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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-ninth Meeting
Montreal, 7–11 December 2026
Item 9(d) of the provisional agenda[1]

PROJECT PROPOSAL: KYRGYZSTAN

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

Phase-down

• Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, second tranche)	UNDP and UNEP	Individual consideration

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

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Kyrgyzstan

PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I)	UNDP (lead), UNEP	93rd[2]	10% phase-out by 2029

ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2025	115.44 mt	278,772 CO_2-eq tonnes

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (CO_2-eq tonnes)								Year:	2025
Substance	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Air-conditioning (AC) and refrigeration				Solvent	Other
				Manufacturing			Servicing		
				Refrigeration	AC	Other			
HFCs			4,508				231,907		
HFCs in imported pre-blended polyols*		25,004							

*Average consumption of HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols in 2022–2024: 12,203 CO_2-eq tonnes

CONSUMPTION DATA (CO_2-eq tonnes)			
HFC baseline:	450,382	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	n/a
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	n/a	Remaining:	n/a

ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2026	2027	2028	Total
UNDP	HFC phase-down (mt)	8.59	0.00	0.00	8.59
	Funding (US $)	89,270	0	0	89,270
UNEP	HFC phase-down (mt)	3.26	0.00	0.00	3.26
	Funding (US $)	33,900	0	0	33,900

PROJECT DATA			2023	2024-2025	2026*	2027-2028	2029	Total
Consumption (CO_2-eq tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limits		n/a	450,382	450,382	450,382	405,344	n/a
	Maximum allowable		n/a	450,382	450,382	450,382	405,344	n/a
	Reduction from baseline (%)		n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	n/a
Amounts approved in principle (US $)	UNDP	Project costs	51,000	0	79,000	0	0	130,000
		Support costs	6,630	0	10,270	0	0	16,900
	UNEP	Project costs	30,000	0	30,000	0	0	60,000
		Support costs	3,900	0	3,900	0	0	7,800
Funds approved by ExCom (US $)		Project costs	81,000	0	0	0	0	81,000
		Support costs	10,530	0	0	0	0	10,530
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US $)		Project costs			109,000			109,000
		Support costs			14,170			14,170

* Recommended for approval at the present meeting

Secretariat's recommendation	Individual consideration

[2] The Agreement was approved at the 98th meeting (decision 98/12(j) and annex XIII to document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/98/64).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Kyrgyzstan, UNDP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), at a total cost of US $123,170, consisting of US $79,000, plus agency support costs of US $10,270, for UNDP and US $30,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,900, for UNEP.[3] The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HFC and HCFC consumption for 2023 to 2025, and the tranche implementation plan for 2027 to 2029.

Report on HFC consumption

2. The Government of Kyrgyzstan reported a consumption of 278,772 CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-eq) tonnes of HFCs in 2025, which is 38.1 per cent below the country's HFC baseline for compliance. The 2021–2025 HFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. 2021–2025 HFC consumption and HFC baseline for Kyrgyzstan (Article 7 data)

HFCs	GWP	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HFC-32	675	0	0	0.99	0.70	4.18
HFC-134a	1,430	34.74	122.41	67.66	75.00	48.24
R-404A	3,921.6	15.79	44.44	32.13	9.60	23.47
R-407C	1,773.85	34.11	1.02	23.32	1.60	1.13
R-410A	2,087.5	63.22	27.70	23.84	36.00	20.46
R-507A	3,985	11.16	19.64	0	1.90	16.13
Other*		0	0	0	0	1.83
Total (mt)		**159.02**	**215.21**	**147.94**	**124.80**	**115.44**
In imported pre-blended polyols**		17.75	21.04	22.94	0	28.40
CO_2-eq tonnes						
HFC-32	675	0	0	668	473	2,822
HFC-134a	1,430	49,678	175,043	96,754	107,250	68,983
R-404A	3,921.6	61,922	174,275	126,001	37,647	92,040
R-407C	1,773.85	60,506	1,808	41,366	2,838	2,004
R-410A	2,087.5	131,972	57,828	49,766	75,150	42,710
R-507A	3,985	44,473	78,277	0	7,572	64,278
Other*		0	0	0	0	5,935
Total (CO_2-eq tonnes)		**348,551**	**487,231**	**314,555**	**230,930**	**278,772**
In imported pre-blended polyols**		14,879	17,513	19,095	0	25,004
HFC baseline calculation (CO_2-eq tonnes)						
HFC average consumption in 2020–2022						375,839
HCFC baseline (65%)						74,543
HFC baseline						**450,382**
Average consumption of HFCs in imported pre-blended polyols in 2022–2024						12,203

* Including HFC-125 and HFC-227ea.

** Country programme data and includes HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc contained in imported pre-blended polyols.

3. HFC consumption has been decreasing since 2022, when the post-COVID recovery likely contributed to increasing servicing demand and market activity. In 2025, total HFC consumption decreased in metric tonnes compared with 2024 but increased in CO_2-equivalent tonnes, reflecting increased consumption of R-507A and R-404A, which more than offset reductions in HFC-134a and R-410A.

[3] As per the letter of 25 September 2026 from the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of Kyrgyzstan to UNDP.

HFC-227ea and HFC-125, imported for the first time in 2025, are used in fire extinguishing systems. Since 2022, Kyrgyzstan has seen substantial growth in construction, including affordable housing and infrastructure for agricultural storage resulting in increased demand for thermal insulation materials and higher consumption of HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc contained in imported pre-blended polyols.

Country programme implementation report

4. The HFC consumption data provided by the Government of Kyrgyzstan in its country programme (CP) implementation report for 2025 differs from the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol. The Government intended to correct the 2025 CP data report, as well as that from 2024, in line with the verified consumption and that reported under Article 7 data. As further discussed in the Secretariat's comments, the Government will also revise its CP data reports to reflect HFC-based manufacturing that was being undertaken in the country.

Verification report

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government was implementing a licensing system for HFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2023 to 2025 was correct (as shown in table 1 above). The verification concluded that Kyrgyzstan's HFC consumption is below maximum consumption allowed by the Montreal Protocol's HFC phase-down schedule and suggested rectifying the differences in data reported under the CP data report for 2024 and 2025.

6. The verification highlighted challenges in obtaining complete and detailed information on movements of HFCs within the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). HFC imports are currently monitored through the national licensing system, importer reporting, tax authority records and official statistical information used for Article 7 and CP reporting. The verification concluded that further strengthening of monitoring arrangements for EAEU trade would improve the completeness and granularity of available data. To address this issue, the NOU has initiated training activities for tax authorities involved in monitoring HFC movements from EAEU countries and had proposed procurement of refrigerant identifiers to strengthen verification, monitoring and data collection.

7. In line with decision 93/65(c), the submission included the verification of the country's HCFC consumption for the period 2023 to 2025. The report confirmed that HCFC consumption in those years was zero, in line with the country's Article 7 data reporting, and that the Government had allocated neither licenses nor quotas for HCFCs for those years. The verification report noted that the servicing sector in the country has adopted HCFC recovery and recycling practices, and that by recovering HCFCs from equipment and reusing it in existing systems, the country has avoided the need for new imports of virgin HCFCs.

<u>Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan</u>

Legal framework

8. Kyrgyzstan has not yet implemented a national HFC import quota system.[4] Instead, HFC consumption control is currently implemented through administrative quota allocation procedures linked to the existing HFC licensing system and national consumption limits (i.e., 450,382 CO_2-eq tonnes). Quotas are provided to importers based on their historical import and sales data, expressed in CO_2-equivalent tonnes, with a reserve set aside for new importers and unforeseen needs. The National Ozone Centre provides technical support for quota calculations, while the Interagency Commission reviews the relevant information

[4] Paragraph 11 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/63 incorrectly indicated the country's HFC import quota system would be in effect as of 1 January 2024.

and facilitates coordination among government agencies. As further discussed in the Secretariat's comments, the quota allocation mechanism will be established under the second tranche.

9. The regulatory framework for energy efficiency in the RAC sector was further strengthened by draft technical regulations developed in 2025, covering minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), testing methods and environmental requirements for selected refrigeration equipment, including transport refrigeration units, milk and meat coolers, and cold rooms for fruit and vegetable storage. The Green Taxonomy, adopted through Resolution No. 246 on 30 April 2025, also incorporates cooling and climate-control equipment using low-GWP refrigerants among eligible green technologies, supporting the promotion of environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient cooling solutions.

10. During the reporting period, capacity-building activities were implemented for customs and enforcement authorities. Following challenges related to monitoring trade within the EAEU, additional efforts were initiated to strengthen cooperation with tax authorities involved in monitoring refrigerant movements from EAEU countries, including awareness-raising and training activities for tax authorities involved in monitoring imports of controlled substances from EAEU member States.

11. In 2024-2025, a total of 94 customs officers (including 23 women) were trained on HFC licensing and import controls, implementation of the Kigali Amendment, identification of HFCs and ODS, prevention of illegal trade, and the use of refrigerant identifiers and gas analysers. Customs officials also participated in regional technical events on refrigeration standards, legislation and energy-efficient technologies. In addition, 47 officers from the State Environmental and Technical Supervision Service were trained, of whom 14 were women. A revised edition of the Green Customs brochure was translated and published in 2025 to support ongoing enforcement activities.

Refrigeration servicing sector

12. During 2024-2025, a total of 82 RAC technicians (including three women) received training on servicing practices, energy-efficiency considerations and modern diagnostic technologies. In June 2025, the 19th Congress of Kyrgyzstan's Refrigeration Industry Specialists was held, bringing together 50 participants to discuss energy-efficient technologies, climate-friendly refrigeration solutions and international experience in the sector. Public awareness materials on ozone protection and the Montreal Protocol were produced and distributed nationwide.

13. Technical specifications for equipment[5] for servicing workshops were finalized, supplier selection completed and the procurement process has commenced. Disbursement remains lower than planned because equipment delivery and payment are still in progress but are scheduled for November 2026.

Project implementation and monitoring

14. The national ozone unit (NOU) and UNDP have been monitoring activities, reporting on progress, and working with stakeholders to phase down HFCs, with particular attention given to reconciliation of CP and Article 7 reporting data and to strengthening monitoring arrangements for HFC trade within the EAEU. Of the US $8,500 approved for project monitoring activities under the first tranche, US $3,030 was disbursed for project staff and consultants (US $2,356), domestic travel (US $244), stationery (US $322), and bank charges (US $108).

[5] Including refrigerant leak detectors, recovery units and cylinders, vacuum pumps, manifold gauge sets, charging scales, brazing and nitrogen equipment, tubing and pipe-working tools, diagnostic instruments and personal protective equipment.

Level of fund disbursement

15. As of September 2026, of the US $81,000 approved so far (US $51,000 for UNDP and US $30,000 for UNEP), US $39,830 (49 per cent) had been disbursed (US $11,300 for UNDP and US $28,530 for UNEP). The balance of US $41,170 will be disbursed during implementation of the second tranche.

Implementation plan for the second and final tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

16. The following activities will be implemented between January 2027 and December 2029, summarized in table 2:

Table 2. Summary of second and final tranche activities and cost (US $) as submitted

Activity	Cost
Component 1. Strengthening the regulatory framework (UNEP)	***10,000***
1.1 Finalization and implementation of procedures for annual HFC quota allocation and management; consultations with importers and relevant government agencies on quota administration; dissemination of quota requirements and licensing procedures; continued use of the iPIC mechanism for verification of imports and transit shipments; and exchange of experience with other Article 5 countries on quota system implementation.	5,000
1.2 Technical support to the responsible government institutions for implementation of the approved MEPS regulations, including preparation of implementation guidance, stakeholder consultations and awareness activities. Development of regulatory proposals and technical recommendations related to F-gases, natural refrigerants and energy-efficient RAC technologies, including coordination with relevant ministries and regulatory authorities.	5,000
Component 2. Capacity building for customs and the servicing sector, including training (UNEP)	***20,000***
2.1 Enhanced coordination with customs, tax and other enforcement authorities; training 30 customs and enforcement officers on monitoring and control of HFC imports, including trade within the EAEU.	7,500
2.2 Refresher training for 65 technicians. Strengthening RAC association to support training and information dissemination.	10,000
2.3 Monitoring and reporting of project activities.	2,500
Component 3. Equipment support for training centres and servicing workshops (UNDP)	***79,000***
3.1 Establishing one training center for CO_2 (procurement of CO_2 condensing unit, CO_2 charging unit, and piping tools for safe handling of high-pressure refrigerant).	65,000
3.2 Consultations and technical assessments to identify future demonstration projects for high-efficiency low-GWP RAC systems	8,000
3.3 Technical consultancy support for the procurement process	2,000
3.4 Monitoring, reporting and technical support	4,000
Total	**109,000**

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

Report on HFC consumption and verification

17. The Secretariat and UNDP had extensive discussions about challenges in data reporting, particularly as it related to trade within the EAEU, and the need to better understand the country's HFC consumption, including the trend in consumption, newly discovered uses and newly imported HFCs.

18. Regarding imports of controlled substances into Kyrgyzstan from EAEU countries, the Secretariat recalled that at the 94th meeting, through UNEP, assurances had been provided that the country had established a regulation for and a mechanism to monitor the inclusion of imports from EAEU countries in

customs records,[6] and sought to better understand the challenges faced by the country in monitoring and reporting imports of controlled substances from EAEU countries. The Secretariat further noted that while the HFC verification report had raised the challenge of reporting imports from EAEU countries, the HCFC verification report had not raised such concerns. UNDP confirmed that while the HCFC verification report did not specifically discuss this matter, the verifier had not identified evidence that HCFC reporting or consumption data were affected during the period under review. Kyrgyzstan reports imports using information from both the State Customs authority and the State Tax Inspectorate, and the issue identified relates to strengthening monitoring and verification procedures rather than evidence of unreported trade. On that basis, it was agreed to include under the second tranche additional activities to enhance coordination with tax authorities, including by providing training on documentation and cylinder labelling, and by providing four refrigerant identifiers and training on their use, to improve oversight in the trade of controlled substances from EAEU countries.

19. The Secretariat sought to better understand the decrease in consumption after the baseline years. UNDP clarified that available documentation was insufficient to fully explain the year-to-year fluctuations in consumption of individual substances, including R-407C (34.11 mt in 2021, 1.02 mt in 2022, 23.32 mt in 2023 and 1.60 mt in 2024) and R-507A (none in 2023 and 16.13 mt in 2025). In addition, the Secretariat noted that the submission had indicated the presence of an enterprise, Karibe Yuc, that manufactured RAC equipment and to which UNDP had initially attributed increases in consumption, and that UNDP had submitted, but subsequently withdrawn, a request for funding to prepare a project to phase down the enterprise's consumption and improve the energy efficiency of the equipment it manufactured.[7]

20. UNDP clarified that this enterprise had inadvertently been overlooked during the preparation of stage I of the KIP and confirmed that the enterprise was engaged in both manufacturing and the local assembly and installation of RAC equipment; that the enterprise used R-404A and R-507A to manufacture larger capacity refrigeration equipment, and HFC-134a, R-407C, R-410A for smaller capacity equipment; and that the country would revise its CP data reports to reflect the enterprise's use of HFCs to manufacture RAC equipment.[8] The Secretariat suggested that the inclusion of technical assistance under the second tranche to allow the country to better understand its HFC consumption would be meaningful, including the extent to which reported consumption in baseline years was representative of the local market needs and to help clarify the applications, end uses and drivers of demand for the relevant refrigerants to estimate future HFC demand. In line with that suggestion, UNDP agreed to assist the country to continue monitoring its HFC consumption and sectoral uses and will report the findings from this activity to the 101st meeting. Efforts will also continue to strengthen risk-management and verification practices. Based on the findings, any additional measures that may be required to strengthen market understanding and consumption tracking would be considered.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

Legal framework

21. The Government of Kyrgyzstan is in the process of establishing a national HFC import quota system. While UNDP was not able to provide the 2026 HFC quota at the time of finalization of the present document, UNDP confirmed that the maximum allowable HFC consumption for 2026 is 450,382 CO_2-eq tonnes, which will be enforced through the country's operational licensing system and administrative quota allocation procedures.

[6] Paragraph 183 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67

[7] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/67

[8] At the time of finalization of the present document the country's CP data reports indicate the country does not manufacture RAC equipment and only uses HFCs in the servicing sector; to manufacture polyurethane foam (with HFCs contained in imported pre-blended polyols); and, in 2025, in the fire fighting sector.

22. The Secretariat requested clarification regarding the fully disbursed US $10,000 approved for policy and regulatory activities, since no HFC quota system had been adopted and the State strategy had not gone beyond preparatory work. UNDP explained that the funding under the first tranche supported the technical, analytical and preparatory work required to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework, including work on the HFC quota mechanism and preparation of the State strategy. A draft of the relevant Ministerial order on quotas had been prepared in 2024; however, additional time was required to complete the approval and operationalization of the regulatory framework. The process requires review and coordination among several government institutions and had taken longer than originally anticipated. The outstanding work, including finalization of the quota mechanism and further development of the State strategy, will therefore continue under the second tranche.

23. The implementation plan for the first tranche of the KIP submitted to the 93rd meeting included assistance to ban 13.6 kg HFC disposable cylinders and to incorporate mandatory prior informed consent (PIC) procedures. UNDP clarified that the issue of disposable HFC cylinders was under review at the EAEU level and that the Government will provide an update once the review has concluded; and that mandatory PIC procedures had not been established but that the country continues to participate in the informal prior informed consent (iPIC) mechanism for information exchange and verification of trade in controlled substances.

24. At the 93rd meeting, it had been agreed that the Government would continue to explore the possibility of establishing a ban on HFC-134a-based domestic refrigerators and HFC-based standalone commercial refrigeration equipment and to report on progress thereon in the country's tranche progress report; that UNDP would include information on progress the country had made in prohibiting trade in used HFC-containing equipment and developing instructions on management of used HFCs and HFC-containing equipment in tranche implementation reports submitted under the KIP; and that the Government would implement strengthened refrigerant management regulations by 1 January 2029.[9]

25. Regarding a possible ban on HFC-based domestic refrigerators and self-contained commercial refrigeration equipment, UNDP explained that beyond market observations, a structured assessment of the regulatory options, technical requirements, implementation timeline and market readiness for such a ban had not yet been completed. The national strategy was being revised to reflect the country's capacity to transition to low-GWP refrigerants and energy-efficient equipment. Tax exemptions for non-HFC, low-GWP refrigerants and equipment using them have not yet been introduced in Kyrgyzstan, and any introduction of tax exemptions would require coordination at the EAEU level. UNDP further indicated that while the Government intended to develop the necessary framework, it was not possible at this time to provide a timeline for introducing the proposed bans, which would need to be determined following an assessment of regulatory options, technical requirements, market readiness and applicable standards. It was agreed to include technical assistance to undertake this assessment in the revised second-tranche implementation plan.

26. Regarding the HFC control framework, UNDP in collaboration with UNEP confirmed that separate custom codes are applied for HFCs and HFC blends, that a strategy was under development, and that activities planned for the second tranche included analysis of HFC consumption by subsector; development of a separate proposal to further incentivize imports of low-GWP refrigerants; planning of mobile air-conditioning interventions for stage II; development of a separate regulation banning the import of used equipment operating on HFCs; and development of the necessary regulations on the import and management of refrigerants, in line with the 1 January 2029 target.

[9] Paragraph 35 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/63.

Refrigeration servicing sector

27. Regarding technician certification, UNDP explained that the NOU had supported technician certification activities; however, at the time of finalization of the present document, the number of technicians certified under the first tranche was being verified against the underlying records.

28. The Secretariat requested an update on the pilot project to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency approved for UNEP at the 93rd meeting (US $206,000), which is to be completed by 31 December 2026. UNDP explained that under the project, the NOU, in collaboration with the national authority responsible for standardization and metrology, established Technical Committee No. 37, which prepared three energy-efficiency standards covering: (i) cold rooms for fruit and vegetable storage; (ii) milk and meat coolers; and (iii) autonomous and non-autonomous transport refrigeration units. The standards are currently under review by the competent national standardization body for final determination on their adoption. A consumer behavior study was completed to assess barriers to the uptake of energy-efficient and climate-friendly RAC technologies and to inform related outreach and policy development. The project remains scheduled for completion by 31 December 2026, with final progress and financial reporting expected by the end of November 2026. Implementation of MEPS will be coordinated with the energy-efficiency pilot project to ensure consistency between the regulatory requirements and the experience generated through the pilot, including through coordination among the responsible national institutions and implementing agencies.

Implementation plan for the second and final tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

29. The implementation plan has been revised to reflect the priorities identified through the verification process and through the project review process with the Secretariat. The first two components under UNEP retain their allocations of US $10,000 and US $20,000, respectively, with increased emphasis on the HFC quota system, the regulatory framework, import controls and RAC-sector capacity. The third component under UNDP remains at US $79,000 although the activities have changed: the activity to identify future demonstration projects was removed, in line with the KIP implementation plan agreed at the 93rd meeting, as well as the establishment of a CO_2 training centre, and the associated funding with those activities reprioritized toward equipping RAC training centres and servicing workshops, providing four refrigerant identifiers to the Tax Authority, assessing the technical and market readiness for possible restrictions on selected HFC-based equipment and strengthening the analysis of HFC consumption, sectoral-use and trade, as summarized in table 3.

Table 3. Summary of second and final tranche activities and costs (US $) as agreed.

Activity	Cost
Component 1. Strengthening the regulatory framework (UNEP)	***10,000***
1.1 Establishment of HFC import quota system and application of iPIC for imports and transit shipments	5,000
1.2 Updating the regulatory framework and strategy	5,000
Component 2. Capacity building for customs and the servicing sector, including training (UNEP)	***20,000***
2.1 Training on the use of refrigerant identifies, training on how to verify commercial documentation and inspect cylinder labeling, and awareness raising of HFC controls for at least 30 tax authority personnel operating at borders with EAEU countries	10,000
2.2 Strengthening capacity of the RAC sector including refresher training for 65 technicians	7,500
2.3 Monitoring and reporting of project activities	2,500
Component 3. Equipment support for training centres and servicing workshops (UNDP)	***79,000***
3.1 Equipping two RAC training centres[10]	18,000

[10] Including electronic lead detectors for CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs refrigerants and for flammable refrigerants, recovery cylinders, two-stage vacuum pumps, spark free two-stage vacuum pumps, recycling filter kits, manifold gauge sets,

Activity	Cost
3.2 Equipping eight RAC servicing workshops[11]	18,000
3.3 Technical assessment of regulatory options, technical requirements, implementation timelines and market readiness for restrictions on HFC-134a-based domestic refrigerators and HFC-based standalone commercial refrigeration equipment, including stakeholder consultations	4,000
3.4 Procurement and distribution of four refrigerant identifiers to the Tax Authority for strengthened monitoring of HFC trade within the EAEU	23,000
3.5 Strengthened monitoring and analysis of HFC consumption and trade, including assessment of (i) HFC consumption by sector and application, (ii) baseline-year consumption and future demand, (iii) HFC imports and trade within the EAEU, and (iv) follow-up to the recommendations of the verification report	8,000
3.6 National consultant to support training activities	2,000
3.7 Technical consultancy support for the procurement process	2,000
3.8 Monitoring and reporting activities, including safeguards, gender equality and risk management	4,000
Total	**109,000**

Co-financing

30. No specific co-financing arrangements were mobilized during the reporting period. However, synergies were identified with national energy-efficiency initiatives and policy development processes supporting climate-friendly and energy-efficient cooling technologies. Opportunities for future collaboration and co-financing will continue to be explored during implementation of subsequent KIP activities.

Gender policy implementation

31. In line with decisions 84/92(d) and 90/48(c), equal representation of women and men was pursued in project planning, data collection, training activities and stakeholder engagement efforts implemented by the NOU with support from UNEP and UNDP. Disaggregated data continues to be collected through project activities and sector assessments in order to improve understanding of participation in the RAC sector and support more inclusive implementation of KIP activities. During 2024-2025, women represented approximately 24 per cent of customs officers trained under KIP-supported enforcement activities and 4 per cent of RAC technicians participating in technical training programmes. Awareness-raising and communication activities promoted inclusive participation and sought to increase visibility of women in technical and professional roles within the RAC sector. Project materials and outreach activities were implemented in accordance with the gender policies of the implementing agencies.

Completion of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

32. UNDP has confirmed that stage I for Kyrgyzstan will be completed on 31 December 2030 as established in paragraph 14 of the Agreement**.**

Sustainability of the HFC phase-out and assessment of risks

33. Long-term sustainability of the HFC phase-down in Kyrgyzstan will be supported through continued implementation of the HFC licensing system, administrative quota allocation procedures, strengthening of the national regulatory framework, and ongoing capacity-building for customs officers, tax authorities and RAC technicians. The development of the HFC control framework, strengthening of monitoring and reporting systems, and investment in RAC training infrastructure will further support implementation of the

digital manifolds, tools, brazing equipment, electronic scales, safety gloves and glasses, first aid tool kits, and cut view hermetic rotary, scroll and reciprocating compressors.

[11] Including recovery machines, valve core removal tools, tube piercing pliers, telescopic inspection mirror, dual-temperature thermometers, digital multimeter testers and safety gloves and glasses.

Kigali Amendment and future reduction obligations. The sustainability of project results is also supported through the establishment of technical capacity within national institutions and training centres, ensuring that knowledge and equipment provided under the KIP remain available beyond the project implementation period. Continued monitoring of HFC consumption, reporting under Article 7 and in CP data reports, and cooperation among relevant authorities will contribute to maintaining compliance with national consumption limits and future Kigali Amendment targets. The possible future implementation of a ban on the import of HFC-based domestic refrigerators and standalone commercial refrigeration equipment would limit future servicing needs and enhance the sustainability of the country's HFC phase-down.

Conclusion

34. The Secretariat noted that sufficient level of implementation of the first tranche of the KIP has been achieved. Kyrgyzstan is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Agreement with the Executive Committee. The import licensing system is operational, and the verification report confirms that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol control targets as well as with the targets specified in its KIP Agreement. Customs officers and technicians have been trained, the procurement of equipment for servicing workshops has commenced, and efforts have been initiated to strengthen cooperation with tax authorities involved in monitoring refrigerant movements from EAEU countries; 49 per cent of the first tranche funding has been disbursed. Approval of the second tranche of the KIP will enable the country to address key needs. The plan of action for the second tranche was revised to respond to the country's needs and priorities, refocusing the activities to assist the country to establish an HFC import quota system, further strengthen cooperation and the capacity of tax authorities to monitor trade in controlled substances from EAEU countries, continued training and certification of RAC technicians, and the procurement of equipment for a training centre and servicing workshops. In addition, activities under the second tranche will assist the country to better understand HFC uses and trends in the country, as well as better understand the extent to which reported consumption in baseline years was representative of the local market needs.

RECOMMENDATION

35. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Noting:

(i) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) for Kyrgyzstan;

(ii) That the Government of Kyrgyzstan would continue to monitor its HFC consumption and sectoral uses to understand the extent to which reported consumption in baseline years was representative of the local market needs and to help clarify the applications, end uses and drivers of demand and to estimate future HFC demand;

(iii) That UNDP would report to the 101st meeting on the findings of the HFC consumption and sectoral uses monitoring described in paragraph (a)(ii);

(b) Requesting the Government of Kyrgyzstan, UNDP and UNEP to submit a progress report on the implementation of the work programme associated with the final tranche to the first meeting of the Executive Committee in 2031; and

(c) Approving the second tranche of stage I of the KIP for Kyrgyzstan, and the corresponding 2026–2029 tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US $123,170, consisting of US $79,000, plus agency support costs of US $10,270, for UNDP and US $30,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,900, for UNEP.