



Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of South Asia: Only 219 days to 1.1.2015!!

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1. Executive Summary

With the theme “Only 219 days to 1.1.2015!!,” officials of the National Ozone Units (NOUs) from all South Asia network countries, except India, participated in the four day programme of the Network Meeting and the Seminar on Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification from 27 to 30 May 2014 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Republic of Korea sent an additional officer to the meeting using their own funds. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat and all four Implementing Agencies (IAs) as well as The European Union (as developed country member) participated. The list of participants, partner representatives, and experts is included as Annex I of this report. In parallel to the programme, UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), with help of UNDP, UNIDO and The Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MLFS), organized a special set of training sessions for new ozone officers from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to complement the technical knowledge gained during the main network meeting.

The ultimate aim of the programme is to enable NOUs to implement Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out management plans (HPMP) effectively and to meet the phase-out targets of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. As part of the programme, Ozone Officers were offered also opportunities to witness the on-going phase-out efforts of the host country through a field visit to Sri Lanka Customs and REGNIS (Lanka) PLC., which successfully converted its foam to non-ozone depleting alternatives with Multilateral Fund assistance.

Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) organized a side-event on business opportunities and energy-efficient co-benefits from transitioning to low-GWP refrigerants in refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The highlight of this meeting was the one day thematic seminar on the establishment of refrigeration associations and technician certification programmes.

The discussions throughout the programme reaffirmed the critical importance of strategic partnerships between the government and the private sector, as well as representatives of civil society, in order for a country to reach its HCFC phaseout milestones, while mindful of other matters of national concerns such as climate change and energy efficiency.

2. Summary of the sessions

The agenda followed is shown in Annex II of this report.

2.1 Opening Session

The Inauguration commenced at the Grand Oriental Hotel with a welcome procession performed by Kandyan dancers and a lighting of oil lamp. **Honorable Anura Priyadharshana Yapa**, Minister of Petroleum Industries, was the chief guest. The Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, **Honorable Alhaj A.R.M Abdul Cadar**, welcomed the participants to the county. His speech was followed by three Opening Statements by **Mr. James Curlin**, Network and Policy Manager of UNEP OzonAction, **Ms. Razina Bilgami** representing the office of UN Resident Coordinator in Sri Lanka, and **Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon**, Senior Project Management Officer of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MLFS).

This opening ceremony was broadcasted in the evening via Rupavahini (local language) and Channel ITV (English).

2.2 Update on the Key Decisions of the 25th Meeting of the Parties and issues for the forthcoming 35th OEWG

On behalf of the Ozone Secretariat **Mr. Atul Bagai**, Senior Network Coordinator of UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), briefed the participants on key decisions of the 25th Meeting of the Parties (MOP25; Bangkok, 21–25 October 2013) and gave a preview of issues at the up-coming 34th Meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG 34; Paris, 14 - 18 July 2014) highlighting the following:

- Membership of Government Representatives (decisions XXV/17 & XXIV/18 on ImpCom & ExCom). China (Article 5) and Japan (Non-Article 5) are the 2014 ExCom members from this network;
- Status of Ratification of the Montreal and Beijing Amendments to the Montreal Protocol (Decision XXV/1). Only Kazakhstan and Mauritania are remaining non-Party with whom trade in HCFCs is not allowed;
- Essential Use Nominations (EUNs) for controlled substances for 2014 (Decision XXV/2). CFCs in MDIs for China = 235.05 MT;
- OEWG34 Nominations for essential use exemptions (EUNs) for 2015 & 2016 received from China (217.34 MT CFCs for 2015 and 90 MT CTC for 2015 and 2016);
- Decision XXV/5: Information on alternatives to ODS (decision XXIV/7, paragraph 1);
- Decision XXV/5: Workshop on HFC Management. In January 2014 the Secretariat invited all parties to:
 - o Propose agenda topics and make any other suggestions for the workshop on HFC management
 - o Provide information with regard to paragraph 3 of the decision (implementation of paragraph 9 of decision XIX/6)
 - o Responses have been received from about 50 parties and 5 NGOs on the workshop. Submission on XIX/6 has been received from 8 PartiesSecretariat is compiling the XIX/6 inputs into a document;
- Decision XXV/8: TOR for the study on the 2015-2017 Replenishment of the MLF; and
- Decision XXV/9: Implementation of the MP with regard to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Third International Conference on SIDS to be held in Apia, Samoa on 1-4 September 2014. This decision concerns the Maldives in this network.

No SA country was mentioned in Compliance-related decisions or Data and licensing related decisions from the 25th MOP.

Mr. Janaka Gunawardana, Sri Lanka NOO, informed the meeting that an expert from Sri Lanka took part in the 9th Meeting Ozone Research Managers (ORM) in Geneva on 14-16 May 2014. ORM - a subsidiary body of Vienna Convention – meet every 3 years and in the same year as Conference of Parties (COP). Discussions were held under four topics: research needs; systematic observation; data archiving and stewardship; and capacity building based on presentations and national reports submitted by countries in advance. The draft

recommendations, presentations and national reports are available at: <http://conf.montreal-protocol.org/meeting/orm/9orm/default.aspx>. The meeting was informed about dates and venues of up-coming meetings as the 52nd Implementation Committee (ImpCom) meeting, the Workshop on HFC management, and the 3rd Meeting of the OEWG in July in Paris, and the 53rd ImpCom meeting and the 26th MOP in Paris, Bangkok or Montreal since the option of holding it in Nairobi becoming unlikely.

2.3 Main decisions of the 71st and 72nd meetings of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Mr. Ramirez Pabon of MLFS commenced his presentation by informing the meeting about overall HPMP projects progress. Only 48 out of 73 activities related to tranches of HPMPs due for submission to the 72nd ExCom were submitted on time. The ExCom requested the Ozone Secretariat to send letters to 20 governments including Bangladesh from this network concerning the delay. Document ExCom/72/7 compiled lessons learned from the past and on-going projects, consolidating project completion report of MYAs. On delays in completion of CFC, CTC and halon projects, Decision 71/11(b) asked Bilateral and IAs not incur any new commitments for projects after the date of final completion and return any balances by the end of 2014. From South Asia, the projects falling within this category were: NPP (servicing) China (6th tranche), Halon Plan Islamic Republic of Iran and TPMP Nepal (2nd tranche). For this network The ExCom requested submission of additional status report to the 73rd meeting on 29 projects including HPMP Nepal (1st Tranche).

The parts of the MLFS presentation on Guidelines for funding the preparation of Stage II of HPMPs (Decision 71/42) and on Approved demonstration projects and options for additional projects (document ExCom/72/40) generated some questions from the audience. **Mr. Shaikh Obaidullah Al Mahmood**, Bangladesh NOO, asked if a conversion project can be included in the Stage II and also asked if a feasibility study is needed for proposing a demo project.

Mr. Zaigham Abbas, Pakistan NOO, requested MLFS assistance ODS disposal from Ship-breaking, but was told that ODS disposal now must seek funds outside of the MLF.

Ms. Miruza Mohamed, Maldives NOO, asked the MLFS advice on how to deal with the fishery sector in her country - using 407c or 410a currently - is not willing to go for low GWP alternative. When the HPMP was approved, promoting low GWP alternative was not clearly required by the ExCom. **Mr. Ramirez Pabon** responded saying that optimum alternative must be examined case-by-case basis. **Mr. James Curlin**, UNEP, recommended the network countries to read the ExCom document on "Minimizing Adverse Climate Impact of HCFC Phase-Out in the Refrigeration Servicing Sector" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/42).

On Country Programmes data report for year 2013, 5 out of 12 SA countries had submitted the report for 2013 (100% of them through the online platform) by the time of this network meeting. Other countries were urged to submit their report as soon as possible. To facilitate online reporting further, the MLFS representative left a copy of the access codes for all SA countries with UNEP CAP-ROAP.

As requested by UNEP, the MLFS officer concluded his presentation by providing additional information on “Guidelines for the Verification of National HCFC Consumption Targets of Multi-year Agreements”. Funding for Stage I HPMP verification for 17 countries was approved at the 72nd ExCom. With this decision, Bhutan and Maldives were selected for verification, joining Mongolia and Sri Lanka that already received US\$30,000 each last year for independent verification on the next tranche in 2015. For Mongolia, whose next tranche request will be in 2016 only, a question was raised if the verification needs to be done on 2015 consumption. **Mr. Ramirez Pabon** clarified that the verification will need to be done for the year 2015 only even though the funds have been disbursed already. . In case of Non-LVCs, all years that have not been verified would be subjected to the verification, and the report needs to be submitted along with each tranche request. The cost must be met with the funds available under the approved HPMP tranche(s) already.

2.4 How will South Asia network countries meet the 2013 and 2015 control measures through HPMP: Country Presentations

Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP, facilitated this session during which each country was asked to share updates on 4 aspects of HPMP implementation, namely: a) Data Reporting; b) ODS Legislation/Regulations under the HPMP; c) National Consultation and Coordination mechanism, and d) Sustaining Capacity Building efforts under the HPMP. Highlights from the countries presentations are summarized as follows:

- **Afghanistan** – CP and A7 data to be submitted by 1 June 2014. Data source: Customs and R/AC workshops survey (started in 2013). Consumption trend is fluctuating with security situation and development activities. ODS Legislation/Regulations under the HPMP – The number of importers coming forward is too small compared with the amount consumed in the country. Only 6 registered importers in Kabul and 3 more applied. No subsidies for promoting the introduction of alternatives yet. However, the Customs recently increased the tariff to from 5 to 10%, increasing the risk of mis-declaration by brokers. Among challenges concerning institutionalized training are frequent staff change at Afghanistan Customs Department (ACD), absence of a formal certification scheme, etc.
- **Bangladesh** – CP and A7 data will be submitted by 30 June 2014. Data sources are: importers, end-users, and the National Board of Revenue (NBR). Ban on equipment is still without a fixed date, and use of economic instruments is not yet proposed. Linking HPMP and the National energy policy is a possibility. No work on institutionalizing training so far.
- **Bhutan** – CP and A7 data to be submitted by 30 June 2014. Data source: import permits issued by NOU and import/export data (Bhutan Trade Statistics). When the NOU issue a permit, its copy is sent to the ODS focal point of the Customs check point (of entry). All regional Customs Offices have one ODS focal point. No R/AC association exists yet, but a R/AC national curriculum has been developed and will be launched on the World Environmental Day 2014.
- **China** – Produce and consume HCFCs -22, -141b, -142b, -123, -124, and import and consume HCFC-225ca. CP and A7 data to be submitted by 30 June 2014. Verification to check preliminary data in June to confirm, but the country appears to be in compliance. CP

data will be submitted in September 2014. “Regulation of ODS Management” was issued by the State Council in April 2010. Approximately 25-30% of the total HCFCs production in the past years was exported. China import HCFC-225, HCFC-123, and a few blends. In 2013, the country initiated the import quota management on HCFC, and quota was issued to only 4 importers (4 ODP tones in total) based on the average import amount of the year 2009-2010. It has been challenging to coordinate with climate change counterparts nationally.

- **DPRK** – CP and A7 data will be submitted by 30 June 2014. Consumption in 2013 seems to be up again after a reduction in 2012. The country was requested to provide UNIDO and UNEP with more detailed information about the quota system.
- **Iran** – CP data reported already on 30 April 2014 and A7 data reporting by 01 June 2014. Banning of HCFC equipment was discussed. Enterprises that convert to non-ODS technology has been exempted from Commercial Benefit Tax. IAs meet once/year. For sustaining Capacity-building effort under the HPMP, Customs and NOU are working to add ODS control training/ awareness workshop in annual Customs Training calendar. The NOU also cooperate closely with Technical & Vocational Training Center to organize training workshops for Technicians in provincial level.
- **Maldives** – CP and A7 data will be submitted by 30 June 2014. Equipment will be banned in 2015. A proposal of tax increase by 100% on HCFCs is being considered by the New Economic Council. UNFCCC focal point will participate in the HFC workshop in July 2014. The National University of Maldives has sent NOU a proposal for establishing a training programme; NOU may sign a MOU with this entity to establish an institutionalized training.
- **Mongolia** – CP and A7 data have been submitted in May 2014. Data sources are NOU import permit data and Customs Control and Clearance Department. Equipments with ODS alternatives, i.e. R-290, R-32, R-152a, and R-744, are exempted from the income tax per the Government resolution #303 dated 23 August 2013, “List of equipments that are environmentally friendly and encourage proper use of natural resources and reduce environmental pollution and waste”.
- **Nepal** – CP and A7 data were submitted on 30 April 2014. Some 2-3 MT are still remaining from the stock confiscated in 2002/3. Only March – May 2013 applications for import permits were received. Equipment using HCFCs will be banned by 2017. The Ozone Steering Committee headed jointly by two Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and the Ministry of Industry. The Ministry of Water and Energy and GIZ has a project on energy efficiency, which NOU would like to see R/AC appliances included; the country seeks help from UNEP. Good relationship with the Nepal Refrigeration and Electromechanical Association (NEREMA).
- **Pakistan** – Mr. Abbas is currently looking after NOU matters while a new NOO is being recruited. CP data already reported. A7 data to be submitted within this week. Increasing trend from 2010 to 2012. In 2010, the price of HCFCs doubled. ODS controlled under Import Policy Order 2013. Some 23 eligible importers have been identified. The government will consider inviting UNIDO and UN Resident Coordinator’s Office to join the Project Steering Committee (PSC) in addition to the UNDP Assistant Director already in the committee.

Highlighted among challenges is publishing of Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) for the Custom officers.

- **ROK** – A7 data will be submitted in July 2014. Revision of Law on the Protection of the Ozone Layer in January 2014, and its enforcement to start in July 2014 requiring strengthening of export control. Consumption/ Production are both below the baseline.
- **Sri Lanka** – CP and A7 data were submitted on 5 May 2014. Each importer is subjected to 10% reduction from their quota to meet the 2015 target. No Import controls for HCFCs based new equipment currently, but there is a ban on the Imports of used refrigerators and ACs since 2013. 58 recommendations were issued in 2013 alone. Lack of participation of senior technicians in the service sector due to owners not allowing them have leave to take part in training has been a challenge.

Common threads through countries' presentation were importance of tax incentive and equipment ban, needs for more control at the borders, and desire to work with/on R/AC Association and Certification scheme.

To have in-depth discussion on issues concerning specific countries, the meeting agreed to hold a bilateral meeting each on the following:

- Pakistan and Afghanistan trade control (assisted by UNEP);
- DPRK HCFCs Phaseout (assisted by UNIDO and UNEP);
- China and Mongolia on recycled HCFCs (assisted by Japan);
- Nepal ozone-energy nexus – synergy between HPMP and GIZ project (assisted by UNDP and UNEP), and
- Maldives and Sri Lanka Single window and ODS risk profiling (assisted by UNEP).

Note: During the afternoon break, The Ceylon Tea Board hosted a tea ceremony featuring the world-renowned Sri Lankan tea that has been produced without methyl bromide fumigants, thanks to a project supported by the Multilateral Fund and implemented by UNDP.

2.5 Panel Discussion: Gearing Up for Stage II

This session was facilitated by **Mr. James Curlin** of UNEP inviting **Mr. Ramirez Pabon** of MLF Secretariat, **Mr. Balaji Natarajan**, UNDP; **Mr. Alessandro Amadio**, UNIDO, and **Mr. Viraj Vithoontien**, World Bank, as Panelists. Among the guiding topics provided were MLF Guidelines for Stage II; coordination between the Lead and Cooperating Agencies; data survey; focus on RAC sector, and preparation of Tranche requests.

Additional commitment has been promised by some non LVCs (e.g. Bangladesh), and other countries such as Iran and Pakistan may prepare Stage II in 2015. Under these scenarios, network countries asked when would be the earliest timing for Stage II preparation. MLFS explained that a Stage II preparation request can be submitted two years prior to the completion of Stage I. It would be good to have some overlap between Stage I implementation and the preparation of Stage II. Pakistan NOU was advised to contact UNIDO (Mr. Milan Demko) and ask for a roadmap.

The Guideline for preparation for Stage II (document 72/39) is the same as the ones used for the Stage I preparation. The baseline will remain the same also as average of 2009/2010. In case of any country feeling the need of any modification, then, the country need to send input to MLFS via China by 30 June 2014 (e.g. phaseout in SMEs as pointed out by China).

Iran inquired about availability of updated information about technology options. MLFS advised the countries to see the document on alternative technologies submitted to the OEWG (TEAP 24/7) as well as the summary document (72/40) on 14 demo projects (with 11 countries already completed).

Bangladesh will try to submit Stage II preparatory funds to the 73rd ExCom. China is not sure whether it will be sent to the 73rd or 74th. Preparatory funding level is already fixed. Countries can submit Stage II proposals now. Mexico for example already submitted to the 72nd ExCom.

There are two components in Stage II, i.e. Overarching strategy and Sector-specific plans. Stage II provides opportunity to make the plan for manufacturing sector more complete by filling any gap left untreated during Stage I. For the servicing sector, much work needs to be done during Stage II, including addressing of SMEs.

The original HPMP proposed by the Maldives in 2007 included procurement of 40 recovery machines and 10 reclamation machines. In the past, the country used the flexibility to re-allocate funds available to different lines. Can Maldives submit a demo project for investment/servicing to address some of the emerging needs as a result of their commitment to phase out by 2020. The country was informed that while the ExCom agreement cannot be changed now, the demo window may need to look at global priorities.

2.6 Side event on “Incorporating Business Opportunities & Energy Efficiency Co-Benefits from Transitioning to Low-GWP Refrigerants in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning in Your Stage II HPMP”

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) organized a side-event on “Business opportunities and Energy-efficient co-benefits from transitioning to low-GWP refrigerants in refrigeration and air-conditioning sector” attracting much interest among participating countries. This was the first side event ever hosted completely by a partner on the margins of the Network Meeting.

2.7a Parallel Session on Technology Track

Group on Technology Track concerning SMEs, Foam Sector and System Houses included the representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Iran, Japan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Republic of Korea. This group was assisted by The World Bank, UNIDO and UNDP, and produced the following conclusions:

- Compilation of regulations on transport of flammable products (e.g., China, India, and etc.) of countries that have already had supplies of HC pre-blended polyol available; moreover, IAs agreed to provide UNEP with their progress/completion report regarding this matter

- Explore how UNEP-supported iPIC (Informal Prior Informed Consent) could be extended to cover import/export of pre-blended polyol.
- Information on XPS technology demonstration projects was noted. It was pointed out that cost of investment and ongoing operating costs will be key decision making parameters for industry choosing a specific technology.
- Information on risks relating to carcinogenic effects of methyl formate needs to be shared with interested parties. Details of demonstration project undertaken could also provide information relating to this to the interested parties.
- Controlling import of polyol pre-blended with HCFC-141b is a challenge. Under the protocol, it is treated as a product and not a substance. Further, the percentage composition of the substance is also not easily available.
- It was also noted that a range of technology options, particularly low-GWP options, are available for adoption by different end-users in foam sector. The industry has to examine these choices and in their specific market contexts, they could adopt suitable options.
- Generally, countries felt achieving complete phase-out of HCFC-141b by 2020 would be very difficult. This is mainly on account of challenges faced for phasing out HCFC-141b in SMEs and availability of technology options for adoption by SMEs.
- Pre-blended polyol with HC blowing agency can be used for foam sector by system houses. This can reduce costs of pre-mixer in the end-user and thus, can provide cost-effective solution to SMEs. Such HC blends have to be used carefully given the safety issues associated with handling and storage and the transporters as well as end-users need to be trained on safe use of such polyols.
- UNEP could hold a regional level meeting with technical experts to address (a) controlling and eliminating use of pre-blended polyol using HCFC-141b and (b) technologies for phasing-out HCFC-141b in SMEs.
- Efforts of REGNIS (Lanka) PLC, Sri Lanka, for converting their entire manufacturing facility producing domestic refrigerators (both for foam and refrigerant) to hydrocarbons was well noted and appreciated.

2.7b Parallel Session on Policy & Enforcement Track

Representatives from Afghanistan, Bhutan, DPR Korea, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Japan, and Nepal were part of this group. Also, present was a representative from the European Commission. The facilitator, **Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida** of UNEP, started off the session with a presentation on policy and enforcement challenges. Then, the session advanced with the following presentations from A2 and A5 countries:

- HCFCs phaseout and beyond in the EU, **Mr. Cornelius Rhein**, European Commission;
- Inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of ODS Rules, **Mr. Shailesh Kumar Jha**, Nepal NOO;
- Policy & enforcement for Mongolia quota system, **Prof. Adiyasuren Ts**, Mongolia NOO;

- Geospatial application for ODS control, **Mr. Jawid Saboori**, Afghanistan NOO, and
- Cooperation on Enforcement, **Mr. Mohamed Maseeh**, Chief Superintendent, Maldives Customs Service.

Among key discussion points from this session were the following:

- Selective use of both “ban” and “quota” is recommended for HCFCs control/ phaseout.
- Use of economic incentives (e.g. increasing tax or tax breaks) is very promising.
- Closed or open lists of importers? Is it ok to register new importers? Yes; in principle, unless your regulation limits eligibility for license application to those with a history of HCFCs trade. In EU case, HCFCs license were given to a closed list of registered importers with historical share in the business. In case of the newly approved F-gas regulations, anyone can apply for a license.
- How can NOU know that the licensing issuing authority is limiting HCFCs trade permits to the companies known to NOU? There can be three levels of licensing – general business license; ODS trade license, and HCFCs quota and per shipment permits. There must be a special licensing for ODS traders, and NOU must have a role in the process of this licensing operation.
- Why Nepal limit to 5MT? It was because to prevent any monopolization of the market. In some countries, such as Bangladesh, it is difficult to limit the license eligibility as it would go against other national legislations that promote equal business opportunity.
- Nepal NOU will start having access to a GC machine in three months, which is hoped to boost the country’s capability in identifying and controlling ODS and other restricted chemicals.
- In-depth review of the existing licensing and quota system may be necessary to identify and remedy loop-hole and make the implementation of the systems complete.
- Among challenges in implementation of HCFCs control policies are: involvement of multiple national agencies resulting a delicate and intertwined map of role players to operate the licensing and quota system; varied degrees of cooperation received from the Customs Administration (Maldives and Sri Lanka are among the best examples of cooperation), and non-obligation for Exporting country to inform Importing country upon shipping ODS.
- It would be good for NOU to monitor the trade statistics of ACs, refrigerators, and HFCs, in addition to those of HCFCs.
- Registration of HFC importers could be done also. In Nepal, HFC inventory is being kept by MoSTE since 2013. In Mongolia, importers of any refrigerants require a registration with NOU.
- Illegal trade in HCFCs has been noted already in some countries such as Pakistan. HCFCs are illegally shipped via UAE Free Trade Zone. UNEP is asked to address this issue.
- Among challenges in combatting illegal trade are: mis-declaration and incorrect labeling; Safety concerns; no final destruction of ceased ODS; no Automated System to check the

Quota balance, etc. China is one country that has managed to upgrade their online system for license management so that Quota management can be also done online.

- Afghanistan work can be used to better focus awareness-raising, data collection/ reporting, servicing sector monitoring, demand estimates, deciding on geographical location of reclamation centres, training hubs, etc. With potential to over-lay data such as energy use, geo-referenced data analysis has great potential in work on zone-climate-energy linkages.

To complement the discussions during the above parallel sessions, the field visit to Sri Lanka Customs on their ODS control at the port and ASYCUDA based Risk profiling system and to REGNIS Company's converted lines was organized in the afternoon.

2.8 Seminar on Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification

Refrigeration and air conditioning (R/AC) accounts for much of HCFC consumption both globally and in the region, and therefore, the involvement of this sector is critical for the success of the Montreal Protocol. Acknowledging this, this Network Meeting featured a one-day thematic seminar on establishment of R/AC associations and technician certification scheme as mean to progress with HCFCs phaseout. The seminar was designed to encourage sharing of the experiences and resource people were invited from the Air conditioning and Refrigeration European Association (AREA) and the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors' Association Australia (RACCA). The meeting participants were also introduced to Case studies from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), China, and Indonesia.

The seminar opened with the presentation by **Mr. Marco Buoni**, Air conditioning Refrigeration European Association (AREA) on "Why set-up Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification". His presentation described main types of Associations that exist and how they are the key in establishing and running training, assessment, and certification of the R/AC servicing sector.

Mr. Alessandro Amadio, UNIDO, then followed with his presentation that pointed out similarities and differences between CFCs phaseout and HCFC phaseout in South Asia that could be relevant in us engaging R/AC Servicing sector. Among the differences described were:

- Terminology/ approach associated with conversion - integrated system management in 1991-2 vs. system optimization in 2014;
- Timeframe for phaseout - It took 17yrs for CFC phaseout. HCFCs phaseout will have much less time;
- Presence of "Mega-companies" and Multinationals even in A5 countries;
- Energy efficiency has become the priority/ system optimization;
- Heightened global environmental impact concerns - While compliance is R/AC responsibility, enforcement is the government responsibility. Concerns about SGG (synthetic greenhouse gases).

Mr. Kevin O'Shea, on behalf of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors' Association Australia (RACCA), the roles, functions and activities by his Association. RACCA is the holder of the institutional memory of Australian R/AC servicing certification records. For awareness/ info sharing, the Association has switched from magazine/ newsletter to web-based information

dissemination, while continuing to publish capacity-building tools such as Training Kit and CFC recovery system set-up guidelines. Disposal cylinders are banned in Australia due to refrigerants that could remain when cylinders are disposed.



He also pointed out challenges a voluntary association such as RACCA could face in attracting and keeping members, when compared to a mandatory scheme such as Australian Refrigeration Council (ARC) that started as a voluntary body with around 2,000 members and became mandatory in 2005. Importance of establishing an Association as self-reliant and self-organized body was one message that run through his presentation.

Moving onto case studies from A5 countries, **Mr. Balaji Natarajan**, UNDP, on behalf of NOU Indonesia shared key aspects that surrounded the Indonesia Refrigerant Management Association, established in September 2013 as part of the national HCFCs phaseout effort. Prior to the formation of association, much care was taken to ensure sufficient consultations with stakeholders on membership and benefits to different stakeholders. Technical expertise was sought from the Government of the government and the associations in Australia in the process. Key lessons learned from this case study were:

- Buy-in of stakeholders – important;
- Leadership – to form and operationalize association;
- Stakeholder involvement from different industry players;
- Involvement of large importers / manufacturers, and
- Step by step and systematic approach in strengthening involvement in HPMP activities.

The next Case Study was delivered via skype by **Mr. Vasil Ciconkov** in Macedonia FYR. Forming this Association too commenced with support from the government under HPMP. Initiated by National the Ozone Unit Skopje, Macedonia FYR, the National Association for Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Technicians was established in January 2010 under the Chamber of Commerce. Its voluntary membership is currently open for companies, individuals, designers, end users, etc. A draft proposal for licensing scheme is currently under discussion R/AC servicing technicians, but not without some dilemmas such as Categorization; Financing of the programme; Training and examination literature, and Training and examination body.

The last case study was from China on the demonstration project in Shenzhen City as part of the HPMP Refrigeration Servicing Sector Plan. **Mr. Wang Kaixiang** of the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO) Division 3 explained that there are some 1,000 servicing companies and 10,000 technicians (estimated) operating in the city; however, only 2,300 are registered with Shenzhen Municipality. Promotion of HCFCs recycling and Professional Qualification Certification are among the main objectives of the pilot project. As to R/AC servicing related certification, China currently has only the Professional Qualification Certificate that is managed by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security. Certification for household electrical appliance servicing is not good enough or qualified for real refrigeration servicing operation, and need further training. The Bureau of Shenzhen has agreed to make revision on the TOR and examination targeting R/AC servicing with support and cooperation of the refrigeration association to improve the scheme.

Speaking of minimum requirements for training and certification of personnel handling refrigerants, **Mr. Marco Buoni**, AREA, said in Italy there are around 35,000 certified technicians. Of them, some 6,000 were trained by AREA. REAL Alternatives initiatives started in October 2013 between the EC and UNEP OzonAction will be launched in October 2014, free of charge to the Association members. Lack of certified HCs technicians was a concern to end-users (e.g. supermarkets) at the moment. Inquired about exact procedures of assessment to certify a technician, the expert said generally the failure rate is 3-5 % in UK, and the individual not passed has to wait for one month before taking the examination again.

Running of technician certification scheme was mentioned by all recourse people as initiative that R/AC Association can contribute much. Many certification schemes seem to start on voluntary-basis, but at the same time, experts unanimously agreed that true potential and impact of the scheme can be realized only when it becomes mandatory. Experts alerted the network countries about the importance of having a robust pool of “unbiased” examiners who are recognized as being outside of the body managing the certification scheme.

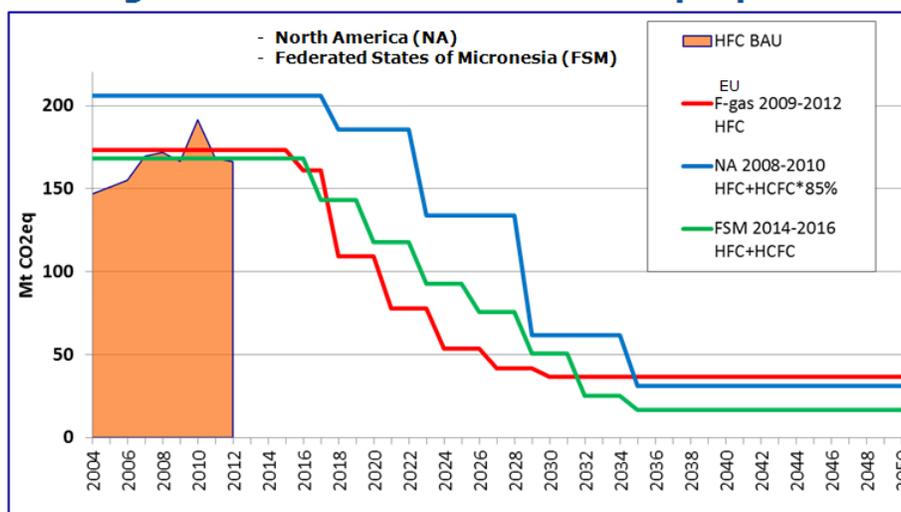
Much debated was around essential characteristics of a healthy and sustainable R/AC Servicing Association. Participants discussed issues including a critical mass/ membership size, membership eligibility, financing, etc. Self-policing and sustainable Associations could offer win-win scenarios to both policy-makers and the private-sector/ R/AC equipment manufacturing and servicing.

After the afternoon break, participants were divided into groups to have more in-depth discussion on the issues related to R/AC Servicing and Associations. The record of this session is included in Annex III to this report.

2.9 HFCs control in Europe

Mr. Cornelius Rhein from the European Commission, provided details of new European regulations designed to control and reduce hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs): alternatives to HCFCs - many of which are high global warming potential.

EU Regulation vs. 2014 amendment proposals



His presentation concluded by highlighting possible implications to South Asian countries as follows:

- Increased demand for low GWP alternatives to HFCs, and in the same time HCFCs, will spur innovation;
- Economies of scale will reduce costs for a transition to low GWP alternatives;
- But: Risk of 'dumping' of out-dated technology (also new equipment!) using high GWP HFCs in Article 5 countries' markets;
- HFC producers wishing to export to the EU: Quotas and reporting required, and
- Manufactures of equipment or foams may: Bans may apply, HFC quantities in RAC systems have to be accounted for under the phase-down

2.10 Awareness and Outreach

This session was facilitated by **Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene**, TVE Asia Pacific. The GIZ film, "Green Cooling for a Warming World", was screened. **Mr. Janaka Gunawardana**, NOU Sri Lanka shared the country's plan for the 2014 International Ozone Day celebrations. **Mr. Curlin** and **Mr. Bagai**, UNEP offered summarized updates on the Ozone2Climate Roadshow and Roundtable and UNEP publications. **Mr. Asanka Abeykoon** representing Dilmah Conservation joined this session only to introduce the joint work between his Funds and a local university on reduction on MeBr use for QPS. The session concluded with a discussion on web-based and social media based outreach.

2.11 Review of UNEP CAP ROAP Services 2014

Discussing future Network Meetings, i.e. Thematic sessions vs. two Network Meetings per year, all countries expressed their preference towards the latter. The network countries supported the thematic meeting approach and highlighted the South Asia network thematic approach in the past network meetings. The countries underlined the need to meet twice annually collectively and advised that the two meetings per year in which all countries gather together should be continued. For both the meetings, 2 days of the meeting should be allocated to specific theme(s) like in the present meeting a day was allocated for the thematic meeting on

RAC associations and certification system and half a day on Foam sector phase out from SMEs and policy and enforcement. The countries recommended that the topic/s for such thematic sessions in the future should be priority issues related to the phase out of HCFCs to provide technical information on HCFC alternatives/policy information. This could also include information sharing on GWP impact of HCFC alternatives, energy benefits from HCFC phase out or any other key issues that countries decide are important to be addressed.

The network countries discussed and suggested issues that should be addressed in the upcoming Workshops/meetings:

- a) a follow up meeting on Tehran Dialogue back to back with the enforcement training in Bandar Abbas in Iran in September-October 2014. Pakistan and Iran and a few “stan” countries will be invited for this meeting by Iran.
- b) MB QPS Meeting in collaboration with UNEP/UNDP/UNIDO in November 2014 for China, India, Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- c) A border dialogue on enforcement piggybacking on the Directorate of Revenue, India sub regional enforcement meeting in Delhi, India in December 2014. Countries that will be invited will be Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Countries suggested that China should be invited as the main exporter of HCFCs.
- d) two Capacity building Workshops under the USEPA project as a follow up to Gold Coast meeting on Standards and Yinchuan meeting on HCFC phase out and energy efficiency linkages.
- e) one Industry Roundtable and Technology Road show in either Bangkok or Indonesia under the USEPA project.

Iran and Mongolia representatives said they would check possibilities of hosting one of these meetings in 2015.

The network countries were informed of three Workshops upcoming, namely: QPS Meeting (discussion UNIDO/UNDP); Border Dialogue(s) including the one in Iran to follow-up on Tehran Dialogue, and the Capacity building Workshops on Energy Efficiency or Standards.

The countries were provided with an update on the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) project and the decision of the SDF Board in its meeting in Dhaka in April 2014. The countries highlighted the importance of the project for their HCFC phase out and requested UNEP to explore possibilities of resubmission of the project as the Lead Implementing Agency by Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Services Limited of Ministry of Power, Government of India, who were the technical partners in the Project.

Under the south-south and north-south cooperation framework the following issues/activities were discussed during this session:

- Afghanistan and Pakistan customs and Ozone officers agreed to meet to discuss the border and transit trade issues.
- During discussions on MB phase out issues, Iran raised an issue of their MB phase out and requested for a visit of a MB QPS expert to Teheran in 2014 for participating in their

national level workshop. UNEP CAP agreed to coordinate with UNIDO in this regard and explore the possibilities of visit of Jonathan Banks, MBTOC expert under the north south cooperation framework. Sri Lanka expressed interest in participating in this workshop.

- ROK will bring their technical experts on halon reclamation and OEM manufacturing to the next network meeting. The country is also discussing internally the issue of submission of their CTC use request to CTOC.

Bangladesh was urged by UNDP and UNEP to complete their HPMP Stage I Activities by the end of 2014 so that Stage II preparatory request could be submitted to the ExCom. The representative of Bangladesh was requested to provide a time line for the remaining activities.

The issue of potential non-compliance and submission of HPMP to the 73rd meeting was discussed with DPR Korea. The country was appraised of the ExCom decisions in this regard. It was agreed to launch a joint UNIDO-UNEP mission in July 2014 to finalize the resubmission of the HPMP. The country agreed “in principle” to the action plan for implementation of the Institutional Strengthening projects through direct implementation by UNEP.

As to the issues faced by Mongolia concerning the HCFC quota limit for XPS foam sector, UNEP was requested to coordinate and seek support of FECO (China) for availability of recycled HCFC. Mongolia agreed to expedite the use of alternative technology in XPS foam sector in addition to use of recycled and recovered HCFCs with help from the Japanese and Chinese industry associations and METI (Japan) and FECO (China).

Nepal sought UNEP assistance in implementation of energy efficiency linkage approach in consultation with GIZ. The country expressed the need to focus on standards and labelling programme for RAC equipment. The country was also requested to inventories their seized ODS stock on an urgent basis.

UNEP was requested to facilitate multi stakeholder discussions on the implementation of quota system in Pakistan. These consultations can be held in Bangkok following the Nepal model. Pakistan requested assistance from UNEP to organize a Technology Road show and Industry Roundtable in 2015 along with their HVACR Association as part of their HPMP implementation.

The countries appreciated the detailed plan of Sri Lanka for celebrating the International Ozone Day in 2014. The countries were urged to consider using this event to raise the levels of industry participation and involvement of key national stakeholders like standards bodies or energy authorities. EIA suggested that the Ozone Day should highlight the HCFC phase out linkages with energy and climate co benefits.

The meeting was adjourned at 15:30 with a brief closing statement by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Government of Sri Lanka and UNEP.

2.12 New Ozone Officers Training

In parallel to the sessions described so far, UNEP CAP, with help of UNDP, UNIDO and MLFS, organized a special set of training sessions for new ozone officers. The overall objective of this training was to provide the newly appointed NOOs and the officers who are the second-in-command with key information, techniques, and contacts that are indispensable to operate the

NOUs effectively. The training agenda and the result of the post-training questionnaire are shown in Annex IV to this report.

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

All ozone officers from South Asia countries and the stakeholders expressed their appreciation to the Government of Sri Lanka for hosting the network meeting as well as the Seminar on Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification and the New Ozone Officers Training. Participants acknowledged the support and efforts made by the Ceylon Tea Board (also for organizing the MB free tea ceremony during the network meeting), the Sri Lankan Customs Department, and REGNIS (Lanka) PLC for their contributions to ODS phase out and valuable field visits. The countries appreciated two novel approaches adopted during this network meeting: the organization of a side event by EIA and organization of technical sessions on investment components by the investment Implementing Agencies. The network meeting concluded as follows:

Overall

1. The meeting appreciated the efforts of Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to submit their A7 and CP data in a timely fashion. The countries congratulated Sri Lanka to be the first country this year to submit their data. The meeting urges Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, DPR Korea and ROK to complete both Article 7 data and CP Progress Report as early as possible, preferably before the end of June 2014.
2. From the preliminary data presented during the country presentations and the data already submitted to the Ozone Secretariat, it appears that all countries except DPR Korea will be in compliance with the 1.1.2013 freeze control measure. Network countries collectively noted that they should not export HCFCs to the non-Parties to the Beijing Amendment. There are still two non-Parties: Mauritania and Kazakhstan. Network countries were also requested to check the Ozone Secretariat website periodically to remain updated on the issue.
3. Among LVCs in this network, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Bhutan and Maldives have been selected for including an independent verification report on national HCFC consumption targets in the next HPMP tranche request. ExCom has approved US\$30,000 for each Lead Agency working in these countries to undertake this activity. It was clarified that it is the responsibility of the lead agency to commission the verification, and a presentation with the contents for these verifications was provided (independent verification guidelines and MFS presentation were made available). The next tranche submissions are in 2015 for Sri Lanka and Maldives and in 2016 for Bhutan and Mongolia. For Non-LVC, an annual verification needs to be done, and the report needs to be submitted along with each tranche request. The cost must be met with the funds available under the approved HPMP tranche(s) already.
4. Iran, India and Pakistan urged the concerned agencies to initiate the Stage II preparation immediately so that the projects can be submitted to the 75th if not the 74th ExCom in 2015.
5. Countries should study the ExCom Decision 72/39 in regard to the Criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector. ExCom members were requested to submit to the

Secretariat, by 30 June 2014, any additional information that they considered was necessary to complete the information already contained in document ExCom/72/39; and the Secretariat to prepare an information document that contained the additional information submitted for the 73rd meeting.

6. For HCFCs phase out, the network countries identified common threads such as:
 - a) commercial availability of suitable alternatives
 - b) use of economic incentives (e.g. Tax and Subsidies)
 - c) ban on HCFC based equipment
 - d) more control at the borders
 - e) role of RAC Association and Certification
 - f) policies to promote non-ODS imports (e.g. standards)
7. The issues of optimum alternative to HCFCs must be examined on a case-by-case basis. UNEP suggest the countries to read the ExCom document on “Minimizing adverse climate impact of HCFC phase out in the refrigeration servicing sector (Decision 71/43)”(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/42) and “Overview of approved HCFCs Demonstration Projects and Options for additional projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs (Decision 71/51(a))” (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/72/40).
8. The meeting reiterated its advice for the countries to get in touch with their national standard authorities if they have not done so already, on the R/AC related standard issues for their understanding, and support for future national level adoption of international standards under development to assist technology transitions. On the margins of the network meeting, the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, Sri Lanka, convened a meeting with their Standards Authority and agreed to explore adoption of the latest ISO standards in regard to R/AC sector and initiate the labelling programme for refrigerators in 2014. Sri Lanka also agreed to explore cooperation with Maldives for using testing standards of Sri Lanka for the R/AC equipment. The national stakeholders requested UNEP for technical assistance in this regard.
9. Similarly, following the Yinchuan meeting with energy authorities, some countries have initiated developing action plans on HCFC linkages with energy efficiency. Maldives plan is one case in example. Maldives Government is proposing to send their ozone and climate officers to the forthcoming HFC workshop being organized by the Ozone Secretariat. Similarly Bangladesh has already discussed with their national energy focal point for inclusion of the HCFC phase out issues in their national energy efficiency roadmap. Bangladesh and Maldives were requested to disseminate their models to the network countries. China is facing challenges in coordinating with their climate change counterparts as it is not part of their Ministry of Environment.
10. Illegal trade in HCFCs has been noted already in some countries such as Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Substandard or Fake refrigerants are becoming a major concern in countries such as Afghanistan and Nepal. Some of them are illegally shipped via UAE Free Trade Zone. Concerned countries requested UNEP to assist the countries in addressing this issue. Iran

agreed to organize a follow up to the Teheran dialogue in September-October 2014 to have more in depth discussions with neighbouring countries on this issue.

11. The meeting noted the decrease in non-QPS use of Methyl bromide and China's Critical Use Exemption request for 2016. The meeting also noted that the QPS use remains constant and considerable in China, India, Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and national stakeholders could go back easily to using Methyl bromide for non QPS uses, if not abated and proper tracking systems adopted. Methyl bromide is the only sector where the reversibility of ODS use is possible and nearly effortless. The countries requested UNEP, UNDP and UNIDO to explore possibilities of organizing a thematic meeting on QPS alternatives back to back with the 11th International Working Conference on Stored Product Protection that will be held from on 24-28 November 2014 in Chiang Mai, Thailand.
12. The network countries reiterated their urgent need to have options for ODS disposal. It was clarified that at this point on time the Executive Committee is no longer considering ODS disposal projects under the funding window established by the ExCom decision 58/19. However, every year implementing agencies will submit to the ExCom progress reports on the 14 projects approved. These pilot projects were approved with the expectation to generate valuable information on options to ensure sound management of ODS banks and to finance the disposal of ODS in Article 5 countries. Therefore, this information should be made available to Article 5 countries when available. The network countries were urged to identify means to address the matter through non-MLF projects such as GEF 6 replenishment or the project that UNEP will implement with the European Commission. Pakistan highlighted the challenges of disposal of ODS from their shipbreaking industry. Nepal will be organizing their final workshop on disposal to close the pilot disposal project. Lessons learnt from this project will be presented. Some of the interested countries can be invited. The disposal manual for LVCs prepared during the implementation of the project will also be launched during this event.
13. The countries appreciated the novel approaches adopted by UNEP and their partners (EIA, Ceylon Tea Board) and Implementing Agencies during this network meeting and requested UNEP to further strengthen these approaches in the forthcoming network meeting.

Issues related to SMEs and Foam Sector and System Houses

14. Participating countries in the Technology Track session felt achieving complete phase-out of HCFC-141b by 2020 would be very difficult. This is mainly on account of challenges faced for phasing out HCFC-141b in the SME sector and availability of technology options for adoption by SMEs.
15. Controlling import of polyol pre-blended with HCFC-141b is a challenge. UNEP is requested to explore how iPIC could be extended to cover import/export of pre-blended polyol.
16. Countries noted that the cost of XPS technology investment and on-going operating costs will be the key decision making parameters for industry choosing a specific technology.

17. Information on risks relating to carcinogenic effects of Methyl formate needs to be shared with interested parties. Details of demonstration project undertaken by UNDP could also provide information relating to this to the interested parties.
18. UNEP was requested to consider organizing a regional level thematic meeting with technical experts to address: (i) controlling and eliminating use of pre-blended polyol using HCFC-141b, and (ii) technologies for phasing-out HCFC-141b in SMEs.
19. Already available is a compilation of regulations on transport of flammable products (e.g. China, India, etc.) of countries that have already had supplies of HC pre-blended polyol. IAs agreed to provide UNEP with their reports regarding this matter for further dissemination to the network countries.

Issues related to Policy and Enforcement

20. Selective use of both “ban” and “quota” is recommended for HCFCs control/ phaseout.
21. Countries noted that the use of economic incentives (e.g. increasing tax or tax breaks) is very promising.
22. The network countries are urged to carry out an In-depth review of the existing licensing and quota system to identify and remedy any loop-hole that may exist and make the implementation of the systems complete.
23. As indicated by HCFCs phaseout cases in A5 and A2 countries, the design of the licensing and quota systems is country-specific and should remain dynamic with periodic revisions as the phaseout advances. Among the challenges in implementation of HCFCs control policies as noted by the countries are:
 - a) involvement of multiple national agencies resulting in a delicate and intertwined map of role players to operate the licensing and quota system;
 - b) varied degrees of cooperation received from the Customs Administration (Maldives and Sri Lanka are among the best examples of cooperation), and
 - c) non-obligation for exporting countries to inform Importing country upon shipping ODS.
24. It would be useful for NOUs to monitor the trade statistics of imports of ACs, refrigerators, and HFCs, in addition to those of HCFCs. Countries could consider registration of HFC importers also to keep track of HCFCs being traded mislabelled as HFCs.
25. The countries noted the following challenges in combating illegal trade:
 - a) misdeclaration and incorrect labelling;
 - b) safety concerns;
 - c) no final destruction of ceased ODS;
 - d) no Automated System to check the Quota balance, etc. China has managed to upgrade their online system for license management so that Quota management can be also done online.
26. GIS based data collection and analysis as demonstrated by Afghanistan can be used to better focus awareness-raising, data collection/ reporting, servicing sector monitoring, demand estimates, deciding on geographical location of reclamation centres, training hubs,

etc. With potential to over-lay data such as energy use, geo-referenced data analysis has great potential in work on ozone-climate-energy linkages.

Issues related to Association and Certification

27. The countries valued the thematic session on setting up R/AC Associations and certification systems and the wealth of information they received during the day from case studies of Europe, Australia, Indonesia, Macedonia and China. The countries appreciated the inputs of AREA and RACCA and requested the experts for technical assistance they may need during the formative stages of setting up their national level Associations and certification systems.
28. All SA network countries except Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, and DPR Korea have an established R/AC Association already. The four remaining countries agreed to explore options for setting up an Association that can be a good partner in HCFC phase out efforts at the national level.
29. There must be a win-win scenario for both NOU and Association. The meeting concluded that a well-established and self-reliant R/AC Association can serve as “one-stop shop” for various needs of NOU in HCFCs Phaseout. As seen in the cases of budding Associations in Indonesia and Macedonia, the government can have a critical role in establishing an Association.
30. For an Association to prosper, it must offer explicit benefits and values to its members.
31. The network countries are recommended to explore developing a certification scheme on voluntary basis and move on to a mandatory one with caution. Involvement of the Association in setting up the certification system will be very useful.

Issues related to UNEP CAP ROAP Services 2014

The country by country CAP Services table included in UNEP’s BP for 2014 was reviewed in detail. Most of the activities have been completed and some are on-going. On south-south cooperation activities and future approach to Network Meeting, the countries concluded as follows:

32. The network countries supported the thematic meeting approach and highlighted the South Asia network thematic approach in the past network meetings. The countries underlined the need to meet twice annually collectively and advised that the two meetings per year in which all countries gather together should be continued. For both the meetings, 2 days of the meeting should be allocated to specific theme(s) like in the present meeting a day was allocated for the thematic meeting on RAC associations and certification system and half a day on Foam sector phase out from SMEs and policy and enforcement. The countries recommended that the topic/s for such thematic sessions in the future should be priority issues related to the phase out of HCFCs to provide technical information on HCFC alternatives/policy information. This could also include information sharing on GWP impact of HCFC alternatives, energy benefits from HCFC phase out or any other key issues that countries decide are important to be addressed.
33. The network countries discussed and suggested issues that should be addressed in the upcoming Workshops/meetings:

- a) a follow up meeting on Tehran Dialogue back to back with the enforcement training in Bandar Abbas in Iran in September-October 2014. Pakistan and Iran and a few “stan” countries will be invited for this meeting by Iran.
 - b) MB QPS Meeting in collaboration with UNEP/UNDP/UNIDO in November 2014 for China, India, Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
 - c) A border dialogue on enforcement piggybacking on the Directorate of Revenue, India sub regional enforcement meeting in Delhi, India in December 2014. Countries that will be invited will be Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Countries suggested that China should be invited as the main exporter of HCFCs.
 - d) two Capacity building Workshops under the USEPA project as a follow up to Gold Coast meeting on Standards and Yinchuan meeting on HCFC phase out and energy efficiency linkages.
 - e) one Industry Roundtable and Technology Road show in either Bangkok or Indonesia under the USEPA project.
34. The countries noted the updates on the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) project and the decision of the SDF Board in its meeting in Dhaka in April 2014. The countries highlighted the importance of the project for their HCFC phase out and requested UNEP to explore possibilities of resubmission of the project as the Lead Implementing Agency by Bureau of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Services Limited of Ministry of Power, Government of India, who were the technical partners in the Project. Countries will also communicate with their respective SDF Board members before the end of July 2014.
35. Afghanistan and Pakistan customs and Ozone officers will meet to discuss the border and transit trade issues. UNEP was requested to facilitate this meeting.
36. Bangladesh was urged by UNDP and UNEP to complete their HPMP Stage I Activities by the end of 2014 so that Stage II preparatory request could be submitted to the ExCom. The representative of Bangladesh was requested to provide a time line for the remaining activities.
37. Iran requested for a visit of a MB QPS expert to Teheran in 2014 for participating in their national level workshop. UNEP will coordinate with UNIDO in this regard and explore the possibilities of visit of Jonathan Banks, MBTOC expert under the north south cooperation framework. Sri Lanka expressed interest in participating in this workshop.
38. The issue of potential non-compliance and submission of HPMP to the 73rd meeting was discussed with DPR Korea. The country was apprised of the ExCom decisions in this regard. It was agreed to launch a joint UNIDO-UNEP mission in July 2014 to finalise the resubmission of the HPMP. The country agreed “in principle” to the action plan for implementation of the Institutional Strengthening projects through direct implementation by UNEP.
39. ROK will bring their technical experts on halon reclamation and OEM manufacturing to the next network meeting. The country is also discussing internally the issue of submission of their CTC use request to CTOC.

40. As to the issues faced by Mongolia concerning the HCFC quota limit for XPS foam sector, UNEP was requested to coordinate and seek support of FECO (China) for availability of recycled HCFC. Mongolia agreed to expedite the use of alternative technology in XPS foam sector in addition to use of recycled and recovered HCFCs with help from the Japanese and Chinese industry associations and METI and FECO.
41. Nepal sought UNEP assistance in implementation of energy efficiency linkage approach in consultation with GIZ. The country expressed the need to focus on standards and labelling programme for RAC equipment. The country was also requested to inventories their seized ODS stock on an urgent basis. These issues will be discussed with relevant bodies during the UNEP mission in August 2014.
42. UNEP was requested to facilitate multi stakeholder discussions on the implementation of quota system in Pakistan. These consultations can be held in Bangkok following the Nepal model. Pakistan requested assistance from UNEP to organize a Technology Road show and Industry Roundtable in 2015 along with their HVACR Association as part of their HPMP implementation.
43. The countries appreciated the detailed plan of Sri Lanka for celebrating the International Ozone Day in 2014. The countries were urged to consider using this event to raise the levels of industry participation and involvement of key national stakeholders like standards bodies or energy authorities. EIA suggested that the Ozone Day should highlight the HCFC phase out linkages with energy and climate co benefits. Some of the countries informed of their plans as follows:

Organise various activities during the Ozone week and not on just 16 September	Afghanistan
Involving Technicians and Technical Institute	Bhutan
Launching of Ozone Messages on 4th June and release of RAC curriculum	
Media and national stakeholder awareness workshop with assistance of UNEP to send technical/media experts	DPR Korea
International year dedicated by UN to Montreal Protocol	Maldives
Focus on standards and HCFC phase out	Nepal
Inauguration of Online database system for major stakeholders	Sri Lanka

44. The venue and timing of the next network meeting will be consulted with the countries over the next few weeks as a final conclusion could not be reached because of various uncertain variables. For 2015 Iran, Mongolia and ROK agreed to explore possibilities of hosting one network meeting.

Annex I: Agenda of the meeting

Monday, 26th May New Ozone Officers Training – Part I	
15:00-17:30	New Ozone Officers Training – Part I (separate note on this training)
Tuesday, 27th May Day 1: Compliance and HCFCs Phaseout	
8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-9:30	<p>Opening Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome Speech: Hon'ble Alhaj A.R.M. Abdul Cadar, <i>Acting Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, Government of Sri Lanka</i> Opening Statement: Mr. Jim Curlin, <i>Network and Policy Manager, OzonAction, UNEP DTIE</i> Opening Statement: Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon, <i>Senior Project Management Officer, Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF)</i> Opening Statement: Ms. Razina Bilgrami, <i>Country Director a.i., UNDP on behalf of Mr. Subinay Nandy, Resident Coordinator, UN, Sri Lanka</i> Keynote Address: Hon'ble Anura Priyadarshana Yapa , <i>Minister of Petroleum Industries, Government of Sri Lanka</i>

9:30-10:00	Group Photo and Tea/Coffee break
10:00-11:00	<p>Update on the Key Decisions of the 25th Meeting of the Parties and issues for the forthcoming 35th OEWG, Mr. Atul Bagai, <i>Senior Regional Coordinator on behalf of Ms. Megumi Seki, Ozone Secretariat</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essential Use Nominations for 2014 Critical Use Exemptions for 2015 Decision XXV/5: Response to the report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel on information on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances (decision XXIV/7, paragraph 1) Report of the discussion group on issues about the management of HFCs using the Montreal Protocol and its mechanisms Terms of reference for the study on the 2015–2017 replenishment of MLF Proposed amendments to the Montreal Protocol Status of compliance in South Asia Data reporting issues and data discrepancies
11:00-12:00	<p>Update from the 71st and the 72nd Executive Committee Meeting, Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon, <i>MLF Secretariat</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013-2015 business plans and tranche submission delays Status reports and compliance Progress on chiller project Delays in the completion of CFC, CTC and halon projects Resource mobilization for climate co-benefits HCFC demonstration projects Draft monitoring and evaluation work programme for the year 2014 Overview of issues identified during project review Decision 71/42: Draft Guidelines for funding the preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management

	<p>plans (Decisions 66/5 and 69/22 and Paragraph 105 of UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/70/59)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion paper on minimizing adverse climate impact of HCFC phase-out in the refrigeration servicing sector (Decision 68/11, 70/59 and 71/43) • Revised paper on criteria for funding HCFC phase-out in the consumption sector adopted by Decision 60/44 (Decisions 69/22(b), 69/24(d) and 70/21(c)) • Report of the Production Sector Sub-Group • Project Approvals for South Asia
12:00-12:30	Discussion on Guidelines for The Verification of National HCFC Consumption Targets of Multi-Year Agreements, Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon , MLF Secretariat
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break
13:30-14:00	Follow up on Yinchuan network meeting recommendations Mr. Atul Bagai , Senior Regional Coordinator, UNEP
14:00-16:00 (with a tea/coffee break)	<p>How will South Asia network countries meet the 2013 and 2015 control measures through HPMP: Country Presentations Facilitator: Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP</p> <p><i>Each country will have 10 minutes to make its presentation on the following followed with 5-10 minutes for discussion.</i></p> <p>Data Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 Status of CP progress Report preparation and the Article 7 data report • Collection of data and data sources • Consumption trends of last three years • Compliance risk analysis for maintaining 2013 Freeze Value and meeting the 2015 10% reduction <p>ODS Legislation/Regulations under the HPMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing and quota system: Challenges in implementing • Banning HCFC based equipment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of economic instruments <p>Consultation and Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of the National Ozone Steering Committee and inclusion of energy and climate stakeholders • Inter-agency coordination mechanism <p>Sustaining Capacity Building efforts under the HPMP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of MOU with Customs Department • Interface with RAC Associations • Challenges to sustain and institutionalize training
16:00-17:00	<p>Panel Discussion: Gearing Up for Stage II Facilitator: Mr. Jim Curlin, UNEP; Panelists: Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon, MLF Secretariat; Mr. Balaji Natarajan, UNDP; Mr. Alessandro Amadio, UNIDO, and Mr. Viraj Vithoontien, World Bank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLF Guidelines for Stage II • Coordination between the Lead and Cooperating Agencies • Data survey • Focus on RAC sector • Preparation of Tranche requests
17:15-18:30 (with light refreshments)	<p>Side event on “Incorporating Business Opportunities & Energy Efficiency Co-Benefits from Transitioning to Low-GWP Refrigerants in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning in Your Stage 2 HPMP”</p> <p>Hosted by: Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) (separate note on this event)</p>
<p>Wednesday, 28th May Day 2: Policy and Technology Track (two parallel sessions)</p>	
9:00-13:00 (with a	Group on Technology Track - SMEs and Foam Sector and System Houses

tea/coffee break)	<p>Bangladesh, China, India, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Republic of Korea (to be facilitated by The World Bank, UNIDO and UNDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges to phase-out HCFC-141b in foam sector in SMEs: UNDP/UNIDO (15 minutes) [This is to set the agenda and expected outcome of the session] XPS sector conversion issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology options for phasing-out HCFC use in XPS foam, Mr. Alessandro Amadio, UNIDO (20 minutes) China demo project, Mr. Balaji Natarajan, UNDP (20 minutes) <p>Questions and answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology options developed by systems houses for HCFC phase-out in foam sector – SMEs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation by Mr. Mukesh Bhuta, Chairman & Managing Director, Expanded Polymer Systems Pvt Ltd/ Chairman of Indian Polyurethane Association (20 minutes) Presentation by Mr. Samir Arora, CEO, Industrial Foams P Ltd/ EC Member of Indian Polyurethane Association and Member of FTOC (20 minutes via skype) HCFC free technology options for SMEs/ Technology options for SMEs in foam sector, Mr. Viraj Vithoontien, The World Bank (20 minutes) Conversion project from HCFC-141b using pre-blended polyol to HCs – Regnis experience, Representative from REGNIS (Lanka) PLC (20 minutes) <p>Questions and answers</p>
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9:00-13:00 (with a tea/coffee break)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round table of NOUs (3-4): NOUs to be chosen from countries having SMEs manufacturing foam products. Suggested names China, India, Iran and Sri Lanka (50 minutes) <p><i>Introductory presentation: Technology choices SMEs for conversion from HCFC-141b and challenges, Mr. Viraj Vithoontien, The World Bank</i></p> <p>Discussion points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations to reduce HCFC-141b use including controls on pre-blended polyols using HCFC-141b Can we achieve complete phase-out of HCFC-141b in foam applications by 1 January 2020? What are remaining challenges faced by foam sector? Questions and answers <hr/> <p>Group on Policy & Enforcement Track Afghanistan, Bhutan, DPR Korea, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal (to be facilitated by Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges in designing, implementing and enforcing policies for HCFCs control, Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP (30 minutes) Policies influencing HCFCs control in A2 countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCFCs phaseout and beyond in the EU, Mr. Cornelius Rhein, European Commission (20 minutes) Operationalizing Licensing and Quota Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-ministerial coordination for the implementation of ODS Rules, Mr. Shailesh Kumar Jha, Nepal NOU (20 minutes) Policy & enforcement for Mongolia quota system, Prof. Adiyasuren Ts, NOU Mongolia (20 minutes)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data collection and management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geospatial application for ODS control, Mr. Jawid Saboori, <i>NOU Afghanistan</i> (20 minutes) <p>Questions and answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which policy instrument for HCFCs control is being most effective so far in your country? • What are the current challenges in data collection, management and reporting? • Any remaining policy or enforcement challenge to phase-out and keep-out ODSs other than HCFCs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combatting illegal trade in HCFCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation on Enforcement, Mr. Mohamed Maseeh, <i>Chief Superintendent, Maldives Customs Service</i> (20 minutes) <p>Questions and answers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What types of interventions have been most effective for combatting illegal trade in ODS in your country?</i> • <i>Any remaining challenge?</i>
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00-19:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Visit to Sri Lanka customs on ASQUDA and Risk profiling • Field Visit to Regnis Company's conversion in the refrigeration sector
19:00-21:00	Reception by Sri Lanka Government
<p>Thursday, 29th May Day 3: Seminar on Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification</p>	

9:00-10:30	<p>Roles of Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification during HCFCs Phaseout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Why set-up Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification, Mr. Marco Buoni, <i>Air conditioning Refrigeration European Association (AREA)</i> (40 minutes) ▪ Experiences during CFCs Phaseout in South Asia, Mr. Alessandro Amadio, <i>UNIDO</i> (20 minutes) ▪ Q & A
10:30-11:00	Tea/Coffee Break
11:00-12:30	<p>Steps in setting up Association and Technician Certification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presentation by Mr. Kevin O'Shea, <i>on behalf of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Contractors' Association Australia (RACCA)</i> (40 minutes) ▪ Q & A
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break
13:30-14:15	<p>(continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case Study of Indonesia, by Mr. Balaji Natarajan, <i>UNDP</i> (20 minutes) ▪ Case Study of Macedonia FYR, Mr. Vasil Ciconkov, <i>National Association for Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Technicians</i> (20 minutes via skype) ▪ Case Study: Shenzhen, <i>China NOU (TBC)</i> (20 minutes) ▪ Q & A
14:15-15:00	Minimum requirements for training and certification of personnel handling refrigerants, Mr. Marco Buoni , <i>AREA</i>
15:00-15:20	Tea/Coffee Break
15:20-16:20	<p>Group discussion on future steps for setting-up Association and Technician Certification for HCFCs phaseout in South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why setting up Association and Technician Certification face challenges in SA countries

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can a RAC Association and certification system assist the countries in meeting their HCFC phaseout targets?
16:20-18:00	<p>The Future for Refrigeration Association and Technician Certification in South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting back in the plenary by the groups (15 minutes each group) Panel discussion on "Observations and Suggested Steps". Panelists: Mr. Marco Buoni, AREA, and Mr Kevin O'Shea, RACCA (60 minutes) Conclusions by Mr. Jim Curlin, UNEP (15 minutes)
Friday, 30th May - Day 4 of the Network Meeting & New Ozone Officers Training – Part II (14:00 - 15:00 and 16:00 – 17:00)	
9:00–9:40	<p>QPS and non-QPS use of Methyl bromide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film screening: MeBr destruction in Nepal (10 minutes) Status and recent and up-coming events, Mr. Jim Curlin and Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP (20 minutes) Q & A
9:40–10:20	<p>The new EU regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases and HCFCs phaseout in South Asia, Mr. Cornelius Rhein, European Commission (20 minutes)</p>
10:00–10:20	<p>Recycling, Reclaiming and Destruction of ODS – Options for South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of the projects and current issues concerning ODS destruction, Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon, MLF Secretariat (15 minutes) Q & A and discussion
10:20-10:40	Tea/Coffee break

10:40–12:00	<p>Awareness and Outreach Facilitated by Mr. Nalaka Gunawardene, TVE Asia Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film screening: "Green Cooling for a Warming World", GIZ (5 minutes) Ozone Day Celebrations 2014 - Global proposals and plans, Mr. Atul Bagai, Senior Regional Coordinator on behalf of Ms. Megumi Seki, Ozone Secretariat (10 minutes) Celebrations in Sri Lanka, Mr. Janaka Gunawardana, NOU Sri Lanka (10 minutes) Updates on the Ozone2Climate Roadshow and Roundtable and UNEP publications, Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP (10 minutes) Q & A and Discussion on web-based and social media based outreach
12:00-13:00	Lunch Break
13:00-15:00	<p>Review of UNEP CAP ROAP Services 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country by country assistance South-South cooperation Discussion on implementation of the SDF project Peer Group Review of difficulties being faced by Mongolia and DPR Korea: Open discussions Thematic Meeting approach and venue of the next meeting Key conclusions and recommendations of the meeting
13:00-15:00	New Ozone Officers Training Part II (separate note on this training)
15:00-15:45	Tea/Coffee break and Closing of the meeting
15:45-16:30	(continued) New Ozone Officers Training Part II

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Annex III: Day 3 Group Discussion

Challenges (Group 1)

There is no coordination in stakeholder
Need for more support from Govt. on certain issue
Cost of the quantifying the output
Guidelines from UNEP for establishment of the certification
Legality of association
For the certification, what kind of training or questioner should be there?
How to control the cost for certification system.
Policy and regulation matters in ODS or in vocational training
How no qualified technicians to be certified
No certified trainers to certify other technicians
How to bring AC and Refrigeration technicians together
How to promote a certified technician against a non-certified one
Sustainability of the association after HPMP

Why challenges – Certification (Group 2)

Technology development too fast
Poor education base
Foreign technicians servicing in the country
Limited (lack of material in local language)
Fear that their skills are not enough to be certified
Do not believe in a formal certification (too busy making money?).
Government not taking R/AC servicing sector seriously
Low awareness about need of safety measures.
Mongolia – submitted a proposal to establish a certification scheme at the ministerial level, but pending due to national position not to approve any new permission scheme.

Why challenges - Association (Group 2)

Requirement to register any Association with the government may hinder forming of an Association
Government not taking R/AC servicing sector seriously, therefore no the governmental push to the Association formation
Doubt about if it can be sustainable
Members of the existing Association feel not getting benefit/ no value added
Benefit of the Association not communicated clearly. CFC phaseout done without Association; so why we need one now?
Dependency/ relationship between NOU and Association not clear.
Existing Association not self-reliant
For LVCs, the pool of servicing technicians is small
Champion leaving the country (Sri Lanka Association missing the former President who served in 2009 – 2010)

How it can help in HPMP (Group 1)

Helps in decision making between Stakeholders
Helps in decision making between the technicians

Leakage reduction will be there, because of good practices
Better management
One point of contact
Other issues related to ozone can be addressed through it.
Joint work of Association and NOU
Control of ODS price, as the technicians have fear of higher prices due to monopoly of import
Control of contaminated ODS
A good source of CP and A7 data collection as source of consumption
We can distribute formats about not only ODS consumption but alternatives and technology

An ideal Association could help (Group 2)

Offer technical advice to their members in timely manner
Provide a pool of qualified technicians.
Provide links with international certification bodies such as ASHRAE.
Association can become a key stakeholder in formulation of national standards.
Association can provide the government with on-the-ground information (“Eyes and Ears”), including information on low quality/ fake refrigerants in the market and information about projects/ schemes beyond HCFC Phaseout (but relevant to the phaseout)
Formal relation should exist between Association and the government. Role of the Association should be defined in the regulation.
Association could assemble voices of individual technicians and present to the government (China’s case) for consideration in policy formulation.
Association can provide technical opinion on alternatives to HCFCs.
Could collect a critical mass for reclamation and/ or disposal initiatives to work.

- Pakistan will check if there is any R/AC Association. NOU could start a discussion with nation body such as TEVTA to see if a certification scheme could be established.
- Bangladesh NOU could start a discussion with Ministry of Youth and Sports to see if a certification scheme could be established.
- Nepal will continue encouraging NEREMA to establish a voluntary certification scheme.
- Maldives will hire an officer to work on certification development/ standards/ R/AC Association establishment. Will speak with Ministry of Education. Bridge the existing training programme/ certificates with a certification system
- In Sri Lanka, there is a scheme under the Ministry of Vocational Training and Skill Development. Switch-over (advance) to a certification scheme from training certificates.
- DPRK will discuss with national stakeholders benefits of forming an Association.

How it will be implemented (Group 1)

The master trainers can go to all the provinces and NOU will take the lead in it.
Certification will be with association
Implementation will be via steering committee
NOU will have jointly with Kabul RAC association and Afghanistan Craftsmen National Association will carry it

Annex IV: New Ozone Officers Training

Programme

Time	Particulars	Resource Persons / Venue	Note
26 May 2014			
14:45 - 15:00	Registration	Ms. Charuwan Tintukasiri, UNEP	
15:00 - 15:30	Familiarization with ourselves & our plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction/ Expected outcomes and problems to be solved • Overall programme objectives and reviewing the agenda 	Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	
15:30 - 16:30	Ozone Science & ODS identification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antarctic Ozone Hole - From Discovery to Recovery, a Scientific Journey (15min film) • Controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol & ODS-based equipment • Safety techniques for handling ODS containing products/equipment • Practical exercise on identification 	Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapter 2; HS 2012 sheet; Customs Quick Tool
16:30 - 16:45	Global Trends and Obligations as the Parties to the Montreal Protocol	Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapter 4
16:45 – 17:15	Ozone Quiz	Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapter 2
17:15 - 17:30	Institutional Strengthening: Role of National Ozone Officer (NOO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data for good management (Data Reporting) • Build a robust legal framework (ODS Legislation/Regulations) • Coordinate effective enforcement (Consultation and Coordination) • Available resource - UNEP Guide for National Ozone Officers, etc. 	Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 5, 6, 7
17:30 - 17:45	Develop Your People Network: Background to the Montreal Protocol institutional structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of the Parties • Ozone Secretariat • Multilateral Fund Secretariat • Executive Committee • Non-compliance Procedures and Implementation Committee • Technology and Economic Assessment Panel • Technical Options Committee 	Mr. Atul Bagai, UNEP,	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapter 3

Time	Particulars	Resource Persons / Venue	Note
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Agencies and Bilateral Agencies OzonAction, UNEP CAP teams, and Regional Networks Q & A 		
27 May 2014			
	Network Meeting Day 1 and EIA side event		Reference: UNEP Guide Chapter 10
28 May 2014			
	Network Meeting Day 2 with field trip		Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 8 and 10
29 May 2014			
8:00 – 8:45	Sunshine Get-together <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Your People Network: Role of Implementing Agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greetings from Implementing Agencies in South Asia Services on offer Reflecting on the Network Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ozone Quiz result What didn't you understand? What impressed you? 	Main restaurant	Chapter 3
	Network Meeting Day 3		Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 8 and 10
30 May 2014			
	Network Meeting Day 4		Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 8 and 10
13:00 – 13:30	Get to Know the Technical Issues: RRR of refrigerants & Planning activities for Servicing sector	Mr. Anshu Kumar, India	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 8 and 10
13:30 – 14:00	Progress reporting & Information exchange <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ExCom related reporting (project based), including IS renewal request Reporting related to specific MOP or ExCom decisions Legal instruments for project implementation & Formats and Timing for Progress and Expenditure reporting – Case of UNEP Consequence of non-reporting 	Ms. Rowena Elemento (via skype), and Ms. Kakuko Nagatani-Yoshida, UNEP	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 4 and 5

Time	Particulars	Resource Persons / Venue	Note
	– iPIC Online		
14:00 – 15:00	Data Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Country Programme (CP) report to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat Practical session on filling on-line CP data forms 	Mr. Alejandro Ramirez Pabon, MLF Secretariat	Reference: UNEP Guide Chapters 5 and 9
15:00 - 15:45	Closing ceremony of the Network Meeting		
15:45 – 16:20	Institutional Strengthening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voices of experienced Voices of partners Participants to feedback/ Questionnaires 	UNEP	
16:20 – 16:30	Closing statements	UNEP	

Questionnaire (Respondent #: 6)

Part I:

Evaluation Parameter (5 being the highest score and 1 being the lowest)	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
Content						
Usefulness and relevance of the topics chosen	4	2				
Time allocation among sessions	4	1		1		
Training material and presentations	4	2				
Quality						
Performance of facilitators/chairpersons	5	1				
Performance of presenters	5	1				
Extent to which the workshop achieved its objectives	4	2				
Logistics						
Venue and technical facilities	4	2				
Pre-training arrangements	5	1				
On-site support	4	2				

Part II:

Evaluation Parameter (fully satisfied, fairly satisfied and not satisfied)	Fully satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not satisfied	N/A
Overall how satisfied are you with the training?	5	1		

Part III:

Evaluation Parameter (Yes or No)	Yes	No	N/A
Would you suggest to UNEP to continue organizing this type of training?	6		

Part IV:

How this type of training can be improved?

- Such a questionnaire should be done before the training, so the needs of new officer can be assisted properly, both in practices and theory of ozone science and the administrative part. I am still confused about HPMP and IS in regard to implementing it, as who has to do what. What are NOOs' duties and what other staff should do?
- I wish to suggest that if possible please separate this NOOs Training from senior officer training. Better to use first two/three days to training and then link both into same table. NOOs' training schedule please be expand.
- The time duration of training session should be increased up to minimum three days. Practical case studies at field level like new technologies for industries as well as for technician should be enhanced.
- Getting knowledge is very important to improve my career.
- Certificate for trained officers should be issued further.

How do you plan to use the knowledge you have acquired in this training?

- Many issues related to technical part, technicians and the RRR issues are clear to me now and with more confidence can implement the activities, e.g. establishing RAC association and their part in HPMP.
- As a new ozone officer, from now I will try my best tried to implement ozone related activities in a better way.
- Can use this acquired knowledge to function they day to day activities such as handling training activities, formatting etc.
- This knowledge will be shared with NPD – Ozone Cell, the Secretary, and other relevant stakeholders in the country.
- We then practically and hope lot of training.
- Will conduct a training at national level for new hired officers.

What additional support you would like to see from UNEP?

- There should be consistency/continuity who attends the network meeting. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to follow-up updated information/decision and will not be sustainable.
- Expand the ozone officer training schedule for minimum 3 days.
- Need for continuous technical support from UNEP to NOU on regular basis.
- It's very useful for ozone training officer.
- Standard and code of practice in the RAC sector and foam.
- Now to contract and prepare verification report.