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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第六十七次会议
2012年7月16日至20日，曼谷

项目提案：印度

本文件由基金秘书处就以下项目提案提出的评论意见和建议组成：

淘汰

- 消费和生产行业四氯化碳淘汰计划（涉及剩余资金的工作计划） 世界银行

生产

- 加快氟氯化碳生产淘汰（第二次付款） 世界银行

印度：消费和生产行业四氯化碳淘汰计划（涉及剩余资金的工作计划）（世界银行）

导言

1. 第 65/10(j)(五)号决定请作为印度消费和生产行业四氯化碳淘汰计划的牵头执行机构的世界银行及时向第六十六次会议提交计划执行情况的报告；如适当，并修改已规划的活动。世界银行已提交了报告，执行委员会注意到报告以及作为第 66/15 号决定一部分的相关核查。

2. 世界银行在第六十六次会议之前还通知秘书处，行业计划的剩余资金为 140 万美元，世界银行还提交了落实这些资金的计划。鉴于秘书处所提有关已计划活动的评论，世界银行撤销了所提文件，以便有足够时间考虑分配资金的不同可能性。在第 66/15(j)(四)号决定中，执行委员会请世界银行向第六十七次会议提交有关印度四氯化碳淘汰剩余资金的工作计划。

拟议的 2012/2013 年工作计划

3. 世界银行告知，2010 年以来臭氧股没有为非原料用途签发任何配额订单，对非原料用途没有直接的销售，四氯化碳生产商没有进口或出口四氯化碳。与四氯化碳淘汰直接相关的活动圆满完成，印度遵守了根据《蒙特利尔议定书》所承担的淘汰四氯化碳生产和消费的义务。但是，四氯化碳将继续在印度生产，并遵照《蒙特利尔议定书》用作原料。

4. 来文提出了开展若干技术援助活动的建议，以确保四氯化碳淘汰的可持续性。这些活动将为政府提供最佳做法的工具和信息，加强其进一步跟踪和管理用作原料的四氯化碳的能力。这些活动还将加强政府监督和支持业界和其他用户的工作，从而尽可能缩小非控制用途的生产和减少向环境的排放。

5. 世界银行建议将执行工作的重点放在以下活动上：

- (a) 评估当前四氯化碳用于实验室和分析用途以及替代品的情况。世界银行假定，目前存在使用实验室储备的四氯化碳的情况；对此种用途以以往没有作过调查。评估将为政府和经查明的用户提供信息，以便规划和今后落实对这一用途的淘汰。为这一工作设想的预算为 130,000 美元；
- (b) 加强政府监测氟氯化碳共生、储存和用作原料的可持续机制。为这些活动编制的预算的金额为 115,000；
- (c) 培训邦政府和管制局官员加强其监测、报告和控制生产（特别是化工行业非控制用途）的能力，限制控制用途的可能消费。设想将连续举行 8 次讲习班，总费用为 150,000 美元；
- (d) 委托开展研究，查明印度未来四氯化碳生产和原料需要的趋势，目的是查明今后过量生产四氯化碳的可能风险，预算分配为 35,000 美元；

- (e) 制定工作计划对开展活动便利未来减少四氯化碳的生产和排放作出预测；这些活动涉及对不同企业的技术现状和改进的备选办法作出技术评估，并向政府提供反馈，以便为未来相关行业活动和嗣后可能的政府管制行动和监督提供依据。这些包括：
- (一) 减少氯甲烷生产过程中四氯化碳的共生和评估四氯化碳转型的可能性，相关预算为 120,000 美元；
 - (二) 处理对氟氯化碳原料用户的审计，以便提出实行改进以酌情减少排放的建议，相关预算为 200,000 美元；
 - (三) 研究对氯仿生产中的四氯化碳残余物的管理，包括处置备选办法，相关预算为 80,000 美元；
- (f) 编制和出版“消耗臭氧层物质淘汰的十年”，该出版物的重点谈及四氯化碳的淘汰，共 10,000 美元；以及
- (g) 支持方案管理股，特别是方案管理股当前确保监督文件和经营的可持续的活动。由于该细目接近尾声，方案管理股除了当前的监测和管理任务外，还必须开展若干与完成各项活动相关的活动，确保有秩序的结尾和可持续性。这些活动有可能超越 2013 年，总预算为 280,000 美元。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

6. 秘书处在第一次提交的年度计划的基础上，向第六十七次会议提交了以下方面的评论：该国四氯化碳实验室目的用途（指出，印度没有相关的消费）；监测氟氯化碳活动的目标的确定，减少作为副产品的四氯化碳生产，减排和处理残余物；为出版物预测的供资金额。世界银行考虑了各项评论，并编制了上文提出的修订计划。执行机构还确认，或许除了方案管理股之外，所有活动均将于 12 个月内完成。

7. 实验室和分析用途的目的不是为转型或设备提供资金，关于这方面的工作，秘书处告知，第四十一次会议所核准印度与执行委员会关于四氯化碳生产和消费淘汰的协定第 2 段指出，国家同意，在接受本协定后，该国将不得自多边基金为四氯化碳申请进一步的资金，这一规定也适用于为淘汰实验室和分析用途的供资。世界银行在完成关于工作计划的讨论之前获悉了这一点。

建议

8. 谨建议执行委员会考虑：

- (a) 核准印度消费和生产行业四氯化碳淘汰计划剩余资金的工作计划；以及
- (b) 如果到 2013 年 8 月 31 日活动（不是方案管理股支助）没有完成，或余额仍未支配，则请世界银行向执行委员会第七十一次会议提交一份关于第六十七次会议所核准活动执行情况的报告，以及分配剩余资金和完成当前活动的计划。

印度：加快氟氯化碳生产淘汰（第二次付款）（世界银行）

秘书处的说明：此系以往文件（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/66/38）的重刊，但关于执行委员会第六十六次会议上提出的问题以及建议的最后一节不在其内。

背景

9. 世界银行代表印度政府向执行委员会第六十一次会议提交了关于印度氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划之下第二次也是最后一次付款的申请，以供其核准，并且已将该申请再次提交给执行委员会第六十二、第六十五和第六十六次会议。为加快淘汰申请的供资总额为 1,057,000 美元，外加批给世界银行的支助费用 238,000 美元，同时提交的还有一份关于 2010 和 2011 年所取得成绩的年度方案报告。

10. 2010 年氟氯化碳生产核查报告已提交第六十五次会议。下文表 1 介绍了所提交材料的概要。

表 1
所提交材料的概要

国家	印度
项目名称	加快氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划
计划年份	2010 – 2011 年
已完成付款次数	1 次
计划项下剩余付款次数	1 次
2009 和 2010 年氟氯化碳生产上限（公吨）	0 公吨
为加快氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划原则上核准的供资总额（包括机构费用）	340.8 万美元
截止 2009 年 12 月已经发放供资总额	211.3 万美元
为加快氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划申请的供资额度	105.7 万美元
为支助费用申请的供资额度	238,000 美元

11. 2010 年核查工作是由特许会计师事务所 Mukund M. Chitale and Company 在 2011 年 3 月 14 日至 4 月 6 日期间进行的。核查报告中包括一个导言和一个执行摘要，报告了四个氟氯化碳生产企业的情况，载有关于定义氟氯化碳和氟氯烃分子重量和分子式的附件，并且提供了关于被污染数量的分析证明。

2010 年核查报告和 2011 年完成的各项活动

12. 在其第五十六次会议上，执行委员会核准了一项关于加快印度氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰的协定。根据该协定，印度政府承诺自 2008 年 8 月 1 日起停止氟氯化碳生产。审查报告介绍了 2010 年氟氯化碳生产淘汰目标的完成情况。

13. 2010 年，印度政府只为四个氟氯化碳生产企业发放了生产药用等级氟氯化碳进出口管理计划许可，总额为 343.6 公吨。这四家企业根据印度政府发放的许可向计量吸入器生产企业出售了 290.73 公吨各类氟氯化碳，并且出口了 2.24 公吨用于计量吸入器用途的氟氯化碳。2010 年生产的氟氯化碳期末存货为 24.4 公吨，属于非计量吸入器等级，其生

产企业正在寻找适当的当事人以便将这些材料送去销毁。此外，需要销毁的还包括先前报告的 11.74 公吨被污染氟氯化碳，其核查报告载有一份化学分析，说明污染是由于湿度、渣滓和酸性超出技术规范且纯度低于 99.85% 造成的。

14. 表 2 说明了四个生产企业的氟氯化碳生产概况。

表 2

各生产企业的氟氯化碳生产概况（公吨）

生产企业	NFIL			CSL	GFL	SRF	合计
	CFC-11/ 12	CFC-113	CFC-113a	CFC-11/12	CFC-11/12	CFC-11/12	
2010年1月1日期初存货	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
利用配额生产的总产量	110.50	-	-	-	-	207.82	318.32
销售收入							
搬运损失	0.95						0.95
其他损失							
2010年销售量（国内）	102.73					188.00	290.73
2010年销售量（出口）	2.24						2.24
2010年12月31日期末存货	4.58					19.82	24.40*

*不包括先前报告的11.74公吨被污染各类氟氯化碳。

15. 该表说明了核查的总体结果，并且提供了关于期初氟氯化碳存货、搬运损失、总产量、销售收入、2010 年销售量以及期末存货。第 43/5 号决定允许利用可销售的净氟氯化碳产量来衡量除 2005 年和 2007 年以外其他年份与印度协定中所规定目标的实现情况。

16. 2010 年的氟氯化碳产量为 318.32 公吨。

17. 报告介绍了核查所采用的方法，包括实地访问和随机抽查相关记录，以便核与报告结果的一致性。将抽查当日的生产记录簿与实验室和分析记录联系起来，以便评估是否为所生产的产品保存适当的记录。从现有存货中抽查样品进行气相色谱分析，以便查明产品性质。报告还提供了一份关于被检查数据的清单，并且核查小组也与车间工作人员进行了讨论。根据其答复情况，如果发现有必要，对记录进行了后续检查。

18. 报告介绍了对每个车间进行访问的观察意见和结果。其中包括车间的历史和技术概况、审计方法、2010 年的销售记录以及关于遵守配额状况的结论。核查不包括 HCFC-22 生产数据以及关于利用各类氟氯化碳（即，氟化氢和四氯化碳）等同样原材料生产的其他产品的数据。

2010 年进口情况

19. 臭氧机构明确说明其在 2010 日历年未授权进口任何氟氯化碳，因为按照基本用途授权，由国内生产厂家向计量吸入器生产厂家提供氟氯化碳。

2010 年出口情况

20. 在核查报告编写过程期间，审查人员注意到，有一个生产企业利用具体订单向伊朗伊斯兰共和国出口了 2.24 公吨氟氯化碳。基于臭氧机构的核准，对外贸易部发放了向伊朗伊斯兰共和国出口 2.24 公吨氟氯化碳的出口许可。审计小组还在审计期间核查了各种文件资料。伊朗伊斯兰共和国政府向秘书处证实了这一进口情况及其数量，并且证实其已经根据第 XXI/4 号决定将其用于核准的基本豁免用途。

技术援助活动和政策措施

21. 所有技术援助活动都已经完成，且相关资金都已支付完毕。这些活动包括：提高认识、培训/能力建设、数据收集、项目管理机构的运作、监测、信息交流和研究。还在 2010 年和 2011 年期间执行了各项政策措施，总额为 199,000 美元，并且包括：生产配额许可、注册以及发放许可。

支付情况

22. 原项目之下的付款已经 100% 支付，项目拨款总额为 8,200 万美元。这项累计付款包括在 2010 年前支付的 8,000 万美元用于补偿氟氯化碳生产企业，200 万美元用于技术援助活动。

23. 根据加快氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划，第一次付款总额为 211.3 万美元，已在 2012 年 1 月支付给四家氟氯化碳生产企业。第二次付款将在执行委员会对所有履约要求进行审查并核准支付之后进行发放，包括对氟氯化碳进口情况进行审计。

第二次付款申请

24. 世界银行指出，1,057,000 美元的供资加上与第二次付款有关的支助费用构成了应付给生产企业的全部最后付款，这些企业已经顺利履行其加快淘汰的义务。未在本项目之下制定 2012 年工作方案，因此，预计不会产生其他活动和费用。

25. 下表概括介绍了拟在 2012 年完成的剩余活动：

活动	主要行动	目标日期	预算（美元）
加快淘汰氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划，发放第二次付款	获得执行委员会核准后，由印度工业发展银行发放资金。	2012 年 4 月至 5 月	1,057,000

秘书处的评论意见和建议

评论意见

签署协定和处置被污染存货

26. 如上所述，本申请第一次提交是给第六十一次会议。而且还向第六十二次会议提交了这一申请，不过该申请被推迟到第六十三次会议上审议（第 62/29 号决定）。第六十二次会议的报告说，“世界银行的代表指出，迄今为止尚未签署的拨款协议将会不久签署，并说库存的 11.74 公吨氟氯化碳被污染。销毁这些氟氯化碳的销毁设施的可用情况也是一个问题。世界银行感觉到，在目前情况下，执行委员会核准申请的时机尚不成熟。”（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/62，第 85 段）。

27. 根据向第六十三次会议提交的关于年度付款申请材料延误情况的报告，执行委员会决定请世界银行与印度政府合作，以便尽可能加快签署加快氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰结束项目协议的步伐，以便能够向第六十四次会议提交该协议的第二次付款申请（第 63/12(c)号决定）。执行委员会在其第六十四次会议上重申了这一决定（第 64/3(b)号决定）。

28. 世界银行指出，印度政府与世界银行之间以及印度政府与生产企业之间的协定已经签署，总额为 211.3 万美元的第一次付款已经在 2012 年 1 月支付。总额为 105.7 万美元的第二次付款将在执行委员会核准之后发放。

29. 在第六十二次会议上提出的另一个问题是销毁 11.74 公吨被污染氟氯化碳的销毁设施的可用性。氟氯化碳生产企业通过印度政府提交了其质量保证部门进行的化学分析的结果，证实剩余 11.74 公吨被高度污染的库存不适合销售。

对第 56/63 号决定的遵守情况

30. 经证实，生产总量与加快氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划协定保持一致（执行委员会第五十六次会议报告的附件十七和第 56/63 号决定）。审计人员核实，药用等级氟氯化碳生产只是为了满足第二十一次缔约方会议第 XXI/4 号决定所规定的核准基本用途授权之目的，包括出口到伊朗伊斯兰共和国的 2.24 公吨氟氯化碳。印度政府已经履行其在印度与多边基金执行委员会之间关于加快生产淘汰的协定的第 2(a)-(g)款之下做出的承诺。核查报告还证实印度在 2010 年为基本用途生产的氟氯化碳总产量没有超过规定限量，因为它还在缔约方核准的数量范围之内。世界银行指出，基于这些事实，应该核准本次年度付款，因为该决定规定“本协定不得以可能影响国内任何其他生产行业项目或任何其他相关活动供资的任何未来执行委员会决定为由进行修改”（协定第 8 段）。

海关进口数据

31. 关于核准加快氟氯化碳生产淘汰的第一次付款，第 59/18 号决定指出，世界银行和印度政府被要求确保向审计人员提供海关记录，以便编写与最后一次供资付款有关的下一次进口审计报告。臭氧机构明确说明，未在 2010 年发放许可，进口数量为零。世界银行

指出，它已雇用一独立审计小组核实臭氧机构将要提供的海关记录，并在第六十六次会议之前与多边基金分享有关这次核查情况的简要报告。

第 60/47 号决定的执行情况

32. 第 60/47(b)(七)号决定要求，应销毁 24.4 公吨非药用等级氟氯化碳，并应作为本次核查报告的一部分，提供有关运输、储存和处理的证明文件。世界银行重申了核查报告上所说明的内容，并在第六十五次会议上重申，有两个参与公司向审计人员指出它们“正在寻找适当当事人以便将这一材料送去焚烧”，而且“生产国同意尽可能限制非药用规格等级氟氯化碳的产量，并且同意支付其销毁费用”。截止 2012 年 3 月，世界银行仍无法证实上述非药用等级氟氯化碳已被销毁。执行委员会不妨在考虑核准本次付款申请时考虑到这一事实。

执行委员会第六十六次会议上提出的问题

33. 各成员就一些问题提出问题，主要涉及关于第 60/47 号文件所要求的氟氯化碳销毁的文件，以及第 54/37 (d)号决定所要求的关于生产关闭和拆毁的文件。有关缔约方之间举行了协商，在协商期间，确定了需要采取行动以便在执行委员会第六十七次会议上或不晚于 2012 年发放最后一次付款的解决办法。美国代表团提出愿与印度政府和有关企业合作，以便在当中的时间为这一进程提供便利。基金秘书处请世界银行提供第六十六次会议以来的最新情况，但在编制本文件时，尚未报告进展情况。执行委员会不妨请世界银行在第六十七次会议上提出报告。

建议

34. 谨建议执行委员会考虑：

- (a) 请世界银行就第 60/47 号决定所要求的氟氯化碳销毁情况以及第 54/37 (d) 号决定所要求的生产关闭和拆毁情况提交一份报告；以及
- (b) 是否根据世界银行的报告，核准印度加快氟氯化碳生产行业淘汰计划的第二次、亦即最后一次付款的申请，金额为 1,057,000 美元，外加给世界银行的 238,000 美元的机构支助费用。

INDIA

CFC Production Sector (ODS III)

**Request for Approval of the 2nd and Final Tranche
under the Accelerated CFC Phase Out Plan**

Submitted by

The World Bank

March 2012

**(Resubmitted May 2012 following deferral by the
Executive Committee – Dec 66/26)**

INDIA

CFC PRODUCTION SECTOR (ODS III)

Request for Approval of the 2nd and Final Tranche under the Accelerated CFC Phase Out Plan

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INDIA

CFC PRODUCTION SECTOR (ODS III)

Request for Approval of the 2nd and Final Tranche under the Accelerated CFC Phase Out Plan

A. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 54th Meeting in April 2008, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund decided to approve, in principle, US \$3.17 million for closing down CFC production in India by 1 August 2008, 17 months ahead of the existing phase-out schedule. The Agreement for the Accelerated CFC production phase-out (ACPP) for India was approved by the Executive Committee at its 56th Meeting in November 2008. The phase-out schedule agreed in the ACPP supersedes the schedules provided in the CFC Production Sector Gradual Phaseout Project approved through Decision 29/65 of the Committee.

2. This document is in support of the request, on the behalf of the Government of India, for approval by the ExCom of the second and final tranche under the ACPP, for a total of \$1,057,000 plus Agency support costs of \$238,000, as all requirements as per the Agreement have been met. This follows the deferral of consideration of this request by the Executive Committee at earlier meetings, including to allow the “the World Bank to work with the Government of India to expedite the signing of the agreements for the accelerated CFC production sector closure project”.

3. The funding associated with this second tranche release is wholly comprised of the final payments due to the producers which have successfully met their obligations for Accelerated Phase-out. There is no 2012 work program under the project as all Technical Assistance (TA) activities have been completed, and all TA funds have been disbursed.

4. Since the last Annual Work Program that was submitted by the World Bank included a description of achievements in 2009, this document also provides a brief overview of the completed activities in 2010 and 2011. The document further discusses how some previous relevant Executive Committee decisions and points raised by the Fund Secretariat have been addressed, and the modalities for disbursements to the producers.

B. ANNUAL PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2010-2011

B.1 CFC Production Phase-out

5. The ACPP required the Government of India (GOI) to revise its CFC production phase-out schedule with the understanding that India will:

- (i) produce no more than 690 metric tons of CFCs, primarily for the manufacturing of metered-dose inhalers (MDIs), up until 1 August 2008;

- (ii) CFC producers would sell no more than 825 metric tons of CFCs for MDI production in the years 2008 and 2009, comprising 690 metric tons of new production and 135 metric tons reprocessed from existing stock;
- (iii) export 1,228 metric tons of CFCs no later than 31 December 2009 and
- (iv) not import new/virgin CFCs of any kind.

B.2 2009 Verification Report

6. The CFC production audit of CY2009, related to the original request for approval of 2nd tranche funding, confirmed the compliance with ACCP, as detailed in table below:

Contents of Clause 2 of Annex 1	Compliance
(a) India would produce no more than 690 MT of CFCs, primarily for the manufacturing of metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) up until 1 August 2008.	673.87 MT of CFC was produced in CY2008. There was no production of CFC in CY2009.

(b) India's CFC producers would sell no more than 825 MT of CFCs for MDI production in the years 2008 and 2009, comprising 690 MT of new production and 135 MT reprocessed from existing stock;	Sale to MDI Sector (Qty. (MT))		
		2008	2009
	CFC 11	139.930	43.457
	CFC 12	355.845	158.725
	Total	495.775	202.182

(c) India would export 1,228 MT of CFCs no later than 31 st December 2009;	Export of CFC (Qty. (MT))			
		2008	2009	Total
	CFC 11	16.010	49.058	65.068
	CFC 12	439.627	610.797	1050.424
	Total	455.637	659.855	1115.492*

NOTE:

The amount that should have been exported as per the ACCP agreement was 1228 MT at the end of 2009. However the amount actually exported was 1115.492MT. The difference is accounted as given below.

Difference in Actual quantity produced as against the quota:	16.13 MT
Loss declared by the Companies in CY 2008	13.79 MT
Loss declared by the Companies in CY 2009	64.61 MT
Quantity drawn from the stockpile for domestic sale to MDI	6.5 MT
Closing stock of CFC as on 31.12.2009	<u>11.74 MT</u>
	112.57MT

(d) India would not import any new virgin CFCs	None of the CFC producing units has imported any new virgin CFCs in 2008 and 2009
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(e) Any by-product non-pharmaceutical grade CFCs generated from the production under (a) are counted	The CFC Producing units sold some CFCs to Service sector in 2008 but none in 2009.
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against the limit in row 2 of Table 1 in Appendix 1 and could be released to the market;		
	Sale to Service Sector during 2008	
	Particulars	Qty. (MT)
	CFC 11	22.291
	CFC 12	100.092
	Total	122.383

7. As indicated in the Table above, there was a stockpile of 11.74 MT of CFCs remaining at one of the CFC producers. The World Bank clarified at the time that the remaining CFCs were highly contaminated and non-sellable.

B.3 Chemical Characterisation of Contaminated Stock

8. In order to confirm that the remaining highly contaminated stock of 11.74 MT was non-sellable, the CFC producer (Navin Fluorine International) submitted, through the Government of India, results of the chemical analyses conducted by its Quality Assurance Department, appended herewith. A chemical analysis was carried out for CFCs contained in each of the five containers. The results can be summarized as follow:

Chemical	Container	Quantity (MT)	Result
CFC-12	I	1.8624	Moisture, residue and acidity exceed the specification. Purity is lower than 99.85%
CFC-12	II	3.6	Moisture, residue and acidity exceed the specification. Purity is lower than 99.85%
CFC-11	III	1.5142	Moisture, residue and acidity exceed the specification. Purity is lower than 99.80%
CFC-113a	IV	0.128	Moisture, residue and acidity exceed the specification. Purity is lower than 99.5%
CFC-113	V	4.639	Moisture, residue and acidity exceed the specification. Purity is lower than 99.0%
Total		11.7436	

For more detailed results of the analyses, please refer to the documents appended herewith.

B.4 2010 Verification Report

9. An independent technical and financial verification report of CFC production for CY 2010 was submitted to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee pursuant to Decision 60/47 of the Executive Committee regarding production for essential use. It should be noted that Decision 60/47 relates to the exceptional authorization for production for export of pharmaceutical-grade CFCs for 2010, and is not directly related to the Accelerated CFC production phaseout plan.

10. With regard to this audit of 2010 essential use CFC production campaign, the audit team reported closing stock, amounting to 24.40 MT of non-pharmaceutical-grade CFC. The audit report stated that the two companies involved indicated to the auditors that they were “in the process of identifying suitable parties for sending this material for incineration”, in line with Decision 60/47(d)(ii) that “The producing country agreed to limit the production of non-pharmaceutical specification grade CFCs to the extent possible and pay for their destruction”.

B.5 Customs Records

11. Customs records were made available to the auditors as per the Independent Verification of CFC Imports for CY2009 which was prepared pursuant to the qualification in the approval for release of the first tranche of funding (Decision 59/18, in Annex V of the meeting report) that “The World Bank and the Government were requested to ensure that Customs records are available to auditors for the next import audit report associated with the final funding tranche of the Accelerated Phase-out Plan to be submitted to the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee.”

12. This condition for verification of customs records was met with the report being submitted for consideration with the initial request for funding of the second tranche of the ACPP that was submitted for the 62nd meeting, and was deferred as noted above. For CY2010, the Ozone Cell indicated that no licenses had been issued and imports had been nil. To verify the customs records which are to be provided by the Ozone Cell, the World Bank has hired an independent audit team and a short report on the same will be shared with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat ahead of the 66th meeting.

B.6 Policy Measures

13. Policy measures which were implemented during the course of the past two years are summarized below:

Activity	Key Actions	Status in 2011
Production Quota licenses	Not Applicable since production has ceased since August 2008.	Nil
Registrations	Applications for registrations from sellers, stockists, dealers and buyers of CFC will be examined and submitted to Ozone Cell, MOEF.	Last date for registrations was 31 st Dec 2009. No new registrations were done.
Issuance of Licenses	Applications for import and export of CFCs will be examined after which the Ozone Cell will submit recommendations for issuance of bulk licenses for export by CFC producers and import licenses to DGFT ¹ . Ozone Cell will take into account information received on registered importers in importing countries when considering issuance of export licenses.	Licenses for export of CFCs from stockpile were issued to ensure zero stock at the end of 2009.

¹ Directorate General of Foreign Trade

B.7 Technical Assistance Activities²

Activity	Key Actions	Status	Actual Spent
Awareness	<p>India Success Story developed, published and disseminated; and publication of booklet on CFC production phase-out targeting CFC users and consumers</p> <p>Support to Chiller Energy Efficiency project for awareness and technical information workshops to CFC-based Chiller owners</p>	<p>Success Story 2009 and 2010 were published and disseminated on the occasion of Ozone Days of both years; the booklet is under preparation and will be published in 2012</p> <p>PMU was involved in substantive discussions with project team and with public sector enterprises using CFC based chillers. The Chiller project was approved by Bank Board in June 2009 and since then Ozone Cell has supported the marketing and monitoring efforts</p>	<p>50,000</p> <p>Included in “operations of PMU”</p>
Training/ Capacity building	<p>Workshops in high CFC consuming states on awareness of CFC production closure.</p> <p>Targeted skills training and awareness for Customs and border officials</p>	<p>Activities were completed</p>	<p>49,000</p>
Data Collection	<p>Data Management and compilation of CFC data used for MDIs as procured from CFC producers</p> <p>Strengthening information exchange on CFC exports through iPIC</p>	<p>Data triangulation system is in place with support and regular data flow from DGFT, DRI³, DGCIS⁴ and Department of Customs.</p> <p>The PMU has been clearing export/import requests from other countries after verifying the requisite details.</p>	<p>Included in “operations of PMU”</p>
Operations of PMU	<p>Daily operations and overhead costs of PMU.</p> <p>Support for Article 7 Data reporting including management of CFC imports for EUNs</p> <p>Regular monitoring meetings</p>	<p>On-going activities.</p>	<p>100,000</p>

² These Technical Assistance activities correspond to funding previously approved and released by the Executive Committee for Technical Assistance, and are managed by UNEP.

³ Department of Revenue Intelligence

⁴ Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence Statistics

Activity	Key Actions	Status	Actual Spent
	held with relevant stakeholders, including CFC and CTC producers for stringent monitoring Web-accessed database system for data triangulation and centralized MIS system for cohesive data compilation for ODS		
Total disbursed in 2010 and 2011			199,000

B.8 Monitoring and Reporting

Reporting was as detailed below:

Report	By	Target Date	Comments
Supervision report	World Bank	Bi-annually	Supervisions undertaken and satisfactory reports prepared and disseminated.
Progress report	UNEP	Bi-annually	Reports received from UNEP in 2010 and 2011.
Financial Audit Report	UNEP	June	Satisfactory extract of UNEP's Annual Audited Accounts received; Regular financial reports received on a timely and satisfactory basis
Disbursement Report	IDBI	Bi-annually	Satisfactory reports received on a timely basis
Financial Audit Report	IDBI	September	Satisfactory reports received
Technical Audit	World Bank	April 2011	Satisfactory audit undertaken by independent auditor and report reviewed in May 2011; CFC import audit undertaken in CY2010 and CY2012

C. DISBURSEMENTS

C.1 CFC Production Gradual Phaseout Project

14. Total disbursement under this project was 100% of the total project allocation of US\$ 82 million. This cumulative disbursement includes US\$ 80 million disbursed under the CFC producer compensation and US\$ 2 million for Technical Assistance activities. The expenditures on TA activities for 2010-2011 are highlighted in section B3 above.

C.2 Accelerated CFC Production Phaseout Plan

15. As CFC production has stopped, the GOI will not be issuing production quotas for 2012. As noted, there are no further activities of any sort envisaged to take place during 2012, beyond the disbursement to the producers of the full funding available under the 2nd tranche of the ACP, according to performance that has been met.

16. The relevant agreements between the Government of India and the World Bank and between the Government of India and the producers have been signed, and payment for the first tranche, amounting to US\$ 2.113 million was made to the producers in January 2012. The second installment, amounting to US\$ 1.057 will be released upon approval of the ExCom.

C.3 Modalities for Disbursements

17. The CFC gradual phase out project is implemented through a number of inter-related agreements: (i) a Project Agreement between the World Bank and the Government of India which governs the overall project framework and respective obligations and fiduciary responsibilities of the Government of India and the World Bank as an implementing agency of the Fund; (ii) a Grant Agreement between the World Bank and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) that is directly charged with disbursing funds to the Producers, on the instruction of the World Bank following the request of the Government of India; (iii) Performance agreements reflecting phase out targets and other conditions between the Government of India and the Producers; and (iv) Sub-grant agreements between each of the Producers and IDBI, to effect payment. The flow of resources is from World Bank to IDBI to the Producers. The World Bank directly contracts independent auditors to conduct verification to the effect that performance agreements have been met by the Producers, as discussed above, and these are submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee prior to approval and release of Tranche funding. This set-up ensures that while on the one hand there is significant oversight and control over decisions to release funding, on the other hand payments can be made rapidly by the IDBI bank once the request to do so has been cleared.

18. The US\$80 million approved for CFC producers under the CFC Gradual Phaseout Project was satisfactorily disbursed to all CFC producers by 2010. Under the Accelerated CFC Phaseout Plan, the first tranche of disbursement was made to the four CFC producers in January 2012. The second payment will be released upon approval for disbursement by the ExCom, upon review of all compliance requirements, including the CFC import audit.

19. The remaining activities to be completed in 2012 are summarized in the following table:

Activity	Key Actions	Budget (US\$)
CFC Accelerated Plan 2nd Tranche Release	IDBI release of funds to Producers, subject to ExCom approval.	1,057,000