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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-dix-neuvième réunion
Montréal, 7-11 décembre 2026
Point 9 c) de l'ordre du jour provisoire[1]

AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUD POUR L'ANNÉE 2026

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

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUD demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 4 246 314 $US, auquel s'ajoutent 297 242 $US de coûts d'appui d'agence, pour les amendements à son programme de travail pour 2026, énumérés dans le tableau 1. La proposition est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail du PNUD pour l'année 2026

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé ($US)	Montant recommandé ($US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES AUX FINS D'APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Renouvellement de projets de renforcement des institutions			
Colombie	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XV)	730 230	730 230
Costa Rica	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XVI)	372 304	372 304
Géorgie	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Inde	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XV)	988 909	988 909
Malaisie	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XVI)	740 563	740 563
Pakistan	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	594 748	594 748
Uruguay	Renouvellement d'un projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XVI)	399 560	399 560
	Total partiel pour A1	4 006 314	4 006 314
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	280 442	280 442
	Total pour A1	4 286 756	4 286 756
A2 : Préparation de projet pour des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC (KIP)			
Arabie saoudite [a]	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	180 000	180 000
	Total partiel pour A2	180 000	180 000
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	12 600	12 600
	Total pour A2	192 600	192 600
A3 : Préparation d'un projet pilote visant à maintenir ou améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement dans le contexte de la réduction progressive des HFC au titre de la décision 91/65[2]			
Botswana	A3.1 : Préparation d'un projet visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique	30 000	30 000
Türkiye	A3.2 : Préparation d'un projet visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique	30 000	30 000
	Total partiel pour A3	60 000	60 000
	Coûts d'appui d'agence	4 200	4 200
	Total pour A3	64 200	64 200
	Total pour A1, A2, A3	4 246 314	4 246 314
	Coûts d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3	297 242	297 242
	Total général	4 543 556	4 543 556

[a] Agences d'exécution de coopération : PNUE et ONUDI

[2] Activité dénommée ci-après « préparation d'un projet pilote visant à maintenir ou améliorer l'efficacité énergétique ».

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES AUX FINS D'APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Renouvellement de projets de renforcement des institutions

Description des projets

2. Le PNUD a présenté des demandes pour le renouvellement de projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays énumérés dans la section A1 du tableau 1. Le descriptif de ces projets figure à l'annexe I du présent document.

Observations du secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes de renouvellement de sept projets de renforcement des institutions présentés par le PNUD au nom des gouvernements intéressés, conformément aux lignes directrices[3] et aux décisions pertinentes se rapportant à l'admissibilité et aux niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été recoupées avec les plans de travail d'origine des phases précédentes, les données du programme des pays et celles visées à l'article 7, les derniers rapports sur la mise en œuvre des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence et toutes les éventuelles décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Il a été noté que ces sept pays ont tous communiqué les données de leur programme de pays pour 2025 et les données visées à l'article 7, qu'ils respectent les objectifs de contrôle fixés par le Protocole de Montréal et que leur consommation annuelle de HFC et de HCFC déclarée n'excède pas la consommation annuelle maximale autorisée indiquée dans l'accord du PGEH et du KIP qu'ils ont conclu avec le Comité exécutif. De plus, toutes les demandes présentées contenaient une évaluation des indicateurs d'efficacité, une évaluation de la pérennité des projets et des risques associés à ceux-ci, ainsi qu'une évaluation de l'atteinte des objectifs de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 91/63 b).

Recommandations du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour la Colombie, le Costa Rica, la Géorgie, l'Inde, la Malaisie, le Pakistan et l'Uruguay, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter faire part des observations présentées à l'annexe II du présent document aux gouvernements des pays susmentionnés.

A2 : Préparation de projets pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC

Description des projets

5. Le PNUD a présenté une demande pour la préparation de la phase I du KIP d'un pays, en sa qualité d'agence d'exécution principale avec le PNUE et l'ONUDI à titre d'agences d'exécution de coopération, comme indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

6. Le PNUE, en sa qualité d'agence de coopération pour l'Arabie saoudite, a sollicité 50 000 $US de préparation de projet dans le cadre des amendements proposés à son programme de travail[4]. L'ONUDI, à titre d'agence d'exécution de coopération pour l'Arabie Saoudite, a demandé, dans les amendements de son

[3] Décision 91/63 : b) approuver le format révisé des rapports finaux et des demandes de prolongation du financement des projets de renforcement des institutions, et les indicateurs d'efficacité correspondants ; et c) prier les pays visés à l'article 5, par l'intermédiaire des agences bilatérales et d'exécution, d'utiliser le format révisé mentionné au paragraphe b) ci-dessus pour toutes les demandes de renouvellement de projet de renforcement des institutions à partir de la première réunion du Comité exécutif de 2023.

[4] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/33

programme de travail, 300 000 $US[5] pour la préparation de projets d'investissement dans le cadre d'un KIP dans les secteurs de la fabrication des équipements de climatisation et de réfrigération, des mousses et de la lutte contre les incendies[6].

7. Le PNUD, en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, a fourni un descriptif des activités nécessaires à la préparation de la phase I du KIP ainsi que les coûts correspondants pour chaque activité, en utilisant le format de demande de préparation de projet pour un KIP.

Observations du secrétariat

8. Lors de son examen de la demande de préparation de la phase I du KIP pour l'Arabie saoudite, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices applicables à la préparation des KIP figurant dans la décision 87/50 ; ainsi que des activités proposées pour la préparation de projet et de leur lien avec les activités de facilitation et autres projets liés aux HFC dans le pays. La soumission comprenait des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour 2024 et 2025. Le PNUD a mentionné qu'en tant que pays du groupe 2 au titre de l'article 5, la période officielle visée par le rapport de l'Arabie Saoudite débutait en 2024. Les activités de préparation de projet comprenaient une enquête nationale et un recueil de données sur la consommation de HFC, une analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et de leurs solutions de remplacement, un examen des initiatives, politiques et réglementations nationales pertinentes relatives à la réduction progressive des HFC, une évaluation des besoins dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation, la préparation de plans de communication et d'activités de sensibilisation, et la mise au point d'une stratégie globale de réduction progressive des HFC.

9. La soumission contenait également des activités de préparation (pour l'ONUDI) concernant des projets d'investissement dans les secteurs de la fabrication des équipements de climatisation et de réfrigération, des mousses et de la lutte contre les incendies. Ces projets concernaient trois entreprises de réfrigération, huit entreprises de climatisation, huit entreprises de mousse de polyuréthane et deux entreprises de lutte contre les incendies. En ce qui concerne le secteur des mousses, l'évaluation permettra de recenser les HFC contenus dans les polyols prémélangés importés et d'appliquer la décision 96/52, le cas échéant. Il a été indiqué que la consommation de HFC par secteur et les autres détails relatifs aux entreprises de fabrication pour l'Arabie Saoudite n'étaient actuellement pas disponibles. Ces informations seront néanmoins finalisées durant la préparation de projet. Les activités de préparation de projet pour le volet relatif aux investissements couvraient le recueil de données par entreprise, une consultation avec les parties prenantes et des experts, la conception et la validation des projets, des consultations nationales et l'élaboration d'une proposition finale.

10. Le Secrétariat a relevé que le pays avait ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali[7], que le gouvernement avait fourni une lettre d'approbation visant à soutenir la préparation de projet, et que le financement sollicité était conforme à la décision 87/50 c) et f). Le PNUD a précisé que la préparation de projet pour le KIP s'appuierait sur les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation prévues pour la réduction progressive des HFC, qui avaient contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par le pays.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

11. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC de l'Arabie saoudite, aux niveaux de financement indiqués à la section A2 du tableau 1.

[5] La demande initiale incluait 170 000 $US pour le volet des projets d'investissement au titre de KIP pour l'ONUDI ; lors de l'examen des projets, ce montant a été revu et porté à 300 000 $US conformément à la décision 87/50 f).
[6] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/34
[7] L'Arabie saoudite a accepté l'Amendement de Kigali le 10 septembre 2025.

A3 : Préparation d'un projet pilote visant à maintenir ou améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et équipements de remplacement dans le contexte de la réduction progressive des HFC au titre de la décision 91/65

Description des projets

12. Le PNUD, en sa qualité d'agence d'exécution, a présenté deux demandes[8], figurant dans la section A3 du tableau 1, pour la préparation de projets pilotes visant à maintenir ou améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des technologies et des équipements de remplacement dans le cadre de la réduction progressive des HFC. Les soumissions ont été faites conformément à la décision 91/65. Le Secrétariat a examiné les propositions de projet au regard des critères énoncés dans la décision 91/65. Le PNUD a confirmé que les deux projets seront présentés à la 100e réunion.

A3.1 Préparation d'un projet visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale au Botswana

Description du projet

13. Le projet, devant se dérouler dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale au Botswana, fera la démonstration de l'utilisation de systèmes réfrigérants fonctionnant au R-290 et au R-290/R-744 dans des installations pilotes dûment choisies, comprenant une chambre froide et un supermarché. Les activités de préparation comprendront : la sélection de sites pilotes et l'évaluation de l'utilisation des HFC, des pratiques d'entretien, des besoins en refroidissement, de la consommation d'électricité et des systèmes de réfrigération existants par le biais d'un recueil de données et d'études de terrain ; une assistance technique pour le choix de technologies de remplacement efficaces sur le plan énergétique et à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète (PRP), couvrant l'évaluation de la faisabilité préliminaire, de la sécurité et de la compatibilité, la conception des systèmes et une estimation indicative des coûts ; la consultation des parties prenantes concernées dans le but de confirmer les obligations en matière de mise en œuvre ; et l'élaboration de la proposition de projet pilote conformément à la décision 91/65, comprenant des activités d'économie d'énergie, les modalités de mise en œuvre et une approche simplifiée de la surveillance et de la vérification.

Observations du secrétariat

14. Le Secrétariat a relevé que, puisque la 100e réunion sera la dernière réunion permettant de présenter des projets au titre de la décision 91/65, il ne restera que trois mois entre l'approbation du financement de la préparation des projets et l'échéance pour la soumission. Il a donc prié le PNUD de confirmer s'il était possible de préparer dans ce laps de temps une proposition de projet de qualité et conforme au paragraphe 91 du rapport de la 98e réunion[9], en particulier compte tenu du fait qu'il resterait encore à finaliser les choix technologiques, les données de référence, la configuration des systèmes et l'estimation des coûts. Le PNUD a confirmé que le projet pourrait être élaboré et présenté en trois mois, en utilisant les données relatives au marché national et à l'utilisation des frigorigènes déjà établies dans le cadre de la phase I du KIP récemment approuvé pour le Botswana, de l'expérience régionale acquise avec des systèmes de réfrigération de vente au détail similaires, et des consultations menées avec les potentiels bénéficiaires. Le PNUD a également fourni un calendrier de préparation détaillé d'une durée de 12 semaines, confirmant ainsi que la proposition serait prête à être soumise à la 100e réunion. En ce qui concerne les normes minimales de performance énergétique (NMPE), le PNUD a indiqué que celles-ci ne s'appliquent actuellement qu'aux petits appareils ménagers et ne couvrent pas les systèmes de réfrigération commerciale ou les installations de chambre froide. Le PNUD a aussi fait remarquer que le projet soutiendrait l'amélioration des pratiques en matière d'efficacité

[8] La soumission contenait également une demande de financement de préparation de projet au titre de la décision 94/60 pour le Kirghizistan. Toutefois, après délibération, la demande a été abandonnée et le programme de travail rectifié.
[9] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/98/64

énergétique par le biais de la sensibilisation, de la formation et de l'introduction de technologies efficaces sur le plan énergétique et à faible PRP, contribuant à éclairer l'élaboration des futures politiques.

15. Sur le plan de la reproductibilité, le PNUD a déclaré que la réplication serait encouragée via des programmes de sensibilisation ciblés, la formation des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et des opérateurs des supermarchés, la diffusion des enseignements tirés des sites pilotes, et une collaboration avec d'autres détaillants intéressés par l'adoption de systèmes de réfrigération efficaces sur le plan énergétique et à faible PRP. Le projet permettrait aussi de documenter les résultats obtenus sur le plan de l'efficacité et les aspects liés aux coûts pour faciliter une meilleure adoption par le marché.

A3.2 Préparation d'un projet visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale en Türkiye

Description du projet

16. Le projet devant être préparé pour la Türkiye dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale fera la démonstration de technologies de réfrigération efficaces sur le plan énergétique, à faible PRP et viables sur les plans technique et économique sur deux ou trois sites pilotes de vente au détail de produits alimentaires, en se concentrant sur des systèmes de réfrigération centralisés de grande capacité et les installations d'entreposage frigorifique associées. Les activités de préparation consisteront à sélectionner et réaliser des évaluations de référence de sites pilotes représentatifs ; évaluer et concevoir des options technologiques efficaces sur le plan énergétique et à faible PRP, en incluant des analyses technique, économique et de faisabilité ; consulter les parties prenantes ; et élaborer une proposition complète de projet pilote conformément à la décision 91/65, incluant les gains d'efficacité énergétique attendus, les réductions de consommation de HFC, les coûts, les modalités de mise en œuvre et de suivi et le potentiel de réplication, tout en évitant les doublons avec les activités financées par le KIP de la Türkiye.

Observations du secrétariat

17. Le Secrétariat a demandé confirmation que le projet pourrait être présenté à la 100e réunion. Le PNUD a confirmé qu'une proposition de projet de qualité serait préparée et soumise sous environ trois mois à compter de l'approbation du financement des activités préparatoires, en s'appuyant sur les informations déjà disponibles dans le KIP de la Türkiye et d'autres sources pertinentes. La préparation sera axée sur l'identification des sites pilotes, l'évaluation des options technologiques, et l'élaboration des volets technique, économique, environnemental et financier de la proposition, en coordination avec l'Unité nationale de l'ozone. Le PNUD a également fourni un calendrier détaillé semaine par semaine montrant que le projet serait prêt à être soumis à la 100e réunion.

18. Le Secrétariat a demandé en quoi le projet proposé serait différent du projet de démonstration déjà approuvé pour le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale au titre de la phase I du KIP de la Türkiye, et comment les doublons seraient évités. Le PNUD a déclaré que les deux projets étaient complémentaires : l'activité du KIP facilite l'adoption d'équipements de réfrigération à base de CO_2 dans le secteur HoReCa[10], dans lequel la réfrigération concerne généralement des établissements individuels, avec notamment des appareils de réfrigération destinés aux cuisines, des chambres froides, des congélateurs et d'autres équipements de réfrigération décentralisés, tandis que le projet proposé ciblerait certains supermarchés de taille moyenne et les applications d'entreposage frigorifique ou de vente au détail de produits alimentaires, qui impliquent des systèmes de capacités, de configurations, de caractéristiques de consommation d'énergie et de profils de fonctionnement différents. Les applications spécifiques et les sites pilotes seraient confirmés durant la préparation du projet.

[10] Hôtels, restaurants et cafés.

19. Le PNUD a également indiqué que le projet proposé bénéficierait de l'environnement propice créé par le KIP tout en ciblant un segment d'utilisateurs finaux différent. Les sites pilotes donneraient la priorité aux marques domestiques de vente au détail de produits alimentaires présentant un fort potentiel de réplication dans leurs réseaux de vente au détail, ce qui complèterait l'intervention du KIP au lieu de la dupliquer.

20. Concernant un cofinancement par les bénéficiaires, solution adoptée par le projet de démonstration prévu dans le cadre de la phase I du KIP, le PNUD a déclaré que l'approche du financement suivrait le principe établi dans le KIP, selon lequel les bénéficiaires contribuent aux coûts d'investissement. Durant la phase de préparation, un niveau et une structure de soutien financier adaptés seraient déterminés d'après les barrières à l'adoption et les surcoûts spécifiques à chaque site, tout en garantissant une contribution appropriée de la part des bénéficiaires.

21. En ce qui concerne les NMPE, le PNUD a expliqué que la Türkiye a mis en place des exigences obligatoires en matière d'écoconception et d'efficacité énergétique pour certains équipements de réfrigération pertinents, notamment les armoires réfrigérées pour supermarchés, lesquelles exigences sont alignées sur celles de l'UE. Toutefois, ces exigences s'appliquent essentiellement aux équipements individuels fonctionnant dans des conditions normalisées et n'établissent pas de NMPE pour les systèmes de réfrigération intégrés des supermarchés. Le projet proposé complèterait donc le cadre réglementaire existant en évaluant l'efficacité des technologies à faible PRP lorsqu'elles sont intégrées à des systèmes de réfrigération complets en conditions d'utilisation réelles dans le secteur de la vente au détail.

22. Le PNUD a demandé initialement 50 000 $US pour cette préparation. Après discussion, ce montant a été revu à 30 000 $US, coûts d'appui d'agence en sus.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

23. Le secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation des projets pilotes visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale au Botswana et en Türkiye dans le contexte de la réduction progressive des HFC, aux niveaux de financement figurant dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Colombia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-94	317,790
	Phase II:	Mar-98	212,000
	Phase III:	Mar-00	212,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-02	275,596
	Phase V:	Apr-05	275,586
	Phase VI:	Jul-07	275,283
	Phase VII:	Jul-09	275,587
	Phase VIII:	Jul-11	275,600
	Phase IX:	Jul-13	275,444
	Phase X:	May-15	275,592
	Phase XI:	Jul-17	352,768
	Phase XII:	May-19	352,768
	Phase XIII:	Nov-21	352,768
	Phase XIV	Dec-23	730,230
		Total:	4,459,012
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US $):			730,230
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US $):			730,230
Agency support costs (US $):			51,116
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			781,346
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.6
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			225.6
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			110.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			8,652,982
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			9.67
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	9.67
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			6,346,065
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			55,141,857
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			40,960,177
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			2,070.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			2,027.0
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			950,367.4
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US $)
(a) Investment projects:	31,732,946
(b) Institutional strengthening:	4,459,012

(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	18,949,899
Total:	55,141,857
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

2. During phase XIV of its institutional strengthening project, Colombia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and activities to control ozone-depleting substances and HFCs; successfully implemented its HFC licensing and quota system; sustained control over HCFCs, achieving a 93.4 per cent reduction in consumption against the baseline; coordinated with government and private-sector stakeholders; and strengthened the capacities of over 800 enforcement officers to prevent illegal trade. Colombia also continued South-South cooperation activities. The country fully achieved seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

3. In the upcoming phase, Colombia will work towards achieving and maintaining the Montreal Protocol reduction targets for the 2027–2029 period, including a 94 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption and an 18.3 per cent reduction in HFC consumption. Colombia will maintain and strengthen the regulatory and enforcement framework; reinforce inter-institutional coordination to combat illegal trade; oversee the implementation of the HPMP and KIP; and continue integrating the gender policy into relevant activities. These efforts will support the continued alignment of Colombia's national strategy with its commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its long-term climate policy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The sustainability of the results achieved by the project will be supported by the mainstreaming of Montreal Protocol policies into Colombia's relevant national plans and strategies, including the NDC and the Long-Term Climate Strategy (E2050), and by continued inter-institutional coordination. The main identified risks, namely exchange rate volatility and staff turnover within government institutions, will be mitigated through close budget monitoring and the continued application of established coordination mechanisms.

Costa Rica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Oct-92	213,160
	Phase II:	Feb-97	108,087
	Phase III:	Mar-99	105,568
	Phase IV:	Dec-01	104,224
	Phase V:	Dec-03	139,737
	Phase VI:	Nov-05	138,068
	Phase VII:	Nov-07	127,917
	Phase VIII:	Nov-09	140,502
	Phase IX:	Nov-11	140,513
	Phase X:	Dec-13	140,513
	Phase XI:	Nov-15	179,659
	Phase XII:	Nov-17	174,459
	Phase XIII:	Dec-19	179,857
	Phase XIV:	Nov-21	179,857
	Phase XV	Dec-23	372,304
		Total:	2,444,425
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US $):			372,304
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US $):			372,304
Agency support costs (US $):			26,061
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			398,365
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			14.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			342.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,450,799
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			2.63
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	2.63
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			1,349,032
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			16,119,242
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			14,281,916
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			814.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			810.1
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			126,839.4
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

5. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	9,584,424
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,444,425
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	4,090,393
Total:	16,119,242
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

6. During phase XV of its institutional strengthening project, Costa Rica continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained its licensing and quota systems for HCFCs and HFCs, ensuring that imports remained within established limits; continued the phase-out of HCFCs, achieving a reduction of nearly 80 per cent in consumption compared with the baseline; implemented the HFC quota mechanism in accordance with the Kigali Amendment timeline; strengthened trade controls and inter-institutional coordination; supported the recovery and environmentally sound disposal of obsolete refrigerants and refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment; and conducted training, awareness-raising and institutional strengthening activities. The country fully achieved five performance indicators and partially achieved two during the current phase.

Plan of action

7. In the upcoming phase, Costa Rica will continue to strengthen the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment through the control and monitoring of HCFC and HFC consumption. Costa Rica will monitor the implementation of national projects; strengthen institutional and technical capacities; update and implement the Efficient and Sustainable Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Plan; promote the recovery and environmentally sound disposal of refrigerants and RAC equipment; and carry out awareness-raising and training activities for key stakeholders. Costa Rica will also reinforce coordination with the RAC sector and national institutions and continue to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion in the implementation of project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by strengthening the institutional capacity of the National Ozone Agency, maintaining the licensing and quota systems for HCFCs and HFCs, enhancing the technical capacities of key stakeholders, and consolidating inter-institutional coordination and collaboration with the RAC sector. The main identified risk is the limited operational capacity to manage the increasing volume of activities resulting from the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. Phase XVI will address this risk by strengthening the planning, coordination, and institutional capacity of the National Ozone Agency to ensure the continuity and sustainability of the actions implemented.

Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Nov-97	70,000
	Phase II:	Dec-00	46,700
	Phase III:	Apr-03	60,667
	Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,667
	Phase V:	Jul-07	60,667
	Phase VI:	Apr-09	60,667
	Phase VII:	Apr-11	60,667
	Phase VIII:	Apr-13	60,667
	Phase IX:	May-15	60,667
	Phase X:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XII	Jun-23	180,000
		Total:	891,369*
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):			180,000
Agency support costs (US $):			12,600
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			192,600
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2025
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			5.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			13.7
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			813,152
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.45
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.45
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			477,552
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			4,744,065
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			3,565,770
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			90.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			90.3
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			95,792.0
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

*Including funding approved for phase V at the 51st meeting

9. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	1,659,569
(b) Institutional strengthening:	891,369
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,193,127
Total:	4,744,065
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

10. During phase XII of its institutional strengthening project, Georgia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; updated its national import quota framework to cover all Montreal Protocol-controlled substances; further developed its Electronic Refrigerant Management System; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; strengthened customs and enforcement capacities through targeted training; and coordinated with government institutions and relevant stakeholders. Georgia also conducted awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day events, continued participation in regional network and international Montreal Protocol meetings, and incorporated gender considerations into project implementation through sex-disaggregated participation data and targeted capacity-building activities. The country fully achieved seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

11. In the upcoming phase, Georgia will continue to strengthen the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment. Georgia will strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework; enhance the implementation of the licensing and quota system; improve the Electronic Refrigerant Management System (ERMS); and ensure the timely preparation and submission of Article 7 and Country Programme data. Georgia will also strengthen the capacities of customs officers, environmental inspectors and other relevant stakeholders; reinforce institutional coordination and stakeholder engagement; conduct awareness-raising activities, including World Ozone Day events; and continue to integrate gender considerations into project implementation. The national ozone unit (NOU) will continue active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol. Phase XIII of the institutional strengthening project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality, with MEPA serving as the implementing partner.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by continued institutional support for the NOU, strengthened inter-agency coordination through established governance mechanisms, targeted technical assistance and capacity building, and the institutionalization of knowledge and procedures through the ERMS and other relevant tools. The main identified risks relate to staff turnover and institutional capacity constraints, delays in the development and adoption of regulatory measures, competing priorities among partner institutions, and changes in the broader political and economic environment. These risks will be mitigated through continued coordination and regular engagement with relevant government agencies, enforcement authorities, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, and other key stakeholders.

India: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Oct-92	428,929
	Phase II: Oct-96	287,100
	Phase III: Mar-99	287,100
	Phase IV: Jul-01	285,796
	Phase V: Dec-03	370,310
	Phase VI: Nov-05	373,230
	Phase VII Apr-08	373,230
	Phase VIII: Apr-10 & Nov-11	373,230
	Phase IX: Apr-12	373,230
	Phase X: May-14	236,392
	Phase XI: May-16	477,682
	Phase XII: Dec-19	477,734
	Phase XIII: Nov-21	477,734
	Phase XIV: Dec-23	988,909
	Total:	5,810,606
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US $):		988,909
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US $):		988,909
Agency support costs (US $):		69,224
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		1,058,133
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		122.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1,608.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2024-2026 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		45.51
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	45.51
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		80,921,183
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		257,687,308
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		233,004,460
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		24,805.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		29,570.7

13. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:		229,886,451
(b) Institutional strengthening:		5,810,606
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:		21,990,251
	Total:	257,687,308
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions		0

Progress report

14. During phase XIV of its institutional strengthening project, India continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and ODS phase-out activities; met its obligations under the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule; supported the transition of 158 foam manufacturing enterprises to low-GWP, zero-ODP technologies, resulting in an annual emission reduction of 7.8 million metric tonnes of CO_2 equivalent; strengthened ODS trade monitoring and enforcement capacities through training for Customs and enforcement officers; coordinated the completion of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and initiated stage III of the HPMP; and conducted awareness-raising activities, including state-level campaigns and World Ozone Day celebrations. India also developed technical resources and publications and continued participation in Executive Committee, Open-ended Working Group and Meeting of the Parties meetings. The country fully achieved all seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

15. In the upcoming phase, India will continue to consolidate its achievements under the Montreal Protocol and advance the implementation of stage III of the HPMP and preparation of stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). India will strengthen regulatory enforcement; monitor HCFC-22 production quotas for permissible uses; enforce the ODS (Regulation and Control) Rules; and reinforce coordination with Customs to prevent illegal trade. The Ozone Cell will oversee HPMP implementation and support capacity-building and technical assistance for the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector towards the complete phase-out of HCFC consumption by 2030. India will also strengthen stakeholder coordination, support the preparation and implementation of stage I of the KIP, and continue integrating gender considerations into technician training and national ozone unit operations.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. Phase XV will continue to be implemented under UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), ensuring continued Government ownership and accountability for the project's strategic outcomes and intended results. A Project Steering Committee (PSC)/Project Board, co-chaired by MoEF&CC and UNDP, will provide high-level oversight, strategic guidance, quality assurance, and oversight of risk management. Project risks will be systematically identified, assessed, monitored, and updated throughout implementation in accordance with UNDP procedures. Risk management will incorporate relevant UNDP institutional tools and frameworks, including the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessments, Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP), Private Sector Due Diligence for technology transfer to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework. The project is categorized as Moderate Risk, reflecting the need to pursue innovative technical solutions while maintaining appropriate measures to address potential compliance and implementation risks. Risks will be reviewed periodically by the PSC and updated, as necessary, during project implementation to address emerging regulatory, technology, market, or enforcement challenges.

Malaysia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	306,817
	Phase II:	Oct-96	209,477
	Phase III:	Nov-98	178,116
	Phase IV:	Dec-00	204,006
	Phase V:	Nov-02	262,367
	Phase VI:	Dec-04	279,500
	Phase VII:	Nov-07	277,499
	Phase VIII:	Jul-09	279,268
	Phase IX:	Jul-11	279,500
	Phase X:	Jul-13	279,500
	Phase XI:	Nov-15	357,760
	Phase XII:	Nov-17	357,760
	Phase XIII:	Dec-19	357,760
	Phase XIV:	Nov-21	357,760
	Phase XV	Dec-23	740,563
		Total:	4,727,653
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US $):			740,563
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US $):			740,563
Agency support costs (US $):			51,839
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			792,402
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2023
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			49.5
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			515.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			14.6
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			26,703,074
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			115.15
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	115.15
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			14,603,658
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			81,579,334
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			70,414,570
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			7,135.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			6,920.6
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			921,738.5
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

17. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	65,502,655
(b) Institutional strengthening:	4,727,653
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	11,349,026
Total:	81,579,334
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

18. During phase XV of its institutional strengthening project, Malaysia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and ODS phase-out activities and advanced implementation of the Kigali Amendment; monitored ODS and HFC consumption; continued implementation of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); coordinated with national institutions and relevant stakeholders; supported enforcement of control measures; and conducted gender-sensitive and gender-responsive awareness-raising and training activities. The country fully achieved seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

19. In the upcoming phase, Malaysia will continue to strengthen the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment and sustain its ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down efforts. Malaysia will strengthen the management, monitoring and enforcement of controlled substances; reinforce institutional capacity and inter-agency coordination; and continue the implementation and enforcement of the national regulatory framework. Malaysia will also conduct awareness-raising and capacity-building activities to strengthen stakeholder engagement and support energy efficiency in the cooling sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. Phase XVI will continue to be implemented under UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), supporting strong national ownership by the Government of Malaysia, with the Department of Environment serving as the Implementing Partner and co-chairing the Project Board. UNDP will provide implementation support, including financial, procurement, and operational oversight, in accordance with its applicable rules and procedures. Project risks will be systematically identified, assessed, monitored, and managed in accordance with UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and relevant institutional tools and procedures, including the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP), and applicable procurement and due diligence mechanisms. Risks will be continuously monitored and updated in the project Risk Log under the oversight of the Project Board. Overall, the project is assessed as presenting low to moderate risks, with appropriate mitigation measures in place to support effective implementation and the sustainability of ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down activities.

Pakistan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Sept-94	254,958
	Phase II: Dec-01	172,564
	Phase III: Dec-03	221,991
	Phase IV: Mar-07 and Nov-07	112,233
	Phase V: Apr-09	94,663
	Phase VI: Dec-10	224,467
	Phase VII: Dec-12	224,467
	Phase VIII: Nov-14	224,467
	Phase IX: Dec-16	224,467
	Phase X: Dec-18	286,749
	Phase XI: Jul-21	287,318
	Phase XII Dec-23	594,748
	Total:	2,923,092
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US $):		594,748
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US $):		594,748
Agency support costs (US $):		41,632
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		636,380
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		2.30
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		248.11
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		14.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2024-2026 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		76.40
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	76.40
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7		12,486,840
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):		40,818,700
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):		35,919,653
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):		2,647.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):		2,623.9

21. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	30,708,237
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,923,092
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	7,187,371
Total:	40,818,700
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

22. During phase XII of its institutional strengthening project, Pakistan continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; maintained the 67.5 per cent HCFC reduction target under stage III of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP); ratified the Kigali Amendment and strengthened its HFC licensing and monitoring framework; reinforced HCFC import controls and measures to prevent illegal trade; reported Article 7 and Country Programme data; and conducted customs training and awareness-raising activities. Pakistan also completed stage II of its HPMP, continued implementation of stage III, and advanced preparation of stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). Gender considerations were incorporated into capacity-building and stakeholder consultations. The country fully achieved seven performance indicators during the current phase.

Plan of action

23. In the upcoming phase, Pakistan will continue to strengthen the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, while advancing stage III of the HPMP towards the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030 and preparation of stage I of its KIP. Pakistan will establish its HFC baseline, implement the HFC import freeze from 1 January 2028, administer licensing and quota systems for HCFC-22 and controlled HFCs, and strengthen customs enforcement to prevent illegal trade. The National Ozone Unit will oversee HPMP implementation and KIP preparation and implementation; ensure timely Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting; strengthen institutional and technical capacities, including safety training for low-GWP alternatives; and promote coordination between refrigerant transitions and energy-efficiency standards. Pakistan will also continue to integrate gender considerations into training, certification and project monitoring.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. Project risks will be systematically identified, monitored, and updated throughout implementation in accordance with UNDP procedures. Risk management will apply relevant UNDP institutional tools, including Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessments, Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP), and Private Sector Due Diligence for technology transfer to MSMEs. In line with UNDP's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework, the project is classified as Moderate Risk, reflecting its approach to pursuing innovative technical solutions, including the development of indigenous low-GWP alternatives and the piloting of a single-window system for HFC trade tracking, while maintaining appropriate controls to address potential compliance and implementation risks. Project risks will be regularly reviewed during PSC meetings and updated, as necessary, throughout implementation to address emerging regulatory, technology and market, or enforcement-related challenges.

Uruguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Jun-93 & May-96	202,800
	Phase II:	Oct-96	116,000
	Phase III:	Jul-98	115,981
	Phase IV:	Jul-00	115,804
	Phase V:	Jul-02	150,800
	Phase VI:	Jul-04	150,800
	Phase VII:	Jul-06	150,800
	Phase VIII:	Nov-08	150,800
	Phase IX:	Nov-11	150,797
	Phase X:	Dec-13	150,800
	Phase XI:	Nov-15	193,024
	Phase XII:	Nov-17	192,729
	Phase XIII:	Dec-19	193,024
	Phase XIV:	Nov-21	193,024
	Phase XV	Dec-23	399,560
		Total:	2,626,743
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US $):			399,560
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US $):			399,560
Agency support costs (US $):			27,969
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			427,529
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Date of approval of Kigali HFC implementation plan:			2024
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes for ODS/CO_2-eq tonnes for HFCs):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			23.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			11.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			1,012,431
Latest reported ODS consumption (2025) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			6.12
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	6.12
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2-eq tonnes) as per Article 7			618,047
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2025
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2026) (US $):			11,685,185
Amount disbursed (as at December 2025) (US $):			10,002,239
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2026) (ODP tonnes):			545.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2025) (ODP tonnes):			529.9
HFCs to be phased out (as at June 2026) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			55,072.1
HFCs phased out (as at December 2025) (CO_2-eq tonnes):			0

25. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	4,991,226
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,626,743
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training, and other non-investment projects:	4,067,216
Total:	11,685,185
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. During phase XV of its institutional strengthening project, Uruguay continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol; implemented stage III of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and stage I of its Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); maintained controls on the import, export and transit of HCFCs and HFCs; coordinated with government institutions and private-sector stakeholders; and supported training for refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians on low-GWP alternatives and good refrigeration practices. Uruguay also continued participation in regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings. The country fully achieved six performance indicators and partially achieved one during the current phase.

Plan of action

27. In the upcoming phase, Uruguay will continue to strengthen the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, maintaining the ban on CFCs, halons and other banned substances and sustaining reductions in HCFC consumption. Uruguay will regulate HFC consumption in line with the Kigali Amendment; promote the transition to low-GWP technologies; and strengthen coordination with public and private stakeholders to enforce HCFC and HFC control measures. The national ozone unit (NOU) will continue to oversee the implementation of stage III of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP, including training on good refrigeration practices and awareness-raising activities. Uruguay will also continue active participation in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The sustainability of the project's results will be supported by the integration of the NOU within the National Directorate for Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment, as well as by continued coordination with relevant public- and private-sector stakeholders. This institutional framework supports the alignment of project activities with national priorities and strategies and contributes to the continuity and long-term sustainability of the interventions. While the change in government in 2025 represented a potential implementation risk, Uruguay's strong institutional framework and political stability helped maintain continuity, and no significant impact on project implementation was observed.

Annexe II

POINTS DE VUE PRÉLIMINAIRES DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 99E RÉUNION

Colombie

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Colombie (phase XV) et a pris note du fait que le gouvernement a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2023, 2024 et 2025 et au Secrétariat du Fonds les données du programme du pays, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a relevé que la Colombie a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, en particulier avec la mise en œuvre de mesures de contrôle des importations de HCFC et de HFC par le biais d'un système de permis et de quotas et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité a également pris note des activités menées pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Gouvernement de la Colombie et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive avec succès la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC, notamment en élaborant et soumettant sa seconde phase, et des activités des projets de renforcement des institutions afin d'atteindre et de maintenir la réduction de la consommation de HFC et de HCFC requise.

Costa Rica

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport et la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Costa Rica. Le Comité a remarqué avec satisfaction les efforts déployés par le Gouvernement du Costa Rica pour remplir ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal et de l'Amendement de Kigali, notamment avec le maintien et le renforcement des systèmes de contrôle des importations et des exportations de substances réglementées, la soumission des rapports requis et la mise en œuvre d'activités de renforcement de la capacité destinées aux principales parties prenantes nationales. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note de l'avancement du Costa Rica dans la mise en œuvre de ses activités réglementaires concernant les HFC et a bon espoir que le pays poursuive efficacement ses activités durant la prochaine phase du projet de renforcement des institutions.

Géorgie

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Géorgie (phase XIII) et a relevé avec satisfaction que le pays avait communiqué les données de son programme de pays et celles visées à l'article 7 au Secrétariat du Fonds et au Secrétariat de l'ozone, respectivement. Le Comité a pris note également avec satisfaction de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par la Géorgie le 11 juillet 2023. Le Comité a relevé que la Géorgie a continué à renforcer sa capacité de mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal, en particulier via les mises à jour du cadre national des quotas d'importation pour élargir la couverture réglementaire à toutes les substances réglementées au titre du Protocole de Montréal, la poursuite du développement de son système électronique de gestion des frigorigènes, et les activités de formation visant à renforcer la capacité des agents des douanes et d'exécution de la loi. Le Comité a aussi pris note de la poursuite de la coordination entre les institutions gouvernementales et les parties prenantes concernées, des activités de sensibilisation entreprises, notamment des événements de la Journée internationale pour la préservation de la couche d'ozone, et de la participation active aux réunions internationales et des réseaux régionaux dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre relevé l'intégration des questions de genre à la mise en œuvre des projets, notamment avec la collecte de données de participation ventilées par sexe et des activités ciblées de renforcement de la capacité. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts déployés par le Gouvernement de la Géorgie et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive avec succès le renforcement de son cadre réglementaire et institutionnel et la mise en œuvre des activités de son projet de renforcement des institutions afin de continuer à respecter le Protocole de Montréal.

Inde

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport joint à la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Inde (phase XV) et a pris note des efforts continus déployés par le pays pour atteindre les réductions visées et continuer à respecter ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal, notamment l'application effective de systèmes de permis et de quotas visant à contrôler la consommation de HCFC conformément à l'accord conclu avec le Fonds multilatéral. Le Comité a noté que l'Inde a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, en particulier avec la transition de 158 petites et moyennes entreprises de fabrication de mousse d'équipements fonctionnant au HCFC-141b ver des solutions de remplacement à faible PRP et sans HCFC, et ses vastes programmes de renforcement de la capacité et d'amélioration des compétences pour les agents d'exécution de la loi et des douanes. Le Comité a aussi pris note des activités menées pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, notamment la mise en place d'un système de licences et le contrôle et la communication de la consommation de HFC durant la période visée. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Gouvernement de l'Inde et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive avec succès la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, la préparation de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC et la mise en œuvre des activités du projet de renforcement des institutions, tout en promouvant l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du refroidissement, afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions de la consommation de HFC et de HCFC requises ainsi que la conformité au Protocole de Montréal.

Malaisie

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Malaisie (phase XVI) et a pris note du fait que le gouvernement a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2023, 2024 et 2025 et au Secrétariat du Fonds les données du programme du pays, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a relevé que la Malaisie a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO et réduire progressivement sa consommation de HFC, en particulier avec la mise en œuvre et la mise en application de systèmes de permis et de quotas, le renforcement de la coordination inter-agences, des activités de renforcement de la capacité et de sensibilisation, et l'achèvement de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC. Le Comité a également pris note des activités menées pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, notamment l'introduction de mesures de contrôle des importations de HFC en janvier 2024 et la poursuite des efforts visant à renforcer la capacité nationale de surveillance et de contrôle de la consommation de SAO et de HFC. Le Comité a aussi relevé les efforts déployés par le gouvernement pour intégrer les questions de genre aux activités entreprises dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Gouvernement de la Malaisie et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive avec succès la mise en œuvre des activités liées à l'élimination des HCFC et la réduction progressive des HFC, ainsi que les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions, afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions de la consommation de HFC et de HCFC requises ainsi que la conformité au Protocole de Montréal.

Pakistan

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport joint à la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Pakistan (phase XIII) et a pris note des efforts continus déployés par le pays pour atteindre et maintenir le respect de ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal, notamment l'atteinte de l'objectif de réduction de 67,5 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC au titre de la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et la mise en application du système national de permis et de quotas via la plateforme électronique WeBOC (Web-Based One Customs). Le Comité a relevé que le Pakistan a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO, notamment avec l'achèvement de la phase II et la poursuite de la mise en œuvre de la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC. Le Comité a également pris note des activités menées pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de

Kigali, notamment la ratification de l'Amendement le 22 octobre 2025, la promulgation d'amendements réglementaires au titre de l'arrêté S.R.O. 332(I)/2025 et la notification de codes de tarification douanière détaillés pour suivre les importations de HFC. Le Comité a en outre remarqué la soumission en temps voulu des données relevant de l'article 7 et des données du programme du pays ainsi que les efforts déployés par le gouvernement pour intégrer des critères tenant compte du genre aux activités des projets et aux programmes de formation des agents des douanes. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Gouvernement du Pakistan et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive la mise en œuvre de la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, prépare et soumette la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC, fixe sa valeur de référence nationale pour les HFC, mène des activités en vue du gel de la consommation de HFC en 2028, se coordonne avec les autorités en charge de l'efficacité énergétique et mette en œuvre les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin d'atteindre et de maintenir la conformité au Protocole de Montréal.

Uruguay

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Uruguay (phase XVI) et a pris note du fait que le gouvernement a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone les données exigées en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2023, 2024 et 2025 et au Secrétariat du Fonds les données du programme du pays, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que l'Uruguay a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO et réduire progressivement sa consommation de HFC, en particulier avec la mise en œuvre de mesures de contrôle des importations de HCFC et de HFC à travers le système de permis et de quotas et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité a également pris note des activités entreprises pour faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, notamment avec l'élaboration du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC. Le Comité a reconnu les efforts du Gouvernement de l'Uruguay et a donc bon espoir que, au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuive avec succès la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali relatif aux HFC et des activités du projet de renforcement des institutions afin d'atteindre et de maintenir les réductions de la consommation de HFC et de HCFC requises ainsi que la conformité au Protocole de Montréal.

99th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

(7-11 December 2026)

UNDP
2026 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document constitutes UNDP's 2026 Work Programme (WP) and is being submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 99th Meeting.

Consistent with UNDP's Business Plan for 2026–2028, this document includes only non-investment and proposals submissions, detailed in section II:

- Submission of Institutional Strengthening Extensions
- Preparation of Stage I Kigali Implementation Plans (KIP).
- Preparation funding requests for Energy Efficiency Project Preparation under decisions 91/65 and 94/60

Project documentation such as tranche requests under multi-year agreements (MYA), investment and demonstration project proposals and other individual proposals are not included in this document and are submitted separately as per normal practice.

Annex I includes Preparation funding requests.

II. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The tables below summarize the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals submitted to the 99th ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme Amendment for 2026:

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

UNDP is submitting the requests for funding the extension of institutional strengthening projects to the 99h ExCom Meeting as tabulated below. Relevant terminal reports and requests for extension of funding are being submitted separately.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Colombia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	730,230	51,116	781,346
Costa Rica	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	372,304	26,061	398,365
Georgia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	180,000	12,600	192,600
Malaysia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	740,563	51,839	792,402
Pakistan	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	594,748	41,632	636,380
Uruguay	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	399,560	27,969	427,529
India	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	988,909	69,224	1,058,133
Total (7 requests)				**4,006,314**	**280,442**	**4,286,756**

Preparation funding requests for Stage I Kigali Implementation Plans (KIP).

UNDP is submitting the following funding requests for the preparation of the Stage I KIP to the 98h ExCom meeting.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Saudi Arabia	PRP	HFC Phase-down Plan preparation	12	180,000	12,600	192,600
Total (1 request)				**180,000**	**12,600**	**192,600**

Project preparation (PRP) requests for pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down

Pursuant to the ExCom decisions 91/65, UNDP is submitting the following requests for the preparation of pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down. Annex I contains the PRP Request submissions.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Türkiye	PRP	Pilot Project for EE (91/65) - Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Botswana	PRP	Pilot Project for EE (91/65) - Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Total (2 requests)				**60,000**	**4,200**	**64,200**

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals submitted to the 99th ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme Amendment for 2026:

No.	Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Funding Request to the 99th ExCom (US$)		
					Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Colombia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	730,230	51,116	781,346
2	Costa Rica	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	372,304	26,061	398,365
3	Georgia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	180,000	12,600	192,600
4	Malaysia	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	740,563	51,839	792,402
5	Pakistan	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	594,748	41,632	636,380
6	Uruguay	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	399,560	27,969	427,529
7	India	INS	Several Ozone unit support	36	988,909	69,224	1,058,133
8	Türkiye	PRP	Pilot Project for EE (91/65) - Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
9	Botswana	PRP	Pilot Project for EE (91/65) - Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
10	Saudi Arabia	PRP	HFC Phase-down Plan preparation	12	180,000	12,600	192,600
Total (10 requests)					**4,246,314**	**297,242**	**4,543,556**

Notes:

a. All amounts in are in US dollars.
b. Special reports due (delays, balances, status reports, etc.) as well as other projects not part of the WPA are submitted separately.

ANNEX I

Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
HFC PHASE-DOWN PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM
HCFC PHASE-DOWN MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFCs Phase-down Management Plan Preparation – KIP-I PRP	
Country:	Saudi Arabia	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	UNEP
Implementation period:	January 2027 – December 2028 (24 months)	
Funding requested:		

Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US $)*
UNDP	Overarching	180,000
UNEP	Overarching	50,000
UNIDO	INV - REF	80,000
UNIDO	INV - AC	80,000
UNIDO	INV - Foam PU	80,000
UNIDO	INV - Others	60,000
Total		530,000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below. Funding estimated based on Document 86/88

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
2. Country has ratified the Kigali Amendment?	☒	☐

A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to the HFCs Phase-down; to be determined

Phase-out commitment (%)	**TBD**	**Year of commitment**	**TBD**
☐ Servicing only	☐ Manufacturing only		☒ Servicing and manufacturing

2. Brief background

1. **Saudi Arabia accepted the Kigali Amendment** to the Montreal Protocol on **10 September 2025**, with the Amendment entering into force for Saudi Arabia on **9 December 2025**.

2. As a Party operating under Group 2 of Article 5 for the Kigali Amendment, Saudi Arabia will freeze its HFC consumption in 2028 at the applicable baseline level and progressively reduce its consumption, thereafter, reaching an 85% reduction from the baseline by 2047.

3. Saudi Arabia has established an HFC licensing system, integrated into its national electronic licensing platform, which is operational and supports the monitoring and control of HFC imports and exports, in line with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

3. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down

4. The Enabling Activities for Saudi Arabia under the Kigali Amendment was approved at the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund. The EA project was designed to support Saudi Arabia in facilitating the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and meeting its initial obligations under the Amendment. These activities included:

   a) Institutional strengthening to support HFC data collection and reporting.
   b) Development of ratification strategy for Kigali Amendment Ratification and the placing of early actions for compliance.

5. Legal and regulatory framework development to control, monitor and report HFCs.Saudi Arabia was put in process under the Enabling Activities. The country ratified the Kigali Amendment on 10 September 2025 and has a functioning HFC licensing system.

6. The licensing system was thoroughly evaluated during the implementation of the Enabling Activity, and it was concluded that it adequately captures imports and exports of HFCs in the country. Moreover, Saudi Arabia conducted an initial analysis on the use of HFCs in the country (no official consumption).

7. Finally, there has been a strong public awareness campaign around the Kigali Amendment and several activities for awareness-raising among different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders have been carried out in the country.

4. Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2024–2025:

8. The entire domestic demand is met through imports. Controlled substances and their alternatives are imported by either importer/distributor, local manufacturers and, to a lesser extent, directly by large users. Local retailers/distributors are usually responsible for the local supply chain.

9. The major HFCs and HFC blends used in Saudi Arabia included HFC-134a, R-410A, R-404A and R-407C, which have been introduced into commercial use largely as effective substitutes for HCFCs in refrigeration and air-conditioning applications.

10. The use of HFCs has increased as a result of the transition away from HCFCs, the expansion of refrigeration and air-conditioning applications, and the high cooling needs of Saudi Arabia. HFCs are widely used in different applications in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors, including manufacturing and servicing. Other applications, including fire protection systems, may also contribute to HFC use.

11. Given that was no official control not reporting requirements over HFCs on the period 2012/2015, no specific data was possible to be generated. The EA concluded that sectoral uses of these chemicals will be further investigated and updated during the preparation of the KIP.

(b) Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance, as per A7 2024–2025

Substance	2024 (mt)			2025 (mt)		
	Importation	Exportation	Consomption	Importation	Exportation	Consomption
HFC-32 (CH2F2)	88.825	0	88.83	693.38	0	693.38
HFC-41 (CH3F)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-125 (CHF2CF3)	45.0125	0	45.01	69.9	0	69.9
HFC-134	0	0	0	0	0	0
HFC-134a	7908.08	21.792	7886.28	6028.94	20.26	6008.68
HFC-143	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-143a	29.31	0	29.31	135	0	135
HFC-152	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-152a	1157.32	0	1157.32	1109.5	0	1109.5
HFC-227ea	1744.96	4.48	1740.48	1733.94	0	1733.94
HFC-236cb	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-236ea	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-236fa	3.2375	0.14	3.10	0.07	0.14	-0.07
HFC-245ca	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-245fa	82.72	0	82.72	172.04	0	172.04
HFC-365mfc	26.4	0	26.40	0	0	0
HFC-43-10mee	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
HFC-23 (CHF3)	0.5125	0	0.51	7.68	0	7.68
R-404A	1045.5	0.73	1044.77	1025.77	2.19	1023.58
R-407A	1.8	0	1.80	12.72	0	12.72
R-407C	393.4375	2.25	391.19	296.91	2.25	294.66
R-410A	6313.27	0.864	6312.41	4465.22	0.61	4464.61
R-507A	127.1125	0	127.11	26.02	0	26.02
R-437A	0.42	0	0.42	6.81	0	6.81
R-417A	11.69	0	11.69	16.25	0	16.25
R-452A	3.76	0	3.76	5.68	0.7	4.98
R-454C	22.76	0	22.76	1.71	0	1.71
R-454B	23.96	0	23.96	9.78	0.3	9.48
R-513A	35.3	0	35.30	3.98	0	3.98
R-449A	1.29	0	1.29	1.71	0	1.71
R-152A	1735.59	0	1735.59	1815.62	0	1815.62
R-407F	0	0	0.00	0.12	0	0.12
Total	**20802.2675**	**30.256**	**20772.0115**	**17638.75**	**26.45**	**17612.3**

5. Based on the <u>estimated</u> use/consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

12. In general, HFCs are mostly consumed in the refrigeration and AC sectors, and the majority in servicing of MAC, Domestic Refrigeration (HFC-134a) and AC equipment (R-

410A). Saudi Arabia also has relevant manufacturing and assembling sectors. According to Article 7 reporting for 2025, total HFC imports were 17,638.75 mt and exports 26.45 mt, resulting in a net consumption of 17,612.30 mt. The main imported HFCs were HFC-134a (6 008.68 mt), R-410A (4,465.22 mt), R-152A (1,815.62 mt), HFC-227ea (1,729.46 mt), HFC-152a (1,109.50 mt), R-404A (1,025.77 mt), HFC-32 (693.38 mt), and R-407C (296.91 mt).

13. Two important trends are noted in the controlled year: a growth of consumption of HFC-32 possibly attributed to a fast market shift towards R-32 room and light commercial AC trend observed in global markets (coupled with a reduction in consumption of HFC-410A), and reduction of HFC-134a consumption possibly attributed to early conversion of domestic refrigeration manufacturers. There was also a decrease in consumption of R-407C, possibly given reduction in demand of new units and also reduced demand for retrofit o air-cooled chillers based on R-22.

14. It is important to note that, though Saudi Arabia's HFC imports decreased in 2025, despite its sustained demand in cooling sector, it is needed to be cautious about attributing that decline to a reduction in cooling demand. One important factor that may have contributed to this is the temporary reduction of constructions activities of the Projects under Vision 2030 along the year 2025. Hence, more time is needed to observe the consumption trends in the country, however, it is also important to consider that 2026 could see an atypical consumption year as reflection of the trade impacts from the regional conflict in the Middle East and the temporary closure of the Straight of Ormuz.

15. Further, demand of R-134a for MAC would continue since Saudi Arabia is yet to see introduction of alternatives in this sector. This is aggravated by the fact that the country allows imports of second-hand vehicles, which are usually run with HFC-134a.

16. There are also HFC-based chillers operating in central air conditioning systems. Since R-134a is a proven technology for this sector, the old R-22 chillers are being replaced with either R-134a or R-410A mainly because the new refrigerant-based chillers are commercially available and energy efficient in operation. This means that an increasing trend of getting more HFC-based AC systems for servicing in the future.

17. Generally, Saudi Arabia has seen a steady economic growth in the last decade, the hot climate and the safety parameters of HFC-based cooling equipment, leads to the increasing demand of HFCs and HFCs-based equipment for the real estate growing sector (apartments), Project Vision 2030, hospitals, hotels, shopping malls and leisure industries.

13. Assessment of commonly used alternatives to HFCs available in the local market

18. The most commonly used alternatives to HFCs available in the local market are listed in the table below:

Application	Baseline Refrigerant	Alternative refrigerant
MAC	R-134a	R-1234yf
Domestic Refrigerators	R-134a	R-600a
Commercial Refrigerators	R-134a	R-134a

Condensing Units	R-134a	R-448A, R-449A
Process Chillers	R-134a, R-410A	HFOs
Room ACs	R-410A	R-32
Light Commercial ACs	R-410A	R-32, R-454b
Other Commercial ACs	R-410A, R407C	n/a
Chillers	R-134a R-410A, R407C	HFOs

19. Today, most of the ODS alternatives are HFCs, and they are used mainly in the different RAC sectors. However, HCFCs are gradually being phased-out, and the demand for HFCs is expected to increase in the short term to satisfy the expected growth in the country due to the work that has been done in the context of the HPMP activities.

14. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated.

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing during the baseline formation years	Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control until 2026.	UNDP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Assessment of country level needs for trainings and certification in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions; including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction	UNDP
Analysis of types of equipment using HFCs (Manufactured locally and imported)	Update current market profile and trends of use of HFCs-based equipment and Data collection by sector/sub-sector/	UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	Further review current regulatory framework and carry on a holistic assessment on their effectiveness to better identify potential remaining barriers to be removed.	UNDP
Others, specify.	Carry on proper consultations with stakeholders, validate results of the surveys and the PRP process, draft the updated over-arching strategy and the cooling servicing sector plan, endorse strategies with stakeholders, obtain approvals from institutions responsible for the MP framework in country, translate documents, submit document to ExCom.	UNDP
Policy and regulatory measures, training and capacity-building, and other non-investment components for the servicing sector	Review and assess the policy and regulatory framework for the servicing sector; identify gaps and barriers; propose measures to support HFC phase-down and the safe use of flammable refrigerants. Assess training and certification needs for technicians; develop a training plan and materials; organize workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions. Support institutional strengthening, stakeholder engagement and development of the servicing sector plan.	UNEP

15. Project preparation funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Breakdown and assess HFCs top-down data (consultants, missions/consultations)	25,000	UNDP
Assess country level needs (consultants)	25,000	UNDP

Collect by sector/sub-sector (consultants, surveys, travel costs)	95,000	UNDP
Carry on Stakeholders Meetings (including missions)	35,000	UNDP
Policy and regulatory measures, training and capacity-building, and other non-investment components for the servicing sector.	50,000	UNEP
TOTAL	**230,000 ……**	**…….**

16. How will activities related to implementation of the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?

The HPMP for Saudi Arabia is delivering activities focused on the sustainable phase-out in the use of HCFCs and, to the extent possible, promote the safe use of non-ODS alternatives.

It is expected that there will be synergies among the HPMP and the KIP-I, particularly in regard to capacity building for technicians, which can be to a certain extent integrated for alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs. However, it is important to note that HCFC phase-out can be achieved by applying currently available non-flammable /non-toxic technologies, mainly the HFCs.

Also, differently from Article 5 Group 1 countries, the overlapping time between the HPMP and KIP-I will be reduced to roughly 2 years of implementation (2027-2028), and HFCs phase-down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably the full-scale introduction of flammable and/or toxic refrigerants in Saudi Arabia. The safe handling of these substances by ALL technicians in the country is a task of a completely different magnitude compared to what has been seen before. This includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants.

The NOU considers the main synergy is being achieved by coordinating all the activities by the same governmental entity for both the HPMPs and the HFC phase down.

17. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

During the project preparation, gender considerations and actions on gender mainstreaming will be assessed and a proper Gender Management Plan is to be included in the Over-arching strategy. This is in line with the Multilateral Fund gender policy (Decisions 84/92, 90/48 and 92/51)**.** The following actions are expected to be carried in the preparation phase:

a) To collect data to produce gender-disaggregated indicators
b) Look into introduction of gender considerations when designing components and activities o (presentation of sex-disaggregated data and visuals of women and men where applicable);

c) To establish a baseline of women technicians in R&AC sector and compare it with the number of women involved in NOU R&AC activities.
d) To incorporate gender aspects in the recruitment of staff for the PRP (emphasizing that female candidates are welcome and encouraged to apply)
e) Assurance that consultants and project personnel have the required gender competence to reflect on progress and challenges related to gender.
f) Draft a Gender Management Plan to be supported as part of the over-arching strategy

Existing data from HPMP Stage II/III will be used as a preliminary reference for this assessment.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PROJECT PREPARATION (PRP)
KIP (INV - REF)**KIP (INV - A/C)**
KIP (INV - FOAM)
KIP (INV-OTHER)

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC Phase Down Management Plan (KIP Stage-I)
Country:	Saudi Arabia
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	January 2028 – December 2031
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): January 2027 – December 2028 (24 months)	
Funding requested:	

Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNIDO	INV - REF	80,000
UNIDO	INV - AC	80,000
UNIDO	INV - Foam	80,000
UNIDO	INV - Others	60,000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	**Yes**	**No**
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐

B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP

1. Agency:	UNIDO
2. Sector:	Refrigeration
	Air-conditioning
	Foam
	Others
3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	☒ **Yes**, please specify reported amount and year: 2025, and consumption was shown in Session A ☐ **No**
4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	☐ **Yes**, please provide support letter ☒ **No**

5. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**
6. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))	The proposed preparation activities will support investment projects/sector plans in the air-conditioning/refrigeration manufacturing, foam and firefighting sectors and will form part of the overarching strategy for Stage I of Saudi Arabia's KIP. The PRP will identify eligible enterprises, establish verified baseline HFC consumption, assess low-GWP technologies and incremental costs, and define the HFC reductions to be achieved. The resulting projects will be submitted together with, or incorporated into, Stage I of the KIP in accordance with decision 87/50 and the current MLF submission requirements. Reductions from assisted manufacturing enterprises will be accounted for against the country's starting point in accordance with decision 96/50.

7. Information on sector consumption (specify previous year HFC consumption)

Substance	Consumption (metric tonnes)
HFC-32 (CH_2F_2)	693.38
HFC-134a (CH2FCF3)	6028.94
HFC-152a (CH3CHF2)	1109.50
HFC-227EA (CF_3CHFCF_3)	1733.94
HFC-245fa (CHF2CH2CF3)	172.04
HFC-404A	1025.77
HFC-407C	296.91
HFC-507A	26.02
HFC-410A	4465.22
HFC-152A	1815.62

8. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought

The HFC-consuming manufacturing sector in Saudi Arabia covers main subsectors: domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration, residential air-conditioning, commercial air-conditioning and chillers, foam and firefighting sector.

Residential and commercial air conditioning are expected to represent the largest HFC-consuming manufacturing subsectors, with major manufacturers including Zamil Air Conditioners, Alessa/ARAC, LG-Shaker and Midea-Shaker. Potential refrigerants include mainly R-410A and R-32, as well as R-134a and R-407C in certain commercial equipment.

Local manufacturing also exists in domestic and commercial refrigeration, potentially using R-134a, R-404A and R-507A, although the extent of current HFC-based production needs verification. The foam sector, including rigid PU/PIR insulation, sandwich panels and spray foam, may consume HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc/227ea, including through imported pre-blended polyols. In Saudi Arabia, HFCs, particularly HFC-227ea (FM-200), are used in fire

suppression systems in data centres, telecommunications facilities, industrial installations, and commercial buildings.

An initial list of 20 manufacturers has been provided by the Government. It covers air-conditioning/refrigeration manufacturers and foam/insulation enterprises. The list is indicative and does not establish MLF eligibility. During the PRP, UNIDO and the Government will verify enterprise ownership, establishment date, manufacturing activity and lines, baseline HFC use, consumption history, prior MLF assistance, exports where relevant, and eligibility under applicable Executive Committee decisions. For the foam sector, the assessment will also identify HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols and apply decision 96/52 where relevant.

1. LG- Shaker Co. Ltd.
2. Zamil Central Air conditioners
3. Zamil Consumer Products factory
4. Saudi Air conditioning
5. SKM Air conditioning Co.
6. CGS For refrigeration and cold stores manufacturing
7. Al Salem York Manufacturing - Jeddah
8. Petra Engineering Industries Co.
9. Hamad Abdulla Alessa
10. Trane technologies
11. Saudi Factory for Fire Equipment Co. - SFFECO
12. Saudi Arabia Firefighting Systems Company - NAFFCO
13. Arabian Chemical Co.(Polystyrene) LTD.
14. SAPTEX Insulation Products Factory
15. Bitumat Saudi Arabia
16. Gulf Polystyrene Panels Factory Co.
17. FABCO Plastic Factory Co. Ltd.
18. Al Ghandoura Industrial Group Co. Ltd.
19. Ebtekar Arabia Thermal Insulation Systems Co.
20. SABIT - -Saudi Bitumen Industries Co. LTD

9. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Bilateral/implementing agency
Stakeholder Consultation	60,000	UNIDO
National Consultant's Visit to Industries, data collection and analysis	90,000	UNIDO
Field work of international consultant: visit to the company and interview with different stakeholders	50,000	UNIDO
International consultant for technology review, assessment of manufacturing processes, design of necessary interventions and associated costs, climate co-benefit and review of final project document.	75,000	UNIDO
Inception and Validation	25,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	**300,000**	

Company	Refrigeration	AC	PU foam	Fire suppressions
Lg- shaker co. Ltd		X		
Zamil central air conditioners		X		
Zamil consumer products factory	X	X		
Saudi air conditioning		X		
Skm air conditioning co.		X		
Cgs for refrigeration and cold stores mfg	X		X	
Al salem york manufacturing - jeddah		X		
Petra engineering industries co.		X		
hamad abdulla alessa	X	X		
Saudi factory for fire equipment co. - sffeco				X
Saudi arabia firefighting systems - naffco				X
Arabian chemical co.(polystyrene) ltd.			X	
Saptex insulation products factory			X	
Bitumat saudi arabia				
Gulf polystyrene panels factory co.			X	
Fabco plastic factory co. Ltd.			X	
Al ghandoura industrial group co. Ltd.			X	
Ebtekar arabia thermal insulation systems co.			X	
Sabit - -saudi bitumen industries co. Ltd			X	
TOTAL QTY of COMPANIES	**3**	**8**	**8**	**2**
PRP FUNDING USD	**80,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**60,000**
TOTAL PRP REQUESTED USD	**300,000**			

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PILOT PROJECT UNDER DECISION 91/65

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparatory Activities for a Pilot Project on Energy-Efficient, Low-GWP Refrigeration Systems in Cold rooms and supermarkets in Botswana.	
Country:	Botswana	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period for the energy efficiency project:	36 months	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the project proposal (please specify): 4 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNDP	Servicing	30,000 USD

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐

C. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP

10. Agency:	UNDP
11. Sector:	Refrigeration
12. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	☒ **Yes**, please specify reported amount and year: 2025: 136.63 MT ☐ **No**
13. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	☐ **Yes**, please provide support letter ☐ **No** ☒ **N/A**
14. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **N/A**
15. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))	The first stage of KIP for Botswana was approved in the 97th ExCom meeting in December 2025, for the reduction of 10% of baseline. This project will contribute to conduct the technology substitution in the commercial refrigeration sector, particularly in the cold rooms used in different markets and installations, promoting the reduction mainly of R-404A .and R-507A

16. Project Description

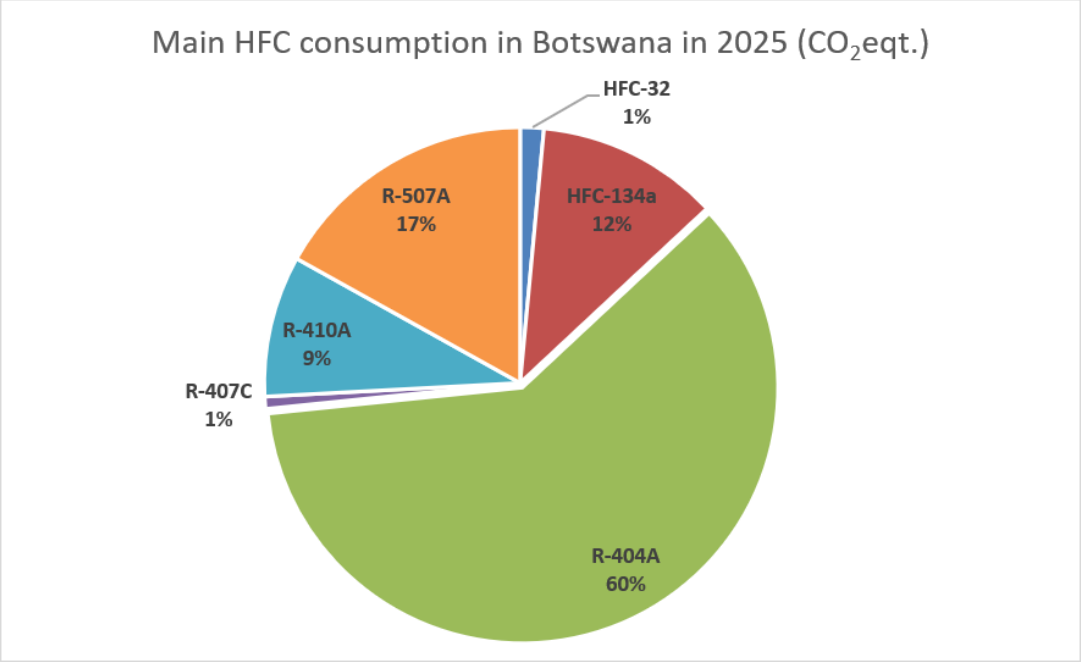
Background information

Botswana ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2020 and is implementing Stage I of its Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP), approved at the 97th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Under Stage I, the Government is prioritizing actions in the refrigeration servicing sector, where high-GWP refrigerants such as R-404A and R-507A are commonly used in commercial applications.

Supermarkets typically operate ageing condensing units and cold rooms with high refrigerant leakage and elevated electricity consumption. These facilities represent a suitable entry point for demonstrating modern, energy-efficient, low-GWP refrigeration technologies. The PRP will therefore focus on preparatory activities required to design and implement a pilot demonstration project introducing HC-290 and HC-290/R-744 systems in selected retail sites.

Commercial refrigeration represents one of the main uses of HFCs in Botswana, particularly R-134a, R-404A and R-507A, which are widely used in condensing units, plug-in freezers and cold rooms. These refrigerants account for a significant share of the country's reported HFC consumption and associated CO_2-equivalent emissions, underscoring the relevance of focusing the PRP on this subsector.

The figure below illustrates the distribution of HFC consumption by refrigerant in Botswana, as reported in Stage I of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan. This information provides useful context on the predominant refrigerants used in commercial refrigeration applications, supporting the selection of pilot sites and the choice of low-GWP alternatives to be demonstrated under this project.



Challenges and Opportunities

Botswana's retail food sector comprises a diverse mix of small and medium-scale establishments that rely heavily on refrigeration to preserve chilled and frozen products. Minimarkets typically operate a limited number of refrigerated display cases and in few cases, one or two cold rooms, while small/medium supermarkets may operate several cold rooms and multiple remote condensing units. Across these facilities, refrigeration systems are often ageing, inefficient, and charged with high-GWP refrigerants such as R-404A and R-507A, resulting in elevated electricity consumption and higher servicing needs.

An indicative estimate suggests that Botswana has approximately 350-400 small groceries or minimarkets, and about 100–120 medium-size supermarkets nationwide. The main medium-sized retail chains include Choppies, Sefalana, SPAR Family, Pick n Pay Family, among others.

These conditions present an opportunity to introduce modern, energy-efficient, low-GWP refrigeration technologies in selected retail sites. For the purposes of the PRP, the retail sector is considered across three representative categories: minimarket, medium supermarket, and large supermarket, corresponding to the pilot sites targeted for the demonstration project.

A range of HC-290 and HC-290/R-744 technologies are commercially available in many countries of the world and could be suitable for Botswana's climatic conditions and retail configurations. These include HC-290 systems with glycol or water loops, and HC-290/R-744 cascade systems for larger facilities. The PRP will assess the preliminary feasibility of these options for the selected pilot sites, including basic safety and compatibility considerations relevant to their installation.

Project Scope

The objective of the preparatory project is to generate the essential technical inputs required to design a pilot demonstration project for energy-efficient, low-GWP refrigeration systems in selected retail facilities in Botswana. Specifically, the PRP will cover the following scope:

1. Confirm and document the candidate pilot sites (one cold room, one supermarket).
2. Assess existing refrigeration systems at each site, including equipment type, approximate capacity, refrigerant used, and general operating conditions.
3. Collect basic operational data (electricity bills, usage patterns, cooling needs) required for preliminary sizing of alternative systems.
4. Screen feasible low-GWP technology options (HC-290 self-contained units, HC-290 glycol loop, HC-290 water loop, HC-290/R-744 cascade).
5. Develop preliminary system configurations and indicative CAPEX estimates for each site.
6. Prepare the pilot project proposal in line with Decision 91/65, including refrigerant conversion and energy saving activities and associated costs, expected impacts, implementation arrangements, and a simplified M&V approach.

These preparatory activities will culminate in a concise project document for submission to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Expected Outcomes

The preparatory phase will establish the technical, economic, and institutional foundation for the implementation of a pilot demonstration project on low-GWP, energy-efficient refrigeration technologies in Botswana's retail sector. It will generate the evidence and stakeholder consensus needed to support informed technology selection, site confirmation, and implementation planning in accordance with Decision 91/65.

The PRP is expected to identify viable and replicable refrigeration solutions suited to Botswana's climatic and operational conditions, while clarifying key safety, capacity-building, and investment requirements for their successful deployment. It will also provide a clear pathway for a pilot intervention capable of delivering energy savings, strengthening local technical capacity, enhancing food safety, and supporting broader market transformation towards sustainable refrigeration technologies in Botswana.

Project Activities

Activity 1: Project Inception, Coordination, and Desk Review

Objective: Establish governance, confirm scope, and compile existing information.

Activities:

- Kick-off with the National Ozone Unit and relevant stakeholders.
- Discussion and confirmation of pilot sites and the requirement on data collection .
- Development of the work plan and field mission schedule.
- Recruitment of local and international consultants.

Activity 2: Field Assessments

Objective: Document existing conditions and collect project data.

Activities:

Pilot site visits to assess:

- Business operational status of the potential beneficiaries
- Refrigerant types, approximate charge, and servicing practices

- Equipment condition and insulation quality
- Collection of operational and energy data: electricity use (bills, estimates)
- Cooling demand profiles and usage patterns
- Identification of key inefficiencies, losses, and constraints.
- Identification of measures to reduce refrigerant leakage and improve energy efficiency.
- Technical and financial capacity of end users to conduct the pilot projects, implementation barriers

Activity 3: Stakeholder engagement to enhance necessary coordination
Activities:

- Consultations with associations for major challenges of the sector in terms of technology development and market transformation.
- Consultation with the NOU, Energy institution and other relevant stakeholders for their inputs for the demo projects

Activity 4: Technology Screening and Preliminary Design
Objective: Identify feasible low-GWP options and develop preliminary configurations.
Activities**:**

- Screening of HC-290 with glycol or water loop and HC-290/R-744 technology options.
- Preliminary sizing and configuration of systems for each site.
- Collection of indicative supplier quotations for the cost caculation

Activity 5: Project proposal Finalization
Objective: Finalize the pilot demonstration project proposal for MLF submission.
Activities:

- Development of project components, outputs, and expected impacts based on the guidance of the Executive Committee in Decision 94/60.
- Development of project implementation modality, including monitoring, verification, and reporting (M&V) framework
- UNDP internal review
- Validation workshop with stakeholders and finalization for submission to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

17. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (USD)	Bilateral/ Implementing Agency
Project Inception, Stakeholder Coordination, and field assessment	2,000	UNDP
Data collection and assessment of pilot facilities (local consultants)	12,000	UNDP
Travel expenses	6,000	UNDP
International consultant	10,000	UNDP
TOTAL	**30,000**	

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY PILOT PROJECT UNDER DECISION 91/65

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation for a pilot project to maintain and/or improve the energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down: demonstration project for the use of low-GWP refrigerant in the retail/servicing sector.	
Country:	Türkiye	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period for the energy efficiency project:	36 months	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the project proposal (please specify): 4 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNDP	Servicing	30,000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐

D. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP

18. Agency:	UNDP
19. Sector:	Refrigeration
20. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	☒ **Yes**, please specify reported amount and year: 2025 4,801.40 MT ☐ **No**
21. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	☐ **Yes**, please provide support letter ☐ **No** ☒ **N/A**
22. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒ **N/A**
23. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))	The project will directly contribute to Türkiye's strategy to integrate HFC phase-down with national energy efficiency objectives and transition to alternative technology in the retail sector. The KIP for Türkiye has been approved at the 95th meeting of the MLF.

24. Project Description

Background and Rationale

1. Türkiye is experiencing rapid growth in its refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector, driven by increasing demand for food preservation, cold-chain services, and refrigerated logistics for domestic consumption and export markets. As cooling demand rises, the sector is expected to contribute increasingly to national energy consumption and greenhouse-gas emissions.

2. Energy efficiency has therefore become a national priority. Türkiye's National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP) identifies improving energy performance in the cooling sector as a key measure for reducing indirect emissions and managing future electricity demand.

3. Commercial refrigeration is one of the most important sectors for HFC phase-down and energy-efficiency improvement. Supermarkets, discount markets, mini-markets, cold-storage facilities, and food-distribution centres continue to rely heavily on high-GWP refrigerants, particularly R-404A and R-134a. The sector is a major driver of servicing demand, with these refrigerants estimated to account for approximately 55 per cent of commercial refrigeration servicing requirements.

4. The retail sector is a key target for market transformation, the proposed project will prioritise larger-capacity, centralised refrigeration systems used by major retailers, as well as their associated cold storage facilities. This focus will enable the assessment of energy performance and refrigerant use in larger-scale applications, generate evidence on energy-saving potential and refrigerant leakage reduction, and support the development of replicable investment solutions across Türkiye's retail and cold-chain sectors. (Annex 2 – Brief Overview of the Food Retail Sector in Türkiye)

5. Türkiye's F-gas regulation will prohibit the placing on the market of commercial refrigeration equipment using refrigerants with a GWP above 2,500 from 2027 and above 150 from 2031. These requirements create an urgent need to support retailers and cold-chain operators in transitioning to compliant, energy-efficient alternatives.

6. The transition from ageing, energy-intensive refrigeration systems to modern low-GWP technologies represents a significant opportunity to reduce both direct refrigerant emissions and indirect emissions from electricity consumption. However, challenges remain, including limited pilot projects in the retail sector for transition in terms of technology options, associated costs and energy performance in the context of Turkyie's market and climate ozone.

7. Economic challenges are deepened by the inflation, exchange rate volatility, and high borrowing costs that limitthe affordability of retailers on the installation of advanced refrigeration system. . This results in every low-awareness of the economic benefits of Efficient low-GWP cooling systems.

8. The proposed project will support the objective of the Türkiye's Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) by developing and implementing representative pilot projects in the commercial refrigeration in the food retail sector. Consistent with Executive Committee Decision 91/65, the project will generate practical information on low-GWP, energy-efficient refrigeration technologies, including their energy performance, and replication opportunities, thereby supporting broader market transformation in the retail cold-chain sector.

Status of implementation of energy efficiency-related activities funded by the Multilateral Fund

9. Türkiye ratified the Kigali Amendment on 10 November 2021 and established an HFC licensing system and an import quota system in 2024. The first tranche of Stage I of Türkiye's Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) was approved at the 95th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

10. Energy-efficiency considerations have been integrated into Stage I of Türkiye's Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP), including demonstration investment projects in the commercial refrigeration sector for big refregiration capacities.

11. Under Component 1 (regulatory framework and control mechanisms) of the Stage I of Türkiye's KIP, UNDP supports the alignment of RAC refrigerant-charge standards with EU requirements and the integration of updated HFC phase-down measures into Türkiye's National Cooling Action Plan (NCAP). The component also strengthens enforcement through training of customs officers and brokers, support to specialized

customs directorates, and enhanced capacity to prevent illegal trade of HFCs. Additional resources were allocated to regulatory updates, awareness raising, and customs-related capacity building.

12. The proposed EE PRP will complement interventions by addressing a specific gap in the transition towards energy-efficient, low-GWP commercial refrigeration technologies: the preparation of investment-ready projects supported by site-specific energy-performance data, technical and financial assessments, and a structured approach to replication. The proposed PRP will build on the enabling environment and technical capacity supported through the KIP, while generating additional evidence on the energy performance and financial feasibility of low-GWP refrigeration solutions under actual retail operating conditions. Particular attention will be given to distinguishing the proposed retail-focused interventions from the HORECA demonstration activities under Component 4 of KIP, ensuring that the PRP does not duplicate activities already approved for funding.

13. The preparation process will identify potential synergies with the KIP's existing regulatory, laboratory and capacity-building activities, while defining the specific additional outputs, investment needs and monitoring arrangements required for the proposed retail-sector project.

Objective

14. The objective of the project is to demonstrate technologically and economically feasible transitions to the low-GWP and energy efficient cooling technologies in the food retail sector to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. The project will identify 2-3 pilot sites in the food retail sector, to establish a baseline energy and refrigerant data, assess suitable technology options, and prepare a full pilot proposal, including expected energy-efficiency improvements, HFC-consumption reductions, and cost-benefit analysis.

Scope of Activities for the selected pilots

15. Identify potential participating installations and select representative demonstration sites based on refrigeration capacity, refrigerant charge, energy-saving potential, leakage-reduction potential, replication potential, and willingness to participate. Priority will be given to domestic food retail brands that intend to replicate the piloting transition in their retail network.

16. Collect baseline information required for project design, including equipment type and status, electricity consumption, refrigeration capacity, refrigerant charge, servicing practices, and leakage-related data.

17. Assess suitable low-GWP and energy-efficient technology options and prepare technical designs, cost estimates, implementation arrangements, and expected environmental and energy-efficiency benefits.

Expected results

A full investment demo project proposal in accordance with Executive Committee Decision 91/65 is submitted to the 100th meeting of the MLF for consideration. If approved, implementation will take two years to generate data for broader actions in the sector.

25. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Bilateral/implementing agency
International/national technical consultancies to conduct site visits, data collection and e analysis, technical feasibility assessment, financial analysis and prepare the full proposal	20,000	UNDP
Stakeholder consultations for beneficiary selection, technology exchange, and validation of the proposal.	5,000	UNDP
Missions to the sites	5,000	UNDP
TOTAL	30,000	

Annex 1 - MEPS

Product category	Regulation name	EU Regulation basis	Last update
Domestic fridges and freezers	Communique on Eco-Design Requirements for Refrigeration Devices (2019/2019/EU) (SGM:2021/7)	(EU) 2019/2019	2019
Professional refrigerators	Communique on Eco-design Requirements for Space Heaters (SGM: 2022/32) ((EU) 2015/1188)	(EU) 2015/1094	2015
Refrigerators with a direct sales function	Communique on Eco-Design Requirements for Refrigeration Devices with Direct Sales Function (2019/2024/EU) (SGM:2021/9)	(EU) 2019/2024	2019
Air heating and cooling products, high temperature process chillers and fan coil units	Communique on Eco-Design Requirements for Air Heating Products, Cooling Products, High Temperature Process Chillers, and Fan Coil Units (SGM: 2021/20) ((EU) 2016/2281)	(EU) 2016/2281	2016
Air conditioners and comfort fans	Communique on Eco-Design Requirements for Air Conditioners and Ventilation Fans ((EC) 206/2012) (SGM-2012/13)	(EU) No 206/2012	2012

Additional communiqués for EE measures relevant for the cooling sector are listed below:

- Communiqué on Eco-Design Requirements for Household Cooling Appliances (SGM-2011/17) (23.09.2011 – 28063).
- Communiqué on Eco-Design Requirements for Air Conditioners and Fans (SGM-2012/13) (19.07.2013 – 28712).
- Communiqué on Eco-Design Requirements for Electric Motors (SGM-2012/2) (07.02.2012 – 28197)
- Communiqué on Eco-Design Requirements Regarding No-Load Energy Consumption and Average Active Efficiency of External Power Sources (SGM-2011/11) (27.08.2011 – 28038)
- Communiqué on Energy Labelling of Household Cooling Devices (SGM-2012/4) (22.06.2012 – 28331).
- Communiqué on Energy Labelling of Air Conditioners (SGM/2013-11) (24.12.2013 – 28861)
- Communiqué on Energy Labelling of Space Heaters, Combined Heaters, Space Heater, Temperature Control and Solar Device Packages and Combined Heater, Temperature Control and Solar Energy Device Packages (SGM: 2018/1) (28.03.2018 – 30374)

Annex 2- Brief Overview of the Food Retail Sector in Türkiye

Türkiye's grocery retail sector comprises more than 200 chains with more than five outlets nationwide. Retailers are generally classified as either organized (modern) or traditional. The organized segment includes supermarket and hypermarket chains, discount retailers, regional grocery chains, and fuel-station convenience stores, all of which are significant users of commercial refrigeration equipment.

The major food retail chains in Türkiye and their respective market shares are presented below[1]. Among these, **Migros**, **FİLE**, and **CarrefourSA** operate primarily in the large supermarket and hypermarket segments.

#	Grocery Chain	Chain Type	Number of Stores (2024)	Number of Stores (2025)	New Stores in 2025
1	BIM	National Discount	13,583	14,576	993
2	Şok	National Discount	11,465	11,797	332
3	A101	National Discount	13,158	13,550	392
4	Migros (M, MM, MMM, 5M, M-Jet)	National	3,569	3,895	326
5	Seç	National Convenience	2,844	3,748	904
6	Ekomini	National Convenience	2,305	2,346	41
7	Hakmar	Regional (Istanbul & vicinity)	800	812	12
8	CarrefourSA (CarrefourSA, Carrefour Express)	National	691	705	14
9	File	National	287	329	42
10	Onur	Regional (Istanbul & vicinity)	159	158	-1
Total			**48,861**	**51,916**	**3,055**

#	Grocery Chain	Chain Type	Market Share (%) 2025	Sales (million USD) 2025
1	BIM	National Discount	18.4	21,714
2	Migros (M, MM, MMM, 5M, M-Jet)	National Discount	9.2	10,848
3	A101	National Discount	7.8	9,128
4	Şok	National Discount	6.0	7,586
5	CarrefourSA (CarrefourSA, Carrefour Express)	National (Internationally Owned)	1.8	2,140
6	Seç	National Convenience	1.0	1,138
7	Ekomini	Regional (Istanbul & Vicinity)	0.5	583
8	File	National Convenience	0.5	567
9	Hakmar	National Convenience	0.5	557
10	Macrocenter	Regional (Western Türkiye, Premium)	0.3	368
Total			**46.0**	**54,630**

*The market share is in the organized grocery retail category; traditional grocers are not included

* BIM and FILE are owned by the same company; ŞOK and See markets are owned by Yildiz holding; Migors and Ekomini markets are owned by Anadolu Holding

[1] Source: https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/gain-report/2026/06/Retail%20Foods%20Annual_Ankara_Turkiye_TU2026-0018.pdf