

Annex-I

Indicative list of functions and services as presented in paragraph (11) of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/97/85

A. Technical assessment, data management, and market-driven policies

- Sectoral data analysis vis-à-vis different economic sectors.
- Technology profiling across different applications.
- Cutting-edge data management and modeling tools.
- Studies on access to cooling across community clusters, e.g. rural, urban and high/medium/low-income groups.
- Alignment of regional energy-efficiency standards, labelling and/or conformity schemes.
- Development of smart green public procurement frameworks.
- Designing market surveillance programs.
- Methodologies for risk assessment and management when adopting low-GWP technologies.
- Bridging policies implemented at the national level to implement the Kigali Amendment with other relevant national/regional issues such as buildings, food security, health, tourism, or national cooling action plans.

B. Market uptake and interventions for faster adoption of low-GWP technologies

- Application and use of risk assessment studies.
- Low-GWP transformation plans for specific economic segments, e.g., hospitality industry, health, retail, data centres, etc.
- Building the technical capacities of SMEs and the local assembly and installation sub-sector.
- Technician certification programmes for regional recognition of the servicing workforce.
- End-user incentives and/or early retirement schemes including innovative financial products for different end users.
- Consumer protection programmes and tools.
- Digitalization of technical and vocational education and training in RACHP.

C. Attract and mobilize co-financing on sustainable cooling

Provide technical assistance to countries to raise funds and be the place funding institutions turn to when they are looking to fund activities related to sustainable cooling. The centres could assist national ozone units (NOUs) on how to apply for funding from regional development banks or institutions and philanthropy. Additionally, it could also help the governments and end users to build bankable financial models and/or public-private partnership models to support financing sustainable cooling through local/regional/international banks or financial institutions using traditional loans, concessional lending or revolving fund modalities.