NACIONES UNIDAS

EP

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18
29 de octubre de 2026

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Nonagésima novena reunión
Montreal, 7-11 de diciembre de 2026
Punto 7 a) vi) del orden del día provisional[1]

INFORME DE SITUACIÓN DEL BANCO MUNDIAL AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2025

Introducción

1. En este documento se presenta el informe de situación del Banco Mundial al 31 de diciembre de 2025.[2]

2. El informe de situación del Banco Mundial incluye el estado de ejecución de cada proyecto en curso, que la Secretaría examinó país por país, teniendo en cuenta las demoras en la ejecución ocurridas respecto de las fechas de terminación previstas que se habían notificado en 2025, el posible impacto de dichas demoras en la eliminación de las sustancias controladas y la tasa de desembolsos previstos. El análisis del presente documento se basa en toneladas PAO para todas las sustancias controladas, excepto los HFC, que se expresan en toneladas (t) y toneladas de CO_2 equivalente.[3]

3. En el presente documento se resumen los avances en la ejecución de los proyectos durante 2025 y los acumulados desde 1991, que abarcan todas las sustancias controladas, incluidas las sustancias del Anexo F (HFC), en el marco del Protocolo de Montreal, para todos los proyectos aprobados con cargo a la financiación ordinaria y las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales.[4] Asimismo, se examina el estado de ejecución de cada proyecto en curso[5] a nivel nacional. Se identifican los proyectos con demoras en la

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/1

[2] El informe de situación se adjunta al presente documento. Los datos se han incluido en la base de datos del informe de situación consolidado, que puede consultarse en formato de hoja de cálculo de Microsoft Excel en el portal de la 99ª reunión del sitio web del Fondo Multilateral.

[3] De conformidad con la decisión 84/12 a) iv), la medición de los HFC en toneladas de CO_2 equivalente se incluye en los informes de situación presentados a la 99ª reunión.

[4] Contribuciones aportadas por 17 Partes no acogidas al artículo 5 para prestar apoyo a fin de iniciar con rapidez la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

[5] Los proyectos en curso son todos los que estaban en ejecución al 31 de diciembre de 2025. Los principales indicadores de avance incluyen el porcentaje de fondos desembolsados y el porcentaje de proyectos en los que han comenzado los desembolsos; los fondos que se prevé haber desembolsado a fines del año como porcentaje de la financiación aprobada; la duración promedio de la demora prevista en la ejecución; y la información que figura en la columna de observaciones de la base de datos de informes de situación.

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de las decisiones que el Comité pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

ejecución y su posible impacto en la eliminación de las sustancias controladas, así como los proyectos con cuestiones pendientes para su consideración por el Comité Ejecutivo. Dado que todos los proyectos aprobados con cargo a las contribuciones voluntarias adicionales están terminados y los saldos restantes se reintegrarán a la Secretaría, esta dejará de informar por separado sobre dichos proyectos.

Avances en la ejecución de los proyectos durante 2025 y acumulados desde 1991

4. Al 31 de diciembre de 2025, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado USD 1.370 millones en proyectos para el Banco Mundial, con el siguiente desglose: USD 1.240 millones para la ejecución de proyectos de inversión y ajenos a la inversión, y USD 133,37 millones para gastos de apoyo a los organismos (excluidos los proyectos cancelados y transferidos). El cuadro 1 presenta un resumen de la ejecución de los proyectos desde el inicio hasta fines de 2025.

Cuadro 1. Resumen de los proyectos del Banco Mundial desde la creación del Fondo Multilateral

Conceptos	Acumulado desde 1991*
Número de aprobaciones	1.165
Número de proyectos terminados	1.133
Total de fondos aprobados (excluidos los gastos de apoyo) (USD)	1.237.103.129
Total de fondos desembolsados (excluidos los gastos de apoyo) (USD)	1.212.608.500
Eliminación total aprobada (toneladas PAO)**	319.215,8
Eliminación total efectiva (toneladas PAO)**	344.314,4
Eliminación total aprobada (t)***	1.390,3
Eliminación total efectiva (t)***	8,8
Eliminación total aprobada (toneladas de CO_2 equivalente)***	2.375.388
Eliminación total efectiva (toneladas de CO_2 equivalente)***	12.555

* Excluidos los proyectos cancelados y transferidos.
** Incluye el consumo y la producción.
*** Solo para los proyectos relativos a los HFC (incluidos el consumo y la producción).

5. En 2025 se aprobaron 11 proyectos y actividades nuevos. Se prevé que este nivel de financiación permita eliminar 319.216 toneladas PAO de consumo y producción de SAO y 1.390 t (2.375.388 toneladas de CO_2 equivalente) de consumo de HFC. El anexo I muestra el estado de ejecución de los proyectos por país en 2025.

6. El cuadro 2 muestra el estado de ejecución de los proyectos, incluido el desembolso de fondos, por grupo de proyectos al 31 de diciembre de 2025. El anexo II presenta información analítica por año desde 1991.

Cuadro 2. Estado de ejecución de los proyectos por grupo al 31 de diciembre de 2025*

Grupos de proyectos	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
Programa del organismo	31	30	97	185.000	185.000	0	100
Proyectos individuales de CFC	717	717	100	307.224.816	307.224.817	-1	100
Planes de eliminación de CFC	34	34	100	73.523.850	73.523.850	0	100
Planes de eliminación de la producción de CFC	37	37	100	261.179.093	261.179.093	0	100
Eliminación de desechos	4	4	100	400.000	400.000	0	100
Eficiencia energética	8	1	12	1.430.689	135.099	1.295.590	9
Apoyo a los gobiernos	51	50	98	10.743.662	10.051.955	691.707	94

Grupos de proyectos	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
Proyectos individuales de HCFC	46	44	96	7.987.990	7.838.881	149.109	98
Plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), etapa I	24	24	100	99.298.659	99.298.660	-1	100
PGEH, etapa II	21	19	90	39.651.104	33.032.504	6.618.600	83
PGEH, etapa III	2	0	0	3.227.127	0	3.227.127	0
Plan de gestión para la eliminación de la producción de HCFC (PGEPH), etapa I	4	4	100	91.256.301	91.256.301	0	100
PGEPH, etapa II	3	2	67	66.997.213	62.597.213	4.400.000	93
Proyectos individuales de HFC	20	15	75	2.672.594	2.281.209	391.385	85
Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK), etapa I	11	0	0	7.721.113	0	7.721.113	0
Proyectos individuales de otras SAO	64	64	100	15.981.112	15.981.111	1	100
Proyectos individuales de producción de otras SAO	1	1	100	951.653	951.653	0	100
Planes de eliminación de la producción de otras SAO	15	15	100	37.499.577	37.499.578	-1	100
Planes sectoriales de otras SAO	72	72	100	209.171.575	209.171.576	-1	100
Total	**1.165**	**1.133**	**97**	**1.237.103.129**	**1.212.608.500**	**24.494.629**	**98**

* Excluidos los proyectos cerrados y transferidos.

** Excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos.

7. A continuación se resume la ejecución de los proyectos y actividades del Banco Mundial durante 2025 y la acumulada desde 1991 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2025:

a) **Eliminación:**[6] En 2025 se eliminaron 7.184,9 toneladas PAO de consumo y producción de SAO[7] y se aprobó la eliminación de otras 330 toneladas PAO de consumo de SAO y 615,8 t (943.064 toneladas de CO_2 equivalente) de consumo de HFC. Desde 1991 se habían eliminado 150.371 toneladas PAO de consumo de SAO y 193.943 toneladas PAO de producción de SAO, de un total previsto de 319.216 toneladas PAO de consumo y producción de SAO, y se habían eliminado 8,8 t (12.555 toneladas de CO_2 equivalente), de un total previsto de 1.390 t (2.375.388 toneladas de CO_2 equivalente) de consumo de HFC correspondiente a proyectos aprobados (excluidos los proyectos cancelados y transferidos);

b) **Desembolsos y aprobaciones:** En 2025 se desembolsaron USD 22,1 millones y se había previsto desembolsar USD 23,15 millones según el informe de situación de 2024, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 95 por ciento de lo previsto. En términos acumulados, se habían desembolsado USD 1.210 millones del total de USD 1.240 millones aprobados para desembolso (excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos), lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 98 por ciento. En 2025 se aprobaron USD 9,47 millones para la ejecución de proyectos;

[6] La eliminación de SAO se expresa en toneladas PAO y la de HFC, en t y toneladas de CO_2 equivalente.

[7] Incluye 49,9 toneladas PAO de consumo y 7.135 toneladas PAO de producción de SAO. No hubo eliminación en 2025 en los proyectos relativos a los HFC.

c) **Relación costo-beneficio (en PAO):** [8] Desde 1991, la relación costo-beneficio promedio de los proyectos de inversión aprobados que conducen a una reducción permanente del consumo fue de USD 5,50/kg, y para el sector de producción fue de USD 2,34/kg. La relación costo-beneficio promedio de los proyectos de inversión por tonelada PAO fue de USD 3,32/kg para los proyectos terminados y USD 5,35/kg para los proyectos en curso;[9]

d) **Número de proyectos terminados:** En 2025 se terminaron 12 proyectos. Desde 1991 se han terminado 1.133 de los 1.165 proyectos aprobados (excluidos los proyectos cerrados o transferidos), lo que representa una tasa de terminación del 97 por ciento;

e) **Ritmo de ejecución – proyectos de inversión:** Los proyectos terminados en 2025 se completaron, en promedio, 47 meses después de su aprobación. Desde 1991, el tiempo promedio para la terminación de los proyectos de inversión ha sido de 40 meses desde su aprobación. Los primeros desembolsos de estos proyectos se produjeron, en promedio, 23 meses después de su aprobación;

f) **Ritmo de ejecución – proyectos ajenos a la inversión:** Los proyectos terminados en 2025 se completaron, en promedio, 34 meses después de su aprobación. Desde 1991, el tiempo promedio para la terminación de los proyectos ajenos a la inversión ha sido de 39 meses desde su aprobación. Los primeros desembolsos de estos proyectos se produjeron, en promedio, 22 meses después de su aprobación;

g) **Preparación de proyectos:** De las 342 actividades de preparación de proyectos aprobadas hasta fines de 2025, se han terminado 330 y quedan 12 en curso. En 2025 se terminó una actividad de preparación de proyectos;

h) **Demoras en la ejecución:** A fines de 2025 se encontraban en ejecución 32 proyectos en total, con una demora promedio de tres meses. Diez de estos proyectos se clasifican como «proyectos con demoras en la ejecución»[10] y están sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos (los proyectos de demostración, la preparación de proyectos y el fortalecimiento institucional no están sujetos a esos procedimientos); y

i) **Acuerdos plurianuales (AP):** En 2025 se encontraban en ejecución dos AP para los PGEH, un PGEPH y tres AP para los PAK. Desde 1991 se han aprobado 44 AP y se han terminado 38, lo que representa una tasa de terminación del 86 por ciento.

8. El cuadro 3 resume los avances logrados por el Banco Mundial desde 1991.

Cuadro 3. Avances logrados por el Banco Mundial desde 1991

Eliminación lograda		Desemb. (USD)	Promedio de relación costo-beneficio (USD/kg)		Número de proyectos		Plazo de terminación (meses)		Demora media (meses)	Número de AP	
t PAO*	t CO_2 eq.**		Cons.	Prod.	Aprob.	Termin.	Inversión	Ajenos a la inversión		Aprob.	Termin.
344.314	12.555	1.212.608.500	5,50	2,34	1.165	1.133	40	39	3	44	38

* Consumo y producción de SAO.
** Proyectos relativos a los HFC.

[8] Incluye 1.390 t correspondientes a proyectos relativos a los HFC. No se incluye la relación costo-beneficio en CO_2 equivalente debido al reducido número de proyectos aprobados.
[9] El mayor valor de la relación costo-beneficio para los proyectos en curso se debe en gran medida a los menores valores de PAO de los HCFC, pero también a la forma en que los organismos asignan la eliminación.
[10] Proyectos aprobados hace más de 18 meses con un desembolso inferior al 1 por ciento, o proyectos que no se habían terminado 12 meses después de la fecha de terminación propuesta en el informe de situación (decisión 22/61).

Proyectos relativos a los HFC

9. Al 31 de diciembre de 2025, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado 31 proyectos relativos a los HFC (entre ellos, un proyecto de inversión, 12 actividades de preparación, siete proyectos de asistencia técnica y 11 proyectos relacionados con la etapa I de los PAK), por un monto de USD 10.393.707 (excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos). El cuadro 4 presenta un resumen del estado de estos proyectos; los datos respectivos ya se han incluido en los párrafos 4 a 8.

Cuadro 4. Proyectos relativos a los HFC aprobados*

Grupos de proyectos	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
Proyectos individuales de HFC – inversión	1	1	100	183.514	183.514	0	100
Proyectos individuales de HFC – preparación de proyectos	12	7	58	1.395.000	1.003.615	391.385	72
Proyectos individuales de HFC – asistencia técnica	7	7	100	1.094.080	1.094.080	0	100
PAK, etapa I	11	0	0	7.721.113	0	7.721.113	0
Total	**31**	**15**	**48**	**10.393.707**	**2.281.209**	**8.112.498**	**22**

* Excluidos los proyectos cancelados y transferidos.
** Excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos.
Nota: Se aprobó la eliminación de 1.390 t (2.375.388 toneladas de CO_2 equivalente) de HFC.

10. Hasta fines de 2025, de los 31 proyectos, se habían terminado un proyecto de inversión, siete actividades de preparación y siete proyectos de asistencia técnica, por lo que quedaban 16 en curso. Los proyectos en curso se encuentran en diversas etapas de ejecución.

11. Del total de financiación acumulada aprobada de USD 10.393.707 (excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos), se han desembolsado USD 2.281.209, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 22 por ciento.

Proyectos de eficiencia energética

12. Al 31 de diciembre de 2025, el Comité Ejecutivo había aprobado ocho proyectos de eficiencia energética (entre ellos, una actividad de preparación y un proyecto piloto de asistencia técnica en el marco de la ventana de financiación prevista en la decisión 91/65; una actividad de preparación y un proyecto de inversión en el marco de la ventana de financiación prevista en la decisión 94/60; tres actividades de preparación de proyectos de fondos rotatorios para la eficiencia energética en usuarios finales, de conformidad con la decisión 95/87; y una actividad de preparación de un proyecto de conversión de conformidad con la decisión 87/50), por un monto de USD 1.430.689 (excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos). El cuadro 5 presenta un resumen del estado de estos proyectos; los datos respectivos ya se han incluido en los párrafos 4 a 8.

Cuadro 5. Proyectos de eficiencia energética aprobados*

Tipo	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
Proyectos piloto (decisión 91/65) – preparación de proyectos	1	1	100	30.000	30.000	0	100
Proyectos piloto (decisión 91/65) – asistencia técnica	1	0	0	500.000	0	500.000	0
Fabricación (decisión 94/60) – preparación de proyectos	1	0	0	35.000	35.000	0	100

Tipo	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
Fabricación (decisión 94/60) – inversión	1	0	0	415.689	0	415.689	0
Proyectos de fondos rotatorios para la eficiencia energética en usuarios finales (decisión 95/87) – preparación de proyectos	3	0	0	300.000	51.330	248.670	17
Otros – preparación de proyectos	1	0	0	150.000	18.769	131.231	13
Total	**8**	**1**	**13**	**1.430.689**	**135.099**	**1.295.590**	**9**

* Excluidos los proyectos cancelados.
** Excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos.

13. Hasta fines de 2025, de los ocho proyectos, se había terminado una actividad de preparación de conformidad con la decisión 91/65, por lo que quedaban siete en curso. Los proyectos en curso se encuentran en diversas etapas de ejecución.

14. Del total de financiación acumulada aprobada de USD 1.430.689 (excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos), se han desembolsado USD 135.099, lo que representa una tasa de desembolso del 9 por ciento.

Cuestiones identificadas en la ejecución de los proyectos en 2025

15. Tras el proceso de examen, se debatieron y abordaron satisfactoriamente varias cuestiones, salvo las relativas a 10 proyectos clasificados como proyectos con demoras en la ejecución, que corresponden a componentes de AP sujetos a los procedimientos de cancelación de proyectos, de conformidad con la decisión 84/45 c). El anexo III del presente documento presenta dichos proyectos y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría de solicitar la presentación de un informe a la 100ª reunión.

16. Se han presentado a la 99ª reunión detalles sobre los avances en la ejecución del proyecto asociado al PGEH para China (plan del sector de espumas de poliuretano)[11] y un informe sobre un proyecto con requisitos específicos de presentación de informes[12] asociado a Viet Nam (PAK). Las recomendaciones sobre las cuestiones pendientes relativas a este proyecto, incluida la aprobación de solicitudes de prórroga, si las hubiera, se abordan en las secciones pertinentes de este documento. A continuación se abordan las cuestiones pendientes relativas a los demás proyectos en curso no incluidos en el anexo III del presente documento y las solicitudes de prórroga de las fechas de terminación.

17. De los 19 proyectos en curso, excluidos los de fortalecimiento institucional y preparación de proyectos, cinco tienen fechas previstas de terminación modificadas respecto del informe de situación de 2024.

18. De conformidad con la decisión 82/11 b),[13] el Banco Mundial ha solicitado una prórroga de la duración de dos proyectos en el marco de la decisión 91/66, como se muestra en el cuadro 6.

[11] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/45
[12] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/19 o UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/20
[13] Toda solicitud de prórroga tendría que presentarse para su aprobación por el Comité Ejecutivo antes de la fecha de terminación del proyecto, teniendo en cuenta que no debían contraerse nuevos compromisos antes de que se aprobara la prórroga.

Cuadro 6. Proyectos en el marco de la decisión 91/66 para los que se ha solicitado una prórroga de la fecha de terminación

País/código del proyecto	Desemb. (%)	Actividades que requieren tiempo adicional	Fecha original (mm-aa)	Fecha solicitada (mm-aa)
Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas de desecho y elaboración de un plan nacional para la gestión de esas sustancias (decisión 91/66)				
Tailandia THA/HFCIND/190/WB/PRP/DES/95	41	Finalización de la metodología y el enfoque para futuras actualizaciones del inventario por la oficina nacional del ozono mediante herramientas de inteligencia artificial, y finalización y aprobación del informe final por el Gobierno	dic-26	jun-27
Viet Nam VNM/HFCIND/95/WB/PRP/DES/93	21	Finalización del informe mediante consultas con las partes interesadas y aprobación por el Gobierno	dic-25*	jun-27

* La fecha de terminación ya se había prorrogado hasta diciembre de 2026 (decisión 97/14 b)).

19. Además, de conformidad con la decisión 82/11 b), el Banco Mundial ha solicitado una prórroga de la duración de seis proyectos relacionados con el PGEH y el PAK para Viet Nam, como se muestra en el cuadro 7.

Cuadro 7. Proyectos relacionados con el PGEH y el PAK para Viet Nam para los que se ha solicitado una prórroga de la fecha de terminación

Código del proyecto	Desemb. (%)	Actividades que requieren tiempo adicional	Fecha original (mm-aa)	Fecha solicitada (mm-aa)
PGEH (etapa III, primer tramo) (oficina de gestión de proyectos (OGP)) VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93	0	Terminación de las actividades previstas restantes, que se demoraron debido a limitaciones durante la puesta en marcha del proyecto	dic-26	dic-27
PGEH (etapa III, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración) VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93				
PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (OGP) VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93				
PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración) VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93				
PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (conversión de equipos de climatización ferroviarios) VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93				
PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de refrigeración industrial) VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93*				

* Se ha presentado a la presente reunión una solicitud de transferencia a otro organismo.

Integración de la perspectiva de género[14]

20. El Banco Mundial sigue aplicando la política del Fondo Multilateral en esta materia en todos los proyectos, junto con la Estrategia de Género 2024–2030 del Grupo Banco Mundial. Todos los proyectos se someten al examen interno de un especialista. Las consideraciones pertinentes se incorporan en los marcos de resultados de los proyectos, junto con indicadores para dar seguimiento a la participación de las mujeres en los programas de capacitación técnica. Las empresas participantes (por ejemplo, en Malasia) se han comprometido a informar sobre la proporción de empleo femenino y masculino. Además, se alienta a los países a que, a partir de 2026, contraten mujeres en las oficinas de gestión de proyectos de reciente creación. Se siguen realizando esfuerzos para promover la participación de las mujeres en todas las actividades de los proyectos, incluida la sensibilización continua de las partes interesadas sobre la aplicación de la política.

Gestión de riesgos

21. El Banco Mundial supervisa de cerca los riesgos y las demoras en la ejecución y adopta medidas para garantizar la ejecución oportuna de los proyectos. Algunos riesgos para la ejecución se derivan de cambios en las políticas gubernamentales o los requisitos reglamentarios que escapan al control del organismo de ejecución. En esos casos, el Banco Mundial colabora estrechamente con los asociados nacionales y los organismos gubernamentales pertinentes para determinar y aplicar medidas de mitigación adecuadas. Por ejemplo, la evaluación de la etapa III del PGEH y de la etapa I del PAK para Viet Nam se demoró hasta agosto de 2025 debido a las inquietudes del Gobierno sobre la compatibilidad de los acuerdos de financiación del sector privado con las leyes de presupuesto del Estado y de bienes públicos. Esta cuestión se resolvió excluyendo del proyecto general los desembolsos directos para subproyectos. El Banco Mundial sigue adaptando las medidas de mitigación de riesgos a las circunstancias particulares de cada país y abordando las demoras en la ejecución en consecuencia.

Recomendación

22. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar la posibilidad de:

a) Tomar nota del informe de situación del Banco Mundial al 31 de diciembre de 2025, que figura en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18;

b) Aprobar la prórroga hasta junio de 2027 de las fechas de terminación de la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas de desecho y la elaboración de un plan nacional para la gestión de esas sustancias (decisión 91/66) para Tailandia (THA/HFCIND/190/WB/PRP/DES/95) y Viet Nam (VNM/HFCIND/95/WB/PRP/DES/93), a fin de permitir la terminación de las actividades en curso restantes, como se indica en el cuadro 6 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18;

c) Aprobar también la prórroga hasta diciembre de 2027 de las fechas de terminación de los proyectos relacionados con el plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) y el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (PAK) para Viet Nam que se enumeran a continuación, a fin de permitir la terminación de las actividades en curso restantes, como se indica en el cuadro 7 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/18:

[14] El Comité Ejecutivo solicitó a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución que, a partir de 2023, presentaran un breve informe sobre los principales resultados logrados en materia de integración de la perspectiva de género como parte de sus informes anuales de situación, sobre la base de la información de que dispusieran (decisión 90/48 d)).

i) PGEH (etapa III, primer tramo) (OGP) (VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93);

ii) PGEH (etapa III, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración) (VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93);

iii) PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (OGP) (VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93);

iv) PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración) (VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93);

v) PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (conversión de equipos de climatización ferroviarios) (VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93);

vi) PAK (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de refrigeración industrial) (VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93); y

d) Aprobar también las recomendaciones relativas a los proyectos en curso con cuestiones específicas que figuran en el anexo III del presente documento.

Anexo I

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO DE EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DEL BANCO MUNDIAL POR PAÍS EN 2025

1. El cuadro 1 del anexo I presenta el estado de ejecución de los proyectos por país en 2025 en cuanto a la eliminación lograda, los desembolsos previstos y realizados y la terminación de proyectos.

Cuadro 1. Estado de ejecución de los proyectos del Banco Mundial en 2025

País	Eliminación en 2025 (t PAO)*	Eliminación en 2025 (t CO_2 eq.)**	Fondos estimados para desembolso en 2025 (USD)	Desembolsos en 2025 (USD)	Porcentaje de los fondos desembolsados respecto de lo estimado en 2025	Porcentaje de los proyectos previstos terminados en 2025***
China	7.135,0	0	20.930.000	20.630.000	99	75
Granada			0	43.872	Superado	
Indonesia	0,0	0	159.081	194.081	122	100
Malasia			499.806	38.000	8	
Tailandia	49,9	0	1.492.307	1.173.944	79	33
Viet Nam			64.000	16.300	25	0
Global****						100
Total general	**7.184,9**	**0**	**23.145.194**	**22.096.197**	**95**	**60**

* Incluye 49,9 toneladas PAO de consumo y 7.135 toneladas PAO de producción de SAO.
** No hubo eliminación en 2025 en los proyectos relativos a los HFC.
*** Para los proyectos cuya terminación estaba prevista en 2025.
**** Dependencia central de 2025.

Anexo II

RESUMEN DEL ESTADO DE EJECUCIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DEL BANCO MUNDIAL POR AÑO AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2025

1. El cuadro 1 del anexo II presenta un resumen del estado de ejecución de los proyectos por año.[1] Ya se han terminado todos los proyectos y actividades aprobados entre 1991 y 2022.

Cuadro 1. Estado de ejecución de los proyectos por año*

Año	Número de proyectos			Financiación (USD)**			
	Aprob.	Termin.	Termin. (%)	Aprob.	Desemb.	Saldo	Desemb. (%)
1991	42	42	100	5.429.404	5.429.404	0	100
1992	76	76	100	28.027.284	28.027.284	0	100
1993	79	79	100	42.538.405	42.538.405	0	100
1994	91	91	100	40.023.192	40.023.192	0	100
1995	112	112	100	47.007.389	47.007.389	0	100
1996	55	55	100	29.252.692	29.252.692	0	100
1997	95	95	100	56.173.102	56.173.103	-1	100
1998	60	60	100	35.959.418	35.959.417	1	100
1999	74	74	100	64.173.138	64.173.138	0	100
2000	68	68	100	36.982.134	36.982.133	1	100
2001	31	31	100	55.212.853	55.212.854	-1	100
2002	33	33	100	64.357.778	64.357.778	0	100
2003	24	24	100	72.734.119	72.734.119	0	100
2004	29	29	100	77.111.770	77.111.770	0	100
2005	31	31	100	68.592.865	68.592.865	0	100
2006	23	23	100	64.473.260	64.473.261	-1	100
2007	26	26	100	66.005.270	66.005.270	0	100
2008	30	30	100	39.934.666	39.934.667	-1	100
2009	23	23	100	23.124.647	23.124.647	0	100
2010	16	16	100	1.148.623	1.148.623	0	100
2011	10	10	100	44.190.517	44.324.558	-134.041	100
2012	10	10	100	11.698.145	11.698.145	0	100
2013	7	7	100	43.736.999	43.602.958	134.041	100
2014	13	13	100	28.336.509	28.336.509	0	100
2015	13	13	100	62.990.648	62.990.648	0	100
2016	18	18	100	12.601.632	12.601.632	0	100
2017	6	6	100	2.178.705	2.178.705	0	100
2018	8	8	100	26.650.464	26.650.464	0	100
2019	3	3	100	2.579.179	2.579.179	0	100
2020	2	2	100	2.067.012	2.067.012	0	100
2021	7	7	100	9.608.235	9.608.235	0	100
2022	7	7	100	22.689.082	22.686.781	2.301	100
2023	23	9	39	15.764.363	6.438.419	9.325.944	41
2024	9	2	22	24.275.689	18.270.089	6.005.600	75
2025	11	0	0	9.473.941	313.155	9.160.786	3
Total	**1.165**	**1.133**	**97**	**1.237.103.129**	**1.212.608.500**	**24.494.629**	**98**

* Excluidos los proyectos cerrados y transferidos.
** Excluidos los gastos de apoyo a los organismos.

[1] Los datos se presentan según el año en que el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó el proyecto. Todas las aprobaciones (proyectos de inversión y ajenos a la inversión) reciben el mismo tratamiento (es decir, un proyecto de inversión o un tramo de financiación de un AP de USD 1 millón se considera un proyecto, al igual que la preparación de un programa de país por USD 30.000). Los principales indicadores del resumen anual son el porcentaje de proyectos terminados, las toneladas PAO/toneladas de CO_2 equivalente eliminadas y el porcentaje de fondos desembolsados. Hay tres tipos de desembolsos: durante la ejecución, después de la ejecución y para proyectos financiados retroactivamente.

Anexo III

PROYECTOS EN CURSO CON CUESTIONES PENDIENTES EN EL INFORME DE SITUACIÓN DEL BANCO MUNDIAL

País	Código del proyecto	Título del proyecto	Desembolso (%)	Estado/cuestiones	Recomendación
Malasia	MYS/KIP1/199/WB/INV/AC/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (aire acondicionado móvil)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Malasia	MYS/KIP1/202/WB/INV/REF/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (refrigeración comercial)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Malasia	MYS/KIP1/203/WB/INV/SRV/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (servicio y mantenimiento y asistencia técnica)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Malasia	MYS/KIP1/204/WB/TAS/PMU/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (OGP)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Viet Nam	VNM/HPMP3/93/WB/TAS/PMU/93	Plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (etapa III, primer tramo) (OGP)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Viet Nam	VNM/HPMP3/94/WB/INV/SRV/93	Plan de gestión para la eliminación de los HCFC (etapa III, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/91/WB/INV/AC/93*	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de refrigeración industrial)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/92/WB/INV/AC/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (conversión de equipos de climatización ferroviarios)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución

País	Código del proyecto	Título del proyecto	Desembolso (%)	Estado/cuestiones	Recomendación
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/96/WB/INV/SRV/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución
Viet Nam	VNM/KIP1/97/WB/TAS/PMU/93	Plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativa a los HFC (etapa I, primer tramo) (OGP)	0	Demora de 18 meses	Solicitar al Banco Mundial que informe a la 100ª reunión sobre este proyecto con demoras en la ejecución

* Se ha presentado a la presente reunión una solicitud de transferencia a otro organismo.

WORLD BANK GROUP

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS

January - December 2025

Official Use Only

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND

I.1 Summary Data

1. Since 1991, the World Bank's implementation of Multilateral Fund (MLF) activities has continued to advance, supporting the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in countries around the world. By the end of calendar year 2025, a total of 1,165 project activities had been approved (excluding transfers and closed activities), of which 1,133 had been completed. Cumulative funding approved for the World Bank's MLF portfolio amounted to US$1.237 billion with disbursements of US$1.213 billion. Cumulative ODP consumption and production phase-out reached approximately 344,314 ODP tonnes, exceeding 100 percent of the total ODP targeted for phase-out under approved projects. For HFC-related projects, the total approved phase-out target was 1,390 metric tonnes (MT), equivalent to 2,375,388 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2-eq), while actual phase-out achieved to date was 8.8 MT and 12,555 tonnes of CO_2-eq, respectively. Overall, these results demonstrate the significant progress made through the World Bank's MLF portfolio in supporting the global phase-out of ODS and advancing the objectives of the Montreal Protocol.

Table I.1. Summary Data since MLF Inception*

Items	Cumulative since 1991**
Number of Approvals	1,165
Number of completed	1,133
Total funds approved (US$)	1,237,103,129
Total funds disbursed (US$)	1,212,608,500
Total approved phase-out (ODP tonnes)***	319,215.8
Total actual phase-out (ODP tonnes)***	344,314.4
Total approved phase-out (metric tonnes)****	1,390.3
Total actual phase-out (metric tonnes)****	8.8
Total approved phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)****	2,375,388
Total actual phase-out (CO2-eq tonnes)****	12,555

*Excluding cancelled and transferred projects.
**Data is AI generated by the new Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MFS) Knowledge Management System (KMS) and is to be further optimized as seen by some of the figures that under or over shoot actual figures.
***Including consumption and production.
****For HFC related projects only (including consumption and production).

I.2 Summary data by cluster

2. Since the MLF's inception in 1991 through 2025, the World Bank has approved 1,165 projects, of which 1,133 (97%) have been completed. Total approved funding is US$1,237,103,129, with US$1,212,608,500 (98%) disbursed. Since 2002, the World Bank has received approvals on behalf of some countries for multi-year agreements (MYAs), or national plans for the phaseout of MP controlled substances. Funds are released in tranches and in turn, these tranches are broken down into investment, TA or project management activities, denoted as "projects," for the purpose of program and project reporting and monitoring under the MLF. Currently, the World Bank is supporting ongoing HCFC and HFC MYAs (HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs), HCFC Phase-out Production Management Plans (HPPMPs) and Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs)). The World Bank received cumulative approvals of 47 HPMP, 7 HPPMP and 11 KIP activities, or "projects", with 49 projects now completed; approved funding totals US$305 million, of which US$286 million (93%) has been disbursed. Under the Kigali Implementation Plan (Stage I), 11 project activities representing the first tranche of the KIP for Malaysia, Viet Nam, and Indonesia respectively have been approved, totaling US$7.7 million. In addition, eight Energy Efficiency project activities, including five preparation activities, have been approved, totaling US$1.43 million.

Table I.2. Summary Data by Cluster

Clusters	Number of projects*			Funding (US$)*			
	Approved	completed	% completed	Approved	Disbursed	Balance	% disbursed
Kigali Implementation Plan Stage 1	11	0	0	7,721,113	0	7,721,113	0
Other ODS Individual Production	1	1	100	951,653	1,648,347	-696,694	173
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 1	24	24	100	99,298,659	99,298,660	-1	100
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	21	19	90	39,651,104	33,032,504	6,618,600	83
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 3	2	0	0	3,227,127	0	3,227,127	0
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 1	4	4	100	91,256,301	91,256,301	0	100
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 2	3	2	67	66,997,213	62,597,213	4,400,000	93
HFC Individual	20	15	75	2,672,594	2,281,209	391,385	85
HCFC Individual	46	44	96	7,987,990	7,838,881	149,109	98
Energy Efficiency	8	1	12	1,430,689	135,099	1,295,590	9
Disposal	4	4	100	400,000	400,000	0	100
CFC Individual	717	717	100	307,224,816	307,224,817	-1	100
CFC Phase-out Plans	34	34	100	73,523,850	73,523,850	0	100
Other ODS Sector Plans	72	72	100	209,171,575	209,171,576	-1	100
CFC Production Phase out Plans	37	37	100	261,179,093	261,179,093	0	100

Other ODS Production Phase out Plans	15	15	100	37,499,577	37,499,578	-1	100
Other ODS Individual	64	64	100	15,981,112	15,284,417	696,695	96
Government Support	51	50	98	10,743,662	10,051,955	691,707	94
Agency Programme	31	30	97	185,000	185,000	0	100
Total	**1,165**	**1,133**	**97**	**1,237,103,129**	**1,212,608,500**	**24,494,629**	**98**

*"Projects" are activities or sectors under approved funding tranches under MYA projects. The above excludes cancelled and transferred project activities.

II. PROJECT PROGRESS IN THE REPORTING YEAR

II.1 Activities related to HCFC Phase-out

3. In 2025, the portfolio continued to make solid progress on HCFC phase-out activities. Thailand's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage II) was successfully completed in June. China's Stage II HPMP – polyurethane (PU) foam and HCFC Production Phase-out Management Plan (HPPMP) reached a notable milestone in 2025, being the final year of HCFC-141b consumption and production before complete elimination. Viet Nam's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage III), approved at the 93rd Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting, received approval from the Government and the World Bank by the end of the year. A summary of the 2025 achievements for each of these plans follows.

4. For the Thailand Stage II HPMP that completed in the reporting year, the spray foam sector successfully transitioned to HFO-water alternative technology. This was made up TA to small companies and subprojects for five foam companies. The five enterprises collectively phased out more than 212 metric tons of HCFC-141b, accounting for over 70% of the total phase-out target identified during the project preparation survey. The enterprises converted to HFO-1336mzz-Z (in pre-blended polyol). For small companies, a subproject worth US$361,589 was implemented to provide technical and financial assistance. Support activities included: (i) rental of new spray-foam equipment from one foam system house; (ii) supply of reduced-HFO pre-blended polyol; and (iii) two technical workshops (on February 11 and June 11, 2025) focused on safe equipment operation and production demonstration. Ten pieces of spray foam equipment were procured for rental purposes. The training of A/C service technicians across all 12 training centers has been completed, reaching the target of 4,560 trained technicians. Five of the centers completed their financial arrangements by mid-2025. Thailand's HCFC consumption remains well below the project target and is significantly below the MP obligation. Thailand's Stage III HPMP was largely prepared in 2025 for submission in 2026 to the 98th ExCom.

5. Under China's Stage II HPMP for the PU foam sector, activities financed by the fourth tranche were completed, and the fifth tranche activities are ongoing and the conditions were met for release of the sixth tranche by September 2026, and the tranche was approved in December 2026. At the end of 2025, cumulative phase-out from the first two batches of subprojects (23 total) is 2,257 MT of HCFC-141b at an MLF cost of more than $12.9 million. The alternative technologies deployed included hydrocarbon (HC), HFOs and water blown technology. The system house project approach was launched in November 2023 for all three alternatives (HC, HFO and H_2O) but proposals were not prepared until 2024 when tranche funding became available to renew contracts with consultants that verify and provide technical advice on preparation. Fifteen (15) contracts with system houses and another 8 contracts for individual enterprise conversions were signed by April 2025, for 5,919.09 MT (651 ODP tonnes) and 389.31 MT (43 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-141b phaseout respectively. The sixth tranche of funds worth US$5 million newly approved in December 2025 will cover the remaining costs of these subprojects. On technical assistance, 11 TA contracts have been signed; the most recent was a contract signed in August 2025 with the foam association (CPPIA) on providing technical support and training to foam manufacturers, especially SMEs. Eight TA activities have been completed, including the impact assessment for banning use of HCFC-141b in the PU foam sector (January 2025) and the performance verification contract with

an accounting firm (July 2025) for the latest batch of enterprise completions. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) issued the ban on HCFC-141b use in all PU foam applications as well as in solvent use in November 2025, which takes effect on 1 January 2026.

6. The Viet Nam HPMP Stage III, approved at the 93rd ExCom, was incorporated into one World Bank project. The project was prepared between 2024 and 2025 and completed the World Bank project appraisal in August 2025, followed by Grant Agreement (GA) negotiations from September to November. World Bank approval was received in mid-December 2025. During the second half of 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of implementation, including the overall project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. The President's decision authorizing the State Bank of Viet Nam to sign the GA with the World Bank was received in late December 2025. The HPMP Stage III is to begin disbursement under the new project in 2026. The key challenge that the HPMP is addressing is the continued high consumption of HCFCs in Viet Nam – although it met the 2025 mandated 67.5% reduction level from the baseline, consumption continues to be up against the maximum allowable consumption limits each year.

7. The China Stage II HPPMP continued implementation in 2025 with more focus on TA activities. As of December 2025, cumulative disbursements from the 2024 tranche for phase-out activities exceeded US$6 million. Completed TA activities include the 2024 investigation of HCFC feedstock applications. As of December 2025, total disbursements for TA activities across all three tranches exceeded US$1.87 million. Ongoing TA activities include capacity building for local ecology and environment bureaus (EEBs) in six provinces and consultancy services for monitoring and supervision of environmental safeguards management for the closure of HCFC production lines in 2025.

II.2 Activities related to HFC phase-down

8. As of 2025, two Stage I Kigali HFC Implementation Plans for Malaysia and Viet Nam were ongoing, while the first tranche of Indonesia's Stage I Kigali HFC Implementation Plan that the Bank helped the country to prepare, was approved at the 96th ExCom Meeting in May 2025. Preparation of Thailand's Kigali HFC Implementation Plan Stage I was also ongoing with plans to submit the full proposal at the 98th ExCom in June 2026.

9. The Malaysia Stage I KIP, approved at the 93rd ExCom Meeting, was incorporated into one World Bank project. The project completed the World Bank appraisal in the first half of 2025, followed by negotiations between the Government of Malaysia (GoM) and the World Bank in June 2025. Both parties made significant efforts to expedite the final project processing and Grant Agreement (GA) milestones. The World Bank approved the project in late August 2025, and the GoM and the World Bank signed the GA in October 2025. The project became effective on December 17, 2025. In 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of implementation, including the overall project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. Malaysia met its Kigali Amendment (KA) obligations for 2024 and 2025 in part with support from the KIP on quota allocations based on modeling against the KIP I strategic priorities.

10. The Viet Nam Stage I KIP was approved at the 93rd ExCom with the World Bank as the Lead Implementing Agency (IA) and UNEP as the Cooperating Agency. The Bank project prepared to house both the Stage I KIP and the Stage III HPMP, completed the World Bank project appraisal in August 2025, followed by Grant Agreement (GA) negotiations from September to November and World Bank approval in mid-December 2025. Delays in preparation were encountered due to the country's budget regulations that prohibit the transfer of public funds (such as MLF grants) to the private sector, requiring design changes in relation to the conversion and end-user demonstration in industrial refrigeration.

11. During the second half of 2025, management and operational arrangements were prepared to support the start of the overall Project's implementation, including the project implementation manual/plan, terms of reference for key positions, and procurement and work plans. The President's decision authorizing the State Bank of Viet Nam to sign the GA with the World Bank was received in late December 2025 paving the way for GA effectiveness in the first half of 2026. Throughout the period of overall project preparation, Viet Nam has effectively managed HFC consumption, introducing related policies/circulars and meeting its Kigali Amendment (KA) obligations for 2024 and 2025 (in part with support from the KIP on quota allocations based on modeling against the KIP I strategic priorities).

II.3 Activities related to Energy Efficiency

12. Malaysia received approval of an energy efficiency (EE) improvement pilot project for stand-alone commercial refrigeration in December 2024 which was financed by two of the ExCom's dedicated funding windows, under Decisions 91/65 and 94/60. The investment part of the project (improving EE at refrigeration manufacturers under Decision 94/60) and the policy part under Decision 91/65 (development and introduction of a stand-alone commercial refrigeration minimum energy performance standard (MEPS)) were consequently coded/split into two MLF projects.

13. In 2025, the World Bank and Department of Environment (DOE) advanced project preparation and implementation arrangements through several meetings with key stakeholders, including beneficiary enterprises, the Ministry of Environment's Energy Commission, and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)-ETV (Environmental Technology Verification) and QAS (Quality Assurances Services). The discussions focused particularly on the Grant Agreement and the overarching Government of Malaysia and World Bank project. The overarching project and Grant Agreement became effective in December 2025. The Energy Commission, SIRIM-ETV, and QAS have drafted TORs for their respective energy efficiency activities, but it was agreed that implementation start of the policy EE project will be in late 2026 to align with the Energy Commission's budgeting cycle where it will request additional funding for testing non-MLF funded refrigeration models in the sector, towards MEPS development. As a key first step, the technical specifications for upgrading the EE testing chamber will be finalized, and the procurement method will be agreed upon in 2026. The Energy Commission will conduct a market study in early 2027, again to align with the government budgeting process and secure additional funding for expanded testing.

14. Thailand received approval for preparation of a project to enhance energy efficiency in the manufacturing of light commercial air-conditioning (AC) systems in 2024 December to complement planned conversions of Thai AC manufacturers under Thailand's Stage I KIP. Site visits to each of the interested large/commercial AC manufacturers started in the second half of 2025 to validate data collected and obtain additional details for applying the methodology under the MLF operational framework on energy efficiency. Preparation of the EE project was done in connection with the investment, conversion from R-410A subproject preparation. Meetings and consultations were also held and completed with the authorities' responsibilities for EE, including the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) and Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT).

15. Indonesia received approval of preparation funds for a project to enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down in domestic refrigeration manufacturing sector (Decision 94/60). The World Bank conducted an EE preparation mission in August 2025 to (i) inform the five participating manufacturers about available MLF financial support for improving energy efficiency in domestic refrigerators, freezers, and display cabinets, as part of HFC-134a phase-out under Indonesia's first KIP tranche; (ii) discuss technical requirements for accessing MLF funding; (iii) assess current EE baselines and targets; and, (iv) establish a strategy and timeline for developing an EE improvement plan to present to the 98th ExCom. The mission also met with Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) to discuss its interest in and capacity needs for improving the current MEPS and HEPS of domestic refrigerators and bottle display showcases and incorporating freezers into the MEPS and HEPS system. The Bank conducted a second mission in November 2025 to finalize the proposal for consideration by the five manufacturers. The full project proposal was to be submitted at the 98th ExCom meeting.

16. In May 2025, the World Bank received the ExCom's concurrence to proceed with the preparation of three project proposals out of four proposed by the Bank to create an energy-efficiency revolving fund (EERF) for end-users under the 2024 Decision 95/87 that created the US$40 million EERF window – one each for Thailand, Grenada, and Türkiye. The three project teams held consultations and engaged in active dialogue with relevant government stakeholders in each country to develop the proposed revolving financing mechanisms and layout the technical design of the projects. As this mechanism, where the full grant funds would be returned to the MLF by the countries through the IA, is a marked departure from traditional MLF projects (with one exception – the Thailand Chiller Replacement Project), consultations and vetting were particularly laborious. The teams continued to work with the respective countries on project design and preparation up through the end of 2025, with the full proposals scheduled for submission to the 98th Executive Committee meeting in June 2026.

II.4 Activities related to National Inventories of Banks of Waste-controlled Substances

17. Viet Nam received the US$100,000 grant for preparing its national inventory, plan for managing banked and unwanted controlled substances, and a business model for sustainable lifecycle refrigerant management in December 2023. The selected consulting firm for data collection, analysis and modeling in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sectors was contracted by the first half of 2025 and commenced the work immediately. A technical mission was conducted in September 2025 to discuss the national inventory findings to date with the Government of Viet Nam and the consultant. By the end of 2025, the selected consulting firm had completed most of its data collection, analysis, and projections for controlled substances installed in the RAC sectors despite the challenges encountered for data collection in some subsectors. It began filling in data gaps in the inventory based on assumptions and analysis by the end of 2025 and modeled the expected streams of recovered controlled substances, with planned support from other specialized individual consultants. Regular consultation meetings were held to monitor progress and provide input on various iterations of the Excel database and reports, including the regulatory framework, analysis, and recommendations. A one-year extension to complete the inventory work and plan was approved in December 2025 through Decision 97/14(b).

18. Thailand applied through the Bank and received MLF funding for preparing an inventory and plan in December 2024. A terms of reference (TOR) was prepared for consultant support on data collection and compilation, and a consultant was selected in September 2025 to collect and compile inventory data. The consultant's work continued through the end of 2025, supported by regular stakeholder consultations. Data collection through desk reviews and stakeholder consultations were expected to be completed by mid-2026. Inventory data analysis and scenario development were underway at the end of 2025, to be followed by the preparation of several potential business models.

19. Malaysia applied for and received MLF funding for a national inventory of banked and unwanted controlled substances in December 2025. As the newly approved grant was paid by the Treasurer after 2025 with other 97th Meeting approvals, actions to initiate preparation of the inventory were planned for after mid-2026.

III. PROJECT COMPLETION IN THE REPORTING YEAR

20. In 2025, a total of 12 project activities were completed including five activities from two tranches under Thailand's now-completed Stage II HPMP, two tranches of China's HPPMP, one tranche of China's HPMP, a preparation and institutional strengthening project, and the core unit budget, resulting in the phase-out of 7,184.9 ODP tonnes of HCFC consumption and production. This phaseout stems from Thailand's Stage II HPMP, which achieved an HCFC reduction of 49.9 ODP tonnes, and China's Stage II HPPMP, which achieved a reduction of 7,135 ODP tonnes.

Table 3. Project Completion in the Reporting Year

Cluster	Number of projects completed	Phase-out (tonnes)		
		ODP	Metric	CO2-eq
HCFC phase-out management plan stage 2	6	49.9	0.0	0
HCFC production phase-out management plan stage 2	2	7,135.0	0.0	0
HFC Individual	1	0.0	0.0	0
HCFC Individual	1	0.0	0.0	0
Government Support	1	0.0	0.0	0
Agency Programme	1	0.0	0.0	0
Total	**12**	**7,184.9**	**0.0**	**0**

IV. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

21. Gender policy has been fully integrated into all relevant World Bank projects approved since the 85th Meeting of the ExCom. In 2025, all five World Bank client countries (China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam) reported progress in gender mainstreaming through project implementation or preparation, including HCFC Phase-out Management Plans and Kigali HFC Implementation Plans. These countries have actively promoted gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle, from planning to implementation, including through consultations with relevant associations, networks, government institutions, and other key stakeholders. These efforts aim to ensure that gender considerations are incorporated into project design, stakeholder engagement, and implementation activities.

22. Gender mainstreaming was also fully integrated into the Bank's project preparation and implementation processes. The MLF's Gender Policy and the World Bank Gender Strategy 2024–2030 were taken into account, and all projects were internally reviewed by a gender specialist to ensure alignment with the Bank's strategy and promote gender mainstreaming throughout project activities. Gender indicators were also incorporated into new Bank-country MP projects as much as possible in respective project "Results Frameworks", with a target established to monitor and track the participation of women trained technicians in the servicing sector. During project preparation, gender mainstreaming and related issues were discussed with key stakeholders including participating enterprises to recommend equal access to positions across their organizations. These enterprises which have women working on the production lines (in the case of Malaysia) agreed to continue reporting on number of females to male employees and any mainstreaming efforts made throughout project implementation. Lastly, countries were encouraged to actively invite women to apply for positions in the project management units (PMUs) for the new HPMPs and KIPs once recruiting began in 2026.

V. RISK ASSESSMENT

23. As mentioned above, overall World Bank-Viet Nam Project and GA delivery was delayed, resulting in delay in starting the Stage III Viet Nam HPMP and Stage I KIP due to internal government concerns on the consistency of the proposed private sector financing arrangements with the Law on State Budget and the Law on Management and Use of Public Property. These concerns delayed the start of the World Bank's project appraisal until August 2025, when they were addressed through adjustments to the country and Bank project documentation that removed direct disbursement plans for subprojects. The GA was to be signed on January 6, 2026 and ratified through the necessary government procedures by April 2026 at which time the GA would become effective enabling disbursement to start. Per Article 7, the World Bank closely supported Viet Nam's efforts to comply with the 2024 and 2025 HFC maximum allowable consumption limits during the long lead time to GA effectiveness. Viet Nam has confirmed based on the data received to date (independent verification pending) that Viet Nam remains in compliance.

24. Thailand HPMP Stage II, the PMU and investment activities completed physical implementation by the end of June 2025, and the PCR is expected to be submitted by April 27, 2026. This shows the actions taken by the country, with Bank support to address previous delays. As reported in the past in the context of MLF reporting on delayed tranches and projects, these delays were mainly COVID-19-related, with minor additional delays due to design adjustments needed to reach SMEs in the spray foam sector and staffing changes in early 2024, and in some delays in sourcing the HFO for blending in Thailand and hence completing the spray foam sector conversions.

VI. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

25. In 2025, under the **"Planning-Approval"** indicator category, **"Tranches Approved"** the World Bank achieved 2 of the 6 targeted tranches approved. The two approved tranches included one tranche under China's HCFC HPMP Stage II (Sixth Tranche, PU Foam sector) and one tranche under Indonesia's KIP Stage I (Tranche 1) for the refrigeration, servicing, and project management unit (PMU). For **"Individual projects/activities approved,"** the World Bank exceeded its target of five, with six projects/activities approved, including:

- Preparation of projects to create an energy-efficiency revolving fund for end users (Decision 95/87) in Grenada, Türkiye, and Thailand
- Preparation of a project to enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down in the domestic refrigeration manufacturing sector in Indonesia (Decision 94/60);
- Preparation of a national inventory of banks of waste controlled substances and development of a national plan for management of these substances in Malaysia (Decision 91/66);
- Extension of Thailand's Institutional Strengthening Project (Phase XI: July 2025–June 2028).

26. There are five "**Implementation**" indicators. The first, **"Funds Disbursed,"** measures disbursement performance against the amount planned in the previous year's progress report. Based on the estimates in the approved 2025 Business Plan, the World Bank targeted disbursements of US$17,987,381, while actual disbursements reached US$23,029,206, representing 128 percent of the target. The second indicator, **"ODS Phased Out for HCFC-related Projects,"** had a 2025 target of 5,996.9 ODP tonnes, while the actual phase-out achieved was 7,184.9 ODP tonnes, including consumption and production phase-out from the completed Thailand HCFC HPMP Stage II and China HCFC Production Phase-out Management Plan Stage II, as shown in Table III. For the **"HFC Phase-down for HFC-related Projects"** indicator, both the target and achievement were zero CO_2-eq, as implementation of the approved KIP projects had not yet started. The fourth indicator, **"Project Operational Completion,"** had a target of eight projects, which was fully achieved as planned, as shown in Table III. The final indicator, **"Gender Mainstreaming,"** also achieved 100 percent of the target across all approved projects.

27. The **"Administrative"** category has three indicators. The **"Speed of Financial Completion"** indicator achieved 100 percent, with all six completed projects reaching financial completion in 9.13months. For **"Timely Submission of Project Completion Reports,"** both the target and achievement were zero, as no projects were expected to close during the reporting period. The **"Timely Submission of Progress Reports and Business Plans"** indicator also achieved 100 percent, with all progress reports and business plans submitted on time and responses provided as required.

Table 4. Performance Indicators

Type of indicator	Short title	Calculation	Targets	Achievements
Planning-Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	6	2
Planning-Approval	Individual projects/ activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)	5	7
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress reports	$17,987,381	$23,029,206
Implementation	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects	ODS phase-out for HCFC-related projects in ODP tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	5,996.9 ODP tonnes	7,184.9 ODP tonnes
Implementation	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects	HFC phase-down for HFC-related projects in CO_2-eq tonnes vs. those planned per progress reports	zero CO2-eq tonne	zero CO2-eq tonne
Implementation	Project operational completion	Project operational completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)**	8	11
Implementation	Gender mainstreaming	Operational policy on gender mainstreaming applied to all approved projects	100%	100%
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed within 12 months after project operational completion	12 months after operational completion	9.13 months
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports based on the progress report	0	0
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On-time	Extended by 1-week

* The targets of an agency will be reduced if it cannot submit a tranche owing to another cooperating agency or lead agency or if the HCFC phase-out management plan or Kigali HFC implementation plan submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee is not approved as a result of factors beyond the control of the national ozone unit and agency.

** The targets of an agency will be reduced if an extension of the completion date has been approved by the Executive Committee.

VII. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

28. **Thailand:** In 2025, Thailand made significant progress in implementing and completing HPMP Stage II. All five participating spray-foam companies completed their subprojects, achieving a total HCFC phase-out of 49.9 ODP tonnes as planned. Collectively, these enterprises phased out more than 212 metric tonnes of HCFC-141b, accounting for over 70 percent of the total phase-out target identified during the project preparation survey and converted to HFO-1336mzz-Z in pre-blended polyol. Technical and financial assistance was also provided to small companies, including (i) the rental of new spray-foam equipment from a foam system house, (ii) the supply of reduced-HFO pre-blended polyol, and (iii) two technical workshops held on February 11 and June 11, 2025, focusing on safe equipment operation and production demonstrations. Ten spray-foam equipment units were procured for rental purposes. In the servicing sector, training of A/C service technicians across all 12 training centers was completed on time, reaching the target of 4,500 trained technicians. Thailand's HCFC consumption remained well below the project target and significantly below its Montreal Protocol obligation. Moreover, Thailand received approval for the preparation of an Energy Efficiency Revolving Fund for end-users (Decision 95/86) to develop an innovative financing mechanism.

29. **Malaysia**: Following the 93rd ExCom Meeting, the World Bank completed the KIP Stage I Bank-Malaysia project appraisal in February 2025, followed by negotiations between the Government of Malaysia (GoM) and the World Bank in June 2025. Both parties made significant efforts to expedite the project processing and finalize the GA. The World Bank approved the project in late August 2025, and the GoM and the World Bank signed the GA in October 2025. The project became effective on December 17, 2025, with implementation scheduled to commence in 2026. In addition, Malaysia successfully co-hosted the World Bank's 17th East Asia and Pacific Regional Workshop in Kota Kinabalu in February 2025. The workshop brought together participants from World Bank client countries across the East Asia and Pacific region, as well as beneficiary enterprises, providing an important platform for knowledge exchange and regional collaboration on Montreal Protocol-related activities.

30. **China:** China made a lot of efforts at the policy, producer and manufacturing level to phaseout HCFC-141b. There was limited consumption and production and China successfully introduced comprehensive MP controlled substances regulation in late 2025 that effectively eliminates HCFC-141b for China and the world. HCFC-141b use is now banned in China as of Jan. 1, 2026, with a 6-month exception for system houses and foam manufacturers to use any stocks for spray foam by Jun. 30, 2026.

31. **Indonesia**: Indonesia was approved of funding for its Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) Stage I at the 96th ExCom Meeting in May 2025. The Government of Indonesia committed to maintaining maximum allowable HFC consumption levels of 21,033,649 CO_2-eq tonnes in both 2025 and 2026, and 19,397,698 CO_2-eq tonnes in 2027, supporting the country's phasedown commitments under the Kigali Amendment.

32. Despite the very high baselines created by a few "rogue" importers that deliberately tried to manipulate the system, these countries used BAU projections on consumption to shape their quota systems in addition to built-in incentives to importers to cease imports of high-GWP HFCs.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS AND OTHER ISSUES

VIII.1 Meetings Attended

33. Table VIII.1 lists meetings attended by World Bank staff on Montreal Protocol-related work from January to December 2025.

Table 5. Meetings Attended

Dates	Location	Meetings Attended
February 16-17, 2025	Manama, Bahrain	A Regional Workshop on Availability of Air Conditioning Technologies in High Ambient Temperature Countries
February 25-27, 2025	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	17th Annual East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and Montreal Protocol (MP) Joint Regional Workshop on MP Implementation
March 3-4, 2025	Montreal, Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting (IACM)
April 22-25, 2025	Virtual Attendance	UNEP Network Meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers
May 26-30, 2025	Montreal, Canada	96th ExCom Meeting
June 16-18, 2025	St. George's, Grenada	UNEP Caribbean Thematic Network Meeting
July 5-6, 2025	Bangkok, Thailand	74th Implementation Committee Meeting
July 7-11, 2025	Montreal, Canada	47th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties (OEWG)
September 9-11, 2025	Montreal, Canada	Inter-agency Coordination Meeting (IACM) II
September 18-20	Shanghai, China	International Workshop on HFC-23 Emissions Control
October 31-November 1, 2025	Nairobi, Kenya	75th Implementation Committee Meeting
November 2-7, 2025	Nairobi, Kenya	Informal meeting on facilitating implementation of the Montreal Protocol 37th Meeting of the Parties
December 1-5, 2025	Montreal, Canada	97th ExCom Meeting
December 16-17, 2025	Virtual Attendance	UNEP Network Meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers

VIII.2 Implementing Agency and other Co-operation

34. Cooperation and coordination between the World Bank and other Implementing and Bilateral Agencies continued throughout 2025 through joint efforts in implementing overall HCFC phase-out in China. In addition in 2025, the Bank worked closely with UNEP on preparing respective, complementary legal and implementation arrangements for the Viet Nam Stage I KIP as explained below. Cooperation was ongoing with all IAs, as well through participation in MP-related meetings and workshops held throughout the year. The World Bank, together with UNIDO, co-moderated the breakout session of the workshop on Lifecycle Refrigerant Management (LRM): Progress on Fluorocarbon Banks Inventories and National Action Plans at the 47th Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG47).

35. The World Bank also worked with bilateral agencies in the past, namely Japan. The Government of Japan was a partner in the implementation of Thailand's Stage I HCFC Phaseout Management Plan that completed in December 2018 and Viet Nam HPMP Stage II that completed in 2023. The projects successfully delivered technical assistance to address technical and regulatory barriers to the introduction of HFC-32 technology in residential air-conditioner manufacturing. They included guidance for the conversions to ensure safe storage and use of HFC-32 in manufacturing of HFC-32 AC, technical assistance, and training on proper installation, and training for service technicians. Twelve enterprises in total benefitted from this support (including one from Viet Nam) and have been employing HFC-32 in AC manufacturing without problems since 2017 and 2023 respectively.

36. The World Bank and UNEP have maintained close collaboration in Viet Nam under the KIP Stage I, with the World Bank as the Lead Agency and UNEP as the Cooperating Agency. The project was approved at the 93rd Executive Committee Meeting in December 2023. Throughout project design, preparation, and approval, the World Bank and UNEP have kept close communication and coordination to ensure consistency in project activities and effective implementation arrangements. To further support and expedite implementation, the World Bank and UNEP plan to undertake a joint mission once the project begins disbursing..

37. With the concentration of efforts in delivering HPMPs and KIPs for Article 5 countries around the world, cooperation and coordination continues to be a necessity among the Implementing Agencies.

VIII.3 Other Issues

38. There are no additional issues to raise for the 2025 reporting other than those captured in the previous pages.

Annex I: Summary Tables

(a) Annual Summary Data

1. As of 2025, the World Bank has been approved 1,165 projects, of which 1,133 (97%) have been completed. Total approved funding amounts to US$1,237,103,129, of which US$1,212,608,500 (98%) has been disbursed. In 2025, elevent projects were newly approved, with total funding of US$9,473,941.

Table Annex I.(a). Annual Summary Data

Year approval	Number of Approvals	Number of completed	Per cent completed (%)	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds disbursed (US$)	Balance (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)
1991	42	42	100%	5,429,404	5,429,404	0	100
1992	76	76	100%	28,027,284	28,027,284	0	100
1993	79	79	100%	42,538,405	42,538,405	0	100
1994	91	91	100%	40,047,164	40,023,192	23,972	100
1995	112	112	100%	47,007,389	47,007,389	0	100
1996	55	55	100%	29,252,692	29,252,692	0	100
1997	95	95	100%	56,173,102	56,173,103	-1	100
1998	60	60	100%	35,959,418	35,959,417	1	100
1999	74	74	100%	64,173,138	64,173,138	0	100
2000	68	68	100%	36,982,134	36,982,133	1	100
2001	31	31	100%	55,212,853	55,212,854	-1	100
2002	33	33	100%	64,357,778	64,357,778	0	100
2003	24	24	100%	72,734,119	72,734,119	0	100
2004	29	29	100%	77,111,770	77,111,770	0	100
2005	31	31	100%	68,592,865	68,592,865	0	100
2006	23	23	100%	64,473,260	64,473,261	-1	100
2007	26	26	100%	66,005,270	66,005,270	0	100
2008	30	30	100%	39,934,666	39,934,667	-1	100
2009	23	23	100%	23,124,647	23,124,647	0	100
2010	16	16	100%	1,148,623	1,148,623	0	100
2011	10	10	100%	44,190,517	44,324,558	-134,041	100
2012	10	10	100%	11,698,145	11,698,145	0	100
2013	7	7	100%	43,736,999	43,602,958	134,041	100
2014	13	13	100%	28,336,509	28,336,509	0	100
2015	13	13	100%	62,990,648	62,990,648	0	100
2016	18	18	100%	12,601,632	12,601,632	0	100
2017	6	6	100%	2,178,705	2,178,705	0	100
2018	8	8	100%	26,650,464	26,650,464	0	100
2019	3	3	100%	2,579,179	2,579,179	0	100

2020	2	2	100%	2,067,012	2,067,012	0	100
2021	7	7	100%	9,608,235	9,608,235	0	100
2022	7	7	100%	22,689,082	22,686,781	2,301	100
2023	23	9	39%	15,764,363	6,438,419	9,325,944	41
2024	9	2	22%	24,275,689	18,270,089	6,005,600	75
2025	11	0	0%	9,473,941	313,155	9,160,786	3
Total	**1165**	**1133**	**97%**	**1,237,103,129**	**1,212,608,500**	**24,494,629**	**98**

(b) Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

2. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed investment projects is at 656, resulting in the reduction in consumption of 147,576.6 ODP tonnes and in production of 193,943 ODP tonnes. Out of a total of US$1,134,805,549 of approved MLF financing for completed projects, 100 percent of funds has been disbursed. The average number of months from approval to first disbursement has been 23, the average number of months from approval to completion has been 40, at an average cost-effectiveness of US$3.32/kg. Asia and the Pacific received the largest share of funding, with 494 completed projects totaling US$1,025,339,268. By sector, the foam sector had the highest number of completed projects, with 248 projects totaling US$251,701,782, while the production sector received the largest amount of funding, totaling US$399,639,727 across 46 completed projects.

Table Annex I.(b). Cumulative Completed Investment Projects

Item	Number of completed	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Consumption Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Production Phased Out (ODP tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Production Phased Out (metric tonnes)	Consumption Phased Out (Co2-eq tonnes)	Production Phased Out (CO2-eq tonnes)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion	Cost effectiveness to fund (US$/kg.)
Total	**656**	**1,134,805,549**	**100**	**147,576.6**	**193,943.0**	**8.8**	**0.0**	**12,555**	**0**	**23**	**40**	**3.32**
Region												
Africa	18	4,874,765	100	776.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25	49	6.27
Asia and the Pacific	494	1,025,339,268	100	139,520.8	186,523.0	8.8	0.0	12,555	0	23	40	3.14
Europe	36	25,729,361	100	3,497.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	12	20	7.36
Latin America and the Caribbean	108	78,862,154	100	3,781.1	7,420.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	29	44	7.04
Sector												
Aerosol	35	31,316,242	100	20,740.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	26	45	1.51
Air-Conditioning	24	44,501,768	98	118.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	21	46	376.50
Firefighting	29	69,109,232	100	38,662.3	41,958.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	18	29	0.86
Foam	248	251,701,782	99	35,540.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	24	43	7.08
Fumigant	11	4,208,461	100	444.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	18	49	9.47
Process agent	17	113,830,316	100	18,662.8	52,162.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	8	18	1.61
Production	46	399,639,727	100	0.0	88,835.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	10	17	4.50
Refrigeration	164	138,472,983	100	13,853.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	12,555	0	27	48	10.00
Servicing	38	24,773,819	98	7,121.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	23	33	3.48
Solvent	40	51,530,631	100	11,988.4	10,988.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	25	23	2.24

Sterilant	2	661,227	100	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	16	27	16.29
Tobacco Fluffing	2	5,059,360	100	404.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	28	41	12.52

(c) Cumulative Completed Non-investment Projects

3. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed non-investment projects was 147, as shown in Table Annex I.(c). Of the total US$30,905,927 in approved MLF financing, 107 percent has been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 22 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 39 months. Asia and the Pacific had the largest number of projects, with 69 projects and US$19,858,385 in approved funding, and the shortest average time from approval to first disbursement, at 18 months.

Table Annex I.(c). Cumulative Completed Non-investment Projects

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	**147**	**30,905,927**	**107**	**22**	**39**
Region					
Africa	8	2,193,984	100	26	48
Asia and the Pacific	69	19,858,385	110	18	42
Europe	6	1,513,939	100	35	59
Global	35	2,898,628	100	19	17
Latin America and the Caribbean	29	4,440,991	100	30	52
Sector					
Aerosol	4	581,454	100	25	43
Air-Conditioning	3	2,153,824	146	19	38
Core Unit	23	0	0	0	12
Disposal	1	250,000	100	17	22
Enabling activities	3	744,080	100	6	38
Firefighting	5	1,519,717	100	50	105
Foam	5	3,947,421	100	20	53
Fumigant	5	1,294,425	100	35	102
National Ozone Unit	50	9,825,130	100	14	35
Project monitoring and coordination	4	683,207	255	30	61
Refrigeration	16	7,188,757	100	42	62
Servicing	10	1,839,912	100	30	53
Solvent	1	100,000	100	12	11
Survey	5	373,000	100	13	22
Technical Assistance	7	185,000	100	3	14
Verification	5	220,000	100	7	9

(d) Cumulative Completed Project Preparation Activities

4. As of 2025, the World Bank's cumulative total of completed project preparation activities was 330, as shown in Table Annex I.(d). Of the total US$29,354,192 in approved MLF financing, 100 percent has been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 5 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 15 months. Asia and the Pacific had the largest number of projects, with 177 projects and US$20,004,185 in approved funding. The refrigeration sector had the largest number of projects, with 202 projects totaling US$18,673,380 in approved funding.

Table Annex I.(d). Cumulative Completed Project Preparation Activities

Region	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to completion
Total	**330**	**29,354,192**	**100**	**5**	**15**
Region					
Africa	25	1,293,076	100	1	12
Asia and the Pacific	177	20,004,185	100	6	17
Europe	24	1,701,472	100	2	13
Global	6	838,754	100	9	18
Latin America and the Caribbean	98	5,516,705	100	4	12
Sector					
Aerosol	6	253,500	100	13	24
Air-Conditioning	2	90,000	100	11	18
Disposal	3	150,000	100	43	52
Firefighting	7	356,000	100	4	12
Foam	32	3,107,576	100	7	16
Fumigant	10	335,000	100	13	16
Process agent	5	512,181	100	11	16
Production	9	1,687,069	100	8	22
Refrigeration	202	18,673,380	100	3	12
Servicing	14	1,785,000	100	12	27
Solvent	10	576,754	100	6	18
Technical Assistance	30	1,827,732	100	3	15

(e) Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

5. As of 2025, the World Bank had 13 cumulative ongoing investment projects. Of the total US$38,403,670 in approved MLF financing, US$18,100,000 (47 percent) had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 4 months, while the average time from approval to the expected completion date was 36 months, with an average cost-effectiveness of US$5.35/kg. Table Annex I. (e) below summarizes ongoing investment projects by region and sector.

Table Annex I.(e). Cumulative Ongoing Investment Projects

Item	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion	Overall cost-effectiveness to the Fund (US$/kg)
Total	**13**	**38,403,670**	**18,100,000**	**47**	**2**	**15%**	**4**	**36**	**4**	**5.35**
Region										
Asia and the Pacific	13	38,403,670	18,100,000	47	2	15%	4	36	4	5.35
Sector										
Air-Conditioning	3	599,806	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4	12.82
Foam	2	6,000,000	500,000	8	1	50%	4	24	6	5.56
Production	1	22,000,000	17,600,000	80	1	100%	3	24	0	4.69
Refrigeration	3	1,627,948	0	0	0	0%	0	42	6	5.99
Servicing	4	8,175,916	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4	7.46

(f) Cumulative Ongoing Non-investment Projects

6. As of 2025, the World Bank had 7 cumulative ongoing non-investment projects. Of the total US$2,378,791 in approved MLF financing, US$226,825 (10 percent) had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 2 months, while the average time from approval to completion was 34 months.

Table Annex I.(f). Cumulative Ongoing Non-investment Projects

Region	Number of Projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Number of projects disbursing	Per cent of projects disbursing (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average number of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	**7**	**2,378,791**	**226,825**	**10**	**1**	**14%**	**2**	**34**	**2**
Region									
Asia and the Pacific	6	2,378,791	226,825	10	1	17%	2	39	2
Global	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
Sector									
Core Unit	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0	12	0
National Ozone Unit	1	918,532	226,825	25	1	100%	2	37	0
Project monitoring and coordination	4	960,259	0	0	0	0%	0	40	4
Refrigeration	1	500,000	0	0	0	0%	0	36	0

(g) Cumulative Ongoing Project Preparation Activities

7. As of 2025, the World Bank had 12 ongoing project preparation activities. Of the total US$1,255,000 in approved MLF financing, 27 percent had been disbursed. The average time from approval to first disbursement was 10 months, while the average time from approval to completion was 22 months.

Table Annex I.(g). Cumulative Ongoing Project Preparation Activities

Item	Number of projects	Approved funding plus adjustments (US$)	Funds Disbursed (US$)	Per cent of funds disbursed (%)	Average number of months from approval to first disbursement	Average of months from approval to planned completion	Average length of delay in project planned completion
Total	**12**	**1,255,000**	**334,605**	**27**	**10**	**22**	**3**
Region							
Asia and the Pacific	10	1,055,000	290,733	28	11	24	3
Europe	1	100,000	0	0	5	13	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	100,000	43,872	44	2	13	0
Sector							
Air-Conditioning	1	150,000	18,769	13	11	18	-6
Disposal	3	300,000	62,097	21	9	28	4
Refrigeration	3	195,000	125,500	64	8	20	2
Servicing	5	610,000	128,239	21	11	21	4