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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-Sixth Meeting
Montreal, 26–30 May 2025
Item 15 of the provisional agenda[1]

DRAFT REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE PARTIES

Introduction

1. The present report contains two sections and an annex as follows:

I:	Review of the reporting period since the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties
II:	Achievements of the Multilateral Fund since its inception
Annex:	Annual newsletter of the Multilateral Fund featuring a few approved projects and policy outcomes in 2024

I. Review of the reporting period since the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties

2. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee held its 95th [and 96th meetings]. The 95th meeting was held in Montreal, Canada, from 4 to 8 December 2024. The work of the 95th meeting was conducted by the members of the Executive Committee for 2024, in accordance with decision XXXV/23 of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties. The Committee comprised the following parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 parties): Argentina (Chair), Cuba, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kuwait and Tunisia; and the following parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (non-Article 5 parties): Belgium, Canada, Italy (Vice-Chair), Japan, Sweden and the United States of America.

3. [The 96th meeting was held in Montreal from 26 to 30 May 2025. The work of the 96th meeting was conducted by the members of the Executive Committee for 2025, in accordance with decision XXXVI/19 of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. The Committee comprised the following non-Article 5 parties: Belgium, Canada, Italy (Chair), Japan, Lithuania, Sweden and the United States of

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/1

America; and the following Article 5 parties: Argentina, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho (Vice-Chair) and Togo.]

4. The reports of the 95th and 96th meetings[2] are available on the Multilateral Fund website (https://www.multilateralfund.org/meetings).

A. Policy matters related to the Kigali Amendment

1. Development of the cost guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, including consideration of operationalizing paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2

5. At the 95th meeting,[3] in its decision 95/86, the Executive Committee reached agreement on the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries. It had been discussing the cost guidelines since 2017 pursuant to the parties' decision XXVIII/2, related to the amendment phasing down HFCs. As part of the present report of the Executive Committee to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, the development of the guidelines is presented in line with paragraph 10 of decision XXVIII/2 for the consideration of the parties.[4] The following provides a narrative of the agreed cost guidelines.

(a) Cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs

Flexibility in implementation that enables parties to select their own strategies and priorities in sectors and technologies (language from decision XXVIII/2)

6. The Executive Committee decided that Article 5 countries would have the flexibility to prioritize HFCs, define sectors, select technologies and alternatives, and elaborate and implement their strategies to meet agreed HFC obligations on the basis of their specific needs and national circumstances, following a country-driven approach.

Cut-off date for eligible capacity (language from decision XXVIII/2)

7. The Executive Committee fixed the cut-off date for eligible capacity as 1 January 2020 for those parties with baseline years from 2020 to 2022, and 1 January 2024 for those parties with baseline years from 2024 to 2026.

Second and third conversion (language from decision XXVIII/2)

8. The Executive Committee decided on a set of principles that would apply to second and third conversion projects, as follows:

(a) First conversions, in the context of a phase-down of HFCs, were defined as conversions to alternatives with low-global-warming-potential (GWP) or zero-GWP by enterprises that had never received any direct or indirect support, in part or in full, from the Multilateral Fund, including enterprises that had converted to HFCs with their own resources;

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94 [and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].
[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/86 and background document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/97.
[4] To request the Executive Committee to develop, within two years of the adoption of the Amendment, guidelines for financing the phase-down of HFC consumption and production, including cost-effectiveness thresholds, and to present those guidelines to the Meeting of the Parties for the parties' views and inputs before their finalization by the Executive Committee.

(b) Enterprises that had already converted to HFCs in phasing out CFCs and/or HCFCs would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;

(c) Enterprises that had converted from HCFCs to high-GWP HFCs, after the date of adoption of the Kigali Amendment, under HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) already approved by the Executive Committee, would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low- or zero-GWP alternatives to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions;

(d) Enterprises that had converted, before 2025, from HCFCs to high-GWP HFCs using their own resources, under the Kigali Amendment would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund to meet agreed incremental costs in the same manner as enterprises eligible for first conversions; and

(e) Enterprises that had converted from HFCs to lower-GWP HFCs with Multilateral Fund support when no other alternatives were available would be eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund for a subsequent conversion to low- or zero-GWP alternatives if necessary to meet the final HFC phase-down step.

Sustained aggregate reductions

9. The Executive Committee agreed that the remaining consumption eligible for funding, in tonnage, would be determined on the basis of the starting point for national aggregate consumption, which was yet to be decided by the Executive Committee, minus the amount funded in previously approved projects in the future multi-year agreement (MYA) templates for Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs). It was also agreed that the formula for determining the starting point and the methodology for determining the reductions from remaining HFC consumption eligible for funding, when agreed by the Executive Committee, would form part of the cost guidelines.

Eligible incremental costs – consumption manufacturing sector (categories of eligible incremental costs as agreed in decision XXVIII/2)

10. With regard to eligible incremental costs in the consumption manufacturing sector, the Executive Committee decided to make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs: incremental capital costs; incremental operating costs for a duration to be determined by the Executive Committee; technical assistance activities; research and development, when required to adapt and optimize alternatives to HFCs with low- or zero-GWP; costs of patents and designs, and incremental costs of royalties, when necessary and cost-effective; and costs of the safe introduction of flammable and toxic alternatives.

11. In determining the criteria for funding HFC phase-down in the consumption sector for stage I of KIPs in Article 5 countries, the Executive Committee agreed to use the cost-effectiveness thresholds and incremental operating costs specified in table 1, below, for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 15 metric tonnes in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector and for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 20 metric tonnes in the polyurethane foam sector.

Table 1
Cost-effectiveness thresholds and incremental operating costs for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 15 metric tonnes in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector and for enterprises with HFC consumption greater than 20 metric tonnes in the polyurethane foam sector

Sector	Cost-effectiveness threshold (US $/kg)	Incremental operating costs (US $/kg)
Domestic refrigeration	13.76	5.75
Commercial refrigeration	16.50	5.50
Stationary air conditioning – residential	13.60	7.60
Stationary air conditioning – commercial	15.00	7.90
Industrial/transport refrigeration	Case by case	Case by case
Polyurethane foam	9.00	5.20
All other sectors	Case by case	Case by case

12. The Executive Committee defined small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the polyurethane foam manufacturing sector as enterprises with HFC consumption of 20 metric tonnes or less. The Committee also defined SMEs in the commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector as enterprises with HFC consumption of 15 metric tonnes or less, on the understanding that the entirety of HFC consumption by the enterprise would be considered, rather than just the consumption of the line or process to be converted; that an enterprise that manufactured more than 40,000 units of equipment per year, irrespective of whether all such equipment was HFC-based, would not be considered an SME for funding purposes; and that an enterprise would not be considered an SME if it was owned or partly owned by a multinational corporation, regardless of whether that corporation was owned by an Article 5 country.

13. The Executive Committee agreed to provide funding of 32 per cent above the cost-effectiveness thresholds in table 1 for SMEs with HFC consumption of 15 metric tonnes or less in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and to provide funding of 40 per cent above the cost-effectiveness threshold in table 1 for SMEs with HFC consumption of 20 metric tonnes or less in the polyurethane foam sector.

14. It was decided that enterprises with consumption of less than 1.5 metric tonnes that were part of an umbrella project could receive funding of up to 2.5 times the cost-effectiveness threshold specified in table 1, as long as the overall cost-effectiveness of the umbrella project was no more than 1.5 times the sectoral threshold or the threshold levels specified for SMEs in paragraph 13, above, if the umbrella project included only SMEs. It was also decided that the umbrella project included all the remaining enterprises in a sector or subsector for which cost-effectiveness thresholds had been established. It was understood that the country concerned would submit no further requests for funding from the Multilateral Fund for any enterprise in that sector or subsector, in line with subparagraph (a) of decision 19/32, which outlined the funding eligibility conditions of umbrella projects.

15. When it was clearly demonstrated that the use of low-GWP alternatives with the incremental operating costs indicated in table 1 was not feasible, the Executive Committee decided that it would consider funding higher than those incremental operating costs, within the applicable cost-effectiveness threshold, when it was needed for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives by SMEs. In such cases, the justification for requesting higher levels of incremental operating costs should be clearly documented and presented to the Executive Committee for individual consideration.

Eligible incremental costs – production sector (categories of eligible incremental costs as agreed in decision XXVIII/2)

16. With regard to eligible incremental costs in the production sector, the Executive Committee decided to make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs: lost profit due to the shutdown/closure of production facilities

and production reduction; compensation for displaced workers; dismantling of production facilities; technical assistance activities; research and development related to the production of low- or zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs with a view to lowering the costs of alternatives; costs of patents and designs or incremental costs of royalties; costs of converting facilities to produce low- or zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs when technically feasible and cost-effective; and costs of reducing emissions of HFC-23, a by-product of the production process of HCFC-22, by reducing the HFC-23 emission rate in the process, destroying it from the off-gas, or by collecting and converting it to other environmentally safe chemicals (such costs should be funded by the Multilateral Fund to meet the obligations of Article 5 parties specified under the Kigali Amendment). The Committee also agreed that the Sub-group on the Production Sector would consider compensation for compliance-related control obligations for the production sector on a case-by-case basis once official reporting of HFC production had been submitted by Article 5 countries.

Eligible incremental costs – refrigeration servicing sector (categories of eligible incremental costs as agreed in decision XXXVIII/2)

17. With regard to eligible incremental costs in the refrigeration servicing sector, the Executive Committee decided to make the following categories of costs eligible for funding and to include them in the cost calculation associated with the phase-down of HFCs: public awareness activities; policy development and implementation; certification programmes and training of technicians on safe handling, good practices and safety in respect of alternatives, including training equipment; training of customs officers; prevention of illegal trade of HFCs; servicing tools; refrigerant testing equipment for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector; and recycling and recovery of HFCs.

18. The Committee also agreed that, in relation to the level and modalities of funding for HFC phase-down in the refrigeration servicing sector, funding would be provided in line with decision 92/37, adopted by the Committee in 2023, which sets out the principles to be applied in relation to the funding of the eligible incremental costs in the refrigeration servicing sector for stage I of KIPs, on the understanding that the funding levels set out in table 2, below, on funding for meeting the 10 per cent Montreal Protocol HFC reduction target for low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries, would be revised for activities submitted for future KIP stages when activities under HPMPs had been completed. In that decision, the Committee had agreed that the principles set out in the decision would be included in the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs and would be revisited in 2028 for the funding of future stages of KIPs.

19. Thus, in decision 92/37, the Committee decided that Article 5 countries must include in their KIPs, at a minimum: (i) a commitment to meeting, without further requests for funding, at least the 10 per cent reduction target in HFC consumption in line with the compliance schedule of the Montreal Protocol and to restricting imports of HFC-based equipment, if feasible and if necessary to achieve the compliance schedule and support relevant phase-down activities; (ii) mandatory reporting, by the time funding tranches for the KIPs were requested, on the implementation of activities undertaken in the previous tranche in the refrigeration servicing sector and in the manufacturing sector, when applicable, as well as a comprehensive annual work plan for the implementation of the activities associated with the subsequent tranche; (iii) a description of the roles and responsibilities of major stakeholders and the lead implementing agency and the cooperating agencies, where applicable; and (iv) a description of how activities in the servicing sector under KIPs and HPMPs would be coordinated in their implementation.

20. In the same decision, the Committee decided that Article 5 countries that, during the baseline years, had an average HFC consumption in the servicing sector of up to 360 metric tonnes would be provided funding consistent with the level of consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector, on the understanding that project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve at least the 10 per cent HFC reduction target. The level of funding agreed by the Committee is shown in table 2.

Table 2
Funding for meeting the 10 per cent Montreal Protocol HFC reduction target for low-volume-consuming countries

Average HFC consumption in servicing in baseline years (metric tonnes)	Funding for meeting the 10 per cent Montreal Protocol HFC reduction target (US$)*
>0 <15	135,000
15 <40	145,000
40 <80	158,000
80 <120	170,000
120 <160	180,000
160 <200	190,000
200 <300	325,000
300 <360	360,000

*Plus 20 per cent funding for countries that commit to reducing consumption by 10 per cent of average HFC consumption in the baseline years

21. The Executive Committee also decided that Article 5 countries with average HFC consumption above 360 metric tonnes and below 25,000 metric tonnes in the servicing sector in the baseline years would be provided funding, which would be deducted from their starting point for aggregate reductions in HFC consumption, at a level up to US $5.10/kg, on the understanding that project proposals would still need to demonstrate that the funding level was necessary to achieve at least the 10 per cent HFC reduction target. Funding for Article 5 countries that had average HFC consumption in servicing in baseline years that was above 25,000 metric tonnes would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

22. Those Article 5 countries referred to in paragraph 21, above, the funding levels of which, if calculated based on US $5.10/kg, would be less than that for the group of LVC countries that had average HFC consumption in servicing in the baseline years between 300 and 360 metric tonnes, could receive funding up to the level determined for that group of LVC countries, on the understanding that they must include in their HFC phase-down plans, as a minimum, the requirements described in paragraph 19 above.

Eligibility of Annex F substances subject to high-ambient-temperature exemption

23. Finally, the Executive Committee decided that amounts of Annex F substances that were subject to the high-ambient-temperature exemption were not eligible for funding under the Multilateral Fund while they were exempted for that party.

(b) Remaining paragraphs of decision XXVIII/2 of the Parties

24. The Executive Committee considered paragraph 23 of decision XXVIII/2 on capacity building to address safety as part of the cost guidelines on the refrigeration servicing sector. On paragraph 25 of decision XXVIII/2 on other costs, the Committee noted that the parties to the Montreal Protocol might identify other items to be added to the indicative list of incremental costs emanating from conversion to alternatives with low-GWP. Paragraph 22 of decision XXVIII/2 on energy efficiency had been addressed outside the cost guidelines since the 83rd meeting and had resulted in a number of decisions as described in paragraphs 28-35. On paragraph 24 of decision XXVIII/2 on disposal, the Committee had taken and reported to the parties a number of decisions and would continue to consider the matter as part of the discussion of the life-cycle refrigerant management pursuant to decision XXXV/11, at the 97th meeting.

(c) Outstanding matters related to the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs

25. Following adoption, at the 95th meeting, of the cost guidelines for funding the phase-down of HFCs in Article 5 countries, the Executive Committee agreed to pursue its discussion of outstanding matters at subsequent meetings including on the basis of the proposals relating to the starting point for sustained

aggregate reductions in HFC consumption and to the calculation of the reductions from the starting point in the servicing sector for the KIPs for non-LVC countries.[5]

26. [At the 96th meeting…]

(d) Other decisions of the Executive Committee relevant to the cost guidelines for the phase-down of HFCs

27. At the 92nd meeting, the Executive Committee decided that proposals for projects that reduced HFC consumption in advance of Montreal Protocol targets could be considered on a case-by-case basis for countries that had a strong national level of commitment in place to support such reductions (decision 92/44).

2. Operational framework to further elaborate on institutional aspects and projects and activities that could be undertaken by the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the manufacturing and servicing sectors when phasing down HFCs

28. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee continued its discussion of an operational framework to elaborate further on institutional aspects and projects and activities that could be undertaken by the Multilateral Fund for maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the manufacturing and servicing sector when phasing down HFCs. The Committee had begun discussing energy-efficiency issues at the 82nd meeting in response to the parties' deliberations at the fortieth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirtieth Meeting of the Parties in relation to volume 5 of the May 2018 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on issues related to energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs.[6]

29. At its 95th meeting, the Committee considered a report by the Secretariat[7] on the matter. After extensive discussions in plenary and in a contact group, the Executive Committee reached a decision on the matter (decision 95/87).

30. In relation to the manufacturing of components and heat pumps, it requested the Secretariat to use the operational framework on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs and to apply, as part of decision 94/60 on the use of the operational framework, for an initial period of three years, specific modalities and conditions for compressor manufacturing projects (paragraphs 7–17 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87), heat-exchanger manufacturing projects (paragraphs 19–25 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87) and heat-pump manufacturing projects (paragraphs 27–36 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87). The Committee noted that the operational framework would be reviewed after the initial implementation period of three years, on the basis of the experience gained.

31. The Executive Committee agreed on funding levels for the preparation of the aforementioned projects and of projects relating to energy efficiency under decision 94/60. The funding levels could be considered in the case of countries where KIP investment project preparation was ongoing and the KIP was expected to be submitted at or before the 96th meeting, or where KIP preparation had been completed. For the preparation of individual investment projects under decision 94/60, the following funding levels could be used for KIPs to be submitted up to the 96th meeting:

(a) Up to 4 enterprises to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $30,000;

[5] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annexes LIV and LV.
[6] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/65 and Add.1.
[7] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87.

(b) From 5 to 15 enterprises: US $30,000, plus an additional US $5,000 per enterprise above 4;

(c) For 16 and above to be converted in a manufacturing sector: US $85,000, plus an additional US $3,000 per enterprise above 15.

32. If it were proposed that the KIP be submitted after the 96th meeting,[8] US $2,000 per enterprise for up to 15 participating enterprises and US $1,000 per enterprise beyond 15 participating enterprises could be considered, in place of the amounts mentioned in paragraph 31. The maximum funding that could be provided to Article 5 countries for the preparation of projects on energy efficiency in manufacturing was based on their HFC baseline consumption in carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3
Preparatory funding limits for investment projects

HFC baseline consumption in carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes	Limits for preparatory funding in US $
Up to 1 million	50,000
1 million to 2 million	100,000
2 million to 8 million	140,000
8 million to 15 million	180,000
15 million and above	220,000

33. In relation to non-manufacturing activities, the Committee decided to extend the duration of the window for the proposal of projects under decision 91/65, only for the servicing activities, to its 100th meeting, inclusive, and requested the Secretariat to prepare, for consideration at the 97th meeting, an updated paper that would elaborate the specific functions for both centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency; assess sustainable business models for regional centres; assess potential duplication with activities funded under HPMPs and/or KIPs, as well as with existing centres; and identify potential opportunities to use existing centres and mechanisms already in place for testing the energy efficiency of equipment.

34. In relation to an energy-efficiency revolving fund for end users, the Committee established a funding window of US $40 million for two energy-efficiency end-user projects using a revolving fund mechanism developed and supported by implementing agencies, over a duration of eight years, after which funds would be returned to the Multilateral Fund, on the understanding that the fund would not be operationalized until the Executive Committee had agreed on the modalities for doing so. The Executive Committee decided to provide funding, for the preparation of no more than five projects, of no more than US $100,000 per project, on the understanding that those proposals would be submitted to the 96th meeting and that only up to two projects would be selected for the funding window. It requested the Secretariat to prepare an update of part C of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/87, on the operationalization of the revolving fund, for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 96th meeting, taking into consideration the discussions at the 95th meeting. The Secretariat was also requested to work with the implementing agencies that had experience with revolving funds on energy efficiency to share examples and lessons learned and illustrate the expected benefits of Multilateral Fund funding for existing and new funds and to prepare a summary paper for the 96th meeting.

35. [At the 96th meeting…]

[8] In such cases, the KIP preparation process is expected to be under way. Preparatory activities can be planned in such a way as to include activities relating to project preparation under the energy-efficiency component.

3. Consideration of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in the polyurethane foam sector in stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plans

36. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the document requested from the Secretariat at the 93rd meeting on the issue of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in the polyurethane foam sector in Article 5 countries.[9] Following formal and informal discussions, the Committee requested the Secretariat to provide, at the 96th meeting, additional analysis on the effect of using years other than 2020–2022 as the reference years for the import and export of pre-blended polyols containing HFCs for Article 5, group 1 and Article 5, group 2 countries, including on the cut-off date for the enterprises, keeping in mind the principles mentioned in paragraphs 15 and 16 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/88 (decision 95/88).

37. [At the 96th meeting…]

4. Consumption of HFCs in the local installation and assembly subsector

38. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered an update on the local installation and assembly subsector.[10] It decided to continue considering projects in the local installation and assembly subsector in the context of KIPs on a case-by-case basis, in line with its decisions 92/39(d) and 93/94(e), and requested the Secretariat to continue collecting information on the local installation and assembly subsector provided by Article 5 countries in the KIPs submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee. The Secretariat was also requested to provide, at the 98th meeting, an update to the document prepared for the 95th meeting (decision 95/89).

5. Template for an Agreement for stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plans

39. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee pursued its consideration of the outstanding elements of the template for an Agreement for stage I of KIPs between Governments and the Executive Committee.[11] After discussions in a contact group, the Committee reached consensus on all elements of the template[12] except Appendices 1-A and 2-A, which were to be finalized once the discussions on the criteria for funding HFC phase-down in Article 5 countries had been completed (decision 95/90).

6. A comprehensive approach for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment

40. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee discussed its future consideration, at the 96th meeting, of the outcome of the half-day session on strategic approaches to implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the contribution to sustainable cooling of activities supported by the Multilateral Fund, which was to be held on 9 December 2024, directly after the 95th meeting, pursuant to decision 94/62. After those discussions, the Committee decided to hold another half-day session on 25 May 2025, immediately prior to its 96th meeting, on the strategic approaches to the Kigali Amendment implementation for sustainable HFC phase-down by Article 5 parties, and to add an agenda item on the summary and outcomes of the discussions at the half-day sessions held to date to the agenda of the 96th meeting (decision 95/96).

41. [At the 96th meeting...]

[9] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/88.
[10] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/89.
[11] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/90.
[12] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex LVII.

B. All other policy matters

1. Alternative technologies in the polyurethane foam manufacturing sector

42. At the 95th meeting, the Committee considered the document requested from the Secretariat at the 94th meeting, containing an update on the information on alternative technologies in the polyurethane foam manufacturing sector for Article 5 countries.[13] After some discussion, the Committee decided to consider the information contained in the document while discussing the issue of alternatives in the polyurethane foam sector and noted that the Secretariat would update the report for consideration at the 96th meeting, in line with decision 94/58 (decision 95/85).

2. Streamlining of reporting on project progress across the spectrum of reports

43. At the 95th meeting, the Committee considered the document, requested from the Secretariat at the 93rd meeting, on the mapping of reporting requirements and the streamlining of reporting on progress across spectrum of reports.[14] Noting the efforts made by the Secretariat to streamline reporting on project progress, the Executive Committee decided that the document on tranche submission delays would be submitted at the first Executive Committee meeting of each year and requested the Secretariat, in consultation with implementing agencies, to review the format for progress and financial reporting, including its narrative, with a view to streamlining reporting while allowing the collection of the data required for the preparation of the Multilateral Fund performance report, and to present the revised format for consideration of the Executive Committee at its 96th meeting. The Secretariat and the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer were requested to explore the possibility of integrating reporting through project completion reports (PCRs) and detailed final project reports, taking into account the approved universal PCR format, and to report back to the Executive Committee at its 97th meeting (decision 95/91).

44. [At the 96th meeting...]

3. Implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund

45. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the update, requested from the Secretariat at the 90th meeting, on implementation of the operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects and the review of the areas of work and mechanisms of the Fund where gender had been mainstreamed.[15] It requested the Secretariat to review the implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy of the Multilateral Fund, covering the inclusion of the mandatory requirements and performance indicators in stages of MYA projects from the 94th meeting onwards and to provide, for consideration at the 98th meeting, a detailed assessment of implementation (decision 95/92).

4. Request to the Executive Committee set out in paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/1 of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

46. At the 95th meeting, the Committee considered a draft decision, introduced by a member, on atmospheric monitoring pursuant to the request to the Executive Committee set out in paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/1 on enhancing regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper for the 96th meeting on options for a funding modality as referred to in paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/1 to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, guided by the scientific advice of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund

[13] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/85.
[14] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/91.
[15] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/92.

for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention in relation to the location and establishment of new monitoring facilities (decision 95/97).

47. [At the 96th meeting...]

5. Sub-group on the Production Sector

48. The Sub-group on the Production Sector met three times on the margins of the 95th meeting [and ?? times on the margins of the 96th meeting], producing a report for consideration at each meeting.[16]

49. At the 95th meeting the Executive Committee noted the 2023 verification report of the HCFC production sector in China, noted the progress report on the implementation of the second tranche and the request for funding of the third tranche of stage II of the HCFC production phase-out management plan (HPPMP) for China (see paragraph 54) and adopted a series of decisions related to the HPPMP for China on the basis of the Sub-group's recommendations (decisions 95/93 and 95/94).

50. In addition, the Executive Committee noted with appreciation the submission, by the Government of China through the World Bank, of the report on the investigation of HCFC feedstock applications in China for 2023 and decided to defer further consideration of the matters related to HFC-23 in China to the following meeting of the Executive Committee (decision 95/95).

51. [At the 96th meeting…]

C. Projects, implementation and monitoring

1. Approvals made during the reporting period

52. During the reporting period, the Executive Committee approved a total of ??? additional projects and activities, with a planned phase-out of ??? ODP tonnes of production and consumption of HCFCs and ??? metric tonnes (??? carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes) of consumption of HFCs, amounting to US $???, including US $??? in agency support costs, as per table 4 below.

Table 4
Funds approved by agency during the reporting period

Agency	Funds approved (US $)	Agency support costs (US $)	Total (US $)
Bilateral	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNDP	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNEP	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNIDO	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
World Bank	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Grand Total	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*

53. At the 95th [and 96th] meetings, after consideration of the documents on projects recommended for blanket approval[17] and the documents on projects recommended for individual consideration,[18] the Executive Committee approved the projects and activities as summarized below.

[16] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/93 [and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].
[17] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/33 [and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].
[18] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/34 [and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].

(a) Investment projects

HPMPs and HPPMP

54. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee approved tranches of HPMPs for 17 individual countries and one group of 12 countries (decisions 95/34, 95/40, 95/44 to 95/47, 95/49, 95/51, 95/52 and 95/55), the first tranche of stage II of the HPMPs for five countries (decisions 95/41, 95/42, 95/48, 95/50 and 95/57 and the first tranche of stage III of the HPMPs for three countries (decisions 95/53, 95/54 and 95/56). As mentioned above under the report of the Sub-group on the Production Sector, the Committee also approved a tranche of the HPPMP for one country (decision 95/94).

55. The Executive Committee approved an individual project proposal pertaining to additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low- or zero GWP and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in one country (decision 95/34).

56. [At the 96th meeting…]

HFC-related projects

57. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee approved, in principle, stage I of the KIPs for 14 individual countries and one group of 12 countries, also approving the first funding tranche under each (decisions 95/59 to 95/61, 95/63, 95/65 to 95/67, 95/69 to 95/75 and 95/77). The Committee also approved, for three of the countries, a pilot project, under decision 91/65, each related to maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down (decisions 95/62, 95/64 and 95/76). For two countries, the Committee approved HFC investment projects that were to be included in those countries' future KIPs (decisions 95/58 and 95/68).

58. Also at the 95th meeting, in terms of stand-alone pilot projects related to maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down, the Committee approved, for one country, one project that was a mix of investment and non-investment activities under both decisions 91/65 and 94/60 and, for four countries, four non-investment projects under decision 91/65 (decisions 95/78 to 95/82). The Committee agreed not to consider a sixth project proposal.

59. [At the 96th meeting]

(b) Non-investment activities

60. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee approved all but one of the non-investment funding requests. The requests were for funding for preparation of stages II, III and IV of HPMPs, preparation of KIPs and/or investment-related activities, renewal of institutional strengthening projects, enabling activities for HFC phase-down, preparation for pilot investment projects on energy efficiency and preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and the development of plans for their management. The requests were presented in the documents on bilateral cooperation[19] and the 2024 work programme amendments of UNDP,[20] UNEP,[21] UNIDO[22] and the World Bank[23](decisions 95/34 and 95/35 to 95/39). The request, consideration of which was agreed to be deferred to a future meeting was for preparation of stage I of a KIP for one country.

[19] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/32.
[20] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/35.
[21] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/36.
[22] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/37.
[23] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/38.

61. [At the 96th meeting]

(c) 2025 UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme budget

62. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee noted the 2024 progress report and the 2025 work plan and budget for the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP).[24] The Executive Committee approved, on an exceptional basis, the CAP activities and budget for 2025 as annexed to the report of that meeting,[25] in the amount of US $11,191,331, plus agency support costs of 8 per cent amounting to US $895,306, on the understanding that future CAP budget increases would remain within 3 per cent in accordance with decision 47/24. The Executive Committee requested UNEP to submit final report detailing lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the global technical assistance project for the twinning of national ozone officers and national energy-efficiency policymakers to support Kigali Amendment objectives when submitting the second phase of the project at the first meeting in 2025 (decision 95/83).

(d) Core unit costs for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank

63. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee approved the 2025 core unit budgets for UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank, as requested[26] (decision 95/84).

2. Implementation and reporting

(a) Country programme data and prospects for compliance

64. At the 95th meeting[27] [and the 96th meeting,[28]] the Executive Committee considered documents on country programme data and prospects for compliance. At the 95th meeting, it requested the relevant implementing agencies to continue assisting the respective Governments in clarifying the discrepancies between their country programme and Article 7 data for 2023. The Secretariat was requested to send letter to six countries regarding outstanding country programme data report (decision 95/6).

65. [At the 96th meeting…]

(b) Tranche submission delays

66. At the 95th meeting[29] [and the 96th meeting[30]] the Executive Committee considered reports on tranche submission delays and requested the Secretariat to send letters to the relevant Governments regarding the decisions on tranche submission delays contained in relevant annexes to the reports of those meetings.[31] It nevertheless noted that relevant implementing agencies had indicated that the late submission of the tranches of HPMPs due for submission would have no impact on countries' compliance with the Montreal Protocol and that there was no indication that any of the countries concerned were in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures (decisions 95/26 [and 96/???]).

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[24] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/83.
[25] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex LIII.
[26] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/84.
[27] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/8.
[28] [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].
[29] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/24.
[30] [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??]
[31] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex XII, [and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/???, annex ???].

(c) Progress reports

67. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee noted the consolidated progress report of the Multilateral Fund as at 31 December 2023.[32] It also noted the progress reports, as at 31 December 2023, of the bilateral agencies[33] (the Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain), UNDP,[34] UNEP,[35] UNIDO[36] and the World Bank.[37] For all the progress reports, the Committee approved the recommendations related to ongoing projects with specific issues that were contained in relevant annexes to the report of the meeting.[38] It also took a number of other actions, such as the extension of the completion dates of two projects and the cancellation of one project; it requested bilateral and implementing agencies to provide an update, prior to the last meeting of every year, on the countries for which requests for renewal of institutional strengthening projects had not been submitted for three years, and it requested the Secretariat to provide, in the consolidated progress report as at 31 December 2024, a final report on the achievements of the six investment projects funded using the additional voluntary contributions for fast-start support for HFC phase-down (decisions 95/12 to 95/17).

68. [At the 96th meeting…]

(d) Status reports and reports on projects with specific reporting requirements

69. At the 95th meeting[39] [and 96th meeting[40]] the Executive Committee considered documents containing status reports and reports on projects with specific reporting requirements.

70. At the 95th meeting, the projects for which there were no outstanding policy, cost or other issues related to HPMPs for six countries, additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for one country and a request for a change of technology in an approved project in one country, and [at the 96th meeting, for the projects …], the Committee took note of the reports and information provided and agreed on a number of actions, including the transfer of implementation of certain HPMP tranches from one implementing agency to another, the extension of the implementation period of certain HPMP tranches and a change of technology within a project. It also requested other actions from countries and implementing agencies (decisions 95/18 to 95/21 [and 96/…]).

71. At the 95th meeting, stage I of the KIP for Burkina Faso and a project for the conversion from HFC to propane of a facility manufacturing large commercial unitary roof-top air-conditioning units at Petra Engineering Industries Co., Jordan, were considered individually. Noting the reports, the Executive Committee approved the request of the Government of Burkina Faso to replace the establishment of a refrigerant distribution centre for hydrocarbons with the establishment of a recovery, recycling and reclamation centre for HCFCs, HFCs and blended refrigerants, at the same cost (decision 95/22); it also invited, UNIDO, on behalf of the Government of Jordan, to submit a proposal to the 96th meeting for Petra Engineering Industries Co. to use the equipment provided under the project to manufacture R-290 chillers, on the understanding that no additional funds would be approved for the project and the Committee also requested other actions from the enterprise (decision 95/23).

72. At the 95th meeting the Executive Committee also considered a report, requested by decision 94/11, on how to implement the overarching principles for managing funds transferred from implementing agencies to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of China, for stage II of the HPMP for

[32] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/14.
[33] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/15.
[34] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/16.
[35] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/17.
[36] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/18.
[37] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/19.
[38] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annexes V to IX.
[39] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/20 and Add.1, and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/21.
[40] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??

the country.[41] The Committee requested UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP, as lead agencies of the relevant sector plans, to apply, on a trial basis, the overarching principles set out in annex III to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/47 to the industrial and commercial refrigeration and air-conditioning sector plan, the solvent sector plan, the extruded polystyrene foam sector plan, the room air-conditioning manufacturing and heat-pump water heater sector plan, and the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector plan and the national enabling programme, under stage II the HPMP for China (decision 95/43).

(e) Consolidated project completion reports

73. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the 2024 PCR (part II),[42] [and at the 96th meeting...] [At each meeting,] it requested bilateral and implementing agencies to submit, at the subsequent meeting, outstanding PCRs for MYAs and individual projects or to provide reasons for failing to do so. Lead and cooperating implementing agencies were requested to continue coordinating their work closely in finalizing their respective portions of PCRs to facilitate the timely submission of the reports by the lead implementing agency, and bilateral and implementing agencies were requested to ensure the inclusion of relevant and useful information, including gender information, and to report on lessons learned and the reasons for delays in project implementation for use in future improvements in project design and implementation. All those involved in the preparation and implementation of MYAs and individual projects were invited to take into consideration the lessons learned from PCRs, where applicable (decisions 95/24 [and 96/???]).

(f) Performance of implementing agencies

74. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee noted the evaluation of the performance of implementing agencies against their 2023 business plans.[43] All implementing agencies had a quantitative assessment of their performance for 2023 of at least 80 on a scale of 100, and the quantitative performance of UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank in 2023 had improved compared with 2022. Trend analysis indicated, however, that, in 2023, the performance of implementing agencies, for some indicators, had not improved compared with 2022. The Committee noted, with appreciation, the efforts undertaken by bilateral and implementing agencies to have open and constructive discussions with the respective national ozone units (NOUs) about the areas in which their services were perceived to be less than satisfactory and that the outcome of their consultations with the NOUs concerned had been satisfactory. The Executive Committee encouraged NOUs to submit, on a yearly basis and in a timely manner, their assessments of the qualitative performance of the bilateral and implementing agencies in assisting their governments (decision 95/7).

D. Evaluation

75. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the annual report on the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2024[44] and approved the revised monitoring and evaluation work programme for 2025,[45] noting that the consolidated PCR would be presented on an annual basis, starting from the first meeting in 2025 (decision 95/11).

76. Also at the 95th meeting, the Committee took note of the final report on the external assessment of the evaluation function of the Multilateral Fund[46] and requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to prepare, for consideration at the 96th meeting, a potential management response to the assessment, including an evaluation policy for the Multilateral Fund, taking into consideration the

[41] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/47, annex III.
[42] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/22.
[43] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/9.
[44] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/13/Rev.1.
[45] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex IV.
[46] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/10.

suggestions made by members of the Executive Committee at the 95th meeting,[47] the draft outline for such a policy[48] and the recommendations in the final report on the external assessment (decision 95/8).

77. At the same meeting, the Executive Committee considered the desk study for the evaluation of the UNEP CAP[49] and requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to present updated terms of reference for an in-depth comprehensive evaluation of the CAP at the 97th meeting, taking into account the suggestions made by members of the Executive Committee at the 95th meeting[50] and the reports to be submitted by the OzonAction programme and the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to the 96th[51] and 97th meetings, respectively, and the related discussions and decisions (decision 95/9). The Executive Committee also noted the terms of reference for the desk study for the evaluation of recovery, recycling and reclamation projects[52] and requested the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, when conducting the evaluation of recovery, recycling and reclamation projects, to take into consideration the comments on the matter made by Executive Committee members at the 95th meeting[53] (decision 95/10).

78. [At the 96th meeting…]

E. Business planning and financial matters

1. Business planning

79. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered an update on the status of implementation of the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2024–2026,[54] noting the total value of the activities submitted to the 95th meeting. (decision 95/25).

80. Also, at the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the consolidated business plan of the Multilateral Fund for 2025–2027.[55] After making a number of adjustments, it endorsed the consolidated business plan for 2025–2027, noting that endorsement did not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding or tonnage levels (decision 95/27). The Committee also considered the 2025–2027 business plans of the bilateral agencies (Governments of Australia, Czechia, France, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),[56] UNDP,[57] UNEP,[58] UNIDO[59] and the World Bank.[60] Noting the plans, it approved the performance indicators for UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank set out in the relevant annexes to the report of that meeting[61] (decisions 95/28 to 95/32).

81. [At the 96th meeting…]

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[47] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94.
[48] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex III.
[49] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/11.
[50] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94.
[51] [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??].
[52] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/12.
[53] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94.
[54] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/23.
[55] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/25.
[56] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/26.
[57] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/27.
[58] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/28.
[59] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/29.
[60] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/30.
[61] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annexes XIII, XIV, XV and XVI.

2. Financial matters

(a) Status of the Multilateral Fund

82. As at [?? May 2025], the total income to the Multilateral Fund, including cash payments, promissory notes held, bilateral contributions, interest earned and miscellaneous income, amounted to US $???, and total allocations, including provisions, amounted to US $???. The balance available therefore amounted to US $???.[62]

(b) Contributions and disbursements, balances and resources and accounts and budgets

83. At the 95th meeting, the Executive Committee considered the report of the Treasurer on the status of contributions and disbursements,[63] the report on balances and availability of resources,[64] the final 2023 accounts of the Multilateral Fund[65] and the reconciliation of the 2023 accounts,[66] requesting related action from the parties, implementing agencies, the Treasurer and the Chief Officer (decisions 95/1 to 95/4). It also considered the approved 2025 and 2026 and proposed 2027 budgets of the Secretariat[67] and approved a revised 2025 budget, a revised 2026 budget and the proposed 2027 budget of the Secretariat (decision 95/5).

84. [At the 96th meeting…]

85. At the 95th [and 96th] meetings, the Executive Committee requested the Treasurer to offset the costs of the bilateral projects approved at the meeting in question against the bilateral contributions of the relevant governments (decisions 95/33 and [96/??]).

F. Fund Secretariat activities

86. At the 95th meeting[68] [and the 96th meeting,[69]] the Executive Committee took note, with appreciation of a report on the activities undertaken by the Secretariat since the previous meeting. [At both meetings, the Committee was informed about the progress made in the development of the knowledge management systems …]

II. Achievements of the Multilateral Fund since its inception[70]

87. By the 96th meeting, since 1991, ??? projects and activities (excluding cancelled and transferred projects) had been approved. The total amount of ODS foreseen to be eliminated through implementation of those projects amounted to ??? ODP tonnes. However, the number of ODP tonnes actually phased out was ??? ODP tonnes (involving both consumption and production), demonstrating that the phase-out achieved through the projects completed so far exceeded the amount expected. In addition, by the same date, ??? metric tonnes (??? carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes) of consumption of HFC had been approved for phase-down, and ??? metric tonnes (??? carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes) had actually been phased down. The geographical and sectoral distribution of phase-out in all approved projects and activities and funds approved since inception is shown in the table 5 below.

62 [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/???, annex ???.]
63 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/3 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/94, annex I.
64 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/4.
65 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/5.
66 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/6.
67 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/7.
68 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/2.
69 [UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/??.]
70 Refers only to projects approved and funded by regular contributions.

Table 5

Phase-out and funds approved by region and sector since inception of the Multilateral Fund

Description	Number of projects*	Consumption: ODP tonnes approved for ODS-related projects*	Consumption: ODP tonnes phased out for ODS-related projects*	Consumption: metric tonnes approved for HFC-related projects**	Consumption: metric tonnes phased out for HFC-related projects**	Production: ODP tonnes approved*	Production: ODP tonnes phased out*	Funds approved* (US $)
Region								
Africa	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Asia and the Pacific	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Europe	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Latin America and the Caribbean	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Global	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Aerosol	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Destruction	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Foam	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Fumigant	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Halon	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
KIP	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Multi-sector	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Other	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Process agent	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Phase-out plan	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Production	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Refrigeration	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Several	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Solvent	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Sterilant	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Total	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*

* Excluding cancelled and transferred projects and including agency support costs, where applicable.
** ??? carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes of consumption has been approved for phase-down and ??? carbon dioxide-equivalent tonnes of consumption had been phased down.

88. The total funding approved by the Executive Committee since 1991 to achieve ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down amounts to US $??? including US $??? in agency support costs (excluding cancelled and transferred projects). Of the total project funds approved, the amounts allocated to, and disbursed by, the bilateral agencies and each of the implementing agencies, are shown in table 6 below.

Table 6

Funds approved and disbursed by agency since inception of the Multilateral Fund

Agency	Funds approved* (US $)	Agency support costs* (US $)	Funds disbursed** (US $)
Bilateral	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNDP	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNEP	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
UNIDO	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
World Bank	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*
Total	*To be completed*	*To be completed*	*To be completed*

* As at ??? (excluding cancelled and transferred projects).
** As at ??? (excluding cancelled and transferred projects).