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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Twenty-ninth Meeting  
Beijing, 24-26 November 1999

**REPORT OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF THE  
SUB-COMMITTEE ON PROJECT REVIEW**

Introduction

The Sub-Committee on Project Review of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol met in Beijing, on 21 and 22 November 1999.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Brazil, Burkina Faso, India, Italy, Japan (Chair), and the United States of America, as well as by representatives of the implementing agencies and of the Ozone Secretariat.

The meeting was also attended by the representatives of Belgium and Sweden, as observers, and by an observer from Friends of the Earth, representing environmental non-governmental organizations

### **AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING**

1. The meeting was opened by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan), at 10 a.m. on Sunday, 21 November 1999.

### **AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

2. The Sub-Committee adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/17/1/Rev.1:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Introductory remarks by the Chief Officer
4. Organisation of work
5. Issues identified during project review
6. Bilateral cooperation
7. Work Programme amendments
8. 2000 Work Programme, UNEP
9. 2000 Work Programme advances
10. Investment projects (including methyl bromide)
11. Policy Papers:
  - (a) Strategy plan of ODS phase-out from production of extruded polyethylene and polystyrene foams sub-sector of China
  - (b) Tobacco sector plan for CFC-11 phase-out in China.
12. Other matters
13. Adoption of the report
14. Closure of the meeting.

### **AGENDA ITEM 3: INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHIEF OFFICER**

3. The Chief Officer of the Fund Secretariat welcomed the members of the Sub-Committee on Project Review, and expressed the thanks of the Sub-Committee to the Government of China for the efforts which it had made to facilitate the meeting. China, he said, had built its civilization on tireless work and on knowledge, and he was sure that by expending some tireless work of its own, and calling on its extensive knowledge, the Sub-Committee would be able to complete its very heavy agenda.

4. He pointed out that if all of the projects submitted for blanket approval were, in fact, approved, and depending on the outcome of those submitted for individual approval, then between US \$60 million and US \$70 million in projects would be committed at the current meeting. The amount disbursed over the triennium 1997-1999 would thus be within plus or minus US \$10 million of the total budget for the triennium, and the Executive Committee would thus be within well on the way to complying with the instruction from the Tenth Meeting of the Parties that the entire budget should be committed.

5. He undertook to provide the precise figure uncommitted at the end of the Sub-Committee's meeting, noting that he had also requested the implementing agencies to list projects, not yet submitted for consideration, for which any remaining funds could be utilized, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

6. Pointing out that the Treasurer's report (document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/3) stated that the Fund currently stood at only US \$3.3 million, he said that the total had increased to US \$ 14 million since the report had been written and that he had recently heard that a further US \$ 28 million was likely to be received in the very near future. He thanked those Governments which had recently paid their contribution and those which had undertaken to do so very soon.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 4: ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

7. Following the suggestion of the Chair, the Sub-Committee decided that it would organize its work in accordance with the provisional annotated agenda contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/18/1/Add.1/Rev.1.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 5: ISSUES IDENTIFIED DURING PROJECT REVIEW**

##### Funding for countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

8. Introducing the subject, the representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to project proposals from eight Article 5 countries which had not ratified the London Amendment.

9. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve funding for the projects and activities submitted by countries which had not ratified the London Amendment, on the understanding that a letter should be sent to those countries urging them to take the necessary action to ratify the London Amendment as rapidly as possible.

##### Incremental operating costs

10. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 6 to 20 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to issues on incremental operating costs of project proposals, pointing out the need for the Sub-Committee to decide on how to deal in future with projects that would show incremental operating savings as opposed to incremental operating costs. He said that since the inception of the Multilateral Fund, incremental operating costs and savings had had a significant impact on the level at which projects were funded. In the foam sector the proportion of the project cost arising from incremental operating costs had been increasing, because of the relative prices of chemicals used before and after conversion and because of technical issues such as the claimed need to increase the density of foam.

(a) *Foam density*

11. The representative of the Secretariat pointed out that implementing agencies had been including requests for the cost of increased quantities of foam in their proposed incremental operating costs for projects involving conversion to HCFC-141b. The issue was significant because a density increase of 10 percent could result in an increase in incremental operating costs of some 60 percent. Despite the approval of almost 700 projects in the foam sector and the completion of around 250, the Secretariat had received no information from the implementing agencies on actual experiences covering the foam density issue. He said that agreement had been reached between the Secretariat and implementing agencies to the effect that a technical study would be carried out by March 2000, pending the completion of which the Executive Committee might wish to approve provisionally all projects, on the understanding that funds would not yet be disbursed.

12. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee request the Fund Secretariat and the implementing agencies to resolve the technical issues on foam density by jointly undertaking a technical study based on information from implemented Multilateral Fund projects and report back to the Sub-Committee at the time of the thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, on the understanding that the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee be kept informed of any progress made with the study. On that basis the relevant projects could be approved provisionally, on the understanding that the incremental operating costs associated with foam density still had to be determined.

(b) *Chemical prices*

13. The representative of the Secretariat explained that in one country, Mexico, as a consequence of institutional measures taken by the Government to promote the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, prices of CFCs were now significantly higher than prices of the substitute chemicals. Accordingly, projects submitted to the current meeting in the foam and refrigeration sectors in Mexico realized incremental operating savings rather than incremental operating costs.

14. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee defer the three projects for Mexico, submitted for individual consideration, and request UNDP to seek clarification from the Government of Mexico on whether CFCs at prices lower than those currently prevailing in the country were available to enterprises which had not received Multilateral Fund assistance.

15. The representative of the Secretariat drew the attention of the Sub-Committee to the fact that prices presented in projects for countries unaffected by particular institutional arrangements frequently remained inconsistent with identified global price trends. The Secretariat and the implementing agencies were examining ways to use the price differentials between CFCs and substitute chemicals observed globally or regionally as a means of verifying the local market prices used to determine incremental operating costs or savings in projects. The Sub-Committee took note of the efforts of the Secretariat and the implementing agencies in that regard.

### The process agent sector

16. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 21 to 24 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), noting that the Secretariat had received a request from UNIDO on behalf of the Government of India for retroactive funding for an enterprise which had converted from a production process using carbon tetrachloride to one using a non-ODS process agent in the period 1994-1995. He indicated that since the activity proposed for funding had not been eligible at the time it had taken place, the Fund Secretariat had advised UNIDO that the project was not eligible for submission to the Executive Committee.

17. Some delegations considered that the issue of whether use of carbon tetrachloride as a process agent was eligible for funding prior to the Tenth Meeting of the Parties needed further study and was still not finally resolved. Other delegations thought that the policy issue was easily decided and that such projects were not eligible because carbon tetrachloride emitted from process agent uses was not a controlled substance at the time of conversion.

18. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee confirm that the project was not eligible for retroactive funding.

### Bilateral Projects

19. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 25 to 26 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to project proposals for bilateral co-operation, submitted to the twenty-ninth Meeting and sponsored jointly by two or more bilateral donors or by a combination of bilateral donors and implementing agencies. He said that the review of such "multilateral" requests had been complex and time-consuming and that the substantive issue of which donor or agency took responsibility for implementation of the overall project and monitoring and reporting was unresolved.

20. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee request that one donor be nominated in the project proposal to act as the focal point with responsibility for communications with the Secretariat on reviewing, managing and reporting on the project.

### Phase-out in the refrigeration sector

21. The representative of the Secretariat, drawing attention to paragraphs 27 to 29 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to terminal phase-out projects for all CFC consumption in Malaysia and in Thailand, noted that important work was emerging in the refrigeration sector in various countries. In its draft business plan for the year 2000, the World Bank had included preparation of a similar project for the Philippines. Separately, the World Bank had expanded projects prepared in the refrigeration sector in Turkey, which included servicing end-users, into a terminal phase-out project with an implementation timeframe of four years. He pointed out that the Executive Committee had not considered the timing and conditions under which it wished to see those projects prepared, nor the guidelines to be followed.

22. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee request the Secretariat, in conjunction with the implementing agencies, and consulting relevant bilateral donors, to prepare a paper on prerequisites and guidelines for terminal phase-out projects in the refrigeration sector, including complete CFC phase-out proposals, for submission to a future meeting.

#### Approval of halon banking in advance of the conversion of halon phase-out of fire extinguisher manufacturers

23. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraph 30 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to the timing of halon banking projects with respect to the phase-out of the primary halon consumers. He said that a World Bank project proposal for Jordan and a joint World Bank/Sweden project proposal for Thailand indicated that fire extinguisher phase-out projects for those countries would be submitted to the thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee. As with CFC recycling, it was best to phase out the manufacturers of halon fire extinguishers to ensure that the recycling activity would be successful.

24. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed that the halon banking projects for Jordan and Thailand could be recommended for approval on the condition that disbursement could proceed now for the technical assistance components, but disbursement for other elements would not proceed until the Committee had approved fire extinguisher conversion projects in those countries.

#### China Halon Phase-out Plan: Year 2000 annual Work Programme

25. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 31 and 32 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to the China halon project. He pointed out that there were three issues to be considered, namely that the report of the technical audit had not been received by the Secretariat in time for it to be reviewed; that agreement had been reached with the World Bank for an additional performance indicator to be included; and that the World Bank was requesting an agency fee of 10 per cent, compared to 9 per cent in the CFC production sector phase-out agreement for China.

26. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed that the proposal could be recommended for approval on the basis of inclusion of the additional performance indicator and with a 10 per cent agency fee.

#### Implementation of China's agreement on the CFC production sector

27. The representative of the Secretariat drew attention to paragraphs 33 and 34 of the overview paper (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/18 and Corr.1), which referred to the China CFC production sector 2000 annual programme. Pointing out at the same time that no funds were being sought at the present meeting, he explained that the World Bank had submitted a programme in accordance with Decision 27/82(b) which stated: "to request the Sub-Committee on Project Review to monitor the implementation of the Agreement in accordance with its terms and report any discrepancies to the Executive Committee, on the basis of the annual work

programmes and the requests for funding by the World Bank.” He also proposed that the World Bank should include certain additional information in order to ensure transparency in the reporting.

28. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee (a) note that the request for funding for the 2000 annual programme would be submitted at its first Meeting in 2000; (b) request the World Bank to include in its inspection report on the implementation of component 2 of the 1999 programme: the name of the plant and the plant identification number used in the SRIC audit report; CFCs produced; capacity; production level of the year preceding closure (CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-113 reported separately); production to be closed/reduced; balance to remain in production.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 6: BILATERAL COOPERATION**

29. Introducing document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19 on bilateral co-operation, the representative of the Secretariat drew attention to item 6 of the provisional annotated agenda UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/18/1/Add.1/Rev.1 on the proposals for approval. He explained that 16 proposals had been reviewed by the Secretariat and recommended for blanket approval.

30. On the basis of that information from the Secretariat, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the 16 proposals at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Madagascar: Refrigerant management plan: set up a national recovery and recycling network (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Madagascar: Refrigerant management plan: training of personnel in charge of control and monitoring of imports of ODS (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Madagascar: Refrigerant management plan: training of trainers and refrigeration technicians (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: Development of halon banking management plan (Germany) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Bashar refrigerators (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian refrigerators (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co. (France) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: CFC emission reduction in central air conditioning (France)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

Syria: Development of halon banking management plan (France)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19)

31. The above nine proposals were for countries which had not ratified the London Amendment. On the basis of the discussion of that issue which had taken place under item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the nine projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that a letter should be sent to those countries urging them to take the necessary action to ratify the London Amendment as rapidly as possible.

Cuba: Refrigerant management plan: recovery and recycling equipment for the MAC sector (Canada)

32. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraph 41 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19, covering a request for additional recovery and recycling units under the recovery and recycling project currently under implementation. He pointed out that no major problems had been encountered during project implementation, and that there was no indication of the need for additional equipment to service the MAC subsector.

33. Following a discussion, and on the basis of the Secretariat's comments, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee should defer the above project pending submission of a reformulated proposal.

China: Project preparation of phase-out of use of ODS solvent in production of parts working in high voltage conditions (France)

China: Project preparation assistance for enterprises in the city of Shenzhen for the elimination of ODS (CFC-113 and TCA) in the production lines of LC display and TV picture tube (Japan)

34. The representative of the Secretariat noted that the above project preparation requests had first been submitted to the twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee, and that there were no issues other than their relationship to China's solvent sector strategy, which had been dealt with in decision 28/31.

35. On the basis of a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the proposal subject to such action as might be taken by the Executive Committee in accordance with decision 28/31.

Morocco: Phase-out of methyl bromide use in cut flower and banana production (France)

36. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 73 to 88 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19, covering a project for the phasing-out of 36 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide used in banana production and 25 ODP tonnes in cut flower production. He explained that those amounts represented the entire consumption of the respective subsectors.

37. On the basis of a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Egypt: Refrigerant management plan: modification of legal provisions and information system (Germany)

Egypt: Refrigerant management plan: implementation of measures to address the informal sector (Germany)

Egypt: Refrigerant management plan: establishing a national recovery and recycling network (Germany)

38. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 106 to 131 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19 in relation to the refrigerant management plan for Egypt.

39. On the basis of a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that the Government of Germany would not proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Egypt had been put into place and the cost of CFCs had reached US \$4/kg.

Jordan: Phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in Jordan (Germany)

40. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 132 to 154 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19 in relation to a project for the phasing-out of methyl bromide in Jordan.

41. On the basis of a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, and according to the conditions stipulated in the appendix to the present report.

Philippines: Preparation of a government strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on site (Sweden)

42. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 174 to 184 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19 in relation to a project preparation request for a government strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on site. He pointed out, inter alia, that project preparation funding had been approved at the twenty-seventh Meeting for Pakistan as an example of a refrigerant management plan for a non-low volume consuming country in the Asia Pacific region.

43. In reply to a question, UNIDO advised that it was not currently possible to make progress on the preparation of the refrigerant management plan for Pakistan.

44. On the basis of a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project, on an exceptional basis, at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

45. At the conclusion of its discussions on this agenda item, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee should request the Treasurer to offset the costs of the above bilateral projects, as follows:

- (a) US \$368,380 against the balance of Canada's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999;
- (b) US \$103,000 against the balance of Finland's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999;
- (c) US \$1,814,641 against the balance of France's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999;
- (d) US \$5,245,791 against the balance of Germany's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999;
- (e) US \$226,000 against the balance of Japan's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999;
- (f) US \$430,850 against the balance of Sweden's bilateral contributions for the period 1997 through 1999.

## **AGENDA ITEM 7: WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS**

### **(a) 1999 UNDP Work Programme Amendments**

46. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/20, containing UNDP's 1999 work programme amendments.

47. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNDP's work programme amendments contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/20, with the amendment below, at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

#### India: Technical assistance for safety and technical programme to assist SMEs manufacturing aerosol products (phase I)

48. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 11 to 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/20, covering a technical assistance programme to ensure a safe use of hydrocarbon propellant at 50 small and medium-sized aerosol manufacturing plants. Noting that UNDP had indicated that the total CFC consumption in those 50 aerosol enterprises was approximately 250 tonnes, he said that if the project were approved, it would result in the conversion of 25 enterprises with a total CFC consumption of 125 tonnes at no additional cost to the Multilateral Fund.

49. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

**(b) 1999 UNEP Work Programme Amendments**

50. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21, containing UNEP's 1999 work programme amendments.

51. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNEP's 1999 work programme amendments contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21, with the amendments below, at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

Dominican Republic: Adjustment to customs training project

Dominican Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)

Lesotho: Renewal of institutional strengthening (Phase II)

Madagascar: Institutional strengthening

52. On the basis of the discussion which had taken place under agenda item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that a letter would be sent to those countries, urging them to ratify the London Amendment as rapidly as possible.

China: Development of refrigeration training strategy for China

53. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 6 to 10 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21 and said that the project proposal had initially been submitted to the twenty-seventh Executive Committee Meeting at a cost of US \$50,000. The Executive Committee had subsequently decided to defer it to its twenty-ninth Meeting, on the understanding that additional information on the experience of agencies in implementation of projects on refrigerant management plans would be taken into account in reformulation of the proposal.

54. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the activity be discussed by the contact group on refrigerant management plans, and that in light of the conclusions of the contact group the project should be deferred to a future Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Sri Lanka: Assistance to develop a refrigerant management programme

55. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 62 to 64 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21, noting that UNEP was requesting US \$60,000 for the preparation of the refrigerant management plan for Sri Lanka, whereas that activity had been costed at US \$30,000 in the 1999 work programme. He mentioned that UNEP's justification for the increase in the cost of the activity took into consideration, among other factors, ODS consumption patterns in Sri Lanka.

56. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the activity be discussed by the contact group on refrigerant management plans, and that in light of the conclusions of the contact group the project should be deferred to a future Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Togo: Assistance to develop a refrigerant management programme

57. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 65 to 67 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21, noting that UNEP was requesting US \$40,000 for the preparation of the refrigerant management plan for Togo, whereas that activity had been costed at US \$30,000 in the 1999 work programme. He mentioned that UNEP's justification for the increase in the cost of the activity took into consideration, among other factors, ODS consumption patterns in Togo.

58. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the activity be discussed by the contact group on refrigerant management plans, and that in the light of the conclusions of the contact group, the project should be deferred to a future Meeting of the Executive Committee, subject to determination that Togo's Ozone Unit was actually functional.

Global: Development of a manual for the conversion of small and medium-sized enterprises that manufacture domestic and small commercial refrigeration equipment

59. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraphs 68 to 71 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/21 and said that the project had first been submitted to the twenty-seventh Executive Committee Meeting, at which the Committee had decided to defer it (decision 27/43).

60. Noting that the manual as proposed might address only conversion to HCFC refrigerants, the Sub-Committee recommended that the project be deferred to a future meeting by which time UNEP would have provided additional information on the range of alternative refrigerants to be covered in the manual.

**(c) 1999 UNIDO Work Programme Amendments**

61. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/22, containing UNIDO's 1999 work programme amendments.

62. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve UNIDO's work programme amendments contained in document

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/22, with the amendment below, at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Guatemala: Project preparation for the phase out of 800 tonnes in the methyl bromide sector (melon)

63. The representative of the Secretariat referred to paragraph 4 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/22, covering a request for the preparation of an investment project in Guatemala in the methyl bromide sector. He mentioned that Guatemala had not ratified the London and Copenhagen Amendments.

64. After being informed by UNIDO that it had received a copy of a letter from the Government of Guatemala to its Mission to the United Nations, instructing the latter to proceed with the ratification of the two Amendments, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that UNIDO would supply a copy of that letter to the Secretariat.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 8: 2000 UNEP WORK PROGRAMME**

65. The Secretariat introduced document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/23, containing UNEP's 2000 work programme.

66. The Sub-Committee recommended to the Executive Committee that it approve UNEP's 2000 work programme contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/23 at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 9: 2000 WORK PROGRAMME ADVANCES**

67. The Sub-Committee recommended to the Executive Committee that it approve advances on the 2000 work programmes of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, as described in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/24, at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report. Those requests consisted of 15 per cent of the total project preparation requests in the UNIDO and the World Bank draft 2000 business plan, and 16.5 per cent of the project preparation costs included in the UNDP 2000 draft business plan.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 10: INVESTMENT PROJECTS**

##### **(a) Projects recommended for blanket approval**

68. The representative of the Secretariat introduced the list of projects recommended for blanket approval (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/18/2/Rev.1).

69. Following the discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the projects recommended for blanket approval at the level of funding

indicated in the annex to the present report, subject to any conditions appearing in the Secretariat's recommendations in the project evaluation sheets.

**(b) Projects for individual consideration**

Countries that have not ratified the London Amendment

Chad: Refrigerant management plan: national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/29)

Chad: Refrigerant management plan: monitoring of the activities included in the refrigerant management plan (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/29)

Chad: Refrigerant management plan: training the trainers of refrigeration technicians (UNEP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/29)

Chad: Refrigerant management plan: customs training (UNEP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/29)

Dominican Republic: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride/LIA technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (boxfoam) at Espumas del Cibao (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/32)

Dominican Republic: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels and sprayfoam) at Paredomi (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/32)

Dominican Republic: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride/LIA technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (boxfoam) at Poquinsa (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/32)

Nigeria: Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at Austin-Laz and Co. Ltd. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of domestic refrigeration equipment at De Johnson Ltd. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Vono Products PLC (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Vito Company (Nig.) Ltd., - Victory Foam (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Rubez (Nig.) Ltd. (Current Foam) (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam at Jafco Industries Limited by conversion to methylene chloride. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Nigeria: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride blown technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Betaday Industries Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/43)

Syria: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at seven enterprises (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/45)

70. On the basis of the discussion which had taken place under agenda item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that a letter would be sent to those Governments urging them to ratify the London Amendment as rapidly as possible.

#### Chemical prices

Mexico: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b or water-blown technology in rigid polyurethane foam (spray) and to water-based formulations in integral skin foam at Comsisa (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/41)

Mexico: Phasing out CFC-11 with cyclopentane and CFC-12 with HFC-134a in the manufacturing plant of commercial refrigerators of Metaplus S.A. de C.V. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/41)

Mexico: Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b and CFC-12 with HFC-134a in the manufacturing plant of commercial refrigerators at Refrigeración Duran S.A. de C.V. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/41)

71. On the basis of the discussion on chemical prices which had taken place under agenda item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee defer the three projects for Mexico, submitted for individual consideration, and request UNDP and UNIDO to seek clarification from the Government of Mexico on whether CFCs at prices lower than those currently prevailing in the country were available to enterprises which had not received Multilateral Fund assistance. The projects would remain part of the agencies' 1999 business plans.

#### Foam density

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for display cabinets at Vacuum Systems (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/28)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Intertelhas (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/28)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane boxfoam at Fibrasil (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/28)

Brazil: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Brasinj (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/28)

China: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Henan Bingxiong Refrigeration Truck Plant (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30)

China: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Fushan Anti-Corrosion Insulation Engineering Co. Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30)

China: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Beijing Qianjin Polyurethane Corporation (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Tokyo Plast International Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Delite Foam and Polymers (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at National Plastics (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Crystal Electronics and Plastics (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Mayur Jugs P. Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at Santech Industries (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at Saddle Poly Products P. Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at 24 small and medium-sized enterprises (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam and from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Harjas Plastic and Metal Components P. Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

India: Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam and from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Reactive Polymers Ltd. (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

Indonesia: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based systems (FMF) and HCFC-141b (ISF) in the manufacture of polyurethane foam for automotive and furniture applications at P.T. Yoska Prima Inti (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/36)

Indonesia: Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam, panels, blocks) at Tansri Gani (UNDP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/36)

72. On the basis of the discussion of the foam density issue which had taken place under agenda item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee provisionally approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed to the implementing agencies concerned pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density, on the basis of the study referred to in paragraph 12.

#### Foam sector

Colombia: Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at selected Colombian enterprises (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/31)

73. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 5 and 6 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/31, noting that the project was an umbrella project covering 29 enterprises which would phase out 12 per cent of CFC consumption in Colombia's foam sector, and was being submitted under the SME funding window (decision 25/56).

74. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Thailand: Conversion from CFC-11 to LIA technology in the manufacture of polyurethane foam, to water-based technology for flexible moulded foam, to water-based technology for structural foam/ISF applications and to HCFC-141b technology for rigid

polyurethane foam at Great Foam Products Co. Ltd. (UNDP)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/46)

75. Following additional consultation between the Fund Secretariat and UNDP, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Executive Committee confirm the current practice that for projects containing several sub-sectors, while cost-effectiveness thresholds applied to each sub-sector individually as well as to the project as a whole, the implementing agencies had some flexibility in the allocation of funds to eligible equipment or activities in each sub-sector.

Fumigant sector (methyl bromide)

Argentina: Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in post-harvest disinfestation for cotton and citrus (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/25)

76. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 11 to 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/25 and said that the project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in post-harvest disinfestation for cotton and citrus had first been submitted to the twenty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee and deferred by the Committee until the nature of the application of methyl bromide in the project could be verified (decision 28/37). He stated that the Government of Argentina had submitted an official letter on the use of methyl bromide in these applications.

77. Following a discussion the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, as phase I of an investment project for the total phase-out of methyl bromide in the application.

Argentina: Phase-out of methyl bromide in strawberry production with alternative chemicals and steam pasteurization (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/25)

Argentina: Phase-out of methyl bromide in protected vegetables and flower crops with alternative chemicals and steam pasteurization (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/25)

78. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 11 to 14 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/25, noting that the two projects were intended to phase out 330 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide used in horticulture, cut flower and strawberry crops, representing the entire commercial production of the country.

79. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Secretariat and UNIDO should continue their discussion on the project and report back to the thirtieth Meeting of the Executive Committee, noting that the two projects should remain in UNIDO's 1999 business plan.

Malaysia: Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide on Malaysian timbers (UNDP)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/40)

80. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 6 and 7 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/40 and said that the project was to demonstrate the effectiveness of sulfuryl fluoride and phosphine in an integrated pest management system as an alternative fumigant on timber. He pointed out that several observations had been made on the eligibility of the project since the majority of methyl bromide use in Malaysia was in timber for preshipment and quarantine purposes, which were exempted applications, and that the project was a demonstration rather than an investment type of project.

81. Following a discussion the Sub-Committee recommended that the project should be approved at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that the demonstration project should be implemented in one year, and followed by an investment project for the total phase-out of methyl bromide in the application.

Halon sector

China: The halon sector: 2000 annual programme (World Bank)  
(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30)

82. On the basis of the discussion, which had taken place under agenda item 5 the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the 2000 annual work programme and a 10 per cent agency fee for the World Bank to administer the programme, including a technical audit, and establish an additional indicator for cumulative consumption reductions in consumption at the enterprise level for the closure and conversion of fire extinguisher manufacturers, which would not be related to the overall calculated reduction in consumption at the country level. The target for the additional indicator up to and including the year 2000 would be 2,780.34 MT.

Jordan: Halon management programme for Jordan, halon recovery, recycling and banking (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/38)

Thailand Halon management programme for Thailand, halon recovery, recycling and banking (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/46)

83. On the basis of the discussion which had taken place under agenda item 5, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects on the condition that disbursement would proceed now for the technical assistance components but disbursement for other elements would not proceed until the Committee had approved fire extinguisher conversion projects in those countries.

Refrigeration sector

China: Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with cyclopentane and isobutane in the production of refrigerators at Moganshan Electric Appliances Co. (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30)

84. The representative of the Secretariat referred to page 27 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/30 and said that the enterprise Moganshan Electric Appliances Company had not been on the list of all domestic refrigeration enterprises in the country provided by the Government of China as requested by decision 27/16, and therefore the project proposal was being brought to the Sub-Committee for individual consideration. He also noted that information on why the enterprise had not been included had now been submitted by the implementing agency.

85. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report.

Gambia: Complementary refrigerant recovery and recycling (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/34)

86. The representative of the Secretariat referred to page 4 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/34 in relation to a request for additional recovery and recycling units under the recovery and recycling project currently under implementation. He drew attention to the fact that no major problems had been encountered during project implementation and that there was nothing to indicate the need for additional equipment. He also said that, based on the current consumption in the servicing sector, it appeared that the ten recovery and four recycling machines already provided through the UNIDO project, were sufficient for the needs in the country.

87. UNIDO agreed to withdraw the project proposal.

India: Conversion of CFC-12 refrigerator and compressor manufacture to R-600a at GGEAL (Phase II) (World Bank) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35)

88. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 15 to 18 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/35, noting that although an agreement had been reached with the implementing agency on a number of issues pertaining to the project, the eligibility and cost of other items remained outstanding.

89. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee authorize the Fund Secretariat to pursue consultations with the implementing agency and report back as soon as possible.

Morocco: Conversion to HCFC-141b technology (rigid foam) and HFC-134a (refrigeration) in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Manar (UNIDO) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/42)

90. The representative of the Secretariat referred to page 4 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/42 and said that the project was for retroactive financing for which UNIDO was requesting support costs at the level of 13 per cent of the total project cost without providing any justification. He also mentioned that information on UNIDO's involvement in the implementation of this project had been requested in accordance with decision 28/49 to justify the claimed support cost but had not yet been received.

91. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above project without support costs at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, on the understanding that the Secretariat would pursue discussions with the implementing agency on the issue of support costs and that once an agreement was reached the project cost would be adjusted accordingly.

Syria: Refrigerant management plan: training of the established refrigeration technician including train the trainers (UNEP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/45)

Syria: Refrigerant management plan: establish regulations and legislation (UNEP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/45)

Syria: Refrigerant management plan: training of custom officials (UNEP) (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/45)

92. The representative of the Secretariat referred to pages 6 to 13 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/45 and explained that this was a combined proposal sponsored by UNEP, Germany (the recovery and recycling sub-project) and France (the sub-project for containment of CFC-11 emissions from four chillers). He also pointed out that the incremental operating savings of the recovery and recycling sub-project were based on the selling price of the recycled CFCs, but that while this revenue offset the cost of operating the recycling scheme, at the country level, the savings would be based on the cost of imported new CFCs which would not need to be purchased because recycled CFCs were available. Those savings, if included, would exceed the cost of the project.

93. The Sub-Committee further recommended that the Executive Committee approve the above projects at the level of funding indicated in the annex to the present report, with the exception of the recovery and recycling project which was subsequently withdrawn by Germany.

## **AGENDA ITEM 11: POLICY PAPERS**

### **Strategy plan of ODS phase-out from production of extruded polyethylene and polystyrene foams sub-sector of China**

94. The representative of the Secretariat drew the attention of the meeting to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/50. He recalled that in decision 25/34, the Executive Committee had

requested the Government of China to prepare a sectoral strategy plan for the production part of the polyethylene/polystyrene foams sub-sector, and that approval of future projects in the sub-sector were to be dependent on the preparation of such a plan. UNIDO had submitted the strategy plan to the twenty-eighth Meeting of the Committee on behalf of the Government of China. In decision 28/46 the Executive Committee had requested UNIDO to submit a revised strategy plan, in which the total capacity of the enterprises for which funding for conversion would be sought was to correspond to the existing level of production of the sub-sector, including those projects already approved.

95. He said that while the revised submission contained considerably more information than before, it still did not make it possible to determine whether the requirement of decision 28/46 had been complied with. He pointed out that it was proposed not to include incremental operating savings in calculation of incremental costs for the terminal umbrella projects.

96. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee should request UNIDO to carry out further work in conjunction with the Secretariat in order to demonstrate that the strategy complied with decision 28/46, and to refine the project so as to eliminate references to decision 25/50, part (d), which was not applicable.

#### **Tobacco sector plan for CFC-11 phase-out in China**

97. The representative of the Secretariat drew the attention of the meeting to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/51. He recalled that at its twenty-fourth Meeting, the Executive Committee had approved, under UNIDO's work programme, a request from the Government of China for the development of a tobacco sector plan for CFC-11 phase-out in China. The document submitted by UNIDO provided details on the current situation of the tobacco industry in China, the technologies used for expansion of tobacco including those based on CFCs and on carbon dioxide and the consumption of CFC-11 used for tobacco fluffing. The Government of China had selected the carbon dioxide tobacco expansion technology to replace that based on CFC-11, on the basis of its cost effectiveness and on its universal availability. Under the Government's strategy, CFC-11 was intended to be completely phased out by 30 June 2006.

98. An analysis of the incremental costs, including those to be supported through the Multilateral Fund (US \$41 million including US \$1 million as technical assistance) and those to be absorbed by the tobacco industry in China (US \$69.2 million), was provided, and funding arrangements, operating mechanism and the roles and responsibilities of the institutions involved in implementation were also described.

99. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee should request UNIDO to continue its discussions with the Secretariat in order to finalize the sector plan and report back to the thirtieth Meeting of the Committee.

#### **Resource allocation**

100. The Chief Officer recalled that the Multilateral Fund currently stood at about US \$14 million, while the projects recommended for approval at the current meeting totalled about US \$71 million. He proposed that the Work Programme Amendments and the UNEP

Work Programme for 2000 should be funded first, followed by the most cost-effective projects, to be determined on a percentile basis. As further contributions were received, the Treasurer would be instructed to release the funds for approved projects immediately to the implementing agencies concerned.

101. Following a discussion, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Committee should request the Secretariat to proceed in the manner which the Chief Officer had described.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 12: OTHER MATTERS**

102. The Chief Officer noted that projects and activities with a total value of US \$425 million had been approved between the twenty-first Meeting and October 1999. When the US \$71 million recommended at the current meeting was added to the US \$13 million for the production sector in India which would be considered by the Executive Committee at the twenty-ninth Meeting, the total value of approvals for the 1997-1999 triennium was likely to be about US \$509 million. This meant that the budget for the triennium of US \$512 million adopted by the Executive Committee at its twenty-first Meeting, on the basis of the 1997-1999 replenishment, would have been achieved within only US \$3 million.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 13: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT**

103. The present report was adopted at the closing session of the meeting, on Monday 22 November 1999 on the basis of the draft report circulated as document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/SCPR/18/L.1.

#### **AGENDA ITEM 14: CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

104. The meeting rose at 7 p.m. on Monday 22 November 1999.

Appendix**Agreed Conditions for Phase-out of Methyl Bromide in Jordan**

The Executive Committee decides to approve in principle a total of US \$3.4 million in funding for the phased reduction and elimination of all controlled uses of methyl bromide. This is the total funding that would be available to Jordan from the Multilateral Fund for the total permanent cessation of all uses of methyl bromide controlled by the Montreal Protocol (i.e. quarantine and preshipment use is currently exempt from this agreement). The agreed level of funding would be disbursed in instalments in the exact amounts specified in paragraph (b), and on the basis of the following understanding.

- a. This agreement is predicated on the commitment by Jordan that it will not produce methyl bromide. If at any time, Jordan initiates production of methyl bromide, then this agreement becomes void, and all payments made pursuant to this agreement must be returned to the Multilateral Fund.
- b. By this approval, Jordan agrees that in exchange for the funding level specified in paragraph (c), it will reduce its total consumption/imports of methyl bromide (except for quarantine and preshipment uses, which are currently exempt) in accordance with the following schedule.

Total imports of methyl bromide in Jordan will not exceed the following levels in the following years:

180 ODP in 2001; 108 ODP in 2004; 54 ODP tonnes in 2006; 27 ODP tonnes in 2008, 0 tonnes by 2015.

(Note: the 2001 level noted above assumed that Jordan's baseline is equal to or greater than 180 ODP tonnes based on an ODP for methyl bromide of .6, and reported consumption data for 1995, 1996 and 1997 of 180 ODP tonnes, 180 ODP tonnes, and 165 ODP tonnes, respectively. If, by virtue of a lower reported level for 1998, Jordan's baseline should be less than 180 ODP tonnes, compliance with this agreement would require Jordan to meet its baseline number in 2001; the remaining commitments for 2002-2008 would remain unchanged. Further, should the Parties formally change the ODP of methyl bromide during the course of this agreement, Jordan would still be required to meet the metric tonne equivalent of the levels included above assuming a .6 ODP). Finally, should the Parties agree to accelerate the dates of interim reductions or final phase-out of methyl bromide, Jordan agrees to meet either the schedule above, or the new schedule whichever is more stringent.

- c. In order to facilitate Jordan's installation of the system to facilitate meeting the agreed reductions, the Executive Committee decides at its twenty-ninth Meeting to approve US \$3.4 million in funding. The funds will be disbursed as described below.

US \$1 million will be released upon approval at the twenty-ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee. An additional US \$1 million will be disbursed when Jordan demonstrates, based on audited data, that its consumption has achieved 108 ODP tonnes in 2004, or met the target of 108 ODP tonnes, whichever comes first. An additional US \$900,000 will be provided when Jordan has demonstrated that it has met its agreed target of 54 tonnes not later than 2006. The final funding would be made available to Jordan when it has met its target of 27 tonnes not later than 2008, and demonstrated that it has a sustainable plan to maintain and phase out the remainder of its controlled uses of methyl bromide use by 2015.

- d. The Executive Committee wishes to provide Jordan with maximum flexibility in using the agreed funds to meet the reduction requirements agreed in point b. Accordingly, while the Jordanian project may have included estimates of specific funds that were thought to be needed for specific items, the Executive Committee is of the understanding that during implementation, as long as it is consistent with this agreement, the funds provided to Jordan pursuant to this agreement may be used in any manner that Jordan together with Germany believes will achieve the smoothest possible methyl bromide phase-out possible.
- e. Jordan agrees that the funds being agreed in principle by the Executive Committee at its twenty-ninth Meeting for complete cessation of the use of methyl bromide for non-quarantine and preshipment uses is the total funding that will be available to it to enable its full compliance with the obligations it is assuming under paragraphs (a) and (b) above, as well as the obligations it currently has or may in the future assume under the Montreal Protocol, and that no additional Multilateral Fund resources will be forthcoming for any further activities related to the phase-out of methyl bromide. It is also understood that Jordan and the Multilateral Fund and its implementing agencies and bilateral donors will neither provide nor request further Multilateral Fund-related funding for the accomplishment of the total phase out of methyl bromide in accordance with the schedule noted above and the terms of the strategy being approved. This includes but is not limited to funding for farmer compensation and all technical assistance including training.
- f. Jordan understands that if the Executive Committee meets its obligations under this agreement, but Jordan does not meet the reduction requirements outlined in point (b), and the other requirements outlined in this document, the implementing agency and Multilateral Fund will withhold funding for the subsequent tranche of funding outlined in paragraph (c) until such time as the required reduction has been met. In addition, Jordan understands that the Multilateral Fund will reduce the subsequent tranche and therefore, total funding for the methyl bromide phase-out, on the basis of US \$20,000 per ODP tonne of reduction not achieved in any year of this agreement.

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LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/17  
Annex Page 1

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
<b>ARGENTINA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to methylene chloride/LIA technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane boxfoam at Fasax	UNDP	50.0	\$252,000	\$32,760	\$284,760 5.04
<i>The project is to be implemented using the technology upon which project costs were based, namely LIA technology..</i>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray, PIP and boxfoam) at Mendoza de Poliurethanos	UNDP	43.9	\$234,409	\$30,473	\$264,882 5.34
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray) at O.S.I.R.	UNDP	17.8	\$127,392	\$16,561	\$143,953 7.16
Phasing out CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b as a blowing agent in the manufacture of rigid P.U. foams: umbrella project (Tarco, Mondino, Schaum, Fadep, Occhipinti and Friolatina)	UNIDO	30.4	\$227,048	\$29,516	\$256,564 7.51
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (spray) at Obras de Ingenieria	UNDP	16.5	\$124,025	\$16,123	\$140,148 7.52
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in post-harvest disinfestation for cotton and citrus (phase I)	IBRD		\$375,000	\$48,750	\$423,750
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of the institutional strengthening under the Montreal Protocol - Phase 2	UNDP		\$239,700	\$31,161	\$270,861
<b>Total for Argentina</b>		<b>158.6</b>	<b>\$1,579,574</b>	<b>\$205,345</b>	<b>\$1,784,919</b>
<b>BAHRAIN</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Al-Jazira Cooling & Heating Factory	UNDP	10.7	\$173,835	\$22,599	\$196,434 16.28
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Awal Refrigeration & Airconditioning	UNDP	6.3	\$224,478	\$29,182	\$253,660 35.43
<b>Total for Bahrain</b>		<b>17.0</b>	<b>\$398,313</b>	<b>\$51,781</b>	<b>\$450,094</b>

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/17

Annex Page 2

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$) Project	Support	C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
<b>BANGLADESH</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: custom training	UNEP		\$22,500	\$2,925	\$25,425
Refrigerant management plan: national recovery and recycling project	UNDP		\$298,270	\$38,775	\$337,045
Refrigerant management plan: Phase I - training of trainers in good refrigerant management practices, Phase II - national technicians training project			UNEP	\$88,000	\$14,040 \$102,040
Refrigerant management plan: monitoring of the activities included in the refrigerant management plan			UNDP	\$15,455	\$2,009 \$17,464
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of the institutional strengthening project for the phase-out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol - Phase 2	UNDP		\$100,000	\$13,000	\$113,000
<b>Total for Bangladesh</b>			<b>\$524,225</b>	<b>\$70,749</b>	<b>\$594,974</b>
<b>BELIZE</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: implementation of a national programme for recovery and recycling of CFC-12 refrigerant	UNDP		\$61,125	\$7,946	\$69,071
<i>To request UNDP not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Belize are put into place.</i>					
Refrigerant management plan: training of trainers and refrigeration technicians	Canada		\$45,000	\$5,850	\$50,850
Refrigerant management plan: policy dialogue programme on policy and regulatory framework for phasing out ODSs and preparation of the regulatory policies			Canada	\$15,500	\$2,015 \$17,515
Refrigerant management plan: monitoring and control of ODS and ODS based equipment, training customs and other inspection officers	Canada		\$28,000	\$3,640	\$31,640
<i>To request the Government of Canada not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Belize are put into place.</i>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Creation of the national ozone unit	UNEP		\$88,500	\$11,505	\$100,005
<b>Total for Belize</b>			<b>\$238,125</b>	<b>\$30,956</b>	<b>\$269,081</b>

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>BRAZIL</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Brasfoam		UNDP	61.6	\$110,200	\$14,326\$124,5261.79
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Intertelhas		UNDP	48.9	\$170,074	\$22,110\$192,1843.48
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Fibrart		UNDP	29.9	\$111,838	\$14,539\$126,3773.74
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane boxfoam and sprayfoam at Calorisol		UNDP	19.0	\$91,477	\$11,892\$103,3694.81
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for packaging, and to HCFC-141b technology for insulation applications at Worldpack		UNDP	86.6	\$405,610	\$52,729\$458,3394.98
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane boxfoam at Fibrasil		UNDP	15.0	\$93,425	\$12,145\$105,5706.23
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at ACS		UNDP	17.4	\$119,336	\$15,514\$134,8506.86
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam for display cabinets at Vacuum Systems		UNDP	15.0	\$117,450	\$15,269\$132,7197.83
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Brasinj		UNDP	9.1	\$71,253	\$9,263 \$80,516 7.83
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Plastwork		UNDP	18.5	\$144,855	\$18,831\$163,6867.83
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Spray	UNDP	31.8	\$211,080	\$27,440	\$238,520 6.64

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based technology in the manufacture of integral skin and flexible molded foams at Purtec	UNDP	18.9	\$140,769	\$18,300	\$159,069 7.45
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of rigid integral skin foam at Durothan	UNDP	30.0	\$228,625	\$29,721	\$258,346 7.62
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-blown technology in the manufacture of integral skin foams at ELV TEC	UNDP	14.0	\$134,265	\$17,454	\$151,719 9.59
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based technology in the manufacture of integral skin foams at Nicos do Brasil	UNDP	16.5	\$160,000	\$20,800	\$180,800 9.70
<b>Total for Brazil</b>		<b>432.2</b>	<b>\$2,310,257</b>	<b>\$300,333</b>	<b>\$2,610,590</b>
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: training of customs	Canada		\$42,500	\$5,525	\$48,025
Refrigerant management plan: train the trainers and technicians in good refrigeration management practices	Canada		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
<b>Total for Burkina Faso</b>			<b>\$82,500</b>	<b>\$10,725</b>	<b>\$93,225</b>
<b>CHAD</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: monitoring of the activities included in the RMP			UNDP	\$15,455	\$2,009 \$17,464
Refrigerant management plan: customs training	UNEP		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
<i>To request UNEP not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Chad are put into place.</i>					
Refrigerant management plan: training the trainers of refrigeration technicians	UNEP		\$80,125	\$10,416	\$90,541
Refrigerant management plan: national programme for recovery and recycling of refrigerants	UNDP	8.8	\$198,252	\$25,773	\$224,025
<i>To request UNDP not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Chad are put into place.</i>					
<b>Total for Chad</b>		<b>8.8</b>	<b>\$368,832</b>	<b>\$47,948</b>	<b>\$416,780</b>
<b>CHINA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Conversion of PU slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Handan Fuxing Jiahe Foam Plant	IBRD	136.7	\$515,970	\$66,757	\$582,727 3.78

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion of PU slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Handan Huisheng Foam Plant	IBRD	129.0	\$522,207	\$67,443	\$589,650 4.05
Conversion of PU slabstock manufacture from CFC-11 to methylene chloride and vertifoam from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology at Shenzhou Foam Plant	IBRD	134.9	\$609,616	\$77,058	\$686,674 4.52
Conversion of PU vertifoam manufacture from CFC-11 to liquid carbon dioxide technology in Tonxiang Shule Plastic Foam Plant	IBRD	80.0	\$498,400	\$64,792	\$563,192 6.23
<b>Rigid</b> Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Shanghai Furong Food Machinery Factory	IBRD	23.1	\$139,379	\$18,119	\$157,498 6.03
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Zhenjiang Feichi Automobile Group Co. Ltd.	UNDP	31.7	\$223,900	\$29,107	\$253,007 7.06
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Shandong Zhifu Zhenxing Polyurethane Materials Plant	UNDP	36.3	\$261,480	\$33,992	\$295,472 7.21
Elimination of CFC-11 in manufacturing of PU rigid foam for insulation at 31 enterprises	UNIDO	707.3	\$5,516,900	\$616,859	\$6,133,759
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Beijing Hangxing Polyurethane Corporation <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	IBRD	60.6	\$471,217	\$61,258	\$532,475 7.78
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of PU rigid foam at Tianjin Relong Insulation Pipe Plant	UNDP	11.9	\$93,190	\$12,115	\$105,305 7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Shandong Anqiu Polyurethane Materials Factory	UNDP	63.5	\$497,200	\$64,636	\$561,836 7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Henan Bingxiong Refrigeration Truck Plant <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	56.3	\$440,780	\$57,301	\$498,081 7.83

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)	
			Project	Support		
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Yangzhou Tongli Refrigeration Container Co. Ltd.	IBRD	14.6	\$114,513	\$14,887	\$129,400	7.83
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Chengde Machinery Installation Co. Qinghuangdao Branch	IBRD	20.0	\$156,600	\$20,358	\$176,958	7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Shandong Qingdao No. 10 Plastic Plant	UNDP	38.1	\$298,480	\$38,802	\$337,282	7.83
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Beijing Qianjin Polyurethane Corporation <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	IBRD	64.8	\$507,109	\$65,782	\$572,891	7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Harbin Dongguang Machinery Plant	UNDP	57.1	\$447,170	\$58,132	\$505,302	7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Beijing Hanfeng Polyurethane Company	UNDP	56.3	\$440,830	\$57,308	\$498,138	7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Taiyuan No. 2 Plastic Factory	UNDP	16.3	\$127,790	\$16,613	\$144,403	7.83
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane insulation foam at Fushan Anti-Corrosion Insulation Engineering Co. Ltd. <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	54.4	\$425,950	\$55,374	\$481,324	7.83
<b>Integral skin</b>						
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded foam at Hebei Tianye Automobile Group Co. Ltd.	UNDP	19.7	\$98,800	\$12,844	\$111,644	5.01
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam and flexible molded foam at Zhongqi Jinan Auto Parts Factory	UNDP	21.6	\$236,130	\$30,697	\$266,827	10.95

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)			C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support		
Umbrella project for the phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown and HCFC-141b technologies in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam at 4 small and medium-sized enterprises	UNDP	17.6	\$245,710	\$31,942	\$277,652	13.93
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam at Dongfeng Automobile Body Company	UNDP	7.1	\$111,120	\$14,446	\$125,566	15.69
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of flexible molded foam at Jizhou Beinei Automobile Cushion Plant	UNDP	30.0	\$484,040	\$62,925	\$546,965	16.13
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of integral skin foam at Guangzhou Haohua Automobile Carpet Plant	UNDP	7.1	\$119,540	\$15,540	\$135,080	16.86
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam at Hangzhou Fanlong Steering Wheel Co. Ltd.	UNDP	10.5	\$176,520	\$22,948	\$199,468	16.86
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water blown technology in the manufacture of flexible integral skin foam at Ningxian Oriental Auto Parts Plant	UNDP	7.3	\$122,235	\$15,891	\$138,126	16.86
<b>HALON</b>						
<b>General</b>						
The halon sector 2000 annual programme <i>5,970 ODP tonnes to be phased out in the production of halon-1211 and 3,712 ODP to be phased out in the consumption of halon-1211</i>	IBRD	3,712.0	\$10,600,000	\$1,060,000	\$11,660,000	
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>						
<b>Domestic</b>						
Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with cyclopentane and isobutane in the production of refrigerators at Moganshan Electric Appliances Co.	UNIDO	667.6	\$2,769,118	\$314,603	\$3,083,721	4.15
Replacement of CFC-11 and CFC-12 with cyclopentane and isobutane in the production of refrigerators at Zhejiang Electrical Equipment Co.	UNIDO	199.0	\$2,189,782	\$250,876	\$2,440,658	11.00
<b>SOLVENT</b>						
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>						
Project preparation of phaseout of use of ODS solvent in France production of parts working in high voltage conditions			\$27,500	\$1,375	\$28,875	
Project preparation assistance for enterprises in the city of Japan Shenzhen for the elimination of ODS (CFC-113 and TCA) in the production lines of LC display and TV picture tube			\$50,000	\$6,500	\$56,500	
<b>Total for China</b>		<b>6,492.3</b>	<b>\$29,539,17</b>	<b>\$3,337,281</b>	<b>\$32,876,457</b>	

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
<b>COLOMBIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels and sprayfoam) at Manilit		UNDP	15.4	\$62,230	\$8,090 \$70,320 4.04
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Dinalsa		UNDP	10.0	\$78,625	\$10,221 \$88,846 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Industrias Refridcol		UNDP	15.0	\$117,450	\$15,268 \$132,718 7.83
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at selected Colombian enterprises	IBRD		56.6	\$584,727	\$74,320 \$659,047 10.33
<b>Total for Colombia</b>			<b>97.0</b>	<b>\$843,032</b>	<b>\$107,899</b> <b>\$950,931</b>
<b>COSTA RICA</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Project preparation - phase out of methyl bromide used in grain fumigation	France			\$30,000	\$1,500 \$31,500
<b>Total for Costa Rica</b>				<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$1,500</b> <b>\$31,500</b>
<b>CROATIA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP			\$67,000	\$8,710 \$75,710
<b>Total for Croatia</b>				<b>\$67,000</b>	<b>\$8,710</b> <b>\$75,710</b>
<b>CUBA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: training of technicians in good refrigeration practice	Canada			\$80,000	\$10,400 \$90,400
Refrigerant management plan: implementation and enforcement of regulations	Canada			\$20,000	\$2,600 \$22,600
Refrigerant management plan: training of customs officers			Canada	\$55,000	\$7,150 \$62,150
<b>Total for Cuba</b>				<b>\$155,000</b>	<b>\$20,150</b> <b>\$175,150</b>
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride/LIA technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (boxfoam) at Espumas del Cibao	UNDP		14.4	\$89,712	\$11,663 \$101,375 6.23

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride/LIA technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam (boxfoam) at Poquinsa	UNDP	4.0	\$24,920	\$3,240	\$28,160 6.23
<b>Rigid</b> Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels and sprayfoam) at Paredomi	UNDP	60.7	\$177,670	\$23,097	\$200,767 2.93
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$103,000	\$13,390	\$116,390
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
Adjustment to customs training project	UNEP		\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950
<b>Total for Dominican Republic</b>		<b>79.1</b>	<b>\$410,302</b>	<b>\$53,339</b>	<b>\$463,641</b>
<b>EGYPT</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: modification of legal provisions and information system	Germany		\$60,000	\$6,600	\$66,600
Refrigerant management plan: implementation of measures to address the informal sector	Germany		\$252,500	\$27,775	\$280,275
Refrigerant management plan: establishing a national recovery and recycling network	Germany	100.0	\$599,500	\$65,945	\$665,445 5.99
<i>To request the Government of Germany not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Egypt are put into place and the cost of CFCs had reached US \$4.00/kg</i>					
<b>Total for Egypt</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$912,000</b>	<b>\$100,320</b>	<b>\$1,012,320</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$40,300	\$5,239	\$45,539
<b>Total for Ethiopia</b>			<b>\$40,300</b>	<b>\$5,239</b>	<b>\$45,539</b>
<b>FIJI</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: national programme for recovery & recycling of refrigerants	UNDP	5.2	\$96,755	\$12,578	\$109,333
Refrigerant management plan: training of custom officers, ODS inspectorate and NOU staff	UNEP		\$42,500	\$5,525	\$48,025
Refrigerant management plan: train the trainer programme	UNEP		\$70,500	\$9,165	\$79,665

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$43,930	\$5,711	\$49,641
	<b>Total for Fiji</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>\$253,685</b>	<b>\$32,979</b>	<b>\$286,664</b>
<b>GAMBIA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: policy development and related information dissemination	UNEP		\$22,000	\$2,860	\$24,860
Refrigerant management plan: training the technicians in good refrigeration practices	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
	<b>Total for Gambia</b>		<b>\$62,000</b>	<b>\$8,060</b>	<b>\$70,060</b>
<b>GUATEMALA</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Project preparation for the phase out of 800 tonnes in the methyl bromide sector (melon)	UNIDO		\$45,000	\$5,850	\$50,850
<i>Approved on the understanding that UNIDO would supply a copy of the letter from the Government of Guatemala to the United Nations regarding the ratification of the London and Copenhagen amendments to the Montreal Protocol</i>					
	<b>Total for Guatemala</b>		<b>\$45,000</b>	<b>\$5,850</b>	<b>\$50,850</b>
<b>INDIA</b>					
<b>AEROSOL</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance for safety and technical program to assist SME's manufacturing aerosol products (Phase 1)	UNDP	125.0	\$155,000	\$26,130	\$181,130 1.24
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at National Plastics		UNDP	36.2	\$212,481	\$27,623\$240,1045.88
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Tokyo Plast International Ltd.		UNDP	30.5	\$196,394	\$25,531\$221,9256.43
<i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>					

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes UNDP	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Crystal Electronics and Plastics</p> <p><i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i></p>		UNDP	18.3	\$123,343	\$16,035\$139,3786.75
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulated thermoware at Mayur Jugs P. Ltd.</p> <p><i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i></p>		UNDP	16.9	\$119,412	\$15,524\$134,9367.07
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at Saddle Poly Products P. Ltd.</p> <p><i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i></p>		UNDP	15.2	\$119,087	\$15,481\$134,5687.83
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at Santech Industries</p> <p><i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i></p>		UNDP	14.7	\$115,101	\$14,963\$130,0647.83
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam insulation at 24 small and medium-sized enterprises</p> <p><i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i></p>		UNDP	97.7	\$886,584	\$107,524\$994,1088.07
<p><b>Integral skin</b></p> <p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Premium Mouldings &amp; Pressings P. Ltd.</p>		UNDP	17.7	\$138,432	\$17,996\$156,4287.82
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Coolwels Automobile Engineers</p>		UNDP	15.8	\$133,221	\$17,319\$150,5408.46
<p>Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the 11.64 manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Jaiswal Industries</p>		UNDP	13.1	\$152,070	\$19,769\$171,839

LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes UNDP	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-blown technology in the 12.17 manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam and from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of integral skin polyurethane foam at Harjas Plastic and Metal Components P. Ltd. <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>			20.2	\$246,386	\$32,030\$278,416
Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam at Delite Foam and Polymers <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	11.2	\$188,832	\$24,548	\$213,380 16.86
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b> Conversion from CFC-11 to fully water-based technology in the manufacture of flexible molded polyurethane foam and from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at Reactive Polymers Ltd. <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	29.6	\$354,175	\$46,043	\$400,218 12.35
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance for revision, preparation and introduction of national fire codes/standards for use of halon alternative technologies in India	UNDP		\$88,000	\$11,440	\$99,440
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Conversion of CFC-12 refrigerator manufacture to HFC-134a at Voltas (Hyderabad)	IBRD		\$454,053	\$59,027	\$513,080
<b>Total for India</b>		<b>462.1</b>	<b>\$3,682,571</b>	<b>\$476,983</b>	<b>\$4,159,554</b>
<b>INDONESIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam) at Kimura Fiberglass	IBRD	21.1	\$69,385	\$9,020	\$78,405 3.29
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam) at PT Sentra Sukses Selalu	IBRD	144.1	\$539,579	\$69,354	\$608,933 3.74
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (boxfoam and sprayfoam) at PT Intimas Chemindo	IBRD	74.3	\$290,294	\$37,738	\$328,032 3.91

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam) at CV Sumber Logam	IBRD	12.1	\$56,118	\$7,295	\$63,413 4.64
Phaseout of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (panels) at PT Dawamiba Engineering	IBRD	31.6	\$156,500	\$20,345	\$176,845 4.95
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam (sprayfoam, panels, blocks) at Tansri Gani <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	45.3	\$354,700	\$46,111	\$400,811 7.83
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 consumption by conversion to water-blown technology and HCFC-141b at P.T. Nirwana in the manufacture of polyurethane integral skin and flexible moulded polyurethane foam	UNIDO	32.6	\$206,911	\$26,898	\$233,809 6.35
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to water-based systems (FMF) and HCFC-141b (ISF) in the manufacture of polyurethane foam for automotive and furniture applications at P.T. Yoska Prima Inti <i>Provisionally approved on the understanding that no funds should be disbursed pending the determination of the incremental operating costs associated with foam density</i>	UNDP	49.5	\$368,868	\$47,953	\$416,821 7.45
Phase-out of CFC-11 consumption by conversion to water-blown technology and HCFC-141b at P.T. Meta Presindo Utama in the manufacture of polyurethane integral skin and moulded polyurethane foam	UNIDO	21.8	\$213,603	\$27,768	\$241,371 9.79
<b>Total for Indonesia</b>		<b>432.4</b>	<b>\$2,255,958</b>	<b>\$292,483</b>	<b>\$2,548,441</b>
<b>IRAN</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phasing out of the important non critical, non essential use of methyl bromide for post-harvest treatment	UNIDO	12.4	\$260,698	\$33,891	\$294,589 21.02
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sardkaran Industrial Manufacturing Co.	UNDP	25.3	\$155,405	\$20,203	\$175,608 6.15
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment and rigid polyurethane foam at Electro Sard Azna Co.,	UNDP	18.7	\$191,061	\$24,838	\$215,899 10.23

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes UNDP	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and 10.68 from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Electro Shargh Mazandaran Co.			28.2	\$301,715	\$39,223\$340,938
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Forouzan Yakhchal Company (Forouzan Ref. Co.)	UNIDO	16.7	\$192,704	\$25,052	\$217,756 11.53
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Sherkate Sanaayee Toulidy Bard Co.	UNIDO	16.4	\$205,529	\$26,719	\$232,248 12.56
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Minavand Refrigeration Company	UNIDO	13.4	\$176,777	\$22,981	\$199,758 13.13
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration at the Saiwan Sannat Co.	UNIDO	14.9	\$200,709	\$26,092	\$226,801 13.47
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Khozestan Technique Co.	UNDP	9.6	\$132,041	\$17,165	\$149,206 13.76
<b>Total for Iran</b>		<b>155.6</b>	<b>\$1,816,639</b>	<b>\$236,163</b>	<b>\$2,052,802</b>
<b>JAMAICA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$44,000	\$5,720	\$49,720
<b>Total for Jamaica</b>			<b>\$44,000</b>	<b>\$5,720</b>	<b>\$49,720</b>
<b>JORDAN</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phase-out of the use of methyl bromide in Jordan <i>According to the conditions stipulated in Annex V to this Report.</i>	Germany	180.0	\$3,063,000	\$336,930	\$3,399,930 17.10
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Banking</b>					
Halon management program for Jordan, halon recovery, recycling and banking <i>Disbursement could proceed now for the technical assistance components, but disbursement for other elements would not proceed until the Committee had approved the fire extinguisher conversion project</i>	IBRD		\$382,250	\$49,693	\$431,943

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Al-Arghawi & Marka commercial refrigerator manufacturers	UNIDO	27.4	\$255,203	\$33,176	\$288,379 9.33
<b>Total for Jordan</b>		<b>207.4</b>	<b>\$3,700,453</b>	<b>\$419,799</b>	<b>\$4,120,252</b>
<b>LEBANON</b>					
<b>AEROSOL</b>					
<b>Contract filler</b>					
Group SME's project for the conversion to CFC-free technology in manufacturer of aerosol at Zahreddine Trad & Manuf. Est. Sarl (ZTME), at Societe Nouvelle pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (SNCI) and at Societe Libanaise de Fabrication Sarl (SOLF)	UNDP	50.7	\$314,092	\$40,832	\$354,924 6.19
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Farjallah Co.	UNDP		20.1	\$200,046	\$26,006\$226,0529.96
Phasing out of CFC-11 by conversion to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at the first group of Lebanese Commercial Refrigerator Manufacturers	UNIDO	18.5	\$258,006	\$33,541	\$291,547 13.90
<b>Total for Lebanon</b>		<b>89.3</b>	<b>\$772,144</b>	<b>\$100,379</b>	<b>\$872,523</b>
<b>LESOTHO</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
<b>Total for Lesotho</b>			<b>\$20,000</b>	<b>\$2,600</b>	<b>\$22,600</b>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: set up a national recovery and recycling network	France		\$82,700	\$4,135	\$86,835
<i>To request the Government of France not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Madagascar are put into place.</i>					
Refrigerant management plan: training of trainers and refrigeration technicians	France		\$46,200	\$2,310	\$48,510

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Refrigerant management plan: training of personnel in charge of control and monitoring of imports of ODS <i>To request the Government of France not to proceed with the disbursement of funds approved until the regulatory and legislative requirements and fiscal steps proposed by the Government of Madagascar are put into place.</i>	France		\$26,000	\$1,300	\$27,300
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Institutional strengthening	UNEP		\$70,000	\$9,100	\$79,100
<b>Total for Madagascar</b>			<b>\$224,900</b>	<b>\$16,845</b>	<b>\$241,745</b>
<b>MALAYSIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible moulded</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to LCD technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Kemas Mekar Sdn Bhd	UNDP	23.3	\$385,900	\$50,167	\$436,067 16.56
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to LCD (liquid carbon dioxide) technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Masterfoam Products	UNDP	25.0	\$208,900	\$27,157	\$236,057 8.36
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Alternatives to the use of methyl bromide on Malaysian timbers <i>Approved on the understanding that the demonstration aspect of the project would be implemented within a year and would be followed by the implementation of an investment project for the total phase out</i>	UNDP		\$230,000	\$29,900	\$259,900
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Phase-out of CFC-11 and CFC-12 and R-502 in the manufacture of commercial refrigerators by conversion HCFC-141b, HCFC-22 and HFC-404a at Gai Hin Refrigeration Sdn. Bhd.	UNDP	41.0	\$354,147	\$46,039	\$400,186 8.63
<b>SOLVENT</b>					
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
No clean process improvement training for electronic assemblers which are in process of phasing out CFC-113 - extension of project ASP/MAL/SOL/22/TAS to 15 further SMEs	France		\$30,000	\$1,500	\$31,500
<b>Total for Malaysia</b>		<b>89.3</b>	<b>\$1,208,947</b>	<b>\$154,763</b>	<b>\$1,363,710</b>

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E.
			Project	Support	Total (US\$/kg)
<b>MALI</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: assistance in drafting legislation	UNEP		\$10,980	\$1,427	\$12,407
Refrigerant management plan: train the trainers programme in the refrigeration sector	UNEP		\$60,000	\$7,800	\$67,800
Refrigerant management plan: training and equipping of customs officers	UNEP		\$60,000	\$9,100	\$69,100
	<b>Total for Mali</b>		<b>\$130,980</b>	<b>\$18,327</b>	<b>\$149,307</b>
<b>MOROCCO</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Phase-out of methyl bromide use in the cut flower and banana production	France	102.0	\$1,006,652	\$120,732	\$1,127,384 20.95
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Conversion to HCFC-141b technology (rigid foam) and HFC-134a (refrigeration) in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and freezers at Manar	UNIDO	38.6	\$434,183	\$26,051	\$460,234 11.25
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of domestic commercial refrigeration equipment at Comafro	UNIDO	6.5	\$134,750	\$17,518	\$152,268 13.82
<b>Commercial</b>					
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Mafidec	UNIDO	5.6	\$117,360	\$15,257	\$132,617 11.87
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Siafmo	UNIDO	8.7	\$126,240	\$16,411	\$142,651 14.51
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at Sonyafroid	UNIDO	13.1	\$275,895	\$35,866	\$311,761 14.62
	<b>Total for Morocco</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>\$2,095,080</b>	<b>\$231,835</b>	<b>\$2,326,915</b>
<b>MYANMAR</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Preparation of a refrigerant management plan	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Establishment of national ozone cell for implementing the phase out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol	UNEP		\$76,000	\$9,880	\$85,880

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project \$106,000	Support \$13,780	
<b>NIGERIA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Flexible slabstock</b>					
Phasing out of CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible slabstock foam at Jafco Industries Limited by conversion to methylene chloride	UNDP	34.2	\$58,559	\$7,613	\$66,172 1.71
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Vono Products PLC	UNDP	56.5	\$173,782	\$22,592	\$196,3743.08
Phase out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride blown technology in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Betaday Industries Ltd.	UNDP	30.0	\$104,495	\$13,584	\$118,079 3.48
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to methylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Rubez (Nig.) Ltd. (Current Foam)	UNDP	21.9	\$89,803	\$11,674	\$101,4774.10
Phase-out of CFC-11 by conversion to mehtylene chloride in the manufacture of flexible polyurethane foam at Vito Company (Nig.) Ltd. - Victory Foam	UNDP	26.0	\$133,560	\$17,363	\$150,9235.14
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of domestic refrigeration equipment at De Johnson Ltd.	UNIDO	9.0	\$123,816	\$16,096	\$139,912 13.75
<b>Commercial</b>					
Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with HFC-134a and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with HCFC-141b in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration at Austin-Laz & Co. Ltd.	UNIDO	11.6	\$147,181	\$19,134	\$166,315 13.19
<b>Total for Nigeria</b>		<b>189.2</b>	<b>\$831,196</b>	<b>\$108,055</b>	<b>\$939,251</b>
<b>OMAN</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Country programme/country survey</b>					
Country programme preparation	UNIDO		\$80,000	\$10,400	\$90,400
<b>Total for Oman</b>			<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$10,400</b>	<b>\$90,400</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Integral skin</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to water-based technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane shoe soles at Jaguar Industries	IBRD	40.0	\$279,280	\$36,306	\$315,5866.98
<b>Total for Pakistan</b>		<b>40.0</b>	<b>\$279,280</b>	<b>\$36,306</b>	<b>\$315,586</b>

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>PANAMA</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: custom training	Finland		\$70,000		\$70,000
Refrigerant management plan: monitoring and evaluation project	Finland		\$33,000		\$33,000
Refrigerant management plan: monitoring on legislation	UNEP		\$10,000	\$1,300	\$11,300
Refrigerant management plan: training and certification in refrigeration			UNEP	\$126,200	\$16,406
	<b>Total for Panama</b>		<b>\$239,200</b>	<b>\$17,706</b>	<b>\$256,906</b>
<b>PERU</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$102,700	\$13,351	\$116,051
	<b>Total for Peru</b>		<b>\$102,700</b>	<b>\$13,351</b>	<b>\$116,051</b>
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>					
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Preparation of a government strategy to reduce and eliminate the use of CFC refrigerants for servicing and installations on-site	Sweden		\$141,400		\$141,400
	<b>Total for Philippines</b>		<b>\$141,400</b>		<b>\$141,400</b>
<b>SENEGAL</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of institutional strengthening - Phase II	UNEP		\$117,000	\$15,210	\$132,210
	<b>Total for Senegal</b>		<b>\$117,000</b>	<b>\$15,210</b>	<b>\$132,210</b>
<b>SRI LANKA</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>					
Renewal of the institutional strengthening project for the phase-out of ODSs under the Montreal Protocol - Phase 3	UNDP		\$103,120	\$13,406	\$116,526
	<b>Total for Sri Lanka</b>		<b>\$103,120</b>	<b>\$13,406</b>	<b>\$116,526</b>
<b>SYRIA</b>					
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Banking</b>					
Development of halon banking management plan	Germany		\$10,736	\$1,395	\$12,131
Development of halon banking management plan	France		\$10,736	\$536	\$11,272

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Commercial</b>					
Conversion from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Shoukairi and Co.	France	2.5	\$33,359	\$1,668	\$35,027 13.34
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 15.21 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Bashar refrigerators	France		3.2	\$49,113	\$2,456 \$51,569
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 15.21 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at seven enterprises	UNDP		51.9	\$743,419	\$91,776 \$835,195
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 15.21 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at Sarkisian refrigerators	France		3.8	\$57,783	\$2,889 \$60,672
<b>Refrigerant management plan</b>					
Refrigerant management plan: establish regulations and legislation	UNEP		\$25,500	\$3,315	\$28,815
Refrigerant management plan: training of custom officials	UNEP		\$72,600	\$9,438	\$82,038
Refrigerant management plan: training of the established refrigeration technician including train the trainers	UNEP		\$201,300	\$26,169	\$227,469
CFC emission reduction in central air conditioning	France		\$143,000	\$7,150	\$150,150
	<b>Total for Syria</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>\$1,347,546</b>	<b>\$146,792</b>	<b>\$1,494,338</b>
<b>THAILAND</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at S.K. Container Co. Ltd.	UNDP		10.0	\$78,300	\$10,179 \$88,479 7.83
Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b technology in the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam at P.S. Plastic Container L.P.	UNDP		9.7	\$75,951	\$9,874 \$85,825 7.83
<b>Multiple-subsectors</b>					
Conversion from CFC-11 to LIA techn. in manuf. flexible polyurethane foam, to water-based tech. for flexible molded foam, to water-based tech. for structural foam/ISF applications & HCFC-141b tech. for rigid polyurethane foam at Great Foam Products Co.Ltd.	UNDP	22.1	\$231,843	\$30,140	\$261,983 9.00
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Banking</b>					
Halon management program for Thailand, halon recovery, recycling and banking			Sweden	\$200,000	\$26,000 \$226,000

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E. Total (US\$/kg)
			Project	Support	
Halon management programme for Thailand, halon recovery, recycling and banking <i>Disbursement could proceed now for the technical assistance components, but disbursement for other elements would not proceed until the Committee had approved the fire extinguisher conversion project</i>	IBRD		\$220,750	\$28,698	\$249,448
<b>SOLVENT</b>					
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
No clean process improvement training for electronic assemblers	France		\$118,140	\$5,907	\$124,047
<b>Total for Thailand</b>		<b>41.8</b>	<b>\$924,984</b>	<b>\$110,797</b>	<b>\$1,035,781</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Methyl bromide</b>					
Introduction of alternatives to methyl bromide in protected strawberry, pepper and eggplant in East Mediterranean region and in strawberry in Aydm province of Turkey	IBRD	50.0	\$366,440	\$47,637	\$414,077
<b>Total for Turkey</b>		<b>50.0</b>	<b>\$366,440</b>	<b>\$47,637</b>	<b>\$414,077</b>
<b>VENEZUELA</b>					
<b>FOAM</b>					
<b>Rigid</b>					
Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at Novemeca in the production of rigid P.U. panels	UNIDO	16.2	\$69,886	\$9,085	\$78,971 4.31
Phasing out CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at Amerio Industrial S.A. in the production of rigid P.U. panels	UNIDO	11.8	\$88,039	\$11,445	\$99,484 7.43
<b>REFRIGERATION</b>					
<b>Domestic</b>					
Phasing out CFC-12 with HFC-134a and CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at three domestic refrigeration companies (umbrella project)	UNIDO	27.0	\$371,705	\$48,322	\$420,027 13.76
<b>Commercial</b>					
Phasing out CFC-12 with HFC-134a and CFC-11 with HCFC-141b at five commercial refrigeration companies (umbrella project)	UNIDO	30.9	\$469,140	\$60,988	\$530,128 15.21
<b>Total for Venezuela</b>		<b>85.9</b>	<b>\$998,770</b>	<b>\$129,840</b>	<b>\$1,128,610</b>
<b>VIETNAM</b>					
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Technical assistance in preparation of the national halon bank management programme	UNIDO		\$25,000	\$3,250	\$28,250
<b>Total for Vietnam</b>			<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$3,250</b>	<b>\$28,250</b>

## LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING

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Project Title	Agency	ODP Tonnes	Funds Approved (US\$)		C.E.
			Project	Support	Total (US\$/kg)
<b>REGION: AFR</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Network</b>					
Africa region network (French-speaking, English-speaking) (WP2000)	UNEP		\$452,550	\$58,832	\$511,382
<b>Total for Region: AFR</b>			<b>\$452,550</b>	<b>\$58,832</b>	<b>\$511,382</b>
<b>REGION: ASP</b>					
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia/Pacific region	Japan		\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150
Regional workshop on monitoring and control of ODS consumption for South Asia region	Japan		\$95,000	\$12,350	\$107,350
Regional workshop on control and monitoring of ODS consumption for the South East Asia/Pacific region	Sweden		\$55,000	\$8,450	\$63,450
<b>Network</b>					
Asia Regional networks (South East Asia & Pacific and South Asia) (WP2000)	UNEP		\$219,450	\$28,529	\$247,979
<b>Total for Region: ASP</b>			<b>\$424,450</b>	<b>\$56,479</b>	<b>\$480,929</b>
<b>REGION: LAC</b>					
<b>HALON</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Development of regional halon banking management plan for the Latin American region	UNEP		\$174,000	\$22,620	\$196,620
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Network</b>					
Latin America Region network (LAC South, LAC Central, LAC Caribbean) (WP2000)			UNEP	\$418,950	\$54,464 \$473,414
<b>Total for Region: LAC</b>			<b>\$592,950</b>	<b>\$77,084</b>	<b>\$670,034</b>
<b>GLOBAL</b>					
<b>FUMIGANT</b>					
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Preparation of how-to crop manual on adopting methyl bromide alternatives for cut flowers	UNEP		\$20,000	\$2,600	\$22,600
<b>SEVERAL</b>					
<b>Preparation of project proposal</b>					
Project preparation advance for the year 2000	UNDP		\$250,000	\$32,500	\$282,500
Project preparation advance for 2000	UNIDO		\$170,000	\$22,100	\$192,100
Project preparation advance for 2000	IBRD		\$357,450	\$46,469	\$403,919

**LIST OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>ODP Tonnes</b>	<b>Funds Approved (US\$)</b>		<b>C.E. Total (US\$/kg)</b>
			<b>Project</b>	<b>Support</b>	
<b>Technical assistance/support</b>					
Complement for translation and printing of four guidelines and training modules into Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish	UNEP		\$120,000	\$15,600	\$135,600
<b>Training programme/workshop</b>					
Support to national activities (WP2000)	UNEP		\$30,000	\$3,900	\$33,900
<b>Network</b>					
West Asian Region network (WP2000)	UNEP		\$120,750	\$15,698	\$136,448
<b>Information exchange</b>					
Collect prioritized sectoral data from worldwide sources (WP2000)	UNEP		\$117,600	\$15,288	\$132,888
Develop a handbook on practical use of policy instruments	UNEP		\$40,000	\$5,200	\$45,200
Provide international halon bank management information clearinghouse services (WP2000)			UNEP	\$93,450	\$12,149 \$105,599
Diseminate awareness materials, technical and policy information (WP2000)	UNEP		\$357,000	\$46,410	\$403,410
Provide direct query-response service (WP2000)	UNEP		\$84,000	\$10,920	\$94,920
Publish the OzonAction newsletter and special supplements (WP2000)	UNEP		\$364,000	\$47,320	\$411,320
Maintain contact data base of experts and mailing list for OzonAction Programme publications (WP2000)	UNEP		\$44,000	\$5,720	\$49,720
Deliver the OzonAction newsletter and other information through worldwide web home page site (WP2000)	UNEP		\$26,250	\$3,413	\$29,663
Conduct outreach at conferences and workshops (WP2000)	UNEP		\$55,000	\$7,150	\$62,150
Update the OAIC CD-Rom (WP2000)	UNEP		\$69,300	\$9,009	\$78,309
<b>Programme administration</b>					
Travel (WP2000)	UNEP		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
Advisory and expert group meetings (WP2000)	UNEP		\$75,000	\$9,750	\$84,750
	<b>Total for Global</b>		<b>\$2,468,800</b>	<b>\$320,944</b>	<b>\$2,789,744</b>
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9,469.1</b>	<b>\$63,412,37</b>	<b>\$7,534,930</b>	<b>\$70,947,309</b>