



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/37
24 April 2025

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 26-30 May 2025
Items 9(c) and 9(d) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSALS: GEORGIA

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

Energy efficiency

- | | | | |
|---|--|------|------------------|
| • | Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6 | UNDP | Blanket approval |
|---|--|------|------------------|

Phase-down

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| • | Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) | UNEP and UNDP | Individual consideration |
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¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Georgia was approved at the 95th meeting.² In the tranche request originally submitted, it contained a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector. However, since the purpose of the project proposal was to introduce green building standards and raise related awareness, the Secretariat suggested submitting a new proposal related to the introduction of low-GWP and energy-efficient technology for the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump (RACHP) sectors. Given that the resubmission of the new proposal required consultations with the country's main stakeholders and authorities, UNDP welcomed the opportunity to resubmit the proposal under decisions 89/6 and 92/22³ as a stand-alone initiative at the 96th meeting.⁴

2. Subsequently, on behalf of the Government of Georgia, UNDP as the designated implementing agency, has submitted the new proposal, in the amount of US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$7,000.⁵ The submission includes a description of specific activities, targets, and an implementation plan from July 2025 to December 2027.

Report on HCFC consumption

3. The Government of Georgia reported under the country programme (CP) implementation report a consumption of 1.46 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2024, which is 72.5 percent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The Article 7 data for 2024 has not been reported yet. 2020-2024 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Georgia (2020-2024 Article 7 data)

HCFC-22	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)	15.50	16.69	17.60	15.64	26.63	96.36
ODP tonnes	0.85	0.92	0.97	0.86	1.46	5.3

*CP data

4. HCFC-22 consumption decreased substantially from the country's baseline due to the implementation of activities under the HPMP, the introduction of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives, and the possible influence by the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in consumption in 2024 was likely due to stockpiling in advance of the 2025 compliance target.

Country programme implementation report

5. The Government of Georgia reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2023 country programme (CP) implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Project description

6. The Government of Georgia has been making efforts to enhance energy efficiency while phasing out HCFCs and preparing for the phase-down of HFCs. The country ratified the Kigali Amendment on 11 July 2023 and has also submitted stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) to the present

² Blanket approval decision 95/34

³ Decision 92/22 allows for the submission of requests for activities referred to in decision 89/6(b) separately from HCFC phase-out management plan tranche requests, including a revised Agreement between the Government of the Article 5 country concerned and the Executive Committee, on the understanding that those activities were integrated into the ongoing tranche implementation plans.

⁴ Paragraph 24 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/53

⁵ As per the letter of 27 February 2025 from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia to UNDP.

meeting. The implementation of the project is expected to help the country to sustain the HCFC phase-out while maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency in the RAC sector.

7. The Government of Georgia has implemented measures to improve refrigerant management which include the adoption of legislative changes in June 2023 that establish requirements for leakage monitoring, collection, recovery, recycling and disposal of HCFCs and HFCs and their transboundary shipment; the implementation of a web-based electronic refrigerant management system (ERMS) since January 2024; and the introduction of updated standards for safety and environmental requirements at the end of 2024.

8. Under stage II of the HPMP, the country has made further progress through the creation of a short-term retraining programme on refrigerant-charged equipment servicing and the establishment of a RACHP professional standard. Additionally, safety and environmental standards for the installation, operation, maintenance, repair, and disposal of refrigeration systems and appliances have been updated to address new challenges, such as handling refrigerants with varying flammability, toxicity, and pressure characteristics. Following the development of these standards, the growing adoption of alternative refrigerants and energy-efficient practices in RACHP systems highlights the need to further enhance existing training materials and train teachers from vocational schools and universities that intend to implement the RACHP professional standard.

9. The project related to energy efficiency, submitted in line with decision 89/6, is designed to update and enhance the training materials used in the RACHP sectors in the country to strengthen good practices in the assessment, installation, maintenance, and servicing of RACHP equipment, energy efficiency measures during servicing and operational procedures, and safety considerations. These activities will help ensure technicians are well-prepared to meet the evolving technical and environmental demands of the servicing sector.

10. The description and proposed cost of activities, as originally submitted, are presented in table 2 below.

Table 2. Activities, expected outputs and requested funding for the project to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector in Georgia

Activity	Details	Cost (US \$)
Needs assessment for updating the training materials	Conduct a detailed review of existing training materials to identify gaps in the coverage of good practices, energy efficiency, and safety considerations	16,500
	Conduct a workshop to validate the identified gaps of the existing training materials in the coverage of good practices, energy efficiency, and safety considerations	3,500
Content development	Training materials updated with a focus on good practices in RACHP equipment servicing, energy efficiency optimization techniques and safe handling and servicing procedures for refrigerants with varying characteristics (flammability, toxicity and pressure)	50,000
Stakeholders' engagement to validate updated training materials	One workshop organized for up to 30 main stakeholders from training institutions, RACHP professionals, and policymakers	7,500
	Training modules updated based on recommendations received during the validation workshop	7,500
Training of relevant stakeholders	Deliver updated training materials to technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions; and Organize two workshops for up to 50 participants of TVET institutions and RACHP professionals	15,000
Total		100,000

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

11. The Secretariat reviewed the project proposal in line with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22 and sought additional information from UNDP to better understand how the development and update of training material proposed under the present project would complement and not duplicate the update of training material that was being undertaken under the HPMP. UNDP clarified that the training materials and trainings are different in content and target audience. The development of training materials in the HPMP focuses on updated safety and environmental standards, and the target audience includes RAC technicians. Under the present project, the update and development of training materials are intended solely for teachers from vocational schools and universities that plan to implement the new RACHP professional standard and so the training sessions.

13. Further to a discussion, the cost of training material development was rationalized, and the number of trainings were increased. In addition, the Secretariat noted that a significant portion of the remaining HCFC consumption was in the commercial refrigeration servicing sector and it was agreed to include a demonstration project to showcase the effective replacement of HCFC-22-based commercial refrigeration equipment in two small supermarkets with R-290 monoblocs.⁶ The end users will provide the necessary infrastructure and civil works, while the project will fund equipment. As part of the technology demonstration project at two end users, UNDP will monitor and document the resulting energy savings, which can help increase market uptake and availability of low-GWP energy-efficient alternatives, drive demand for R-290 equipment, and develop the supply chain. UNDP will submit a report on the implementation of the demonstration project upon its completion, in line with decision 92/36(g). The agreed costs and activities are summarized in table 3 below.

Table 3. Agreed costs for the project proposed to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector in Georgia (US \$)

Item	Activity	As submitted	Activity	As agreed
1	Needs Assessment for updating the training materials	20,000	Needs assessment and content development for updated training materials, stakeholders' engagement for validation and feedback	15,000
2	Content development	50,000		
3	Stakeholders' engagement to validate updated training materials	15,000		
4	Training of relevant stakeholders	15,000	Training: three workshops for 60 representatives of TVET and RACHP professionals, and two workshops for 50 supermarket beneficiaries, and other relevant supermarket stakeholders	33,000
5			Pilot demonstration: Install and monitor two R-290 monoblocs in smaller supermarkets, monitor the performance and energy efficiency of the baseline and alternative technology for at least one year, assess and raise awareness on project results	52,000
Total		100,000		100,000

⁶ Refrigeration equipment pre-charged with refrigerant and containing all components required for cooling (i.e., compressor, condenser, evaporator, expansion valves and fans) in a single unit.

Gender policy implementation

14. The Government of Georgia will encourage the engagement of women in various activities during implementation of this project including in the development of training programmes.

Updated Agreement

15. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised, and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 88th meeting by decision 88/50, as contained in annex I to the present document. The updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 96th meeting.

Conclusion

16. The project has been submitted in accordance with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22 and includes activities in the RACHP sectors to update training materials, train the trainers and demonstrate the use of energy efficient R-290 technology in the commercial refrigeration servicing sector which has the potential for meaningful uptake of that technology. The project will contribute to the overall objectives of the HPMP and help the country sustain the achieved reductions of HCFCs while adopting more energy-efficient RAC technologies.

RECOMMENDATION

17. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project for additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in Georgia, and the corresponding 2025-2027 implementation plan, at the funding level shown in the table below, on the understanding that:

- (a) The Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically Appendix 2-A, to reflect the revised funding level owing to the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector; and paragraph 17, which has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 88th meeting by decision 88/50; and
- (b) That upon completion of the pilot technology demonstration project at two end users, UNDP will submit a final report on the implementation of this project, in line with decision 92/36(g).

	Project title	Project funding (US \$)	Support costs (US \$)	Implementing agency
(a)	Additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low global warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector	100,000	7,000	UNDP

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Georgia

PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY
Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I)	UNEP (lead), UNDP

LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2023	362.8mt	846,456 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
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SECTORAL HFC CONSUMPTION DATA (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) AND ACTIVITIES									
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	AC and refrigeration				Solvent	Other
				Manufacturing			Servicing		
				Refrigeration	AC	Other			
Latest CP report (2024)	19,980	0.00	2,104	0.00	0.00	0.00	423,702	0.00	0.00
KIP stage I activities as agreed (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N

AVERAGE 2020-2022 HFC CONSUMPTION IN SERVICING	278.23 mt	654,136 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
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BASELINE CONSUMPTION DATA (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	Average 2020-2022
HFC annual consumption	522,390	730,774	848,397	700,520
HCFC baseline (65%)				112,632
HFC baseline				813,152

HFC CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING	
Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions	TBD
Previously approved HFC phase-down investment projects	No
Aggregate reductions from previously approved projects (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	n/a

PROJECT DATA AS AGREED		2025*	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Consumption (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limits	813,152	813,152	813,152	813,152	731,837	n/a
	Maximum allowable	796,428	754,938	713,448	671,958	630,468	n/a
	Reduction from baseline (%)	2	7	12	17	22	n/a
Amounts recommended in principle (US \$)	UNEP	Project costs	137,500	0	117,500	0	255,000
		Support costs	17,875	0	15,275	0	33,150
	UNDP	Project costs	67,000	0	68,000	0	135,000
		Support costs	8,710	0	8,840	0	17,550
	Total project costs		204,500	0	185,500	0	390,000
	Total support costs		26,585	0	24,115	0	50,700
	Total funds		231,085	0	209,615	0	440,700

* Recommended for approval at the present meeting

Reduction from remaining consumption eligible for funding in stage I (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	182,684
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Secretariat's recommendation:	Individual consideration
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

18. The present document contains the following sections:

- I. Summary of the proposal as submitted
- II. Background: Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan and previous HFC-related activities
- III. HFC consumption overview: HFC consumption levels, trends, and consumption by sector
- IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, as submitted: Regulatory framework, phase-down strategy, total stage cost, and implementation plan for the first tranche
- V. Secretariat's comments, including the agreed cost of activities
- VI. Recommendation

I. Summary of the proposal as submitted

19. On behalf of the Government of Georgia, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), at a total cost of US \$440,700, consisting of US \$255,000, plus agency support costs of US \$33,150 for UNEP and US \$135,000, plus agency support costs of US \$17,550 for UNDP, as originally submitted.⁷

20. The implementation of stage I of the KIP will assist the Government of Georgia in meeting the target of 10 per cent reduction from its average HFC consumption in the baseline years, or 22.5 per cent of its HFC baseline, by 1 January 2029.

21. The first tranche of stage I of the KIP being requested at this meeting amounts to US \$231,085, consisting of US \$137,500, plus agency support costs of US \$17,875 for UNEP and US \$67,000, plus agency support costs of US \$8,710 for UNDP, as originally submitted, for the period of July 2025 to December 2027.

II. Background

Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan

22. Table 4 presents information on the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) in Georgia as of April 2025.

Table 4. HPMP implementation status for Georgia

	Stage I	Stage II
Meetings when HPMP was approved/updated	63 rd	88 th
Reduction from baseline	42% by 2020	100% by 2030
Total project cost (US \$)	500,900	585,000*
Date of completion (actual/planned)	1 December 2022	31 December 2031

* An additional US \$100,000 for additional activities to maintain/enhance energy efficiency under decision 89/6 was submitted to the present meeting.

⁷ As per the letter of 24 January 2025 and revised letter of 4 April 2025 from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia to UNEP.

Status of implementation of previous HFC-related activities

23. Table 5 presents an overview of activities implemented in Georgia in the context of the Kigali Amendment that have been funded by the Multilateral Fund.

Table 5. Previously approved HFC-related activities in Georgia

Approval meeting	Project title	Implementing agency	Cost (US \$)	Date of completion
74 th	Survey of ODS alternatives	UNIDO	40,000	2017
81 st	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	UNEP	95,000	2022

III. HFC consumption overview

HFC consumption levels

24. Georgia only imports HFCs for use in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, the firefighting sector, and the aerosol sector. The most consumed substances in 2024 were R-404A (43.6 per cent of total HFC consumption in CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) tonnes), HFC-134a (25.9 per cent), R-410A (14.2 per cent), R-507A (11.9 per cent), and other HFCs (4.4 per cent). Table 6 presents the country's HFC consumption as reported to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and the country's HFC baseline.

Table 6. HFC consumption (2020–2024 Article 7 data) and baseline in Georgia

HFC	GWP	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HFC-32	675	2.40	4.30	5.30	1.30	5.35
HFC-134a	1,430	108.70	125.20	189.10	174.57	80.61
HFC-227ea	3,220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.65
R-404A	3,921.6	71.10	93.90	84.00	101.59	49.57
R-407C	1,773.85	3.80	2.20	15.00	5.76	6.96
R-410A	2,087.5	27.80	62.50	56.70	67.04	30.35
R-507A	3,985	5.40	11.60	25.10	10.62	13.37
Others**		0.10	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.04
Total (mt)		219.30	299.70	375.20	362.83	187.90
CO₂-eq tonnes						
HFC-32	675	1,620	2,903	3,578	878	3,614
HFC-134a	1,430	155,441	179,036	270,413	249,635	115,271
HFC-227ea	3,220	0	0	0	1,932	2,104
R-404A	3,921.6	278,826	368,238	329,414	398,395	194,378
R-407C	1,773.85	6,741	3,902	26,608	10,217	12,347
R-410A	2,087.5	58,033	130,469	118,361	139,946	63,348
R-507A	3,985	21,519	46,226	100,024	42,321	53,271
Others**		211	0	0	3,132	1,453
Total (CO₂-eq tonnes)		522,390	730,774	848,397	846,456	445,786
HFC average consumption in 2020-2022			CO ₂ -eq tonnes		700,520	
HCFC baseline (65%)			CO ₂ -eq tonnes		112,632	
HFC baseline			CO₂-eq tonnes		813,152	

* Country programme data

** Including R-407A, R-417A, R-448A, R-449A, R-452A

Country programme implementation report

25. The sectoral HFC consumption data provided by the Government of Georgia in its country programme (CP) implementation report for 2023 is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

HFC consumption trends

26. Consumption increased given economic growth and increasing use of HFCs in the cold chain, and peaked in 2022 and 2023, likely due to increased imports before the 2024 freeze. The introduction of the HFC quota in 2024 and use of available stocks led to a significant drop in consumption that year.

HFC consumption by sector

27. HFCs are used to service RAC equipment, in firefighting, and in the aerosol sector. HFCs are mainly used for servicing in commercial refrigeration (21.7 per cent in mt and 33.5 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), followed by commercial air-conditioning (32.2 per cent in mt and 26.9 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), industrial refrigeration (6.4 per cent in mt and 10.1 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), residential air-conditioning (10.5 per cent in mt and 8.2 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), and other subsectors, as shown in tables 7 and 8. As further discussed in paragraph 48, the difference between the country's reported consumption (table 6) and sectoral use (tables 7 and 8) is due to the use of HFCs in the local installation and assembly subsector and stockpiling.

Table 7. HFC use in Georgia by sector in mt (2023)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	HFC-227ea	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration and AC servicing									
Refrigeration subsectors									
Domestic	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.4
Commercial	0.00	8.96	0.00	51.93	0.00	0.00	0.64	61.53	21.7
Industrial	0.00	1.82	0.00	16.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.04	6.4
Transport	0.00	0.04	0.00	3.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46	1.2
Air-conditioning subsectors									
Residential	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.90	0.00	29.70	10.5
Commercial	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.83	52.18	0.00	91.51	32.2
Mobile	0.00	17.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.40	6.1
Chillers	0.00	4.83	0.00	0.00	10.80	10.80	0.00	26.43	9.3
Subtotal for servicing	8.30	34.25	0.00	71.57	47.63	86.88	0.64	249.27	87.8
Other sectors									
Aerosol	0.00	34.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.10	12.0
Firefighting	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.2
Subtotal other sectors	0.00	34.10	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.70	12.2
Total	8.30	68.35	0.60	71.57	47.63	86.88	0.64	283.97	100

Table 8. HFC use in Georgia by sector in CO₂-eq tonnes (2023)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	HFC-227ea	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration and AC servicing									
Refrigeration subsectors									
Domestic	0	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	1,716	0.3
Commercial	0	12,813	0	203,649	0	0	2,550	219,012	33.5
Industrial	0	2,603	0	63,608	0	0	0	66,211	10.1
Transport	0	57	0	13,412	0	0	0	13,469	2.1
Air-conditioning subsectors									
Residential	3,915	0	0	0	0	49,891	0	53,806	8.2
Commercial	1,688	0	0	0	65,331	108,926	0	175,944	26.9
Mobile	0	24,882	0	0	0	0	0	24,882	3.8
Chillers	0	6,907	0	0	19,158	22,545	0	48,609	7.4
Subtotal for servicing	5,603	48,978	0	280,669	84,488	181,362	2,550	603,650	92.3

Other sectors									
Aerosol	0	48,763	0	0	0	0	0	48,763	7.4
Firefighting	0	0	1,932	0	0	0	0	1,932	0.3
Subtotal other sectors	0	48,763	1,932	0	0	0	0	50,695	7.7
Total	5,603	97,741	1,932	280,669	84,488	181,362	2,550	654,345	100

Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector

28. As of December 2024, the registry of the Environmental Information and Education Centre (LEPL-EIEC) has issued 1,191 certificates, representing 875 certified technicians, and 316 certified companies. Contracting servicing companies, which are small to medium-sized enterprises, dominate the sector. Additionally, a large number of individual technicians provide RAC services, particularly for household appliances and mobile air-conditioning (MAC) units. The food industry and public institutions are significant consumers of refrigerants, with 228 refrigerated warehouses operational in early 2024. From 1 January 2024, trade (purchase/sale) of substances regulated by the Montreal Protocol is permitted only between certified individuals or entities.

Domestic, commercial, industrial and transport refrigeration servicing

29. All equipment is imported as there is no manufacturing sector in Georgia. While domestic equipment is mostly new, import of commercial refrigeration equipment is dominated by second-hand equipment, likely due to controls on HFC-based equipment and consumption in other countries.

30. Domestic refrigeration equipment is dominated by HFC-134a-based units but is slowly being replaced by R-600a-based refrigerators. HFC-134a-based refrigerators account for approximately 72 per cent of units (there are approximately 1.8 million domestic refrigerators) in the country. In 2023, more refrigerators operating with R-600a were imported than operating with HFC-134a. Despite the increased availability of R-600a-based domestic refrigerators, HFC-134a still dominates the servicing needs in the sector.

31. The commercial refrigeration subsector is the largest consumer of HFCs in CO₂-eq tonnes primarily uses R-404A and smaller quantities of HFC-134a and R-507A. There are limited equipment operating with hydrocarbons and ammonia.

32. The industrial refrigeration subsector mainly uses R-404A and a small amount of HFC-134a. Ammonia was widely used in Georgia before the 1990s, primarily in food processing plants and distribution refrigerators. Most large installations reached the end of their useful life by 2000 and were gradually replaced with HFC-based systems by owners. Currently only two large end users with ammonia-based refrigeration system exist in the country.

33. The transport refrigeration subsector accounts for 2.1 per cent of total consumption in CO₂-eq tonnes. The main refrigerants used are HFC-134a and R-404A. A very few (four) devices use R-452A.

Residential and commercial air-conditioning servicing

34. The residential AC servicing subsector is the fourth largest HFC consuming subsector, with R-410A dominating this subsector, accounting for 93 per cent of the subsector consumption in CO₂-eq tonnes and the remaining 7 per cent is HFC-32-based. The commercial AC servicing subsector is the second largest HFC consuming subsector, and consists primarily of R-410A, R-407C and to a lesser extent HFC-32.

Mobile air-conditioning servicing

35. The MAC subsector consumes 3.8 per cent of HFC in CO₂-eq tonnes (6.1 per cent in mt), with about 1.2 million HFC-based vehicles, representing about 92 per cent of passenger cars in Georgia; the remaining, approximately 60,000 cars, use HFO-1234yf with 15,000 such cars imported in 2023.

Aerosols

36. The use of HFCs in the aerosol sector stems from the use of HFC-134a as a cooling agent during medical/cosmetic laser treatment. An ad-hoc survey of 10 large enterprises offering such services in Georgia found that a considerable amount of HFC-134a is purchased by such companies directly from importers/distributors for this purpose, while an additional (smaller) amount is provided to such companies through RAC servicing technicians.

Firefighting

37. No manufacturers of fire extinguishers have been identified in Georgia. HFC-227ea is exclusively used to service firefighting equipment and accounts for a small amount (less than half a per cent) of the country's HFC consumption.

Local installation and assembly subsector

38. HFC consumption in the local installation and assembly subsector in Georgia is mainly in commercial refrigeration (condensing units, small central systems and large central systems). While an exact amount could not be quantified during the survey, a detailed study is planned during stage I of KIP. R-404A and a small amount of HFC-134a and R-507A are believed to be consumed in this subsector.

IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan as submitted

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

39. The Government of Georgia ratified the Kigali Amendment on 11 July 2023, and the licensing (in effect since 2013) and quota system (in effect since 2014) were updated in December 2023 and January 2024 respectively, to include HFCs. The national ozone unit (NOU), housed under the Ambient Air Division of the Ministry's Environment and Climate Change Department, works with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) as the coordinating body for the gradual phase-out of ODS and as the competent authority for issuing permits, to facilitate the communication and exchange of information with other divisions of the department, focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements, and project and programme managers. Since the entry into force of the Accession Agreement with the European Union (EU) in 2016, Georgia has started harmonizing its laws and regulations with those of the EU.

40. Government decree no. 286 regulates the permit and quota systems, including quota distribution, permit holder responsibilities, and maintenance of an electronic log in the electronic refrigerant management system (ERMS) that was implemented on 1 January 2024. The ERMS allows MEPA access to detailed information on the quantities of substances imported, exported, used, collected, recycled, purchased, remaining as stock, or marked for disposal in the country. Furthermore, the digital database of RAC stakeholders, established in April 2023, has been integrated into the ERMS. Currently, 1,200 stakeholders are registered in the system, and further expansion and maintenance are planned under the KIP.

Phase-down strategy for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

Overarching strategy

41. Georgia's KIP aims to achieve reduction targets lower than those required under the Kigali Amendment by implementing measures to decrease the need for HFCs. This includes strengthening national policies and regulations, enforcing import quotas and bans, developing safety standards, and providing training to RAC technicians and customs officers. The plan also promotes recovery, recycling and reclamation as well as the use of low-GWP alternatives, taking into account gender mainstreaming.

Proposed reductions

42. The target for stage I of the KIP is 10 per cent reduction from the average HFC consumption in the baseline years by 2029, a reduction of 182,684 CO₂-eq tonnes of HFCs from the country's baseline. Table 9 presents the Montreal Protocol limits, estimated growth, and proposed HFC consumption targets under stage I of the KIP for Georgia.

Table 9. HFC consumption forecast under the unconstrained scenario, Montreal Protocol limits, and proposed HFC reductions under stage I (CO₂-eq tonnes)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
HFC consumption forecast at an annual growth rate of 6 %*	684,888	725,982	769,540	815,713	864,656
Montreal Protocol HFC consumption limits	813,152	813,152	813,152	813,152	731,837
HFC consumption levels proposed under the KIP	796,428	754,938	713,448	671,958	630,468
Proposed reductions from the HFC consumption baseline (%)	2.1	7.2	12.3	17.4	22.5

* Calculated based on the average consumption of the last two years (2023 and 2024) (646,121 CO₂-eq tonnes) as previous consumption, with increase in each year by 6 per cent.

Proposed activities

43. Activities in the servicing sector proposed for implementation under stage I and the first tranche and their cost breakdown, as originally submitted, are presented in table 10.

Table 10. Servicing sector activities and their costs in stage I and the first tranche of the KIP for Georgia as submitted

#	Activity	Agency	Cost (US \$)	
			Stage	First Tranche
1.	Strengthening legal, policy, and regulatory framework	UNEP	67,000	40,000
1.1	Develop new or amend existing legislations/ regulations, including harmonization with EU regulations		12,000	6,000
1.2	Conduct study to assess and prepare for development of ban on import and installation of HFC-based equipment and on import of controlled substances in non-refillable cylinders		10,000	5,000
1.3	Strengthen permit and quota systems by revising regulations on quota allocation and the permit system		4,000	4,000
1.4	Conduct desk study on the potential impact of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings, including (i) natural cooling, green buildings, and urban planning, (ii) predictive maintenance using artificial intelligence and machine learning, and (iii) heat pumps for heating, cooling, and hot water production		21,000	7,000
1.5	Conduct study of HFC consumption and use in sectors other than RAC servicing (aerosol, fire-fighting, and local assembly and installation)		12,000	12,000

#	Activity	Agency	Cost (US \$)	
			Stage	First Tranche
1.6	Develop green public procurement guidelines and organise training for 20 procurement personnel	UNEP	8,000	6,000
2.	Capacity building of customs officers, environmental inspectors and importers		46,000	23,000
2.1	Organize training for 130 customs officers and environmental inspectors including specific matters related to the Kigali Amendment		26,000	13,000
2.2	Update training materials to include new legislation and regulations related to F-gases and the use of Harmonized System (HS) codes, and development and dissemination of a handbook for environmental inspectors		6,000	3,000
2.3	Organize four workshops on import rules for controlled substances and equipment, and on handling, storing, and repackaging refrigerants, for importers and distributors		8,000	4,000
2.4	Support to strengthen cooperation with customs in neighbouring countries and with trade partners		6,000	3,000
3.	Capacity building of RAC and MAC technicians	UNEP	59,000	28,000
3.1	Update, print and disseminate training and information materials with case studies of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings		9,000	6,000
3.2	Organize mentored internship programme for three RAC students per year to work in a foreign country / company as interns		14,000	6,000
3.3	Organize training and certification of 110 RAC and MAC technicians with emphasis on leakage control, energy efficiency, recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR), and training on safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants		22,000	11,000
3.4	Conduct assessment for updating the curriculum of three vocational schools		4,000	0
3.5	Update certification system to include establishment of mandatory training on the safe handling of toxic and/or flammable refrigerants as part of certification		10,000	5,000
4.	Strengthening technical capacities for refrigeration management	UNDP	135,000	67,000
4.1	Establish an additional RRR centre including equipment needs assessment, procuring equipment, ⁸ and training		68,000	0
4.2	Support the recovery practice through procurement of 23 recovery machines, refillable cylinders, and manifolds gauge sets, ⁹ as well as training RAC technicians on the use of these tools		67,000	67,000
5.	Communication, information dissemination, awareness raising and outreach (CIAO)	UNEP	52,000	31,000
5.1	Develop CIAO strategy (mapping of stakeholder, needs assessment, content creation for different platforms) and creation of a comprehensive website to implement the strategy		14,000	11,000
5.2	Establish and maintain a dedicated website / hotline for stakeholders' guidance and support including explanation of relevant legislation, forms and related information		12,000	6,000
5.3	Organize awareness-raising campaigns for informal RAC and MAC technicians on handling flammable and/or toxic refrigerants		6,000	3,000
5.4	Develop a handbook on standards for the safe handling of refrigerants and equipment, and organize dissemination workshop		8,000	5,000
5.5	Organize campaign, information sessions, and presentations at educational institutions to encourage students to pursue careers in RAC related professions		12,000	6,000

⁸ Table 1 in annex IV lists equipment to be procured and respective costs to establish a new RRR centre

⁹ Table 2 in annex IV lists recovery tools and equipment to be purchased and respective costs

#	Activity	Agency	Cost (US \$)	
			Stage	First Tranche
6.	Coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	UNEP	31,000	15,500
Subtotal for UNEP			255,000	137,500
Subtotal for UNDP			135,000	67,000
Total			390,000	204,500

Project implementation, coordination and monitoring

44. The NOU and UNEP will monitor activities, report on progress, and work with stakeholders to phase down HFCs. The cost of those activities for UNEP amounts to US \$31,000, which includes consultants (US \$14,000), travel (US \$7,000), meetings (US \$7,000) and other costs (US \$3,000).

Total cost of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

45. The budget for stage I has been proposed at US \$390,000. The costs of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector have been proposed in line with decision 92/37.

Implementation plan for the first tranche

46. The first funding tranche of stage I of the KIP was submitted at a total amount of US \$204,500, as shown in table 10 above, to be implemented between July 2025 and December 2027. Detailed information on the activities to be implemented under the first tranche, including adjustments and level of funds agreed are presented in paragraph 57.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

V. Comments

Overarching strategy

47. In line with decision 92/44, the Government of Georgia has expressed strong commitment to supporting reductions in HFC consumption in advance of Montreal Protocol targets.¹⁰

HFC consumption and proposed 2029 targets

48. The Secretariat and UNEP had detailed discussions on the fluctuations in HFC consumption in the 2020-2024 period. In particular, the Secretariat noted that the 2023 estimated sectoral uses differed considerably from the country's consumption that year, which was comparable to the country's 2022 consumption. UNEP had undertaken a detailed analysis of the market needs and reported consumption and concluded that some stockpiling in advance of the 2024 freeze was likely. Accordingly, the Secretariat and UNEP discussed whether the country might be able to consider a lower target than that originally proposed. In considering the matter, the Secretariat noted that for some substances (HFC-32, R-410A, and R-407C) the estimated sectoral uses were higher than the reported consumption, suggesting that estimated leakage rates or the estimated installed equipment base, or both, may be too high. For other substances (HFC-134a, R-404A and R-507A), sectoral uses were lower than imports, suggesting there had been some stockpiling of those substances. However, it is difficult to quantify the extent to which those substances were stockpiled given their likely use in the local assembly and installation subsector. Under the KIP, the country will undertake a study to better understand the use of HFCs in the local assembly and installation subsector. Given that the extent to which HFCs are used in the local assembly and installation subsector is uncertain,

¹⁰ As per the letter of 4 April 2025 from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia to UNEP.

and therefore the extent of stockpiling is also uncertain, the Secretariat considers the 2029 target proposed by the country, as well as the intermediate reductions in advance of the reductions required under the Montreal Protocol, to be appropriate and prudent.

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

HFC licensing and quota system

49. In line with decision 87/50(g), UNEP has confirmed that Georgia has an established and enforceable system of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports/exports in place. The quota for 2025 has been set at 796,428 CO₂-eq tonnes.

Regulatory framework

50. Considering that alternatives have already penetrated the market (R-600a-based domestic refrigerators and R-290-based standalone commercial refrigeration equipment), and the possible influence of the EU on the local market, the Secretariat inquired whether the country had considered implementing bans on import of HFC-based equipment in these subsectors in stage I. UNEP clarified that while imports of such equipment were limited, Georgia was not yet able to specify a timeline when such bans could be implemented given the current situation in the country, including the time needed for regulatory changes to be approved through the appropriate administrative processes. Accordingly, stage I includes undertaking a detailed assessment to study the introduction of import bans and installation restrictions for HFC-based equipment, which will allow those bans to be implemented in the future. On further discussion, it was agreed that the request for the second tranche of the KIP would include a detailed report on the development of those bans, including a specific timeline for their implementation.

51. Under the HPMP, a ban on the import and installation of HCFC-based equipment was expected to be implemented by 1 January 2024 (decision 88/50(b)(iii)) but has been delayed. UNEP informed that the draft amendments to the legislation will be finalized by the end of April. After this, it will be submitted to obtain final approval of the Government. It is expected that the ban will enter into force in the first half of 2025, immediately after the publication of the relevant by-laws on the web portal of the Legislative Herald of Georgia.

Technical and cost-related issues

52. The Secretariat noted that the two reclamation centers developed under the HPMP were not yet fully operational, and that stage I of KIP included the development of a third reclamation center. UNDP explained that a challenge in operationalizing the centres was securing the necessary permits, which had recently been secured for one centre, allowing it to start operating, while the other centre was still awaiting its permit. The need for the third RRR center (in Batumi) is due to economic, environmental, and regulatory factors. Batumi, being a major tourism hub, generates significant demand for RAC services. The absence of a local RRR center creates logistical challenges, increases costs, and hampers regulatory compliance. The nearest RRR center is in Kutaisi, 150 km away, making it difficult for service providers to transport recovered refrigerants, especially during peak tourist seasons when traffic congestion is severe. Establishing a local RRR center would address these issues by providing an accessible solution for handling refrigerants, reducing transportation delays, and ensuring compliance with environmental regulations.

53. In addition, new regulations are expected to significantly increase supply and demand for recovered and reclaimed refrigerants. New legal amendments effective from 1 January 2024, impose stricter controls on refrigerant management, including prohibitions on venting and restrictions of sales to certified personnel. The country has enhanced its enforcement capacity through training sessions, leading to increased refrigerant recovery activities. Without a designated facility in Batumi, businesses face challenges in complying with those new regulations. A local RRR center would support Georgia's commitment to international refrigerant management standards, promote the use of reclaimed refrigerants, and reduce costs,

ultimately benefiting the city's economy and environmental health. As the new reclamation centre will be established under the second tranche, it was agreed that the request for the second tranche of the KIP would include a detailed progress report on the operation of the two existing reclamation centres, including information on the quantities and type of refrigerants that were recycled and reclaimed, and the tranche request would be reviewed in light of that progress.

54. The Secretariat noted that the consumption in the aerosol sector was about 10 per cent of the total HFC consumption in 2023. Stage I includes undertaking a study to better understand this sector and identify possible activities to address this use. Further to a discussion, it was agreed that if the study reveals that low-GWP alternatives are available and feasible, and noting that Georgia is a low-volume consuming country, the Secretariat recommends that the Government of Georgia be given flexibility to submit an aerosol sector plan as part of KIP stage I if it so wished.

Total project cost

55. The total cost (without agency support costs) of US \$390,000, stage I of the KIP for Georgia will result in a reduction of 182,684 CO₂-eq tonnes from the country's HFC consumption eligible for funding, as summarized in table 9 above. The agreed funding is in line with the additional 20 per cent funding provided to Article 5 countries committing to reduce consumption by 10 per cent of the average HFC consumption in the baseline years as specified in paragraph (b)(ii) of decision 92/37.

56. In line with decision 94/59, stage I of the KIP will be implemented in two tranches, with the second tranche to be submitted to the first meeting of 2027 along with the third tranche of the stage II of the HPMP, which will help minimize the country's reporting and administrative burden.

Implementation plan for the first tranche of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

57. The agreed plan of action will include the following activities:

- (a) *Strengthening of the legal, policy and regulatory framework:* Initiating development of new or amendments to existing legislation and regulations, and bans, through a needs assessment, draft preparation and meetings with stakeholders; drafting revised regulations on quota allocation and permit system in coordination with stakeholders; data collection and two stakeholder meetings for developing the desk study on the potential impact of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings; data collection, analysis and development of reports on HFC consumption in sectors other than RAC servicing; development of the guidelines for the green public procurement (UNEP) (US \$40,000);
- (b) *Capacity building of customs officers, environmental inspectors and importers:* Updating the training material for customs and environmental inspectors, and training of 65 customs officers and environmental inspectors; developing the handbook for environmental inspectors and organizing two workshops for importers and distributors of refrigerants and equipment; strengthening cooperation with customs in neighboring countries and trade partners through meetings (UNEP) (US \$23,000);
- (c) *Capacity building of RAC and MAC technicians:* Updating the training and information materials with case studies of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings; organizing mentored internship programme for three RAC students per year; training and certification of 55 RAC and MAC technicians; and updating the certification system (UNEP) (US \$28,000);
- (d) *Strengthening of the technical capacities for refrigeration management:* Procurement and distribution of 23 recovery machines, refillable cylinders, manifold gauge sets and training of RAC technicians on the use of the equipment (UNDP) (US \$67,000);

- (e) *Communication, information dissemination, awareness raising and outreach (CIAO):* Developing the CIAO strategy including organizing stakeholder meetings, and initiating website development; establishing a website / hotline for providing support to stakeholders on information about legislation/regulations; organizing awareness-raising campaigns for informal RAC technicians and end-users on risks of handling flammable and/or toxic refrigerants; preparation of a handbook of standards on the safe handling of refrigerants and equipment; developing promotional material, information sessions and presentations in technical education institutes to encourage students to pursue careers in RAC related professions (UNEP) (US \$31,000); and
- (f) *Project coordination and monitoring:* Recruitment of local consultants for monitoring and reporting, travel, meetings and other costs (UNEP) (US \$15,500).

Co-financing

58. The Government of Georgia plans to explore additional funding opportunities and incentives to accelerate the replacement of high-GWP equipment with more environmentally friendly and energy-efficient technology and advancing green cooling strategies and partnering with educational institutions to enhance training and certification possibilities.

2025-2027 business plan of the Multilateral Fund

59. UNEP and UNDP are requesting US \$390,000, plus agency support costs, for the implementation of stage I of the KIP for Georgia. The total value of US \$440,700, including agency support costs, requested for the period of 2025–2027, is US \$301,700 above the amount in the business plan.

Gender policy implementation

60. The Government of Georgia, UNEP and UNDP are committed to implementing the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund and their own gender policies. The NOU is supporting the collection of disaggregated data, engaging stakeholders and seeking their input to identify barriers and design effective responses, specific indicators and expected goals for each activity. An analysis conducted in the HPMP identified varying participation of men and women in HPMP-supported activities, and RAC-related and enforcement-related professions. RAC servicing trainees were mostly men, while the customs and environmental inspection service trainees were 40 per cent and 20 per cent women, respectively. At the Department of Environmental Supervision, the chief inspector was a woman, and 11 women and 48 men were employed in senior positions in the Department, and out of 103 inspectors, 31 were women, and 72 men.

61. Building on the results of that analysis, further efforts will be made during stage I of the KIP to ensure broad participation in trainings in RAC vocational schools, awareness-raising activities and training workshops. Additionally, information material on opportunities for women RAC experts, including aspects of job security, salary levels, and job satisfaction, will be prepared.

Sustainability of the HFC phase-down and assessment of risks

62. Potential risks to the sustainability of the HFC phase-down in Georgia include the inability of import control and enforcement mechanisms to respond to additional challenges associated with HFC phase-down; limitations on availability, acceptance and affordability of low-GWP alternatives and slow introduction of alternative technologies to the market; lack of modern servicing capacity for both HFC- and low-GWP-based equipment; and safety risks associated with the use of toxic and/or flammable refrigerants. Additionally, other external factors could impact the ability of the country to implement stage I of the KIP in a timely manner.

63. To address these risks, the country plans to continue upgrading and expanding the training and technical capacity of customs and enforcement authorities, training and awareness-raising for technicians on the use of toxic and/or flammable alternatives, and to further develop the recovery and recycling system to handle alternative refrigerants. Best practices and certification will be further strengthened in the country. Large-scale market-driven replacement of the considerable stock of HFC-based equipment with equipment based on low-GWP alternatives will be required. The KIP includes awareness activities to influence the market demand for such technologies, including working with importers, distributors, and end-users. The effective enforcement of regulations related to refrigerant management, including prohibitions on venting and restrictions on sales to certified personnel, will help ensure the implementation of RRR and minimize demand for virgin refrigerant. Furthermore, the NOU will continue to facilitate communication between key stakeholders to successfully coordinate and manage the implementation of the country's obligations.

Impact on the climate

64. The activities proposed, including support to recovery and reclamation activities indicate that the implementation of stage I of the KIP will reduce refrigerant emissions into the atmosphere, resulting in climate benefits. A calculation of the impact on the climate of the activities in the KIP indicates that by 2029, Georgia will have reduced its emissions by approximately 182,684 CO₂-eq tonnes of HFCs, calculated as the difference between HFC baseline for compliance and the 2029 target, assuming that all consumed HFCs would eventually have been emitted.

Draft Agreement

65. A draft Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Executive Committee for stage I of the KIP is contained in annex II to the present document.

Coordination of activities in the servicing sector under HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down plans

66. Annex III summarizes the simultaneous implementation of activities under the HPMP and the KIP.

VI. Recommendation

67. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Approving, in principle, stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) for Georgia for the period 2025-2029 to reduce HFC consumption by 10 per cent of the country's average HFC consumption in the baseline years (or 22 per cent of the country's baseline) by 2029, in the amount of US \$440,700, consisting of US \$255,000, plus agency support costs of US \$33,150, for UNEP and US \$135,000, plus agency support costs of US \$17,550, for UNDP;
- (b) Noting:
 - (i) The strong commitment of the Government of Georgia to support reductions in HFC consumption in advance of the Montreal Protocol targets;
 - (ii) That the Government of Georgia will establish its starting point for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption based on guidance provided by the Executive Committee;
 - (iii) That, once the Executive Committee provides the guidance referred to in subparagraph (b)(ii), reductions from the country's remaining HFC consumption eligible for funding will be determined in line with this guidance;

- (iv) That the reductions from the country's remaining HFC consumption eligible for funding, referred to in subparagraph (b)(iii) above, will be deducted from the starting point referred to in subparagraph (b)(ii);
- (v) That, during the implementation of stage I, the Government of Georgia would be allowed, on an exceptional basis, to submit a project to phase out the consumption of HFC-134a in the aerosol sector to achieve additional HFC reductions;
- (c) Approving the draft Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Executive Committee for the reduction in consumption of HFCs in accordance with stage I of the KIP, contained in annex II to the present document; and
- (d) Approving the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Georgia and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$231,085, consisting of US \$137,500, plus agency support costs of US \$17,875, for UNEP and US \$67,000, plus agency support costs of US \$8,710, for UNDP.

Annex I

**TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF
HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS**

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

17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Georgia and the Executive Committee at the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	0	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	2.60	2.32	2.04	1.76	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	0	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)	190,839	0	0	235,962	100,000	0	98,981	0	59,218	685,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	13,359	0	0	16,517	7,000	0	6,929	0	4,145	47,950
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	190,839	0	0	235,962	100,000	0	98,981	0	59,218	685,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	13,359	0	0	16,517	7,000	0	6,929	0	4,145	47,950
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	204,198	0	0	252,479	107,000	0	105,910	0	63,363	732,950
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)										2.97
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)										1.60
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)										0
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-142b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)										n/a
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-142b to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)										0.64
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-142b (ODP tonnes)										0

Annex II

**DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF GEORGIA
AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND
FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROFLUOROCARBONS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE I OF THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
(Period: 2025-2029)**

Purpose

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Georgia (“the Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the reduction of controlled use of Annex F substances set out in Appendix 1-A (“The Substances”) to a sustained level of 630,468 CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) tonnes by 1 January 2029 in compliance with the Montreal Protocol schedule and the terms of this Agreement.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances as set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A (“The Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement as well as in the Montreal Protocol reduction schedule for Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to any consumption of Annex F substances that exceeds the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A as the final reduction step under this Agreement for Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A, and in respect to any consumption of Annex F substances that exceeds the levels defined in rows 4.1.3 and 4.2.3 (remaining consumption eligible for funding).
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the funding set out in row 3.1 of Appendix 2-A to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (“Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country agrees to implement this Agreement in accordance with stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (“the Plan”) as approved. In accordance with subparagraph 5(b) of this Agreement, the Country will accept independent verification of the achievement of the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A of this Agreement. The aforementioned verification will be commissioned by the relevant bilateral or implementing agency.

Conditions for funding release

5. The Executive Committee will only provide the Funding, in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule, when the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 10 weeks in advance of the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for all relevant years. Relevant years are all years since the year in which this Agreement was approved. Years for which there are no due country programme implementation reports at the date of the Executive Committee meeting at which the funding request is being presented are exempted;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets has been independently verified for all relevant years, unless the Executive Committee decided that such verification would not be required;

- (c) That the Country had submitted a Tranche Implementation Report in accordance with Appendix 4-A (“Format of Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans”) covering each previous calendar year; that it had achieved a significant level of implementation of activities initiated with previously approved tranches; and that the rate of disbursement of funding available from the previously approved tranche was more than 20 per cent; and
- (d) That the Country has submitted a Tranche Implementation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4-A covering each calendar year until and including the year for which the Funding Approval Schedule foresees the submission of the next tranche or, in case of the final tranche, until completion of all activities foreseen.

Monitoring

6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (“Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on implementation of the activities in the previous Tranche Implementation Plans in accordance with their roles and responsibilities set out in the same appendix.

Flexibility in the reallocation of funds

7. The Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate part or all approved funds, according to the evolving circumstances, to achieve the smoothest reduction of consumption and phase-down of Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A, in accordance with the following considerations:

- (a) Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance, either in a Tranche Implementation Plan as foreseen in subparagraph 5(d) above, or as a revision to an existing Tranche Implementation Plan to be submitted 10 weeks prior to any meeting of the Executive Committee, for its approval. Major changes would relate to:
 - (i) Issues potentially concerning the rules and policies of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (ii) Changes that would modify any clause of this Agreement;
 - (iii) Changes in the annual levels of funding allocated to the individual bilateral or implementing agencies for the different tranches;
 - (iv) Provision of funding for activities not included in the current endorsed Tranche Implementation Plan, or removal of an activity in the Tranche Implementation Plan, with a cost greater than 30 per cent of the total cost of the last approved tranche;
 - (v) Changes in alternative technologies, on the understanding that any submission for such a request would identify the associated incremental costs, the potential impact on the climate, and any differences in CO₂-eq tonnes to be phased down if applicable, as well as confirm that the Country agrees that potential savings related to the change of technology would accordingly decrease the overall funding level under this Agreement;
- (b) Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated into the approved Tranche Implementation Plan, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the subsequent Tranche Implementation Report; and

- (c) Any remaining funds held by the bilateral or implementing agencies or the Country under the Plan will be returned to the Multilateral Fund upon completion of the last tranche foreseen under this Agreement.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector included in the Plan, in particular that the Country may use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation.

Bilateral and implementing agencies

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the “Lead IA”) and UNDP has agreed to be the cooperating implementing agency/agencies (the “Cooperating IA”) under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country’s activities under this Agreement. The Country agrees to evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund or under the evaluation programme of the Lead IA and/or Cooperating IA taking part in this Agreement.

10. The Lead IA will be responsible for ensuring coordinated planning, implementation and reporting of all activities under this Agreement, including but not limited to the independent verification as per subparagraph 5(b). The Cooperating IA will support the Lead IA by implementing the Plan under the overall coordination of the Lead IA. The roles of the Lead IA and Cooperating IA are contained in Appendix 6-A and Appendix 6-B, respectively. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 2.2 and 2.4 of Appendix 2-A.

Non-compliance with the Targets in the Agreement

11. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised Funding Approval Schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amount set out in Appendix 7-A (“Reductions in Funding for Failure to Comply”) in respect of each CO₂-eq kg of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year. The Executive Committee will discuss each specific case in which the Country did not comply with this Agreement and take related decisions. Once decisions are taken, the specific case of non-compliance with this Agreement will not be an impediment for the provision of funding for future tranches as per paragraph 5 above.

12. The Funding of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decisions that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

13. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee, the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to the information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

Date of completion

14. The completion of the Plan and the associated Agreement will take place at the end of the year following the last year for which a maximum allowable total consumption level has been specified in Appendix 2-A. Should at that time there still be activities that are outstanding, and which were foreseen in the last Tranche Implementation Plan and its subsequent revisions as per subparagraph 5(d) and paragraph 7, the completion of the Plan will be delayed until the end of the year following the implementation of the remaining activities. The reporting requirements as per subparagraphs 1(a), 1(b), and 1(d) of Appendix 4-A will continue until the time of the completion of the Plan unless otherwise specified by the Executive Committee.

Validity

15. All conditions set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Montreal Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

16. This Agreement may be modified or terminated only by mutual written agreement of the Country and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Substances	Starting point for aggregate reductions in consumption
To be determined	

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex F substances	%	freeze	freeze	freeze	freeze	10	n/a
		CO ₂ -eq tonnes	813,152	813,152	813,152	813,152	731,837	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex F substances	Reduction in %	2	7	12	17	22	n/a
		CO ₂ -eq tonnes	796,428	754,938	713,448	671,958	630,468	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US \$)		137,500	0	117,500	0	0	255,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)		17,875	0	15,275	0	0	33,150
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)		67,000	0	68,000	0	0	135,000
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)		8,710	0	8,840	0	0	17,550
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)		204,500	0	185,500	0	0	390,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)		26,585	0	24,115	0	0	50,700
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)		231,085	0	209,615	0	0	440,700
4.	To be determined							

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Funding for the future tranches will be considered for approval at the first meeting of the year specified in Appendix 2-A.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF THE TRANCHE IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS AND PLANS

1. The submission of the Tranche Implementation Report and Plans for each tranche request will consist of four parts:

- (a) A narrative report, with data provided by tranche, describing the progress achieved since the previous report, reflecting the situation of the Country in regard to phase-down of Annex F substances, how the different activities contribute to it, and how they relate to each other, including, where applicable, activities related to energy efficiency approved in the context of HFC phase down pursuant to decision 91/65. The report should include the amount of Annex F substances consumption reduced as a direct result of the implementation of activities, by substance, the alternative technology used and the related phase in of alternatives, to allow the Secretariat to inform the Executive Committee on the resulting change in climate relevant emissions. The report should also include quantitative information on the activities implemented and further highlight the successes, experiences, and challenges related to the different activities included in the Plan, reflecting any changes in the circumstances in the Country, and providing other relevant information. The report should also include information on and justification for any changes vis-à-vis the previously submitted Tranche Implementation Plan(s), such as delays, use of flexibility for the reallocation of funds during implementation of a tranche as provided for in paragraph 7 of this Agreement, or other changes;
- (b) An independent verification report on the Plan's results and the consumption of Annex F substances, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement. If not decided otherwise by the Executive Committee, such a verification of consumption data must be provided with each tranche request, covering all relevant years for which a verification report has not yet been acknowledged by the Committee, as specified in subparagraph 5(a) of the Agreement;
- (c) A written description of the activities to be undertaken during the period covered by the requested tranche including quantitative information, highlighting implementation milestones, the time of completion and the interdependence of the activities, and taking into account experiences made and progress achieved in the implementation of earlier tranches; the data in the Plan will be provided by calendar year. The description should include a reference to the overall Plan and progress achieved, as well as any possible changes to the overall Plan that are foreseen. The description should also specify and explain in detail such changes to the overall Plan. This description of future activities can be submitted as a part of the same document as the narrative report under subparagraph 1(a) above; and
- (d) An Executive Summary of about five paragraphs, summarizing the information contained in subparagraphs 1(a) to 1(c) above.

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. Overall monitoring will be provided by the Country, through the NOU, with assistance from the Lead IA. The NOU will submit annual progress reports on the status of implementation of the Plan to the Lead IA.

2. Consumption will be monitored and determined from official data of import and export of substances as registered by the relevant Government departments. The NOU will compile and report the following data and information each year on or before the relevant deadlines:

- (a) Reports on the consumption of the substances to be submitted to the Ozone Secretariat in line with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol; and
- (b) Reports on country programme data to be submitted to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund.

3. Monitoring of development of the Plan and verification of the achievement of the performance targets will be assigned to an independent local company or to independent local consultant(s) by the Lead IA. The company or consultant(s) responsible for verification will have full access to relevant technical and financial information related to the implementation of the Plan. The Country will be responsible for the sustainability of consumption reduction targets achieved through this Agreement.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities, including at least the following:
 - (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's Plan;
 - (b) Assisting the Country in the preparation of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans as per Appendix 4-A;
 - (c) Providing independent verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated tranche activities have been completed as indicated in the Tranche Implementation Plan, consistent with Appendix 4-A;
 - (d) Ensuring that the experiences and progress are reflected in the updates to the overall Plan and in the future Tranche Implementation Plans, consistent with subparagraph 1(c) of Appendix 4-A;
 - (e) Fulfilling the reporting requirements of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans and of the overall Plan as specified in Appendix 4-A for submission to the Executive Committee including the activities implemented by the Cooperating IA;
 - (f) In the event that the last funding tranche is requested one or more years prior to the last year for which a consumption target had been established, annual Tranche Implementation Reports and, where applicable, verification reports on the current stage of the Plan should be submitted until all activities foreseen had been completed and HFC consumption targets had been met;
 - (g) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews;
 - (h) Carrying out the required supervision missions;
 - (i) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow for an effective and transparent implementation of the Tranche Implementation Plan and accurate data reporting;
 - (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA and ensuring the appropriate sequence of activities;
 - (k) In case of reductions in funding for failure to comply in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, to determine, in consultation with the Country and the Cooperating IA, the allocation of the reductions to the different budget items and to the funding of the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA;

- (l) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;
- (m) Providing assistance with the policy, management and technical support when required;
- (n) Reaching consensus with the Cooperating IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan; and
- (o) Timely releasing funds to the Country/participating enterprises for completing the activities related to the project.

2. After consultation with the Country and taking into account any views expressed, the Lead IA will select and mandate an independent entity to carry out the verification of the Plan's results and of the consumption of Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement and subparagraph 1(b) of Appendix 4-A.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF THE COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

1. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for a range of activities. These activities are specified in the Plan, including at least the following:

- (a) Providing assistance for policy development when required;
- (b) Assisting the Country in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded by the Cooperating IA, and referring to the Lead IA to ensure a coordinated sequence of activities;
- (c) Providing reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports as per Appendix 4-A; and
- (d) Reaching consensus with the Lead IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TARGETS IN THE AGREEMENT

1. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$7.00 per CO₂-eq tonne of consumption beyond the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for each year in which the Target specified in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A has not been met, on the understanding that the maximum funding reduction would not exceed the funding level of the tranche being requested. Additional measures might be considered in cases where non-compliance extends for two consecutive years. Where the country has failed to comply with the Agreement due to illegal trade, the reduction in funding would not be applied if the illegally traded controlled substances are seized and subsequently confiscated, destroyed, exported, or returned to the country of origin.

Annex III

**SIMULTANEOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN GEORGIA**

	HPMP – stage II*		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US \$)
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	
Policy, legal and regulatory framework					
Legal framework		36,000	Develop new or amend existing legislations/ regulations, including harmonization with EU regulations (12,000)	75,000	111,000
Import bans	Draft regulations to ban the import and restrict the installation of HCFC-based equipment		Conduct study to assess and prepare for development of ban on import and installation of HFC-based equipment and on import of controlled substances in non- refillable cylinders (10,000)		
Reporting, permit and quota systems	Operationalize the web-based electronic reporting and permit system for HCFC import		Strengthen permit and quota systems by revising regulations on quota allocation and the permit system (4,000)		
Certification	Update standards for the certification of RAC technicians				
Policy options	Conduct a study on policy options and rules for incentivizing (i) the import of low-GWP-based RAC systems and (ii) HCFC recovery, recycling, and reuse and draft new regulations as required		Conduct desk study on the potential impact of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings, including (i) natural cooling, green buildings, and urban planning, (ii) predictive maintenance using artificial intelligence and machine learning, and (iii) heat pumps for heating, cooling, and hot water production (21,000); Conduct study of HFC consumption and use in sectors other than RAC servicing (aerosol, fire- fighting, and local assembly and installation) (12,000)		
Public procurement	Develop public procurement criteria for purchasing RAC equipment based on zero-		Develop green public procurement guidelines and organise training for		

	HPMP – stage II*		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US \$)
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	
	ODP and low-GWP refrigerants		20 procurement personnel (8,000)		
Safety standards	Update the standards for safety and environmental requirements for RAC equipment in line with international standards		Develop a handbook on standards for the safe handling of refrigerants and equipment, and organise dissemination workshop (8,000)		
Labelling	Draft regulations for labelling reclaimed refrigerants and placing them on the market				
Capacity building and awareness raising of RAC and MAC technicians					
Training material	Update training material to include safety standards and advantages of RAC equipment based on low-GWP refrigerants	117,600	Update, print and disseminate training and information materials with case studies of innovative approaches for climate protection and energy savings (9,000)	77,000	194,600
Training of trainers and teachers	Two training sessions for 20 trainers and vocational school teachers on the safe use and handling of low-GWP refrigerants and servicing procedures that maintain the performance of equipment using low GWP alternative technology		Organize mentored internship programme for three RAC students per year to work in a foreign country / company as interns company as interns (14,000)		
Guidelines	Develop a guideline on refrigerant leakage control and the safe handling of flammable/toxic refrigerants				
Training and certification of RAC technicians	Organize eight training courses and certify 200 technicians on good refrigeration practices and safe handling of alternative refrigerants		Organize training and certification of 110 RAC and MAC technicians with emphasis on leakage control, energy efficiency, recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR), and training on safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants (22,000)		
Updating the curriculum of vocational schools	Update the curriculum of three vocational schools to include recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR), safety procedures for handling flammable refrigerants, and servicing procedures that maintain the performance of equipment using low-GWP refrigerants		Conduct assessment for updating the curriculum of three vocational schools (4,000)		

	HPMP – stage II*		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US \$)
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	
Upgrading the certification scheme	Develop tests for practical exams to be integrated into the certification examination, and additional multiple versions of tests for written examinations		Update of the certification system including the establishment of mandatory training on the safe handling of toxic and/or flammable refrigerants as part of certification (10,000)		
Support to RRR scheme	Provide online technical support for the collection and RRR of refrigerants for two years				
Awareness-raising	Organize a conference for 60 participants on RAC equipment based on low GWP alternative refrigerants; and 10 workshops for main stakeholders to promote the import of low-GWP-based RAC systems and HCFC recovery, recycling and reuse		Organize awareness-raising campaigns for informal RAC and MAC technicians on handling flammable and/or toxic refrigerants (6,000); Organize campaign, information sessions, and presentations at educational institutions to encourage students to pursue careers in RAC related professions (12,000)		
Capacity building and technical support to enforcement agencies					
Training courses	Organize eight training courses on updated ODS regulations, HCFC identification, and requirements for electronic reporting for 250 Customs officers and 150 environmental inspectors	131,500	Organize training for 130 customs officers and environmental inspectors including specific matters related to the Kigali Amendment (26,000)	46,000	177,500
Reporting	Produce a manual and video on how to register and use the electronic reporting system and upload it in the MEPA website				
Training material	Develop and print approximately 400 copies of a Customs Quick Tool for screening ODS to be distributed among trained officers		Update of training materials to include new legislation and regulations related to F-gases and the use of Harmonized System (HS) codes, and development and dissemination of a handbook for environmental inspector (6,000)		
Workshops for importers and distributors			Organize four workshops on import rules for controlled substances and		

	HPMP – stage II*		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US \$)
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	
			equipment, and on handling, storing, and repackaging refrigerants, for importers and distributors (8,000)		
Supply of refrigerant identifiers and leak detectors	Deliver 15 refrigerant identifiers, protective equipment (glasses and gloves), spare parts and filters for identifiers to the Customs Department and 10 portable refrigerant leak detectors to the Department of Environmental Supervision for their monitoring visits at end-user facilities				
Prevention of illegal trade			Support to strengthen cooperation with customs in neighbouring countries and with trade partners (6,000)		
Facilitating the introduction of low-GWP technologies					
Technology demonstration	Installation at one small and one medium users of commercial refrigeration equipment with HC-290 or HFO refrigerant in the retail sector, such as supermarkets	96,900		0	96,900
Strengthening technical capacities for refrigeration management					
RRR study	Carry out a study on feasible infrastructure and a business model for RRR, before completing the procurement list of equipment	149,910		135,000	284,910
Training of staff of vocational schools	Upgrade the training of staff in three vocational schools				
RRR Centre			Establish an additional RRR centre including equipment needs assessment, procuring equipment, and training (68,000)		
Recycling and recovery equipment	Deliver three sets of HCFC recycling equipment and tools to the RRR service centres		Support the recovery practice through procurement of 23 recovery machines, refillable cylinders, and manifolds gauge sets, as well as training RAC technicians on the use of these tools (67,000)		

	HPMP – stage II*		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US \$)
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	
Communication, information dissemination, awareness-raising and outreach (CIAO), including gender mainstreaming					
CIAO		0	Develop CIAO strategy (mapping of stakeholder, needs assessment, content creation for different platforms) and creation of a comprehensive website to implement the strategy (14,000); Establish and maintain a dedicate website / hotline for stakeholders’ guidance and support including explanation of relevant legislation, forms and related information (12,000)	26,000	26,000
Coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation					
Coordination and monitoring	Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	53,090	Coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation	31,000	84,090
Total		585,000		390,000	975,000
Percentage of total (%)		60		40	100

*Funding requested for additional activities to maintain/enhance energy efficiency under decision 89/6, submitted to the present meeting, is not included

Annex IV Equipment Lists

Table 1: Provisional list of equipment to be procured for the establishment of a new RRR centre

Description of equipment/tool	Cost (US \$)
Vacuum pumps (2 units)	600
Portable refrigerant recovery machines (2 units)	4,000
Reclaim system (1 unit)	6,000
Reusable cylinders for recovered refrigerant (20 units), Manifolds, gauges and standard hoses (5 kits)	4,650
Portable leak detectors (2 units)	1,500
Refrigerant identifier (1 unit)	5,500
Multi-meters and servicing tools (5 units)	1,000
Sub-total	23,250
Support to existing RRR centres	
Refrigerant identifier (1 unit)	5,500
Reclaim system (1 unit)	6,000
Hydraulic test system to verify cylinder pressure rating (350 bar) (2 units)	13,000
Sub-total	24,500
Contingency	5,250
Total	53,000

Table 2: List of recovery tools and equipment to be purchased

Description of equipment/tool	Cost (US \$)
Portable refrigerant recovery machines, Reusable cylinder for recovered refrigerants, Manifolds, gauges and standard hoses (23 sets)	59,800
Contingency	5,980
Total	65,780