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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Ninety-second Meeting  
Montreal, 29 May to 2 June 2023  
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda<sup>1</sup>

**PROJECT PROPOSAL: NICARAGUA**

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-out

- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) UNEP and UNIDO

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/1

## PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

## Nicaragua

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNEP (lead), UNIDO	86 <sup>th</sup>	100% phase-out by 2030

(II) LATEST ARTICLE-7 DATA (Annex C Group I)	Year: 2021	2.47 ODP tonnes
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)							Year: 2022		
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing				
HCFC-22					1.55				1.55

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009-2010 baseline:	6.80	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	7.11
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	7.05	Remaining:	0.00

(V) ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2023*	2024	2025	Total
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.42
	Funding (US \$)	142,303	0	0	142,303
UNIDO	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	1.11	0.00	0.00	1.11
	Funding (US \$)	191,334	0	0	191,334

\* Includes US \$100,000, plus agency support costs for UNEP, for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency.

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2020-2021	2022	2023-2024*	2025	2026-2027	2028-2029	2030	Total*
Montreal Protocol consumption limits (ODP tonnes)			4.42	4.42	4.42	2.21	2.21	2.21	0	n/a
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			4.42	4.00	3.80	2.21	1.90	1.00	0	n/a
Funding agreed in principle (US \$)	UNEP	Project costs	46,158	0	106,932	0	61,224	0	19,617	233,931
		Support costs	6,001	0	13,901	0	7,959	0	2,550	30,411
	UNIDO	Project costs	100,092	0	197,817	0	114,276	0	38,884	451,069
		Support costs	7,006	0	13,847	0	7,999	0	2,722	31,574
Funds approved by ExCom (US \$)		Project costs	146,250							146,250
		Support costs	13,007							
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US \$)		Project costs			304,749					304,749
		Support costs			27,748					

\*\* Funding for 2023 includes US \$110,060, consisting of US \$51,000 plus agency support costs of US \$6,630 for UNEP and US \$49,000 plus agency support costs of US \$3,430 for UNIDO for energy efficiency activities (decision 89/6).

<b>Secretariat's recommendation:</b>	Blanket approval
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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Nicaragua, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), at a total cost of US \$332,497, consisting of US \$106,932, plus agency support costs of US \$13,901 for UNEP, and US \$197,817, plus agency support costs of US \$13,847 for UNIDO.<sup>2</sup> The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2020 to 2022, a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector,<sup>3</sup> and the tranche implementation plan for 2023 to 2026.

### Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of Nicaragua reported under the country programme (CP) implementation report a consumption of 1.55 ODP tonnes of HCFC in 2022, which is 77 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance. The Article 7 data for 2022 has not been reported yet. The 2018-2022 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

**Table 1. HCFC consumption in Nicaragua (2018-2022 Article 7 data)**

HCFC-22	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Baseline
<b>Metric tonnes (mt)</b>						
HCFC-22	18.06	53.95	49.80	44.91	28.27	111.18
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.36
<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>18.06</b>	<b>53.95</b>	<b>49.80</b>	<b>44.91</b>	<b>28.27</b>	<b>118.39</b>
<b>ODP tonnes</b>						
HCFC-22	0.99	2.97	2.74	2.47	1.55	6.11
HCFC-124	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
HCFC-141b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
<b>Total (ODP tonnes)</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>6.80</b>

\* CP data

3. HCFC consumption decreased under stage I of the HPMP with the implementation of activities in the HPMP, particularly the licensing and quota system, and the training and technical assistance provided to refrigeration technicians. The increased availability and lower cost of alternative technologies continue to support these reductions. There was a significant decrease in consumption in 2018 due to social unrest in the country, which had led to the temporary closure of customs and an economic slowdown. Since January 2018, consumption of HCFC-141b and HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols has been zero, in line with the 1 January 2018 ban issued by the Government. Consumption of HCFC-123 and HCFC-124 has also been zero due to control measures.

### *Country programme implementation report*

4. The Government of Nicaragua reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2021 CP implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

<sup>2</sup> As per the letter of 7 March 2023 from the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources of Nicaragua to UNEP.

<sup>3</sup> In line with decision 89/6, low-volume-consuming countries can include in their HPMPs additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.

*Verification report*

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2020 to 2021 and CP implementation report for 2022 was correct (as shown in table 1 above), save for minor discrepancies caused by rounding during data reporting. The Government confirmed that it would revise the reported data accordingly. The verification concluded that Nicaragua remains in compliance with the control targets under the Montreal Protocol and its commitments under the Agreement.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

6. Stage I of the HPMP for Nicaragua was completed on 30 November 2022. The project completion report has been submitted and all funds have been disbursed.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

*Legal framework*

7. The Government has continued to implement a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports. The decree regulating ODS was updated and published on 31 May 2022 to include a ban on the import of new and used HCFC-based RAC equipment and to include HFCs in the licensing and quota system. Two meetings with importers were held to discuss the HCFC import quota and review national consumption. Six workshops were held to train 173 customs and enforcement officers (including 15 women) in the control and identification of ODS, monitoring of imports, and prevention of illegal trade. One refresher training for 132 customs agents and national ozone technical office (NOO) staff on Harmonized System (HS) codes was also held. The country ratified the Kigali Amendment on 30 September 2020.

*Refrigeration servicing sector*

8. The following activities were implemented during the first tranche:

- (a) The technician registration and certification system is in place. Seven labour competency standards for certification of RAC technicians were developed in 2022 and are being implemented; evaluation instruments were finalized for a pilot certification process through which 34 technicians (12 women) were certified. As of November 2022, a total of 656 technicians had been certified;
- (b) Training modules for RAC technician training were formulated and validated for the training of technicians in the installation, maintenance, and repair of domestic and commercial RAC equipment in compliance with manufacturer recommendations, good servicing practices, and national occupational safety standards;
- (c) Four training workshops were conducted for 25 trainers and 138 technicians (15 women) on good servicing practices, the safe handling of flammable refrigerants, and refrigerant recycling and reclamation; five training workshops were held for 206 technicians and students on the introduction and handling of low-global-warming-potential (GWP) natural refrigerants (ammonia, hydrocarbon-based refrigerants);
- (d) One coordination meeting was held with the Nicaraguan Chamber of the Dairy Sector on the benefits of energy-efficiency improvements in RAC equipment and the introduction of

low-GWP technologies; a field visit to milk collection centres was organized, which identified HCFC-22 equipment as a potential end-user project to convert to R-290 technology; technical guidance was provided to reduce the leakage of refrigeration systems in 10 fishing vessels through inspections and the detection of leakage points; and

- (e) Information on the certification programme was disseminated during all workshops where RAC technicians and trainers were in attendance, and information related to the HPMP and HCFC phase-out was published on social media networks and national public newspapers. Awareness workshops were organized virtually and in-person across sectors promoting Montreal Protocol phase-out commitments and alternative technologies.

#### *Project implementation and monitoring*

9. The NOO and UNEP have been monitoring activities, verifying implementation, and reporting on progress. Of the US \$13,000 allocated under the first tranche, US \$8,500 (65 per cent) has been disbursed (US \$5,100 for staff and consultants, US \$2,125 for travelling, and US \$1,275 for meetings); the remaining US \$4,500 has been committed and will be disbursed by July 2023.

#### Level of fund disbursement

10. As of February 2023, of the US \$146,250 approved so far (US \$46,158 for UNEP and US \$100,092 for UNIDO), US \$52,759 (36 per cent) had been disbursed (US \$23,000 for UNEP and US \$29,759 for UNIDO). The balance of US \$93,491 will be disbursed in 2023.

#### Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

11. The second tranche of the HPMP will be implemented between June 2023 and June 2026 and includes the following activities:

- (a) Organizing a training course for 20 customs officers and 20 brokers, distributors, and importers on HS codes and the prevention of illegal trade; and three coordination meetings with stakeholders on controlling imports of HCFC-based RAC equipment (UNEP) (US \$17,500);
- (b) Holding three meetings with stakeholders to publicize the certification scheme and the benefits of certification; developing an online system to register certified technicians; developing and adopting a labour competency standard for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants; and training and certifying 200 technicians (UNIDO) (US \$34,000);
- (c) Updating the training manual on good refrigeration practices and distributing 1,000 copies to RAC technicians; and organizing 10 training courses for 20 trainers and 200 technicians on good servicing practices, recovery and recycling, and the safe handling of flammable refrigerants (UNIDO) (US \$30,000);
- (d) Implementing a demonstration project for the conversion of commercial RAC equipment to low-GWP technology (hydrocarbon, CO<sub>2</sub>, or NH<sub>3</sub>, to be decided later); and holding one meeting to disseminate the results of the demonstration (UNIDO) (US \$26,000);
- (e) Conducting five training courses for 100 technicians on good servicing practices for low-GWP-refrigerant-based equipment and safety measures in servicing large equipment at end-users; and providing 25 tool kits (each containing a gauge manifold, electronic hydrocarbon leak detector, load scale, and personal protection equipment) to trained

technicians for the safe handling of hydrocarbon-based equipment (UNIDO) (US \$58,817);

- (f) Conducting an awareness-raising campaign to encourage the certification of technicians and good refrigeration practices; and two training seminars for large RAC end-users on servicing with low-GWP technologies and good refrigeration practices (UNEP) (US \$23,432);
- (g) Activities to maintain energy efficiency, described in detail in paragraph 12 below (UNEP) (US \$51,000) and (UNDP) (US \$49,000); and
- (h) Project monitoring and implementation (UNEP) (US \$15,000) with the following breakdown: staff/consultants US \$9,000; travel US \$3,750; and meetings US \$2,250.

Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

12. The project related to energy efficiency, submitted in line with decision 89/6, is designed to strengthen the capacity of the RAC servicing sector and to promote the use of energy-efficient RAC equipment based on low-GWP refrigerants. The total project cost amounts to US \$100,000, plus agency support costs, and will be implemented between 2023 and 2025. Proposed activities include:

- (a) Conducting two information sessions for 40 energy-efficiency policymakers on how to promote low-GWP-based equipment, the labelling programme, and the adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for RAC equipment; developing strategies for improving energy-efficiency labelling and MEPS in the RAC sector; organizing two workshops for 30 importers on the inspection of RAC equipment and energy-efficiency classification; and conducting two training workshops for 60 customs officers on the monitoring and inspection of labelled low-GWP-based equipment and their energy-efficiency classification (UNEP) (US \$20,000);
- (b) Updating the training curriculum for training institutes to include energy-efficiency considerations and the handling of low-GWP technologies (i.e., CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, and hydrocarbons) in the servicing, installation, and maintenance of RAC equipment; providing five tool kits (each containing two multimeters, wattmeters, anemometers, laser thermometers, and contact thermometers) to support the training related to energy efficiency; and organizing eight workshops to train 10 trainers and 160 technicians on maintaining energy efficiency in the installation, servicing, and maintenance of RAC equipment (UNIDO) (US \$49,000); and
- (c) Implementing an awareness and outreach campaign aimed at RAC technicians, distributors, retailers, and end-users on the importance and advantages of using energy-efficient RAC equipment using low-GWP technologies, including an awareness video and two infographics on reading energy-efficiency labels and refrigerant ODP and GWP values; and developing and distributing a guide to servicing technicians on assessing RAC system performance and good practices to improve energy efficiency (US \$31,000).

## SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

### COMMENTS

#### Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

##### *Legal framework*

13. The Government of Nicaragua has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2023 at 3.45 ODP tonnes, which is lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets.

14. The Secretariat enquired about the progress in establishing a regulation requiring the recovery of HCFC-22 during the servicing of RAC equipment and a prohibition against venting HCFC-22 during installation, servicing, and the decommissioning of end-of-life equipment (decision 86/76(b)(ii)). UNEP clarified that the regulation has not been established; the Government considers that in order to have a functional regulation in place, it is necessary to complete the certification and training of technicians and strengthen the institutional framework for monitoring. Therefore, the Government has prioritized the certification of technicians and plans to implement the above-mentioned regulation by June 2026. The Secretariat considers that it would be challenging to enforce and monitor the recovery and recycling of refrigerants if the certification of technicians has not been fully implemented. It was agreed that the Government would report the progress in implementing the regulation when the third tranche is submitted in 2026.

15. The Secretariat further enquired about the implementation of the condition to allow the sale of HCFCs only to certified technicians (decision 86/76(b)(iv)). UNEP clarified that the certification of technicians has been initiated and is progressing. The Government plans to enforce this condition once the majority of technicians have been certified.

##### *Refrigeration servicing sector*

16. The Secretariat enquired about the progress in developing the standard for the import, export, refrigerant quality, transport, storage, and commercialization of alternative refrigerants containing hydrocarbons for use in RAC systems, which was expected to be finalized by December 2021. UNEP explained that the Government had implemented instead an alternative strategy to support the RAC sector through the development of training manuals on good servicing and handling practices and the implementation of the seven labour competency standards related to the handling, use, and management of alternative refrigerants containing hydrocarbons. These labour competency standards were developed based on the international standards (EN 378 and ISO 5149).

17. The plan for the second tranche included a demonstration project for the conversion of commercial RAC equipment at an end-user. In line with decision 84/84(b) and (c), the Secretariat sought further information on the demonstration project, including the sector profile and co-funding for the project. UNEP reported that the end-user would be selected from the commercial refrigeration sector, which includes the dairy processing, beef storage, fruit and vegetable storage, and supermarket sub-sectors. Based on the survey conducted during the preparation of the HPMP, the sector's consumption amounts to 21 mt, accounting for 39 per cent of the country's total consumption. The project would be identified and adapted to the specific sub-sector chosen and in line with the conditions of decision 84/84. The type of RAC equipment is expected to be medium-sized split refrigeration units consisting of evaporators and a condensing unit connected by pipes, in the commercial and industry sector. Either hydrocarbon, CO<sub>2</sub>, or NH<sub>3</sub> technology will be used, depending on the properties of the RAC equipment to be converted. Project costs will cover engineering design and consulting, replacement equipment for the system (compressor, other equipment and parts), and delivery. Co-financing would be provided by the end-user to cover the cost

of site preparation, electrical design and installation, and control-board adequacy. Information dissemination workshops, the training planned within the project, and the related regulations and standards to be established under stage II of the HPMP and the country's Kigali HFC implementation plan will also support the introduction and scale-up of the low-GWP technology demonstrated.

*Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector*

18. In line with decision 89/6(d), UNEP and UNIDO have included in the tranche implementation plan the specific actions, performance indicators, and funding associated with additional activities to maintain energy efficiency.

19. Law No. 956 on Energy Efficiency, approved on 22 June 2017, promotes the rational and efficient use of energy and constitutes one of the strategic axes of the national energy policy. While Nicaragua does not currently have MEPS, the country has nine technical standards which came into force between 2009 and 2012 and include a labelling system and set energy consumption limits for domestic and commercial RAC equipment (including self-contained refrigeration and window, split, and package air-conditioners), and which are implemented on a voluntary basis. The national ozone unit (NOU) plans to coordinate with the Ministry of Energy and Mines and other stakeholders to support the development of the MEPS based on these standards, and to implement the labelling programme with energy-efficiency ratings and refrigerant GWP values.

20. Furthermore, Nicaragua is part of the Central American Integration System (SICA), an organization whose member countries are developing technical regulations on energy efficiency in RAC equipment. The main objective of these regulations is to establish the minimum energy-efficiency level or maximum electricity consumption for compliance, in order to allow the equipment to be manufactured, imported, and marketed across Central America.

21. Nicaragua does not have testing stations for determining the energy-efficiency performance of RAC equipment. For imported equipment, energy consumption levels must be measured and certified in the country of origin.

22. The activities in the energy-efficiency component will be implemented simultaneously and integrated (where applicable) with the activities of stage II of the HPMP.

Gender policy implementation<sup>4</sup>

23. In line with decisions 84/92(d) and 90/48(c), activities under the first tranche of stage II were carried out in a manner that mainstreamed gender issues. The NOU ensured that there was participation by both men and women and, wherever possible, that the planning, implementation, and evaluation of project activities included gender aspects. Information on gender is collected under all activities implemented under the HPMP. The development of each project activity considered the different needs and priorities of women and men in the RAC sector. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be monitored, and project staff and stakeholders will continue to be sensitized on gender issues, including the importance of women's participation in the servicing sector. Access to decent opportunities and working conditions for female technicians and trainers will continue to be supported.

Updated Agreement

24. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of

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<sup>4</sup> In line with decision 84/92(d), decision 90/48(c) encouraged bilateral and implementing agencies to continue ensuring that the operational gender mainstreaming policy was applied to all projects, taking into consideration the specific activities presented in table 2 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/37.



Nicaragua and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting, as contained in Annex I to the present document. The full updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 92<sup>nd</sup> meeting.

#### Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

25. The risk to the successful implementation of the HPMP was evaluated. UNEP reported that the changes in the administration of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA) and the NOO could put at risk the successful implementation of the HPMP and other projects related to the Montreal Protocol. This was addressed by clearly defining the roles and responsibilities for each of the institutions that participate in HPMP implementation so that activities would continue to be implemented in the event of this situation.

26. To ensure the sustainability of the results achieved, Nicaragua has in place an operational import/export licensing system that includes HFCs, and a quota system for HCFCs; the country has updated its regulation for the control of substances under the Montreal Protocol to comply with the requirements of the Kigali Amendment. Certification of technicians is being implemented and labour competency standards have been developed to ensure that the technicians are trained and have the skills required to handle flammable and toxic refrigerants. The customs officers are trained on a regular basis and ozone issues have been included in the training manual for customs training. The results achieved and infrastructure established in stage I will continue in stage II and beyond, which will contribute to the sustainable phase-out of HCFCs. A plan to monitor the consumption of HCFCs after the completion of the HPMP in 2030 will be submitted along with the final tranche.

#### Conclusion

27. Nicaragua's HCFC consumption has been decreasing and the 2022 consumption is only 23 per cent of the baseline, indicating that Nicaragua is in compliance with the targets in the Agreement with the Executive Committee and the Montreal Protocol. The Government is implementing a licensing and quota system for imports of HCFCs and has updated the decree regulating ODS to include a ban on the import of new and used HCFC-based RAC equipment and to include HFCs in the licensing and quota system. Seven labour competency standards for the certification of RAC technicians have been developed to incorporate safety-related content when introducing low-GWP technologies that are flammable, toxic, and under high pressure. Montreal Protocol issues have been incorporated into the training manual for customs training to ensure sustainability. The implementation of the first tranche is progressing, and 36 percent of the funds have been disbursed. The second tranche includes additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector, submitted in line with decision 89/6.

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

28. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Note:
  - (i) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Nicaragua;
  - (ii) The submission of additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in the amount of US \$110,060, consisting of US \$51,000, plus agency support costs of US \$6,630 for UNEP and US \$49,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,430 for UNIDO; and

- (iii) That the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Nicaragua and the Executive Committee, as contained in Annex I to the present document, specifically: Appendix 2-A, based on the revised funding level due to the inclusion of funding for the additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) above; and paragraph 17, that has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting.

29. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Nicaragua, and the corresponding 2023-2026 tranche implementation plan, at the funding levels shown in the table below, on the understanding that the detailed information on the implementation of the end-user demonstration project will be included in the progress reports when submitting future tranches of stage II of the HPMP in line with decision 84/84.

	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Project funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Support costs (US \$)</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	106,932	13,901	UNEP
(b)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	197,817	13,847	UNIDO

Annex I

**TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE II OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

(Relevant changes are in bold font for ease of reference)

**17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Nicaragua and the Executive Committee at the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee.**

**APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING**

Row	Particulars	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	0	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	4.42	4.42	4.00	3.80	3.80	2.21	1.90	1.90	1.00	0	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US \$)	46,158	0	0	<b>106,932</b>	0	0	61,224	0	0	19,617	<b>233,931</b>
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	6,001	0	0	<b>13,901</b>	0	0	7,959	0	0	2,550	<b>30,411</b>
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNIDO) agreed funding (US \$)	100,092	0	0	<b>197,817</b>	0	0	114,276	0	0	38,884	<b>451,069</b>
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)	7,006	0	0	<b>13,847</b>	0	0	7,999	0	0	2,722	<b>31,574</b>
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	146,250	0	0	<b>304,749</b>	0	0	175,500	0	0	58,500	<b>685,000</b>
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	13,007	0	0	<b>27,748</b>	0	0	15,958	0	0	5,272	<b>61,985</b>
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	159,257	0	0	<b>332,497</b>	0	0	191,458	0	0	63,773	<b>746,985</b>
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)											4.32
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)											1.78
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-123 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)											0.01
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-123 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-123 (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.3.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-124 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)											0.03
4.3.2	Phase-out of HCFC-124 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.3.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-124 (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.4.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.4.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)											0.60
4.4.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.5.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)											0.00
4.5.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)											0.31
4.5.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols (ODP tonnes)											0.00

\*Date of completion of stage I as per stage I Agreement: 31 December 2021