (UN), thus creating conditions to ratify all the conventions deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2006 through succession arrangement the Montenegro, became a party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as to all four Montreal Protocol amendments, ratified by former Yugoslavia in 1990, and 2004 respectively.

The licensing system was introduced in 2004, as a main obligation of Montenegro after the creation of the State Union Serbia and Montenegro (2003). Before that licenses were issued by former Federal Ministry of Science, Development and Environment of former FRY.

From 2004 the former Ministry of Environment Protection and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection (November 2006-1 Mart 2009), and now Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through the MP Focal point has been issuing Import/export Permits for Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as Import /export permits for equipment (refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, heat pumps etc.) containing ODS. Import is allowed only with a permit issued by the EPA.

In accordance with Decision on control schedule for export/import of goods (Official gazette RCG, no. 44/04) it was banned importing of used goods (second hand products) in big quantities, which represent a problem for the environmentally sound management in the country, including refrigerators, freezers, cooling equipment, etc.

## **Morocco**

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National expert contracts were issued in 2008 and data collection commenced. Kick off meeting took place in March 2009. Draft HPMP was prepared by end 2010. Government decided to give priority to the development of investment projects in order to ensure the country to be in compliance with the 2013 and 2015 phase-out targets. Thus, an investment project phasing out HCFC-141b from the manufacture of PU rigid insulation foam in the domestic sector industry was submitted to and approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting. HPMP planned to be completed and submitted to the 63<sup>rd</sup> or 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting.

A licensing system was put in place in 2006 for the import and export of HCFCs. Importers are registered at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and New Technology, responsible for issuing the relevant authorizations.

The country is planning to introduce a quota system soon including ban on the import of equipment containing HCFC.

## **Myanmar**

Preparatory funding for the HPMP was approved at the 57<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom with UNEP as lead implementing agency and UNIDO as cooperating implementing agency. The survey was completed in 2010 and the HPMP is under preparation. The HPMP is expected to be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting.

## **Nicaragua**

The HCFC survey was completed in 2009. The project document is drafted and it is only pending the definition of technology. The NOU decided to postpone the submission to the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom due to the ratification of the Beijing Amendment which is expected to be done in January 2011.

## **Niger**

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National expert was contracted in 2008 and National survey kicked off for the preparation of the HPMP. Survey has been completed and HPMP is under development. The project proposal will be submitted to the 64 ExCom Meeting.

Licensing system to control import/export of HCFCs came into force in 2002 and repealed previous regulation issued in 2000 which did not cover HCFCs.

In 2006, restrictions on ODS containing equipment has been introduced, covering specific category of HCFCs containing equipment.

In 2005, inspection activities were introduced for HCFCs and HCFCs equipment movements. The responsibility belongs to Regional Departments, Customs Offices and field inspectors.

## **Nigeria**

Additional funding for the HPMP preparation was approved at the 56<sup>th</sup> ExCom Mtg. Meeting with national stakeholders, the government and UNDP (lead agency) was attended in 2009. National consultant for HCFC consumption survey was recruited. International consultant for preparation of investment activities was identified. The HPMP was submitted and approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting.

## **Oman**

Funding for the preparation of the HPMP was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom. National experts were recruited to carry out the survey in 2008. The survey was completed in 2009, however, the review of the data revealed some discrepancies and further details that required collection. The assignment of the national expert was extended. The national expert submitted her final report in November 2010. A final visit by a foam expert to ensure the use of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols at the identified beneficiaries is planned in January 2011. An international expert was recruited to start the preparation of the HPMP document. The HPMP will be submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom.

ODS legislation to control and manage ODS in the Sultanate of Oman was initiated on 24 February 2001 by Ministerial Decision no. (37/2001). This ODS legislation was not sufficiently comprehensive and was then revised on 17 October 2005 via Ministerial Decision N° (37/2001), which was subsequently replaced (upgraded) by Ministerial Decision No (243/2005).

The existing licensing system includes HCFCs but not HCFC blends. There are also no quotas for HCFC yet. UNEP is responsible for the update of the legislation and licensing system as part of the HPMPs and is working on updating this.

## **Pakistan**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Survey was organized in collaboration with UNEP in 2008. Preliminary results of the survey were reported. Potential beneficiaries of investment projects have been identified. Preparatory funds for investment activities in the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector were approved at the 59<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. 2 investment projects in the foam sector have been approved at the 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting. Through the implementation of these projects 71.6 ODP tones of HCFC-141b will be phased-out. The national HCFC phase out management plan was prepared, submitted and approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom.

## **Philippines**

A foam sector project was approved the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom addressing the phase-out of 40 ODP tones of HCFC-141b.

## **Qatar**

National experts/consultancy firms to carry out the survey have been identified. The first stakeholder consultation workshop has taken place in June 2009. Arrangements on the strategy of the national survey on HCFCs were finalized in July 2010. Additional data for the service sector was required to complete the preparation of the HPMP, therefore, the HPMP preparation was slightly delayed. The HPMP will be submitted to the 64<sup>th</sup> or 65<sup>th</sup> meeting.

Qatar controlled the import/export of ODS, for many years, through licensing measures under the umbrella of the national Environment Law (30/2002) and within the Chemicals control measures. Since the issuance of the ODS Unified Regulation for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) for Gulf Countries late 2005, the NOU of Qatar has been working with all relevant authorities to establish standalone regulation for the control of ODS taking into account the importance of complying with the new GCC regulation as well as the evolving challenges in maintaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 2007, a Royal Law 21/2007 was issued on the control of ODS; the new law consists of 15 articles that deal comprehensively with controlling import/export/re-export of ODS including licensing and quota systems, banning import/export of ODS based products without prior approval of the Environmental Authority, limiting the use of ODS in industrial activities, prohibiting venting of ODS to atmosphere, mandating the Environmental Authority to inspect all related activities and introducing penalty measures.

The existing licensing system includes HCFCs but not HCFC blends. There are also no quotas for HCFC yet. UNEP is responsible for the update of the legislation and licensing system as part of the HPMPs and is working on updating this.

## **Saudi Arabia**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom. In 2009, a re-request bid for proposals for the preparation of the HCFC phase-out management plan was posted beginning of August. Bids were held twice before, but no offers were received. Only one company submitted an offer for the third call for bids which is over the available budget. It was agreed that an international expert would visit Saudi Arabia and work on the data collection with the assistance of the ozone office. HCFCs in Saudi Arabia are consumed in 3 major sectors: XPS foam, AC manufacturing (high-ambient temperature) and RAC servicing. The RAC service sector in Saudi Arabia is complex and consumes huge amounts of HCFCs. At the same time other sectors like the PU foam and the AC manufacturing are similarly complex. Since the surveys require longer time to complete, two projects in the XPS foam sector were submitted to and approved by the 62nd meeting. The HPMP will be submitted to the 65th meeting.

## **Senegal**

National expert was contracted to undertake national survey for HPMP preparation. The survey was finalized in October 2009. Stakeholders' consultation meeting took place 14-15 January 2010. HPMP draft was forwarded for consultation within government institutions. Project proposal will be submitted for consideration by the 64 ExCom Meeting due to needed technical clarifications before submission.

The Presidential Decree N° 2000-73 / January 2000 is regulating the ODS consumption in Senegal. It constitutes the pillar of Senegal's Action Plan to control the import of all types ODS as well as ODS containing equipment. It is establishing licensing system for all ODSs, including all HCFCs and it is applicable since 1st February 2001.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. The other HCFCs (for which quota is not yet applicable) requires declaration before any import is taking place

During the National Ozone Committee (NOC) meetings on the monitoring and the imports data assessment against the allocated quota, when the allocated quota is found higher than imported quantities, the NOC reduces accordingly the quota. NOC comprises representatives of Customs Office, Trade Office, Environment Office and NOU.

## Serbia

Local missions to end-users took place in the 3rd quarter of 2009. Additional technical expert has been involved in data collection to speed up the process. The draft survey was under verified with the NOU. It has been agreed with NOU to involve international consultant for the HPMP elaboration, once the survey is finalized. Stakeholders' consultation meeting took place in December 2009. HPMP including investment activities has been submitted to and approved by the ExCom at its 62<sup>nd</sup> Meeting. Remaining funding is planned to be used for policy measures and legislation up-date as per ExCom Decision in this regard.

Complete up-date of the legislation has been achieved in 2009. Provisions are integrated in a package of 3 main legal acts:

- Law on Air Protection ("Official Journal RS", No 36/09); Art 51 - 54
- Decree on criteria and conditions for refunding, liberation or decreasing allowance for environmental pollution (Official Gazette RS No. 113/2005, article 4);
- Decision on the determining goods whose export, import, namely placement on the market prescribed specially conditions (Official Gazette RS No. 114/2005);

Licensing system covers the HCFCs imports/exports, restrictions are coming gradually into place for equipment based on HCFCs.

Monitoring and inspection responsibilities are settled.

- - Bans on: ODS production, ODS import/export with non-parties, ODS, F-gases and related equipment import/export and distribution without license, import/export and distribution of controlled ODS substances except HCFC, venting, retrofitting F-gases equipment with ODSs, flushing with ODSs, import/export and distribution and usage of disposable (non-refillable) cylinders, ODS and F-Gases retail trade, import/export and distribution of used products and equipment containing ODS);
- – Record keeping on ODSs and F-Gases (import/export and distribution, equipment and products, legal entities with import/export activities, distribution, production and maintenance of products and equipment containing ODSs, recovery, recycling and reclamation of ODSs and F-Gases).

Subsidiary legislation is under procedural approval process, in advanced stage; it will improve the license format and will describe registration procedural steps.

## South Africa

The first stakeholder workshop was held in August 2009. Working groups for different sectors were established and are currently collecting information on the HCFC uses and consumption in the country. A strategy for HPMP preparation was jointly developed with UNIDO. An international expert was recruited to provide assistance to the Ministry of Environment and national team in data collection and analysis. TOR for the preparation of the HPMP was prepared. Approval of the NOU is pending. The HPMP will not be submitted in 2011.

## **Sudan**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. National survey on identification of HCFCs and collection of baseline data for formulation of the project document is in progress. Preliminary results were utilized to identify potential beneficiaries of investment projects. Investment activities were approved for the polyurethane foam sector and refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting. The HPMP will be submitted for approval in 2011.

## **Syria**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Stakeholders meeting were organized in 2009. In 2010, the survey was completed. An investment project in the air conditioning sector was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom. The HPMP will be submitted during 2011.

Government of Syria has adopted policies that would support the ODS phase-out activities in the country in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. Specifically, the policies focus on expediting the implementation of ODS phase-out projects and adoption of non-ODS substitute technologies.

In order to control the trade and use of ODS the Government of Syria has established the following regulations:

- a) Prohibition of import of ODS-based products/equipment since 1996
- b) Imports of Halons have been prohibited since 1998
- c) Licensing system for import of ODS since 2002
- d) Prohibition on establishing production capacity for CFCs-based products since 2000

## **Tunisia**

Funding was approved for the preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. Contracts were issued for the preparation of the survey in 2008. The survey on HCFCs started in 2009. Preparation of the HPMP has continued in 2010, the submission is expected to be done at 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom

Law 94-72, entry into force in June 2004. By this law, the country ratified the Copenhagen Amendment and engaged the Government to be committed to the complete ODS phase out in accordance with the timetable set by the Montreal Protocol for the BM and HCFCs. Similarly, in December 2004, law Nr 2004-79, additional control regulations were established applicable to the HCFCs.

Referring to the HCFCs use, actually, there is no any national regulation. However, a new legal framework will be established in order to prepare the banning of HCFC use.

Currently, the HCFCs is covered by a license system but not quota procedure, such quota procedure will be established later once the proper legislation is in place.

The licensing system was modified in 2004 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (procedures only). Import of HCFCs requires license.

Since 2008, a quota system was introduced for the import of HCFC 22 and HCFC 141b, including the blends and the imports of polyols that include them. The present quota is 20% above the historical imports of each company. This quota will be adjusted next year for the 2011 and future years.

## **Togo**

The HPMP was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as cooperating agency.

## **Turkey**

Funding was approved for preparation of the HPMP at the 55<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. The inventory of the HCFCs applications was not finalized in 2009. The NOU has also agreed that a grant scheme mechanism to be considered for the investment sector. A sector phase-out plan was approved at the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom for the PU and XPS sectors addressing the phase-out of 213 ODP tonnes of HCFCs. HPMP development has been initiated and is foreseen to be finalized in 2011, due to high number of enterprises identified in RAC sector.

Licensing and quota system is in place for HCFCs since 2008. Regulation on Control and Phase-out of ODS put in place initially in 1998 and has been amended in 2006 and 2008. With this Regulation, production of ODS including HCFC is banned. Turkey has no ODS production. Licensing system covers import and export activities.

Licensing system is being tracked and recorded by electronic system, a very advanced one, similar to the EU procedures has been effective for one year. Fully electronic licensing system without any paper work will be implemented in case electronic signature system is fully introduced in public institutions.

Quota system has 2 different calendars for refrigeration and foam sector. For refrigeration applications, HCFC will have been phased out by 2015 except service and maintenance. Total quota amount for each gas for respective year by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Distribution of the yearly quota to the each company is being carried by Undersecretary of Foreign Trade.

End-users are required to be certificated and registered to electronic system. Number of registered end-users has been increasing.



## **Turkmenistan**

The HPMP has been prepared and approved by the 62<sup>nd</sup> ExCom meeting.

There is a new Law on licensing system established in 2008 and the Law on “Ozone Layer Protection” established in 2009. Both were released in local Newspaper “Neutral Turkmenistan. The law controls import/export, transit and bans production of ODS and trade with non-Parties

## **Venezuela**

Funding was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HCFC survey was carried out by a national consultant in co-ordination with the NOU. The survey was completed end 2009. The HPMP has been finalized for submission to the 63<sup>rd</sup> ExCom meeting.

The licensing system was amended in 2006 by including HCFCs and regulation was updated accordingly (all ODS). Import of HCFCs requires license however quota has not been established.

## **Yemen**

Funding was approved at the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom for the preparation of the HPMP. The HPMP inception workshop was held in June 2009. UNEP and UNIDO in cooperation with the ozone office have been accelerating the implementation of the NPP to ensure the compliance with the 2010 phase out target. This slightly delayed the initiation of the project. National experts were recruited and the project is expected to progress better. HCFCs in Yemen are consumed mostly in the RAC service sector where the data collection is very intensive and time consuming. The data reports should be available during the first quarter of 2011. Therefore, the HPMP will be submitted to the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting.