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اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف  
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال  
الاجتماع الخامس والثمانون  
مونتريال، من 25 إلى 29 مايو/أيار 2020  
مؤجل: من 19 إلى 22 يوليه/تموز 2020\*

تقارير الحالة والتقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة

1- تُعتبر هذه الوثيقة متابعة للمسائل المذكورة في آخر تقارير مرحلية وتقارير مالية سنوية قدمت إلى الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين،<sup>1</sup> وفي ما يتعلق بالمشروعات والأنشطة التي طلبت تقارير معينة عنها في اجتماعات سابقة.

2- وتتألف هذه الوثيقة من الخمسة أقسام التالية:

القسم الأول: المشروعات المتأخرة في التنفيذ التي طلبت تقارير خاصة عن حالتها

القسم الثاني: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة التي لم تكن بها أي مسائل عالقة متعلقة بالسياسات أو التكاليف أو غير ذلك من المسائل، والتي قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في اتخاذ قرار بشأنها على أساس توصيات الأمانة بدون إجراء مناقشة أخرى ("الموافقة الشمولية"). وسيقدم تقرير اجتماع اللجنة التنفيذية كل تقرير وارد في هذا القسم على نحو إفرادي، بجانب المقرر الذي اعتمده اللجنة

القسم الثالث: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة لنظر اللجنة التنفيذية على نحو إفرادي

\* بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/16-21

القسم الرابع: قائمة الشركات الممولة بموجب خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي كانت تعاني من تأخيرات و/أو تتعرض لتغييرات في خطة التنفيذ والشركات التي سيتم تحويلها إلى تكنولوجيات منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراز العالمي مع تأخيرات نتيجة للمسائل المتعلقة بتوافرها في السوق المحلي و/أو لتكاليف أعلى (المقران 27/84 و 42/84)

القسم الخامس: المشروعات الاستثمارية المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والأنشطة التمكينية الممولة باستخدام المساهمة الإضافية المقدمة من مجموعة الـ 17 طرفا غير أطراف المادة 5 (المقرر 12/84(ب)).

### القسم الأول: المشروعات المتأخرة في التنفيذ التي طلبت تقارير خاصة عن حالتها

#### التأخيرات في التنفيذ

3- في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، صُنفت خمسة مشروعات جارية (مشروع ينفذه اليونيب وأربعة مشروعات تنفذها اليونيدو) على أنها مشروعات تعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ. وتخضع هذه المشروعات، المبينة في المرفق الأول بالوثيقة الحالية، لإجراء إلغاء المشروع، ولا يمكن حذفها من القائمة الخاصة بالرصد قبل الإتمام النهائي، تماشيا مع المقرر 4/32.

4- وأشار كل من اليونيب واليونيدو إلى إحراز بعض التقدم منذ التقرير المرحلي الأخير، وأنهما يواصلان رصد هذه المشروعات حتى يتم إتمامها.

#### المشروعات التي طلبت تقارير إضافية عن حالتها<sup>2</sup>

5- في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية تقارير حالة إضافية لعدد 58 مشروعا (المقرر 12/84(أ)(3)). وتماشيا مع المقرر 12/84(أ)(3)، قدمت الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة التقارير المطلوبة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين. وخلال عملية الاستعراض، لاحظت الأمانة إحراز تقدم في 27 مشروعا. ومن المشروعات الـ 31 المتبقية، يتم النظر في خمسة مشروعات لديها مسائل معلقة تتعلق بجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية في إطار القسم الثالث من الوثيقة الحالية؛ وترد المشروعات المتبقية وعددها 26 مشروعا التي لديها مسائل معلقة في المرفق الثاني بالوثيقة الحالية.

#### التوصية

6- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما بما يلي:

(1) تقارير التأخيرات في التنفيذ وتقارير الحالة التي قدمتها الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة، الواردة في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(2) أن الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة ستقدم تقريرا إلى اللجنة التنفيذية في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن خمسة مشروعات تعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ وعن 26 مشروعا يوصى بتقارير حالة إضافية لها على النحو الوارد في المرفقين الأول والثاني بالوثيقة الحالية، على التوالي، كجزء من التقرير المرحلي السنوي والمالي للوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة؛

<sup>2</sup> مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي، وبنوك الهالونات، وتدريب موظفي الجمارك، والاسترداد وإعادة التدوير، والمشروعات الإيضاحية التي لا تخضع لإجراءات إلغاء المشروع. ومع ذلك قررت اللجنة التنفيذية مواصلة رصدها حسب الاقتضاء (المقرر 14/36(ب)).

(ب) الموافقة على التوصيات بشأن المشروعات الجارية التي لديها مسائل معينة الواردة في العمود الأخير من الجدول في المرفق الثاني بالوثيقة الحالية.

### التقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة

7- يسرد الجدول 1 التقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة والتي قدمت إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين الموصى بالموافقة الشمولية عليها.

### الجدول 1: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة الموصى بالموافقة الشمولية عليها

البلد	عنوان المشروع	الفقرات
<b>مشروعات التخلص من نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون</b>		
لبنان	مشروع إيضاحي تجريبي عن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها: التقرير النهائي	9 - 13
<b>الاستخدام المؤقت للتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في المشروعات الموافق عليها</b>		
لبنان	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تقرير عن حالة تحويل الشركات المستفيدة المتبقية في كل من قطاعي تصنيع الرغاوي وتصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء	14 - 20
<b>التقارير المتعلقة بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية</b>		
الأرجنتين	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تحديث للقدرة المالية لشركة Celpack	21 - 23
البرازيل	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): تقرير عن الاستخدام المؤقت لتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في بيت النظم U-Tech والتقرير المرحلي النهائي	24 - 44
البرازيل	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تقرير عن تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف	45 - 52
كوستاريكا	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): تقرير مرحلي	53 - 62
هندوراس	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): تقرير مرحلي عن تنفيذ الأنشطة في إطار مكونات اليونيب	63 - 73
الهند	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تحديث بشأن تقييم منشآت تصنيع الألواح الرغوية الممتدة فيما يتعلق بالالتزام بالحظر	74 - 78
اندونيسيا	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): تحديث لحالة تحويل مؤسسات تصنيع التبريد وتكييف الهواء وخطة عمل منقحة	79 - 93
ماليزيا	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية) تغيير في التكنولوجيا في 14 مؤسسة	94 - 100
المغرب	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): التقرير المرحلي	101 - 115
جمهورية مولدوفا	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تقرير مفصل عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات الإيضاحية لاستخدام التكنولوجيا القائمة على ثاني أكسيد الكربون في قطاع التبريد التجاري	116 - 126
<b>المشروعات الإيضاحية لبدائل المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي</b>		
الأرجنتين وتونس	مشروع إيضاحي لإدخال تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلات السوبر ماركت: التقرير النهائي	127 - 147 (التقرير في المرفق الثالث)
عالمي	مشروع إيضاحي عن جودة غازات التبريد والاحتواء وإدخال بدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي (منطقتي شرق أفريقيا والبحر الكاريبي): التقرير النهائي	148 - 168 (التقرير في المرفق الرابع)
إقليمي: أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى	إعداد مركز امتياز إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص وإيضاح غازات التبريد البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي: التقرير النهائي	169 - 180 (التقرير في المرفق الخامس)
المملكة العربية السعودية	مشروع إيضاحي للتخلص من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية باستخدام الهيدروفلوروأوليفين كعامل نفخ رغوي في تطبيقات رغوة الرش في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة: التقرير النهائي	181 - 193 (التقرير في المرفق السادس)
المملكة العربية السعودية	مشروع إيضاحي للترويج لغازات تبريد محتملة منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين لقطاع تكييف الهواء في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة: التقرير المرحلي	194 - 202
منطقة غرب آسيا	مشروع إيضاحي للترويج لغازات التبريد البديلة في قطاع تكييف الهواء في البلدان التي ترتفع فيها درجة حرارة البيئة (PRAHA-II): التقرير النهائي	203 - 217 (التقرير في المرفق السابع)
<b>تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورغاوي البوليوريثان، وعمل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد والمضخات في الصين</b>		
الصين	عامل التصنيع الثاني - معلومات إضافية عن الأنشطة التي سيتم تنفيذها	218 - 230
<b>طلبات لتمديد الأنشطة التكميلية</b>		
		231 - 233

8- ويسرد الجدول 2 التقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة المقدمة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين للنظر الإفرادي وشرحا موجزا عن المسائل ذات الصلة.

### الجدول 2: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة للنظر الإفرادي

البلد	عنوان المشروع	المسألة	الفقرات
التقارير المتعلقة بخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية			
جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى): تقرير مرحلي عن تنفيذ الأنشطة	طلب لإرشادات نظرا للتحديات في تنفيذ الأنشطة في ضوء قرارات مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة	244 - 234
تقارير التدقيق المالي لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البوليوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد والمذيبات في الصين			
الصين	تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج المواد الكلوروفلوروكربونية، والهالونات، ورجاوي البوليوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات	إعادة الأرصد من قطاعات إنتاج المواد الكلوروفلوروكربونية، والهالونات، ورجاوي البوليوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات	250 - 245

### القسم الثاني: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة الموصى بالموافقة الشمولية عليها

#### مشروعات التخلص من نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون

لبنان: مشروع إيضاحي تجريبي بشأن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها (التقرير النهائي) (يونيو)

#### معلومات أساسية

9- في اجتماعها الثالث والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على مشروع إيضاحي تجريبي بشأن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها للبلاد بقيمة 123,475 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 11,113 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيدو.

10- وفي اجتماعها التاسع والسبعين، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة جملة أمور من بينها تقديم التقارير النهائية عن المشروعات التجريبية المتعلقة للتخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون غير تلك الخاصة لبرازيل وكولومبيا، وأن تعيد للاجتماع الثاني والثمانين الأرصد المتبقية من المشروعات التي لم تقدم تقارير عنها للاجتماع الثامن أو الاجتماع الحادي والثمانين (المقرر 18/79(د)). وبناء عليه، أعدت الأمانة تقريرا مجمعا عن المشروعات التجريبية للتخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون التي نظرت فيها اللجنة التنفيذية في اجتماعها الثاني والثمانين. وفي اجتماعها الثاني والثمانين، قامت اللجنة التنفيذية بتمديد المشروع الإيضاحي التجريبي للبنان حتى يونيو/حزيران 2019 مع التقرير النهائي الواجب تقديمه في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، وإعادة الأرصد إلى ذلك الاجتماع (المقرر 15/82(ج)).<sup>3</sup>

#### تعليقات الأمانة

11- استلمت الأمانة التقرير النهائي عن المشروع التجريبي للتخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون للبنان للنظر فيه في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين في 5 مايو/أيار 2020، بعد خمسة أسابيع من التاريخ النهائي للتقديم. ونتيجة للاستلام المتأخر لهذه الوثيقة، لم تتمكن الأمانة من استعراض التقديم وستقدم موجزا لهذا التقرير إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

<sup>3</sup> الموافقة على التمديد، حتى 30 يونيو/حزيران 2019، للمشروع التبدلي التجريبي بشأن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها في لبنان (LEB/DES/73/DEM/83)، على أن يكون من المفهوم أن التقرير النهائي وتقرير إنتهاء المشروع سيقدمان في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين وتعاد الأرصد تمشيا مع المقرر 7/28.

12- واستناداً إلى الحالة المالية المقدمة كجزء من التقرير النهائي، ستعيد اليونيدو الرصيد البالغ 7,701 دولاراً أمريكياً إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين.<sup>4</sup>

### التوصية

13- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علماً بتقديم اليونيدو للتقرير النهائي للمشروع الإيضاحي التجريبي بشأن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها للبنان، الذي سيتم استعراضه وتقديمه في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين بواسطة الأمانة.

### الاستخدام المؤقت لتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في المشروعات الموافق عليها<sup>5</sup>

لبنان: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية – تقرير عن حالة تحويل باقي الشركات المستفيدة في كل من قطاعي تصنيع الرغوي وتصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء) (يونديبي)

### معلومات أساسية

14- بالنيابة عن حكومة لبنان، قدم اليونديبي، بصفته الوكالة المنفذة المعينة تقريراً مرحلياً عن تنفيذ تحويلات الشركات في قطاعي الرغوي وتصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء، وتحديثات عن ضمان الإمداد بتكنولوجيا بديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، ونتائج اختبار بديلين في قطاع الرغوي، تماشياً مع المقرر 29/84(ب).<sup>6</sup>

### التقرير المرحلي

15- فيما يتعلق بتحويل الشركتين المتبقيتين والمساعدة التقنية لتحويل 11 شركة صغيرة في قطاع الرغوي، ما زال توافر المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية يشكل تحدياً. وبينما تم تحديد استشاري فني للرغوي، وإجراء تجارب للميثيلال وفورمات الميثيل كعامل نفخ في عدد قليل من الشركات المختارة في أوائل عام 2020، فقد أدى الوضع الأمني والاقتصادي الحاليين السائدين في البلد إلى استحالة إجراء هذه التجارب. وعلاوة على ذلك، فقد أضر كذلك فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19) التنفيذ. ومن المتوقع إجراء التجارب باستعمال عوامل نفخ مختلفة بما فيها نظم تعتمد على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين، بمجرد تحسين الوضع في البلد فيما يتعلق بفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)؛ ويمكن استكمال تحويل شركات الرغوي الصغيرة البالغة 11 شركة بحلول الربع الأول من عام 2021، والشركتين الفرديتين المتبقيتين (SPEC و Prometal) بحلول يونيه/حزيران 2021.

16- وفي الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، تم الإبلاغ عن أن الشركتين المتبقيتين في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء (أي CGI Halawany و ICR). ما زالاً يبتان في استخدام الهيدروفلوروكربون-32 أو بديل آخر منخفض إمكانية الاحترار العالمي كغاز تبريد للحلال. وهاتان الشركتان قررا في نهاية الأمر التحويل إلى الهيدروفلوروكربون-32. وسيبدأ التحويل خلال الربع الثالث من عام 2020 ومن المتوقع استكمالته بحلول الربع الأول من عام 2021؛ وليس من المتوقع وجود أية مشاكل مع التكنولوجيا المختارة وتكاليف التحويل.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/4

<sup>5</sup> يرد التقرير المتعلق بالاستخدام المؤقت لتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في المشروعات الموافق عليها لكوبا في وثيقة مقترح المشروع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/23).

<sup>6</sup> المقرر 29/84(ب): أن تطلب من اليونديبي أن يستمر في مساعدة حكومة لبنان في تأمين الإمداد بتكنولوجيا بديلة منخفضة القدرة على إحداث الاحترار العالمي وأن يقدم تقريراً، في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، عن نتائج اختبار بديلين في قطاع الرغوي، و- في الاجتماع نفسه وفي كل اجتماع بعد ذلك حتى يتم استعمال التكنولوجيا المختارة أصلاً أو تكنولوجيا أخرى ذات قدرة منخفضة على إحداث الاحترار العالمي - عن حالة تحويل باقي الشركات المستفيدة في قطاع تصنيع الرغوة ((SPEC و Prometal والشركات الصغيرة) وفي قطاع صناعة تكييف الهواء (CGI Halawany و ICR).

## تعليقات الأمانة

- 17- أعاد اليونديبي التأكيد على أن حكومة لبنان ملتزمة بفرض حظر على واردات الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141 بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2021. وسيسمح ذلك بإتمام التجارب بعوامل نفخ مختلفة وتحويل جميع شركات الرغاوي بحلول نهاية عام 2020، وفي حالة إذا استكمل التحويل خلال الربع الأول من عام 2021 (أساساً نتيجة لفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19))، سيسمح للشركات باستيراد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141 وتخزينه قبل فرض الحظر.
- 18- وفيما يتعلق بالشركتين المتبقيتين لتكييف الهواء (CGI Halawany و ICR)، ذكر اليونديبي أن الحكومة على ثقة بأن هاتين الشركتين ستستكمل التحويل بحلول الربع الأول من عام 2021.
- 19- ولاحظت الأمانة الجهود التي بذلها اليونديبي لمساعدة شركات الرغاوي المتبقية وشركتي تكييف الهواء في استكمال تحويلها إلى بدائل خالية من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

## التوصية

- 20- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

- (أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقرير الذي قدمه اليونديبي وحكومة لبنان، الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9، الذي يصف التحديات المستمرة التي تواجهها الحكومة في شراء البدائل المتوفرة تجارياً ببدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، مثل المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية، والجهود التي بذلتها الحكومة واليونديبي لتيسير الإمداد بتكنولوجيا منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي إلى الشركات الممولة بموجب المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبنان؛
- (ب) ومطالبة اليونديبي أن يستمر في مساعدة حكومة لبنان في ضمان الإمداد بتكنولوجيا بديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، وتقديم تقرير عن حالة تحويل الشركات المستفيدة المتبقية في قطاع تصنيع الرغاوي (SPEC و Prometal وشركات الرغاوي الصغيرة)؛ وفي قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء (CGI Halawany و ICR) وذلك إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين وفي كل اجتماع لاحق حتى يتم إدخال التكنولوجيات المحددة أصلاً أو تكنولوجيات أخرى منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي بشكل كامل.

التقارير المتعلقة بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية<sup>7</sup>

الأرجنتين: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية – تحديث القدرة المالية لشركة Celpack (يونيدو))

## معلومات أساسية

- 21- في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين، نظرت اللجنة التنفيذية في الطلب لتمويل الشريحة الثانية من المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للأرجنتين.<sup>8</sup> وتضمن طلب الشريحة تقريراً مرحلياً عن تنفيذ الأنشطة الموافق عليها بموجب الشريحة الأولى؛ وأشار التقرير إلى جملة أمور من بينها أن تحويل شركة Celpack لرغاوي البوليسترين المسحوبة بالضغط، من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 إلى ثاني أكسيد الكربون قد تأخر بسبب الصعوبات الاقتصادية التي واجهتها الشركة، واهتمامها بتقييم البوتان كبديل للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. وعند الموافقة على شريحة التمويل، طلبت اللجنة إلى اليونيدو أن تقدم في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تحديثاً عن القدرة

<sup>7</sup> يرد التقرير المتعلق بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لأوروغواي في وثيقة مقترح المشروع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/52).

<sup>8</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/39

المالية لشركة Celpack والقرار الخاص بما إذا كانت الشركة ستتم مساعدتها من جانب الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف، على أساس أن أموال التحويل سيتم إعادتها في حالة استبعاد الشركة من المشروع (المقرر 64/84(د)(2)).

22- واستجابة للمقرر 64/84(د)(2)، أبلغت اليونيدو الأمانة أن حكومة الأرجنتين واليونيدو لم يتمكنوا من الانتهاء من التقييم بخصوص القدرة المالية لشركة Celpack. وشرحت اليونيدو أن إجراءات بدأت لتقييم القدرة المالية للشركة، التي تتكون من تعيين وصي والتحقق من الديون والمفاوضات مع الدائنين، بحلول نهاية مارس/آذار 2020. وتم التحقق من ديون الشركة. ومن المقرر القيام بزيارة متابعة بواسطة وحدة الأوزون الوطنية ولكن تم تأجيلها إلى حين إزالة تدابير العزل التي فرضتها الحكومة بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19). ومن المتوقع استكمال المفاوضات مع الدائنين ويتم تقييم القدرة المالية خلال النصف الثاني من عام 2020. وبالتالي، سيقدم التقرير إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

### التوصية

23- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في مطالبة حكومة الأرجنتين، من خلال اليونيدو، أن تقدم إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين تحديثاً عن القدرة المالية لشركة Celpack الممولة بموجب المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، والقرار الخاص بما إذا كانت الشركة ستتم مساعدتها من جانب الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف، بما يتماشى والمقرر 64/84(د)(2)، وإعادة الأموال المرتبطة بالتحويل إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين في حالة استبعاد الشركة من المشروع.

البرازيل: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى) – تقرير عن الاستخدام المؤقت لتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في بيت النظم U-Tech والتقرير المرحلي النهائي (يونديبي وحكومة ألمانيا)

### معلومات أساسية

24- بالنيابة عن حكومة البرازيل، قدم اليونديبي بصفته الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين<sup>9</sup> التقرير النهائي عن تنفيذ برنامج العمل المرتبط بالمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وتقرير إتمام المشروع،<sup>10</sup> بما يتماشى والمقرر 32/84(ب)(1).<sup>11</sup>

### استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

25- أبلغت حكومة البرازيل عن استهلاك قدره 826.26 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في عام 2018، وهو أقل من خط الأساس المطلوب للامتثال للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بنسبة 38 في المائة. وأبلغت الحكومة أيضاً عن بيانات قطاع استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بموجب تقرير تنفيذ البرنامج القطري لعام 2018 وهي تتسق مع البيانات المبلغ عنها بموجب المادة 7 من البروتوكول. ولا يتوافر بعد استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لعام 2019.

### التقرير النهائي عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

#### قطاع تصنيع رغاوي البوليوريثان

#### تحويل 12 شركة مستقلة لتصنيع رغاوي البوليوريثان (79.71 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون)

<sup>9</sup> حسب الرسالة المؤرخة 26 مارس/آذار 2020 من وزارة البيئة في البرازيل إلى اليونديبي.

<sup>10</sup> تم الموافقة على الشريحة الخامسة والنهائية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الاجتماع الخامس والسبعين بقيمة إجمالية قدرها 2,035,094 دولار أمريكي، تتألف من 1,470,700 دولار أمريكي، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 110,303 دولار أمريكي ليونديبي، ومبلغ 409,091 دولاراً أمريكياً، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 45,000 دولاراً أمريكياً لحكومة ألمانيا. وفي اجتماعها الثمانين، وافقت اللجنة على تمديد مدة المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2019، مع الإشارة إلى أنه لن يُطلب أي تمديد آخر لتنفيذ المشروع (المقرر 12/80(ب)).

<sup>11</sup> طلب من حكومة البرازيل واليونديبي وحكومة ألمانيا أن يقدموا في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، التقرير النهائي عن تنفيذ برنامج العمل المرتبط بالمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية حتى الانتهاء منها وتقرير إتمام المشروع.

26- قامت إحدى عشرة شركة (باستهلاك إجمالي قدره 76.74 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب) تعمل في مجال تطبيقات الألواح الرغوية الممتدة والرغاوي الجلدية التكاملية المرنة بإكمال تحويلاتها (حيث استخدمت ثلاث منها الهيدروكلوروكربون، وثلاث فورمات الميثيل، وثلاث منها الميثال، وشركة واحدة استخدمت كلوريد الميثيلين، وأخرى التكنولوجيات المعتمدة على الماء). وانسحبت شركة واحدة (Panisol) يبلغ استهلاكها الإجمالي 3.0 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب انسحبت من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وبالتالي لم يتم إزالة الاستهلاك المرتبط بالشركة بموجب المرحلة الأولى. وسيتم إعادة رصيد التمويل بقيمة 301,695 دولارا أمريكيا (زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 22,627 دولارا أمريكيا) إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف في موعد أقصاه الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

تحويل 11 بيتا من بيوت النظم و370 مستخدم نهائي للرغاوي (89.1 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون)

27- من بين بيوت النظم البالغ عددها 11 بيتا المدرجة في المشروع، أتم 10 منها تحويلاتهم وطوروا وأدخلوا صياغات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في مستخدميه النهائيين المرتبطين بهم. وأعيد مبلغ 179,300 دولار أمريكي زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 13,448 دولارا أمريكيا يتعلق بشركة (Arios)، والذي تم تحديده خلال تنفيذ المشروع على أنه غير مؤهلا للتمويل، أعيد في الاجتماع الخامس والسبعين. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، ينبغي إعادة مبلغ 135,300 دولار أمريكي زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 10,148 دولارا أمريكيا المخصص لبيت نظم (Polysystem) الذي انسحب من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

28- وتماشيا مع المقرر 32/84(ب)(2)، أدرج اليونديبي في التقرير قائمة بمستخدمي الرغاوي النهائيين المدرجين في إطار المرحلة الأولى، مرفقةً باستهلاكها المخفض تدريجياً من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب، وقطاعها الفرعي، والمعدات الأساسية والتكنولوجيا المعتمدة. وأشار التقرير إلى ما يلي:

(أ) استكملت 225 شركة تحويلها إلى بدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، وأزالت كمية قدرها 85.11 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب؛

(ب) انسحبت 39 شركة رغاوي نهائية (8.48 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون) من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ وتم إزالة استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب المرتبط بهذه الشركات؛

(ج) ظهر أن 22 شركة رغاوي نهائية غير مؤهلة للتمويل (الاستهلاك غير متوافر)؛

(د) خلال تنفيذ المشروع، ظهر أن 84 شركة رغاوي نهائية محددة في وقت تقديم المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تم حسابها بدون قصد أكثر من مرة، لأنها كانت تشتري البوليولات من عدة بيوت نظم؛

(هـ) رصيد أموال قدره 1,597,282 دولار أمريكي يصاحب شركات الرغاوي النهائية التي لم تتحول نتيجة لعدم أهليتها أو لعدم مشاركتها في خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.

29- ولذلك، يبلغ الرصيد الإجمالي للأموال من تنفيذ جميع المشروعات الفردية ومشروعات المجموعة في قطاع رغاوي البوليوريثان 2,034,278 دولار أمريكي سيتم إعادته في موعد أقصاه الاجتماع السادس والثمانين وفقا للمقرر 32/84(ب)(3).

قطاع خدمة التبريد

30- تم إتمام جميع الأنشطة المقررة في قطاع خدمة التبريد على النحو الوارد تفصيله في التقارير السابقة وبلغ مجموع المبالغ المنصرفة 4,090,909 دولار أمريكي. ولا يوجد أرصدة مبالغ ينبغي إعادتها إلى الصندوق.



## وحدة تنفيذ المشروع ورصده

31- تواصل وحدة تنفيذ المشروع ورصده دعم وحدة الأوزون الوطنية في تنفيذ أنشطة خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية خلال الانتهاء من المرحلة الأولى من هذه الخطة. وبلغت الأموال المنصرفة على وحدة تنفيذ المشروع ورصده 800,000 دولارا أمريكيا في الفترة 2012 إلى 2019.<sup>12</sup>

## مستوى صرف الأموال

32- اعتبارا من ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019، من أصل مبلغ 19,417,866 دولار أمريكي الموافق عليه للمرحلة الأولى،<sup>13</sup> تم صرف 17,323,588 دولار أمريكي (90 في المائة) (أي 13,292,679 دولار أمريكي لليونديبي و 4,090,909 لحكومة ألمانيا). وما زال اليونديبي يجري مدفوعات نهائية طفيفة من الرصيد البالغ 2,034,278 دولار أمريكي وسيعاد رصيد الأموال البالغ 2 مليون دولار أمريكي إلى الصندوق (الجدول 3).

## الجدول 3: التقرير المالي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل

الوكالة	الأموال المنصرفة		الأموال الموافق عليها (دولار أمريكي)	الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)
	(%)	(دولار أمريكي)		
يونديبي	87	13,292,679	15,326,957	2,034,278
حكومة ألمانيا	100	4,090,909	4,090,909	0
المجموع	90	17,383,588	19,417,866	2,034,278

33- وأكد اليونديبي أن جميع الأنشطة في إطار المرحلة الأولى قد تم إتمامها بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019، بما يتماشى والمقرر 12/80(ب).

## تعليقات الأمانة

## قطاع رغاوي البولوريثان

## إتمام المشروع وإعادة الأرصدة

34- لاحظت الأمانة مع التقدير العمل الدقيق الذي أجرته حكومة البرازيل واليونديبي للتحقق من أهلية عدد كبير من الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة للقطاع الرغاوي الواردة في المرحلة الأولى واستكمال المشروع بحلول التاريخ الممتد وهو ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019.<sup>14</sup>

35- وفيما يتعلق بالشركات البالغة 84 شركة التي لم تحسب في التقرير النهائي، أكد اليونديبي أنه خلال تنفيذ المشروع، كانت 76 شركة محسوبة بالفعل في القائمة النهائية؛ وعند وقت إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، تم حساب بعض الشركات أكثر من مرة بدون قصد لأنها كانت تشتري البولولات من عدة بيوت نظم. وتم الاعتراف بعدم اليقين هذا عند وقت الموافقة على خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، ولهذا السبب، تمثلت إحدى المهام الرئيسية خلال التنفيذ في التحقق من المعلومات في الميدان وإجراء جرد مفصل للشركات المؤهلة ومعدات خط الأساس عند شركات الرغاوي النهائية المشاركة. وبعد التحقق من مثل هذه الحالات المتكررة، وحد اليونديبي استهلاكها وعالجها كشركة رغاوي نهائية واحدة من خلال بيت نظم واحد فقط. ويفسر ذلك السبب في مؤسسات أقل في الجرد النهائي.

<sup>12</sup> ستقدم تفاصيل عن هيكل تكاليف وحدة تنفيذ المشروع ورصده مع الطلب للشريحة القادمة من المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

<sup>13</sup> باستبعاد مبلغ 179,300 دولارا أمريكيا أعيد إلى الصندوق وكان مرتبطا بشركة غير مؤهلة.

<sup>14</sup> تم تمديد المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل مرتين؛ حتى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2017 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/40) وحتى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019 (المقرر 12/80(ب)).

36- وأكد اليونديبي أيضا أن جميع المدفوعات إلى مستخدمي الرغوي النهائيين تتبع بصرامة مستويات التمويل التي وافقت عليها اللجنة التنفيذية (أي 15,000 دولارا أمريكيا لموزعات جديدة، أو تعديل تحديتي لموزعات الضغط العالي، و10,000 دولارا أمريكيا للتعديل التحديتي لموزعات الضغط المنخفض، و3,000 دولارا أمريكيا للمساعدة التقنية، والتجارب والتدريب للشركات التي لديها استهلاك أعلى من 500 كيلوغرام في السنة، و1,300 دولارا أمريكيا للشركات الأقل من 500 كيلوغراما في السنة). وتم تحديد نوع المعدات وأهليتها (وخصوصا فيما يتعلق بالتاريخ النهائي) في كل شركة مشتركة خلال تنفيذ المشروع على النحو الذي اتفق عليه خلال إعداد المشروع. وتشمل القائمة النهائية للشركات التي قدمها اليونديبي معدات خط الأساس لكل شركة والمساعدة المقدمة (التعديل التحديتي للموزعات، أو الموزعات الجديدة أو عدم اتخاذ أي إجراء).

37- وأبرز اليونديبي أيضا أنه بالرغم من أن العدد المتحقق منه لشركات الرغوي النهائية في الجرد النهائي كان أقل من العدد المذكور في الجرد الأولي، تم إزالة كمية مجموعها 86.06 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون بمساعدة شركات الرغوي النهائية، وهي تمثل أكثر من 95 في المائة من الأطنان التي تم تمويلها وسيتم إزالتها وقدرها 89.1 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون بواسطة هذه الشركات، وهناك رصيد أموال قرب 1.6 مليون دولار أمريكي من هذا المكون. وسيتم إزالة استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب المرتبط بالشركات المؤهلة بتمويل من خارج الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف.

38- واستنادا إلى البيانات المفصلة والتفسيرات المقدمة من اليونديبي، لاحظت الأمانة أن اليونديبي اتبع المبادئ المتفق عليها للمشروع بطريقة صارمة وحقق هدف الإزالة بطريقة أفضل من حيث فعالية التكاليف عن المقترح الموافق عليه. ويرد في الجدول 4 أدناه موجز لتنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل.

الجدول 4: موجز لتنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل

النشاط	على النحو الموافق عليها				على النحو المنفذ				الرصيد (دولار أمريكي)
	عدد الشركات	طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون	الموافق عليه (دولار أمريكي)	فاعلية التكلفة (دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام)	عدد الشركات	طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون	الموافق عليه (دولار أمريكي)	فاعلية التكلفة (دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام)	
الرغوي الجلدية التكاملية الألواح الممتدة	11	47.34	2,238,819	5.20	11	47.34	2,238,819	5.20	-
	4	32.35	2,218,791	7.54	3	29.39	1,917,095	7.18	301,696**
مشروع المجموعة	11 SH 370 DSU	89.03	9,949,347*	12.29	10 SH 225 DSU	85.11	8,216,765	10.62	1,732,582***
<b>مجموع الرغوي</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>168.73</b>	<b>14,406,957</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>161.84</b>	<b>12,372,680</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>2,034,278</b>
إجراء تنظيمي	غير متوافر	1.50	120,000	4.40	غير متوافر	1.50	120,000	4.40	-
قطاع الخدمة	غير متوافر	50.00	4,090,909	4.50	غير متوافر	50.00	4,090,909	4.50	-
وحدة تنفيذ المشروع ورصده	غير متوافر		800,000		غير متوافر		800,000		-
<b>المجموع</b>		<b>220.23</b>	<b>19,417,866</b>	<b>7.86</b>		<b>213.34</b>	<b>17,383,588</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>2,034,278</b>

C.E. : فعالية التكلفة؛ SH: بيت النظم؛ DSU مستخدم الرغوي النهائيين.

\* يشمل خصم مبلغ 179,300 دولار أمريكي في الشريحة الخامسة (الاجتماع الخامس والسبعين) يرتبط ببيت النظم Arimos الذي ظهر أنه غير مؤهل.

\*\* الأموال من شركة Panisol (3.0 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون) التي انسحبت من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. \*\*\* يشمل هذا الرصيد 135,300 دولارا أمريكيا من بيت النظم Polysystem الذي انسحب من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وحوالي 1,597,282 دولار أمريكي من مستخدمي الرغوي النهائيين.

39- وسيتم إعادة رصيد الأموال المتبقي في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين. وأوضح اليونديبي أن هناك مدفوعات نهائية طفيفة ما زالت جارية، ولكنه قدم تأكيدات أن المبلغ الذي سيعاد سيكون حوالي 2 ملايين دولار أمريكي.

### الاستخدام المؤقت لتكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي

40- في الاجتماع الثمانين، شرح اليونديبي أن بيتين نظم (U-Tech و Shimtek) قد طلبا الاستخدام المؤقت لنظم البوليوالات القائمة على الهيدروفلوروكربون مع عوامل نفخ بإمكانية مرتفعة للاحترار العالمي، مثل المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية التي لم تكن متوافرة على نطاق تجاري في البلد. وكلا بيتا النظم وقعا على التزام بوقف الاستخدام المؤقت لخلائط المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية بمجرد توافر المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية تجارياً وتطوير النظم وتعظيمها، وذلك بدون أي تكلفة إضافية على الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف.

41- وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية إلى اليونديبي أن يستمر في مساعدة Shimtek و U-Tech في تأمين توريد التكنولوجيات البديلة المختارة، مع العلم أنه لن تُسدد أي تكلفة تشغيل إضافية حتى الاعتماد الكامل للتكنولوجيا البديلة المختارة أو اعتماد تكنولوجيا أخرى ذات إمكانية احترار عالمي منخفضة اعتماداً كاملاً. وطلبت أيضاً إلى اليونديبي الإبلاغ عن حالة استخدام التكنولوجيا المؤقتة حتى اختيار التكنولوجيا الأصلية أو اعتماد تكنولوجيا أخرى منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي اعتماداً كاملاً (المقرر 12/80 هـ)، مع تحديث من الموردين عن التقدم المحرز نحو ضمان أن التكنولوجيا المختارة، بما في ذلك المكونات المرتبطة بها، كانت متوافرة في البلد تجارياً (المقرر 9/81). وفي الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين، أفاد اليونديبي أن شركة Shimtek اختارت التكنولوجيا المعتمدة على الماء لاحتلال استخدام المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية لإنتاج الرغوي المرنة، وذلك باستخدام الموارد الخاصة ببيت النظام من أجل التعديلات الضرورية في الصياغات، حيث أن أسعار المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية في السوق تواصل ارتفاعها للغاية، مما لا يسمح بإمداد النظم بأسعار تنافسية. ولم تعد الشركة تستخدم المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية.

42- وتماشيا مع المقرر 32/84 (ج)، أعيد اليونديبي التأكيد على أن تحويل بيت النظم U-Tech قد استكمل وتم إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في نظم البوليوالات لديها. واعتمدت U-Tech فورمات الميثيل لاستبدال استخدام الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141 ب في جميع تطبيقاتها، باستثناء لإنتاج نظام Froth، حيث اعتزمت استبدال الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 بالهيدروفلوروأوليفين، ولكنها تستخدم الهيدروفلوروكربون-134 مؤقتاً. وأجرى بيت النظم U-Tech اختباراً لصياغات مع الهيدروفلوروأوليفين (استناداً إلى عينات مستلمة بسعر 22.00 دولاراً أمريكياً للكيلوغرام) على مدى فترة ستة أشهر من أجل تقييم حالة استقرار المنتج، وأن U-Tech والمورد (Honeywell) يناقشان الآن الترتيبات النهائية لإمدادات عامل النفخ والمكونات الكيميائية المرتبطة به. غير أنه استناداً إلى تقديرات السعر النهائي للهيدروفلوروأوليفين عند 19.75 دولاراً أمريكياً للكيلوغرام، على النحو الذي أبلغ به المورد شفويًا، فإن تكلفة نظم البوليوالات سترتفع بنسبة 33 في المائة، مما يجعل حصته في السوق غير مجدية.

43- ولاحظت الأمانة أن المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية قد استكملت وبالتالي لن تدفع أي تكاليف تشغيل إضافية إلى المستخدمين النهائيين المرتبطين بتحويل نظام Froth إلى تكنولوجيا منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي المقدمة من U-Tech. ومع ملاحظة أن U-Tech كانت مدرجة أيضاً في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، توصي الأمانة بأن يستمر اليونديبي في الإبلاغ عن التقدم الإضافي الذي تحزره U-Tech لإدخال تكنولوجيا بديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في إنتاج نظام Froth.

### التوصية

44- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بما يلي:

(1) التقرير النهائي عن تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى) للبرازيل، المقدم من اليونديبي والوارد في الوثيقة

؛UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9

(2) هناك رصيد تقديري بقيمة 2,034,278 دولار أمريكي من تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع رغاوي البولوريثان، وأن اليونديبي سيعيد رصيد التمويل الفعلي إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين؛

(ب) مطالبة اليونديبي أن يستمر في مساعدة حكومة البرازيل في ضمان الإمداد للتكنولوجيات البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي إلى بيت النظم U-Tech، على أساس أن أي تكاليف تشغيل إضافية متعلقة بتحويل تطبيقات نظام Froth لن يتم دفعها بموجب المرحلة الثانية حتى يتم إدخال التكنولوجيا المختارة أصلاً أو أي تكنولوجيا أخرى منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي بشكل كامل، وأن يقدم في كل اجتماع لاحق حتى يتم إدخال التكنولوجيا المختارة أصلاً أو تكنولوجيا أخرى منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي بشكل كامل، تقريراً عن حالة التحويل، مصحوباً بتحديث من جانب الموردّين عن التقدم المحرز نحو ضمان أن التكنولوجيات المختارة، بما في ذلك المكونات المرتبطة بها، كانت متوافرة على أساس تجاري في البلد.

البرازيل: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية – حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف) (يونيدو، ويونديبي، وحكومة ألمانيا وحكومة إيطاليا)

#### معلومات أساسية

45- في الاجتماع الثاني والثمانين، أبلغت حكومة البرازيل واليونيدو اللجنة التنفيذية أن شركات أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف الثلاث المدرجة في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، لم تبدأ تحويلاتها إلى R-290 بسبب عدم اليقين بشأن اللوائح حول استخدام غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال، وقبول السوق لغازات التبريد تلك، والخوف من ارتفاع أسعار وحدات التكييف المحولة، وعدم التوافر المحتمل لمكونات التكييف في السوق. وبناءً عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من اليونيدو، عند الموافقة على الشريحة الثالثة من المرحلة الثانية، جملة أمور منها أن تقدم تقريراً في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف (المقرر 62/82 ج)).

46- واستجابة للمقرر 62/82 ج)، أفادت اليونيدو في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين أنه من أجل معالجة مخاوف شركات تصنيع تكييف هواء الغرف فيما يتعلق بإدخال تكنولوجيا R-290، نظمت اليونيدو في مارس/آذار 2019 ورشة عمل لأكثر من 60 ممثلاً عن قطاع تكييف الهواء حول استخدام غازات التبريد البديلة في أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف. وعلاوة على ذلك، ستقوم اليونيدو، بالتنسيق مع وزارة البيئة، بتنظيم ورشة عمل ثانية في أواخر عام 2019 وإجراء دراسة للسوق في عام 2020، تتناول، من جملة أمور، تقبل السوق، وتقييم تصور المستهلك، وتقييم معايير السلامة الحالية، وتكلفة المكونات وتوافرها، والعقبات المحتملة.

47- وأحاطت اللجنة التنفيذية علماً بالتقرير الذي قدمته اليونيدو عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع تكييف هواء الغرف<sup>15</sup> وطلبت إلى اليونيدو تقديم تقرير مرة أخرى في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف.

#### التقرير المرحلي

48- قدمت اليونيدو تقريراً مرحلياً إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين مشيرة إلى أن أكثر الشواغل ذات الصلة بالنسبة للشركات الثلاث لتكييف هواء الغرف تتعلق بقبول المعدات ذات السوائل القابلة للاشتعال في السوق البرازيلي؛ وصعوبة تتبع المنتج في مرحلة ما بعد البيع، قائلة أن الحوادث يمكن أن تحدث نتيجة لسوء التركيب والصيانة، مما يضرر بسمعة الشركة؛ والحاجة إلى إنشاء برامج للتدريب وبناء القدرات على التعامل مع المعدات الجديدة.

<sup>15</sup> المقرر 33/84(أ) و(1) ج). ويرد التقرير في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/22.

49- ومن أجل معالجة هذه المسائل، نظمت اليونيدو في نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2019 ورشة عمل ثانية لشركات تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف بشأن الخبرات والأفكار بالعلاقة إلى استخدام R-290 كغاز تبريد في معدات تكييف هواء الغرف. واشتمل الاجتماع على جلسات بشأن التجارب الميدانية للشركات التي تعمل بالفعل بالمعدات المحولة (مثل Midea China و Godrej India) وساهمت في زيادة توعية أصحاب المصلحة بالتكنولوجيا. كما أصدرت الحكومة واليونيدو مناقصة للتعاقد مع شركة لإجراء دراسة عن السوق مقررة في عام 2020 لمعالجة قبول السوق، وتقييم تصور المستهلك، وتقييم معايير السلامة القائمة، وتكلفة المكونات وتوافرها، والعقبات المحتملة. ومن المتوقع أن تستكمل الدراسة في سبتمبر/أيلول 2020.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

50- لاحظت الأمانة مع التقدير الجهود الإضافية المبذولة من حكومة البرازيل واليونيدو لمساعدة شركات تكييف هواء الغرف على معالجة شواغلها في اختيار تكنولوجيا منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي لتحويلها.

51- ومع ملاحظة أن الشواغل إزاء اعتماد غاز تبريد قابل للاشتعال ما زالت سائدة بين شركات تكييف الهواء ونظرا للجهود التي تبذلها حكومة البرازيل واليونيدو في تجنب اعتماد تكنولوجيا R-410A، توصي الأمانة بأن تواصل الحكومة واليونيدو في العمل مع شركات تكييف الهواء من أجل إدخال التكنولوجيا المختارة وأن تقدم تقريرا مرحليا إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن حالة اختيار التكنولوجيات من جانب شركات تكييف هواء الغرف.

#### التوصية

52- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما بالتقرير عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل، المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) مطالبة اليونيدو بتقديم تقرير في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة تكييف هواء الغرف في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبرازيل.

كوستاريكا: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى – التقرير المرحلي) (يونديبي)

#### معلومات أساسية

53- في اجتماعها الثالث والثمانين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على الشريحة الخامسة والنهائية من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لكوستاريكا وطلبت إلى الحكومة واليونديبي بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية أن يقدم تقريرا مرحليا إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين عن تنفيذ برنامج العمل المرتبط بالشريحة النهائية للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وتقرير إتمام المشروع إلى أول اجتماع للجنة التنفيذية في عام 2022 (المقرر 49/83).

54- وبناء عليه، قدم اليونديبي، بالنيابة عن حكومة كوستاريكا، التقرير المرحلي إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين.

## التقرير المرحلي

## استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

55- أبلغت كوستاريكا بموجب تقرير تنفيذ البرنامج القطري عن استهلاك قدره 6.31 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لعام 2019، وهو أقل من خط الأساس المطلوب للامتثال للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بنسبة 55 في المائة. ويرد في الجدول 5 استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الفترة 2015 – 2019.

الجدول 5: استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في كوستاريكا (بيانات المادة 7 للفترة 2015-2019)

خط الأساس	*2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية
						طن متري
181.88	92.96	138.20	152.56	155.40	155.69	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 22
0.36	0.00	(0.64)	0.00	0.00	19.93	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 123
3.95	0.00	0.48	0.48	1.50	2.10	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 124
32.59	10.88	10.88	15.22	20.30	2.45	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 141ب
6.17	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.45	0.67	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 142ب
-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون ca225
-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون cb225
<b>224.94</b>	<b>103.84</b>	<b>149.06</b>	<b>168.40</b>	<b>177.65</b>	<b>180.84</b>	<b>المجموع (طن متري)</b>
164.64**	3.31	3.66	4.49	11.50	10.00	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 141ب المتضمن في البوليلوات المستوردة سابقة الخلط*
						طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون
10.00	5.11	7.60	8.39	8.55	8.56	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 22
0.01	0.00	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	2.19	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 123
0.09	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.14	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 124
3.58	1.20	1.20	1.67	2.23	0.05	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 141ب
0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 142ب
-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون ca225
-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون cb225
<b>14.10</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>المجموع (طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون)</b>
18.11**	0.36	0.40	0.49	1.27	1.10	الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون 141ب المتضمن في البوليلوات المستوردة سابقة الخلط*

\* بيانات البرنامج القطري.  
\*\* نقط البداية المحددة في الاتفاق مع اللجنة التنفيذية.

56- وانخفض استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بسبب إنفاذ نظام الترخيص والحصص، وتنفيذ أنشطة الإزالة في قطاع خدمة التبريد بموجب خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وتحويل أكبر مستهلك من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب الوارد في نظم البوليلوات المستوردة سابقة الخلط، وإدخال معدات تبريد وتكييف هواء لا تحتوي على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22.

الأنشطة المنفذة للشريحة الخامسة والنهائية من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

57- تم تنفيذ الأنشطة التالية في الفترة يولييه/تموز 2019 ومارس/آذار 2020:

(أ) يجري حالياً استعراض مشروع لوائح لتنظيم أنشطة فنيي خدمة التبريد وتكييف الهواء وتجعل ترخيص فنيي التبريد وتكييف الهواء إجبارياً، ويقوم Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje (INA)

في الوقت الحالي بإصدار شهادة الممارسات الجيدة لفنيي التبريد وتكييف الهواء الذين أكملوا التدريب على الممارسات الجيدة في الخدمة بطريقة مرضية؛

(ب) مجموعة جديدة من المعايير للاستخدام الآمن للأومونيا والمواد الهيدروكربونية في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء تجري إعدادها للجنة الفنية الوطنية (NTC) بالتعاون مع وحدة الأوزون الوطنية؛

(ج) أجريت جولة فنية للطلاب والفنيين وملاك معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء مع اللجنة الفنية الوطنية، لبيان التكنولوجيات البديلة في مختلف تطبيقات التبريد وتكييف الهواء التي أدخلت في البلد (مثل الأمونيا وثاني أكسيد الكربون في بينوفا، ومبردات المباني القائمة على R-290)؛ لإيضاح كفاءة الطاقة العالية، ومدخلات صيانة أقل، ومعدلات تسرب أقل لغازات التبريد وتكاليف أقل لغازات التبريد المرتبطة بالتكنولوجيات؛ ولدعم اعتماد المعايير الوطنية للأومونيا؛

(د) تنفيذ مستمر للبرنامج لتدمير غازات التبريد، في الحالات التي تم تكييف اتفاق بين وزارة البيئة والطاقة (MINAE) وأفران الأسمت لتدمير غازات التبريد (Holeim) وتم تمديده لسنتين أخريين؛ والتنسيق مع شبكة من الشركات المرخصة لتجميع غازات التبريد المجمعة من العملاء المحتملين من أجل التدمير بواسطة Holeim؛

(هـ) تم اختيار خبيرين استشاريين فنيين لمساعدة وحدة الأوزون الوطنية في رصد تنفيذ الأنشطة في خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، كجزء من وحدة إدارة المشروع.

#### مستوى صرف الأموال

58- حتى ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2019، من إجمالي الأموال الموافق عليها وقدرها 1,153,523 دولار أمريكي (أي 593,523 دولارا أمريكيا لمشروع تحويل الرغاي و 560,000 دولارا أمريكيا للأنشطة في قطاع الخدمة)، تم صرف جميع الأموال لقطاع الرغاي و 491,000 دولارا أمريكيا لقطاع الخدمة (91 في المائة من إجمالي الأموال). وسيتم صرف الرصيد البالغ 69,000 دولارا أمريكيا في عام 2020.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

59- لاحظ اليونديبي أن تقلص الاقتصاد الذي حدث في النصف الثاني من عام 2019 وأثر فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19) يمكن أن يؤخر استكمال بعض أنشطة خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وخصوصا اعتماد تكنولوجيات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي وذات كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة.

60- وتضمنت خطة العمل للشريحة النهائية تدريب موظفي الجمارك وفنيي الخدمة، وحلقات عمل للمستخدمين النهائيين التي لم يتم تنفيذها بعد. وأشار اليونديبي إلى أن برنامج التدريب للفنيين وحلقات العمل للمستخدمين النهائيين كانت مقررة للربع الأول من عام 2020، ولكن نظرا لفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)، تأخر تنفيذ هذه الأنشطة. ومع عدم استكمال أي تدريب لموظفي الجمارك، تم التنسيق مع وزارة المالية، والإدارة العامة للجمارك، ووزارة الصحة ومصلحة الإدارة البيئية في وزارة البيئة والطاقة من أجل التخطيط لإجراء التدريب عندما تعود الحالة إلى طبيعتها. وأشار اليونديبي أيضا إلى أن أصحاب المصلحة والشركاء مستعدون لتيسير الاستكمال الفعال لهذه الأنشطة عند الضرورة.

61- ولاحظت الأمانة الجهود التي بذلها اليونديبي من أجل ضمان أن يتم تنفيذ الأنشطة المقررة بموجب الشريحة النهائية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وأن التخطيط والتنسيق اللازمين قد نفذوا لضمان أن جميع الأنشطة يمكن استكمالها عندما تعود الحالة إلى طبيعتها.

## التوصية

62- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقرير المرحلي عن تنفيذ الشريحة الخامسة والنهائية من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لكوستاريكا، المقدم من اليونديبي والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) مطالبة حكومة كوستاريكا واليونديبي بتقديم تقرير نهائي عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية إلى أول اجتماع للجنة التنفيذية في عام 2022، مصحوباً بتقرير إتمام المشروع المطلوب.

هندوراس: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى) – تقرير مرحلي عن تنفيذ الأنشطة بموجب مكونات اليونيب (يونيب)

## معلومات أساسية

63- في اجتماعها الحادي والثمانين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية (ضمن قائمة المشروعات للموافقة الشمولية) على الشريحة الرابعة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس، وخطة تنفيذ الشريحة المقابلة للفترة 2018-2020 على أساس: أن يقوم اليونيب وحكومة هندوراس بتكثيف الجهود لتنفيذ أنشطة التدريب لفنيي التبريد؛ وأن اليونيب سيقدم تقريراً مرحلياً إلى كل اجتماع عن تنفيذ الأنشطة بموجب مكونات اليونيب، بما في ذلك المصروفات التي تحققت، حتى تقديم الشريحة الخامسة من المرحلة الأولى؛ وأن أهداف صرف المبلغ الإجمالي للأموال المعتمدة لمكونات اليونيب للشرائح الأولى والثانية والثالثة بلغت 50 في المائة بحلول 30 سبتمبر/أيلول 2018، و80 في المائة بحلول 31 مارس/آذار 2019، و100 في المائة بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019، وأن أهداف الصرف لمكون اليونيب في الشريحة الرابعة بلغت 20 في المائة من الصرف بحلول 31 مارس/آذار 2019، و50 في المائة من الصرف بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019.

64- وبناء عليه، قدم اليونيب تقارير مرحلية إلى الاجتماعات الثاني والثمانين والثالث والثمانين والرابع والثمانين. وعلى الرغم من أن حكومة هندوراس واليونيب قد نفذتا بعض أنشطة التدريب لفنيي التبريد، لم يحرز التقدم المتوقع في أنشطة أخرى، ولم تتحقق أهداف الصرف المحددة في الاجتماع الحادي والثمانين. وبما ما زالت هناك التزامات تتطلب إجراءات أخرى، لاحظت اللجنة في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين أن الشريحة الخامسة للمرحلة الأولى يمكن تقديمها فقط بعد استيفاء الشروط التالية:

(أ) استكمال التدريب لموظفي الجمارك والإنفاذ، بما يغطي 31 نقطة دخول للجمارك، على الرقابة على واردات المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والمعدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون؛

(ب) استكمال وضع نظام إلكتروني لتسجيل المستوردين والموردين والمستخدمين النهائيين؛

(ج) إحراز تقدم كبير في مراجعة المعايير الفنية، بما في ذلك تدابير السلامة للغازات القابلة للاشتعال؛

(د) وصرف ما نسبته 100 في المائة من إجمالي الأموال الموافق عليها لمكونات اليونيب من الشرائح الأولى والثانية والثالثة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وصرف ما نسبته 70 في المائة من مكون اليونيب للشريحة الرابعة.

65- وطلبت اللجنة إلى اليونيب أيضاً أن يستمر في تقديم تقرير مرحلي عن تنفيذ كل الأنشطة بموجب مكونات اليونيب، بما في ذلك الصرف الذي تم، إلى كل اجتماع حتى تقديم الشريحة الخامسة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المقرر 18/84).



66- وتمشيا مع المقرر 18/84، قدم اليونيب إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، تقريرا مرحليا وماليا عن تنفيذ أنشطة اليونيب بموجب المرحلة الأولى.<sup>16</sup>

### التقرير المرحلي

67- تم تنفيذ الأنشطة التالية منذ الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين:

- (أ) أعد خبير استشاري دولي برنامج تدريب لموظفي الجمارك والإنفاذ؛
- (ب) أجريت ترتيبات لتعيين خبير إقليمي بحلول أبريل/نيسان 2020 لإعداد نظام إلكتروني لتسجيل المستوردين والموردين والمستخدمين النهائيين؛ وأعد محتوى وحدات التعلم الإلكتروني؛ ومن المتوقع أن تستكمل قاعدة البيانات وتعمل بالكامل بحلول أغسطس/آب 2020؛
- (ج) تم ترخيص ثلاثة موظفين من وحدة الأوزون الوطنية وتسعة معلمين من معهد التدريب الوطني (INFOP) على الممارسات الجيدة في مناولة غازات التبريد ومواد التشحيم في كولومبيا؛<sup>17</sup> وعقدت وحدة الأوزون الوطنية ومعهد التدريب الوطني حلقة عمل لمواصلة تطوير نظام الترخيص الوطني لفنيي التبريد بما يتماشى مع معيار العمل ذي الصلة في هندوراس؛<sup>18</sup> وأجريت أنشطة للتوعية العامة بشأن ممارسات التبريد الجيدة بما في ذلك إعداد مواد معلومات للفنيين عن عملية الترخيص؛
- (د) تم تدريب ما مجموعه 129 طالب و98 فني على الممارسات الجيدة للتبريد والمناولة الآمنة لبدائل المواد المستنفدة للأوزون؛ و
- (هـ) تم الترويج لاستخدام مراكز إعادة تدوير والاسترداد خلال الحلقات الدراسية وحلقات العمل؛ وأجريت مناقشات لإنشاء ثلاثة مراكز إضافية لاسترداد التبريد تغطي مناطق جغرافية بها أعلى استهلاك لغازات التبريد.

### مستوى صرف الأموال

68- حتى 15 مارس/آذار 2020، من بين إجمالي الأموال البالغة 175,000 دولارا أمريكيا الموافق عليها للشرائح الثلاث لليونيب، تم صرف 144,514 دولارا أمريكيا (82.6 في المائة)، ومن بين إجمالي الأموال البالغة 50,000 دولارا أمريكيا الموافق عليها للشريحة الرابعة لليونيب تم صرف 8,213 دولارا أمريكيا (16.4 في المائة)،<sup>19</sup> على النحو المبين في الجدول 6.

<sup>16</sup> الشريحة الخامسة والنهائية من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس التي قدمتها اليونيبو إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، تم سحبها خلال عملية استعراض المشروعات، نظرا لعدم الوفاء بجميع شروط المقرر 18/84.

<sup>17</sup> معيار العمل في كولومبيا رقم 28000501022.

<sup>18</sup> اعتمد معيار العمل في هندوراس (الرمز B712703) بشأن "الممارسات الجيدة في التبريد وتكييف الهواء" في سبتمبر/أيلول 2019.

<sup>19</sup> بما في ذلك الأموال الملتزم بها أو السلف بواسطة اليونيب إلى هندوراس (أموال لم تسجل بعد في نظام أوموجا - برمجيات تخطيط موارد الشركات المستخدمة من جانب اليونيب). ومنذ 15 مارس/آذار 2020، بلغت الأموال المنصرفة أو المقدمة لكسلف أو الملتزم بها من الشرائح الثلاث الأولى 174,467 دولارا أمريكيا (99.6 في المائة) ومن الشريحة الرابعة 18,107 دولارا أمريكيا (68 في المائة).

الجدول 6 / التقرير المالي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس (دولار أمريكي)

الشريحة	الموافق عليها	المصرفوفة*	معدل الصرف (%)	السلف**	المجموع	معدل الصرف والسلف %
الأولى	75,000	67,047	89.4	7,953	75,000	100.0
الثانية	50,000	49,467	98.9	0	49,467	98.9
الثالثة	50,000	28,000	56.0	22,000	50,000	100.0
المجموع الفرعي	175,000	144,514	82.6	29,953	174,467	99.7
الرابعة	50,000	8,213	16.4	25,900	34,113	68.2

\* مسجلة في نظام أوموجا

\*\* سلف التمويل من اليونيب إلى حكومة هندوراس، والتي لم تسجل بعد في نظام أوموجا.

تحديث عن تنفيذ الخطة للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

69- من المقرر تنفيذ الأنشطة التالية حتى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020:

- (أ) استكمال التدريب لموظفي الجمارك والإنفاذ، بما يغطي 31 نقطة دخول للجمارك، على الرقابة على واردات المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والمعدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون؛
- (ب) الانتهاء من وضع نظام إلكتروني لتسجيل المستوردين والموردين والمستخدمين النهائيين وإعداد وحدات للتعليم الإلكتروني؛
- (ج) تنفيذ نظام الترخيص لفنيي التبريد والترويج لتطبيقه، وتحديث مواد المعلومات الفنية والتوعية العامة؛
- (د) إعداد معيار للتخصيص على مناولة غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال؛
- (هـ) ترخيص 100 من فنيي التبريد على ممارسات الخدمة الجيدة؛
- (و) زيادة التوعية بشأن قيمة استرداد غازات التبريد، والتدريب على استخدام غازات التبريد الطبيعية، وتعزيز برنامج الترخيص لفنيي التبريد، وإنشاء برنامج للمستخدم النهائي للترويج لاحتواء غازات التبريد، والرقابة على التسرب وممارسات التبريد الجيدة، وتوفير تحديثات فنية إلى مركز الاستعادة وإعادة التدوير.

تعليقات الأمانة

70- لم يتم بعد الوفاء بالشروط المنصوص عليها في المقرر 18/84 (ب) لتقديم الشريحة الخامسة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ وتحديدًا، برنامج التدريب لموظفي الجمارك والإنفاذ المقرر أن يبدأ في مارس/أذار 2020 والذي تأخر بسبب تفشي فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)؛ ومن المتوقع تشغيل قاعدة البيانات الإلكترونية لتسجيل المستوردين والموردين والمستخدمين النهائيين بحلول أغسطس/آب 2020؛ ومن المقرر أن تبدأ صياغة معيار لمناولة غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال في أغسطس/آب 2020؛ ولم يوضع بعد برنامج المستخدم النهائي للترويج لاحتواء غازات التبريد.

71- وعلاوة على ذلك، لم يتم الوفاء بمعدلات الصرف للشرائح الثلاث الأولى (بنسبة 100 في المائة) والشريحة الرابعة (بنسبة 70 في المائة). والتزم اليونيب بصرف مبلغ 55,853 دولارا أمريكيا بمجرد استكمال الأنشطة الجارية، وبمبلغ إضافي قدره 16,420 دولارا أمريكيا الذي لم يلتزم به بعد.

72- كما قدمت اليونيبو إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين طلبا للشريحة الخامسة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس. غير أنه مع ملاحظة أن العديد من الالتزامات المنصوص عليها

في المقرر 18/84 لم يتم الوفاء بها، لا يمكن أن تنتظر اللجنة التنفيذية في تمويل الشريحة. ويتوقع اليونيب واليونيدو أن تمويل الشريحة النهائية للمرحلة الأولى يمكن تقديمه مع المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

## التوصية

73- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علما بما يلي:

(أ) التقرير المرهلي عن تنفيذ الأنشطة ضمن مكونات اليونيب للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لهندوراس، المقدم من اليونيب والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) أن الشريحة الخامسة والنهائية للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية يمكن تقديمها فقط بمجرد الوفاء بالشروط المنصوص عليها في المقرر 18/84(ب).

الهند: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية - تحديث بشأن تقييم شركة تصنيع الألواح الرغوية الممتدة فيما يتعلق بالالتزام بالخطر) (يونديبي، ويونيب، وحكومة ألمانيا)

## معلومات أساسية

74- فرضت حكومة الهند حظرا على استخدام المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، بما فيها الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141 ب النقي والوارد في البوليولات سابقة الخلط، في تصنيع رغاوي العزل للمبردات المنزلية والألواح الشطيرية الممتدة، اعتبارا من 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2015. غير أن اليونديبي، في الاجتماع الثاني والثمانين،<sup>20</sup> قدم طلبا للشريحة الثانية من المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية،<sup>21</sup> وأفاد أن مصنعين للألواح الشطيرية الممتدة وقعا على مذكرة اتفاق مع الحكومة. ونظرا لذلك، أوضح اليونديبي أن الحكومة تقوم بتقييم ما إذا كانت تلك الشركتين قد امتثلتا للخطر.

75- وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية إلى حكومة الهند، من خلال اليونديبي، أن تقدم في الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين تحديثا عن تقييم لما إذا كانت الشركات المصنعة لألواح الرغاوي المتصلة قد التزمت بالخطر على المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، مع ملاحظة أنه في حالة أن قررت الحكومة أن الشركات لم تكن في حالة امتثال للخطر، سيتم إلغاء مذكرة الاتفاق مع الشركات وإعادة أي تمويل منصرف إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف، وفقا للمقرر 43/77(د)(2).<sup>22</sup> ولوحظ أيضا عدم إدراج أي من شركات تصنيع ألواح الرغاوي الممتدة في المرحلة الثانية حتى تقوم اللجنة التنفيذية بتقييم أهليتها.<sup>23</sup>

76- وفي الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين، أفاد اليونديبي أن التقييم من جانب الحكومة ما زال جاريا؛ وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة من الحكومة، من خلال اليونديبي، أن تقدم التقييم في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين.<sup>24</sup> وبالمثل، أشار اليونديبي، في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، إلى أن التقييم ما زال جاريا، وأكد عدم صرف أي أموال لهذه الشركتين وأن الأموال سيتم إعادتها إذا تحدد أن الشركتين قد انتهكا أهداف الإزالة المؤرخة 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2015. وكذلك ذكر اليونديبي أن التقييم ينبغي أن يمر بالعمليات القانونية والحكومية الواجبة في الهند وأنه لم يكن من الممكن تحديد ما إذا كان سيتم الانتهاء من ذلك. وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من حكومة الهند، من خلال اليونديبي، أن تقدم

<sup>20</sup> 7-3 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018.

<sup>21</sup> تم الموافقة على المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الاجتماع السابع والسبعين.

<sup>22</sup> المقرر 74/82(ب)(1).

<sup>23</sup> المقرر 74/82(ج).

<sup>24</sup> المقرر 21/83.

بحلول الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تقييماً بشأن ما إذا كانت الشركتين قد التزمت بالخطر، وفقاً للمقرر 74/82(ب) و(ج).<sup>25</sup>

77- ولدى التحضير للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، أفاد اليونديبي أنه لم يكن من الممكن تأكيد حالة التقييم ولا يمكن تقديم تحديث الحالة في الوقت المقرر نتيجة لفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19).

### التوصية

78- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تطلب إلى حكومة الهند، من خلال اليونديبي، أن تقدم بحلول الاجتماع السادس والثمانين، التقييم الذي أعدته الحكومة عما إذا كانت شركات تصنيع ألواح الرغوي الممتدة قد التزمت بالخطر، اعتباراً من 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2015، المفروض على استخدام الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب، وفقاً للمقرر 74/82(ب) و(ج).

إندونيسيا: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى – تحديث لحالة تحول شركات تصنيع التبريد وتكييف الهواء وخطة عمل منقحة) (يونديبي)

79- قدم اليونديبي، بالنيابة عن حكومة إندونيسيا وبصفته الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين ما يلي:

(أ) تقريراً عن حالة الشركات التي تصنع مؤقتاً معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في الشركات التي تلقت تمويلاً لتحويلها إلى بدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي وفقاً للمقررات 35/77، و11/81(ج)، و22/83(ج)؛

(ب) خطة عمل منقحة لتحويل الشركات Fata Sarana Makmur و Gita Mandrin Teknik و Sumo Elco Mandiri، وطلباً إضافياً لتمديد تاريخ إتمام المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وفقاً للمقرر 35/84(د)(2).

### معلومات أساسية

80- تضمنت المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تحويل 48 شركة في قطاع تصنيع أجهزة التبريد وتكييف الهواء إلى تكنولوجيات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي. غير أنه خلال التنفيذ، قررت 28 شركة (16 شركة في قطاع تكييف الهواء و12 شركة في قطاع التبريد التجاري) أن تتحول إلى تكنولوجيا مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي بمواردها الخاصة، وأعدت إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف مبلغاً قدره 3,134,216 دولار أمريكي، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة.

81- وفي الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين، تم الإبلاغ عن أن من بين الشركات العشرين المتبقية، كانت شركة واحدة فقط (Panasonic) تقوم بتصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء القائمة على تكنولوجيا الهيدروكلوروكربون-32. وقامت ثماني شركات متوسطة وكبيرة بتصنيع معدات نموذجية قائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون-32؛ ولم تتلق ثماني شركات صغيرة طلبات لمعدات قائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون-32؛ وما زالت الثلاث شركات المتبقية تنتظر تحسن السوق لمعدات قائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون-32 قبل أن تقوم بتحويلها. وفي ذلك الوقت، كانت 19 شركة تقوم بتصنيع معدات قائمة على غازات تبريد مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي.

82- وفي الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، أفاد اليونديبي أن 11 شركة<sup>26</sup> قررت الانسحاب من المشروع. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، قررت شركة واحدة لتصنيع التبريد التجاري (Aneka Cool) الاستعانة بمصادر خارجية لعملية تصنيع

<sup>25</sup> المقرر 34/84(ب)(2).

رغاوي البوليبوريثان للعزل القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب. وبناء عليه، لاحظت اللجنة التنفيذية انسحاب 11 شركة من المشروع، وأن التمويل المرتبط (764,842 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 57,363 دولارا أمريكيا لليونديبي) سيعاد إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين (المقرر 35/84(ب))؛ وأن التمويل (60,500 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 4,538 دولارا أمريكيا لليونديبي) المرتبط بالشركة التي استعانت بمصادر خارجية في عملية رغاوي العزل سيتم إعادته إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين (المقرر 35/84(ب)).

83- وأفاد اليونديبي أيضا أن الشركتين التاليتين قد واجهتا تحديات فنية خلال تحويلهما:

(أ) طورت شركة Metropolitan Bayu Industri، وهي شركة تصنيع أجهزة تكييف الهواء التجاري، نموذجا أوليا يستند إلى غاز التبريد الهيدروفلوروكربون-32؛ غير أن هناك حاجة إلى مزيد من التحسين في التصميم. ولذلك اقترح اليونديبي أن يستمر في تقديم المساعدة التقنية وأن يصرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية عند بدء التصنيع بالهيدروفلوروكربون-32؛

(ب) وطورت شركة Rotaryana Prima، وهي شركة تصنيع الثلجات والمجمدات، وحدات نموذجية أولية تستند إلى غاز التبريد الهيدروفلوروكربون-32، ولكن بأداء منخفض. واستناداً إلى التحديثات الأخيرة لمعيار اللجنة الكهروتقنية الدولية 2-89-60335، الذي سيسمح بشحنة تصل إلى 500 غرام من غازات التبريد A3،<sup>27</sup> قررت الشركة التحويل إلى غاز التبريد R-290. وعلى هذا الأساس، وافقت اللجنة على تغيير التكنولوجيا بدون أي تكلفة إضافية للصندوق (المقرر 35/84(ج)).

84- وأفاد اليونديبي كذلك أن هناك ثلاث شركات إضافية، وهي Gita Mandrin Teknik و Fata Sarana و Sumo Elco Mandiri و Makmur، قامت بالتصنيع بموجب العلامات التجارية لشركاتها وبموجب العلامة التجارية لمصنع المعدات الأصلي، وكانت الأخيرة مستندة إلى غازات تبريد مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، بينما استندت الأولى إلى الهيدروفلوروكربون-32. وبناء عليه، اقترح اليونديبي أن النسبة الموافق عليها من تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية المرتبطة بالتصنيع بموجب العلامات التجارية لشركاتها سيتم صرفها بمجرد التأكيد على التصنيع بالهيدروفلوروكربون-32، بينما النسبة المرتبطة بالتصنيع بموجب العلامة التجارية لمصنع المعدات الأصلي سيتم إعادتها إلى الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين. وأخيراً، قررت ثلاث شركات أخرى، وهي Industri Tata Udari و Alpine Cool و Aneka Cool أن تظل في المشروع وتحويل تصنيعها إلى الهيدروفلوروكربون-32؛ ولم تصنع هذه الشركات لأي من مصنعي المعدات الأصليين.

85- وعقب إجراء مناقشات غير رسمية بين الأعضاء المهمة، قررت اللجنة التنفيذية جملة أمور من بينها:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بأن شركات Gita Mandrin Teknik و Fata Sarana Makmur و Sumo Elco Mandiri قررت تحويل خطوط إنتاجها إلى تكنولوجيا الهيدروفلوروكربون-32، وسوف تقوم بتصنيع معدات قائمة على الهيدروفلوروكربون-32 بموجب العلامات التجارية لشركاتها وسوف تقوم مؤقتاً بتصنيع معدات قائمة على غازات تبريد مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي عند الحصول على طلبات من مصنعي المعدات الأصليين؛

(ب) تمديد تاريخ إتمام المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لإنونيسيا حتى 30 يونيو/حزيران 2020، على أساس جملة أمور من بينها أن اليونديبي سيقدم في

<sup>26</sup> ثلاث شركات في قطاع التبريد التجاري (Mentari Metal Pratama، و Polysari Citratama، و Inti Tunggal)، وثمانى شركات في القطاع الفرعي لتجميع التبريد التجاري (Sabindo Refrigeration و Global Technic و Aneka Froze و AVIS Alpin Servis Tr و Iltahbi Mandiri Tech و Gaya Technic Supply و United Refrigeration و Graha Cool Technic و Triutama).

<sup>27</sup> تظهر غازات التبريد A3 لهب انتشار عند درجة حرارة 60 درجة مئوية وسرعة 101.3 كيلو باسكال، ولديها حد أقل لقابلية الاشتعال يقل عن أو يساوي 0.1 كيلوغرام في المتر المعكب أو حرارة احتراق أكبر من أو تساوي 19,000 كيلوجول للكيلوغرام.

الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، خطة عمل منقحة لتحويل تلك الشركات، وطلبا محتملا آخر لتمديد تاريخ إتمام المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛

(ج) النظر في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين في الأثر المحتمل على نقطة البداية للتخفيضات المجمعة المستدامة لاستهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون، وفقا للمقرر 30/82(ز)(2) (المقرر 35/84).

#### التقدم المحرز حتى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين

86- قدم اليونديبي التحديث التالي عن حالة تحويل شركات التبريد وتكييف الهواء الخمس التي لم تصنع لمصنعي المعدات الأصليين:

(أ) تم إتمام تحويل Industri Tata Udari، بما في ذلك التحويل للمبادلات الحرارية وخطوط معالجة الصفائح والتكيف المطلوب في خطوط التجميع. وكانت الوحدات النموذجية الأولية قد صُنعت بواسطة العملاء ووافقوا عليها، وتسوّق الشركة الوحدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون-32. ومن المتوقع صرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020؛

(ب) قامت Metropolitan Bayu Industri بتحسين تصميم المبادل الحراري، ومن المتوقع نشر الوحدات النموذجية الأولية وصرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية (14,287 دولارا أمريكيا) بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020؛

(ج) أتمت Rotaryana Prima تحويل خط تصنيعها إلى R-290؛ ونشرت الوحدات النموذجية الأولية وأبلغت عن تشغيلها بالكامل. وتعمل الشركة على تصميم محسن لتحسين كفاءة استخدام الطاقة في الوحدات، وكذلك تقديم تدريب إضافي للموظفين والمستخدمين النهائيين على الاستخدام الآمن والصيانة. ومن المتوقع صرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية (25,296 دولارا أمريكيا) بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020؛

(د) أتمت Aneka Cool و Alpine Cool التحويل إلى غاز التبريد الهيدروكلوروكربون-32، وصممت الوحدات النموذجية الأولية وتم اختبارها عند العملاء، ويتم الآن تسويق الوحدات. ومن المتوقع صرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية (40,160 دولارا أمريكيا لـ Alpine Cool و 17,510 دولارا أمريكيا لـ Aneka Cool) بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020.

87- وفيما يتعلق بالشركات الثلاث التي قامت بالتصنيع لمصنّع المعدات الأصلي، أفاد اليونديبي ما يلي:

(أ) بسبب حصة السوق المتدهورة لمصنّع المعدات الأصلي التي تقوم بتصنيعها Gita Mandrin Teknik والتكاليف الأعلى لهذه المعدات، التزمت الشركة بعدم التصنيع بعد ذلك لمصنّع المعدات الأصلي وأن تصنع المعدات حصريا بموجب علامتها التجارية الخاصة بها المستندة إلى الهيدروكلوروكربون-32؛

(ب) نتيجة لنقص الطلب من مصنع المعدات الأصلي، لا تقوم Fata Sarana Makmur في الوقت الحالي بتصنيع معدات قائمة على إمكانية مرتفعة للاحتراز العالمي لمصنّع معدات الأصلي، ولن يتم تجديد العقد مع مصنع المعدات الأصلي، الذي سينتهي صلاحيته في يونيو/حزيران 2020. وستقوم الشركة حصريا بتصنيع معدات بموجب علامتها التجارية الخاصة بها المستندة إلى الهيدروكلوروكربون-32؛

(ج) صُنعت Sumo Elco Mandiri معدات لمصنّعين معدات أصليين. وكان أحدهما يقع في بلد بخلاف بلدان المادة 5 التي صدقت على تعديل كيغالي؛ ونظرا للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية في ذلك البلد، والتحديات التي نتجت عن الصادرات المستمرة لمعدات مرتفعة

إمكانية الاحترار العالمي إلى ذلك البلد، قرر مصنع المعدات الأصلي إلغاء العقد مع الشركة؛ وأغلق مصنع المعدات الأصلي الآخر عملياته في إندونيسيا في يناير/كانون الثاني 2020 نظرا للقيود المفروضة على سوق التصدير، بينما تحتفظ الشركة الأم بعمليات إمدادات قطع الغيار والمكونات في إندونيسيا من خلال موزعيها. ومنذ يناير/كانون الثاني 2020، جميع عمليات التصنيع في الشركة تتم بموجب علامتها التجارية الخاصة بها وسوف تستند إلى الهيدروفلوروكربون-32.

88- وأتمت كل الشركات الثلاث تحويلها إلى غاز التبريد الهيدروفلوروكربون-32. وكانت Gita Mandrin و Sumo Elco Mandiri و Teknik تسوقان بالفعل الوحدات المستندة إلى الهيدروفلوروكربون-32 في إندونيسيا، بينما تتوقع Fata Sarana Makmur أن تبدأ تسويق الوحدات القائمة على الهيدروفلوروكربون-32 بحلول يونيو/حزيران 2020، عند إنتهاء سريان العقد مع مصنع المعدات الأصلي. ومن المقترح صرف تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية للشركات الثلاث (249,738 دولارا أمريكيا) بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020 مع إتمام المشروع. ومن أجل السماح للشركات المتبقية بتصنيع معدات قائمة على إمكانية منخفضة للاحترار العالمي، اقترحت حكومة إندونيسيا تمديد فترة تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020.

89- ووفقا للمقرر 35/84(ب)، وعلى النحو المبلغ عنه في التقرير عن الأرصد وتوافر الموارد،<sup>28</sup> أعاد اليونديبيي إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين مبلغا قدره 825,342 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 61,901 دولارا أمريكيا.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

90- لاحظت الأمانة مع التقدير الجهود التي بذلتها الحكومة والصناعة واليونديبيي لمعالجة التحديات في إدخال معدات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في السوق، ولاحظت بصفة خاصة عدم وجود تصنيع لمعدات تبريد وتكييف هواء قائمة على إمكانية مرتفعة للاحترار العالمي من جانب الشركات التي قررت البقاء في المشروع. ولاحظت الأمانة أن الإفراج عن تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية المتبقية سيستند إلى التصنيع بالتكنولوجيا المتفق عليها، وتوصي بالتمديد المقترح للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية إلى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020.

91- وفيما يتعلق بالأثر المحتمل على نقطة بداية التخفيضات المجمعمة المستدامة لاستهلاك الهيدروفلوروكربون (المقرر 30/82(ز)(2))، توصي الأمانة بعدم تغيير في نقطة البداية حيث لا يوجد الآن أي تصنيع لمعدات تبريد وتكييف هواء مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي تصنعها الشركات التي ظلت في المشروع.

92- ومع ملاحظة أن الشركات الباقية في المشروع قد تحولت إلى تكنولوجيات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، توصي الأمانة، بأنه بدلا من تقديم تقارير مرحلية سنوية، ينبغي أن يقدم اليونديبيي تقريرا نهائيا شاملا واحدا إلى الاجتماع الثامن والثمانين، مع العلم بأنه سيشمل البيانات المجمعمة عن مبيعات معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء القائمة على الهيدروفلوروكربون-32 والR-290 المصنعة بواسطة الشركات التي ظلت في المشروع.

#### التوصية

93- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

94- الإحاطة علما بالتحديث عن حالة تحويل شركات تصنيع التبريد وتكييف الهواء وخطة العمل المنقحة للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لإندونيسيا، المقدمة من اليونديبيي والواردة في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(أ) تمديد تاريخ إتمام المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لإندونيسيا حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020؛

(ب) مطالبة حكومة إندونيسيا واليونديبي أن يقدموا تقريرا مرحليا نهائيا عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية على أن يشمل معلومات مجمعة عن مبيعات المعدات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي التي صنعتها الشركات المشاركة في المشروع، وتقرير إتمام المشروع، بحلول 30 يونيو/حزيران 2021.

ماليزيا: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية – تغيير في التكنولوجيا في 14 شركة) (يونديبي)

### معلومات أساسية

95- في اجتماعها السابع والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية، من حيث المبدأ، على المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لماليزيا<sup>29</sup> للفترة 2016 إلى 2022 لخفض استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون بنسبة 42.9 في المائة من خط الأساس، بقيمة 6,138,063 دولار أمريكي، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 429,665 دولارا أمريكيا لليونديبي.

96- وتضمنت المرحلة الثانية تمويلا لتحويل 67 شركة رغاوي البولوريثان، منها 57 شركة صغيرة ومتوسطة، إلى بدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ و10 شركات إضافية غير مؤهلة ستقوم بإزالة استهلاكها بدون دعم من الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف، مما سيؤدي إلى إزالة كاملة للهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب في قطاع رغاوي البولوريثان بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2022. واستخدم نهج تدريجي حيث سيتم تحويل الشركات التي لديها استهلاك قدره 20 طنا متريا أو أعلى إلى نظم السيكلوبانتين أو بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط، وسيتم تحويل الشركات الأصغر حجما بموجب الشرائح الثانية والثالثة من أجل خفض صياغات المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، بالرغم من أن البعض منها قد يتحول إلى المثيلال.

97- وفي الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، أبلغ اليونديبي أن مذكرات الاتفاق تم التوقيع عليها مع 12 شركة، أتم إثنان منها تحويلهما إلى السيكلوبانتين مع الإزالة المرتبطة بها وقدرها 12.32 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب؛ وإحراز تقدم في تحويل ثماني شركات أخرى وسينتج عنه إزالة 28.99 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب؛ ومن المتوقع أن تستكمل شركتان صغيرتان، لديهما استهلاك بمقدار 2.54 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب، تحويلهما في عام 2020.

98- وأبلغ اليونديبي كذلك أنه نظرا للشواغل إزاء الإمداد المستقر لعوامل النفخ الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية على المدى القريب والتوافر التجاري الفوري لنظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط من أربع بيوت نظم في البلد، تنظر سبع شركات (أي Allied Foam، و Astino، و Century، و Gai Hin، و Hewgant، و Insulated Box و Roto Speed) في تغيير التكنولوجيا من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية إلى السيكلوبانتين سابق الخلط؛ غير أن تلك الشركات لم تتخذ بعد قرارا نتيجة للاختبارات الجارية لصياغات مختلفة. وقامت الأمانة بتقييم التكاليف الإضافية المؤهلة للتحويل إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط، وأكدت عدم وجود أي وفورات مرتبطة بمثل هذا التغيير في التكنولوجيا. وأكد اليونديبي أيضا أن الشركات ستقوم بتمويل مشترك لأي تكاليف إضافية مرتبطة بالتغيير في التكنولوجيا. وبناء عليه، قررت اللجنة التنفيذية أن تتمتع تلك الشركات بالمرونة في تغيير التكنولوجيا إلى السيكلوبانتين سابق الخلط خلال التنفيذ، على أساس أن التحويلات لن تتأخر وأن أي تكاليف إضافية ستغطيها الشركات؛ وسوف يقدم اليونديبي تقريرا عن هذه المسألة عند تقديم الطلب للشريحة الثالثة من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المقرر 77/84(ب)).



## طلب لتغيير التكنولوجيا

99- وفقا للفقرة 7(أ)(5) من الاتفاق بين حكومة ماليزيا واللجنة التنفيذية، قدمت الحكومة من خلال اليونديبي إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين طلبا لتغيير التكنولوجيا لـ 14 شركة من المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط، المذكورة في الجدول 7. وأكد اليونديبي أن الشركات ستقوم بتمويل مشترك لأي تكاليف إضافية مرتبطة بالتغيير في التكنولوجيا.

الجدول 7: الشركات التي ستحول من الهيدروفلوروأوليفين إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط

التمويل الموافق عليه (دولار أمريكي)	HCFC-141b (طن متري)	التطبيقات	الشركة
55,731	9.00	الألواح المنفصلة	Komiya Roofing (M) Sdn Bhd
52,393	8.40	التبريد التجاري	Power Cool Engineering S/B
49,054	7.80	الألواح المنفصلة	Coolaxis sdn Bhd
44,603	7.00	الألواح المنفصلة	CoolMax Refrigeration Industries
44,092	6.91	الألواح المنفصلة	SJ Classic Industries Sdn Bhd
43,491	6.80	الألواح المنفصلة	PS Coldroom Panels Supplies
39,652	6.11	الأنابيب	Hi-tech Preinsulated Pipes S/B
39,040	6.00	النقل	Ngui Soon ColdRoom & Refrigeration (Snowfall)
39,040	6.00	الألواح المنفصلة	P.K.T Insulation Trading
37,649	5.75	الألواح المنفصلة	NYC Products Sdn bhd
33,532	5.01	الألواح المنفصلة	Top Amity Sdn Bhd
33,476	5.00	الألواح المنفصلة	Chong Brothers Coldroom Eng. Sdn Bhd
22,349	3.00	التبريد التجاري	Perniagaan Nam Sing S/B
12,334	1.20	التبريد التجاري	Lian Pang Refrigeration & Electrical S/B
<b>546,436</b>	<b>83.98</b>		<b>المجموع</b>

## تعليقات الأمانة

100- كانت السبع شركات التي طلبت المرونة في تغيير التكنولوجيا إلى السيكلوبانتين سابق الخلط في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين قد أتمت الاختبارات وقررت الانتقال إلى السيكلوبانتين سابق الخلط. وأجرت الأمانة تقييما مفصلا للتكاليف الإضافية المؤهلة لتحويل الشركات الـ 14 إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط، والذي أكد أنه لن تكون هناك وفورات مرتبطة بالتغيير في التكنولوجيا. وبناء عليه، ومع ملاحظة التوافر التجاري لنظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط من أربع بيوت نظم في البلد والتحويل الناجح لشركات الرغاوي الأخرى إلى ذلك البديل، توصي الأمانة بالموافقة على التغيير في التكنولوجيا.

## التوصية

101- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما بالطلب المقدم من اليونديبي بالنيابة عن حكومة ماليزيا لتغيير في التكنولوجيا في 14 شركة رغاوي، من المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط في سياق المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الوارد في الوثيقة ؛UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9

(ب) الموافقة على التغيير في التكنولوجيا لـ 14 شركة رغاوي، من المواد الهيدروفلوروأوليفينية إلى نظم بوليولات السيكلوبانتين سابقة الخلط على أساس أن التحويلات لن تم تأخيرها وأن الشركات ستتحمل أي تكاليف إضافية.

المغرب: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى - التقرير المرحلي) (يونيدو ويونديبي)

### معلومات أساسية

102- بالنيابة عن حكومة المغرب، قدمت اليونيدو، بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، التقرير المرحلي السنوي عن تنفيذ برنامج العمل المرتبط بالشريحة الثالثة والنهائية لخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية،<sup>30</sup> وفقا للمقرر 57/83(د).<sup>31</sup>

### استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون

103- قدمت حكومة المغرب تقديرات لاستهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون بمقدار 25.50 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزن لعام 2019، وهو أقل من الهدف في اتفاقها مع اللجنة التنفيذية لنفس السنة بنسبة 38 في المائة وأقل من خط أساس الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون البالغ 51.35 في المائة بنسبة 50 في المائة.

### تقرير التحقق

104- قبل تقديم التقرير المرحلي المرتبط بتمويل الشريحة الثالثة من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، كان قد تم التخطيط للتحقق من استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون لعام 2019؛ غير أنه نتيجة للطوارئ المرتبطة بجائحة كوفيد-19، لم يتم إجراء التحقق حتى وقت إصدار الوثيقة الحالية.

### قطاع التصنيع

105- تم الانتهاء من تصنيع الرغاوي في شركة المنار، مما أدى إلى إزالة كمية قدرها 11.00 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب. ودخل الحظر على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب النقي حيز النفاذ في 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2015؛ وبلغت واردات الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب صفرا منذ عام 2014.

### حالة تنفيذ الأنشطة المقررة للشريحة الثالثة

106- تمشيا مع خطة تنفيذ الشريحة الثالثة، تم شراء 26 محمدا إضافيا لغازات التبريد للتسليم في أبريل/نيسان 2020، وتوزيعها على الجمارك، ورابطة التبريد ومركز التدريب في العاصمة (الرباط). ومن المقرر تنظيم حلقة عمل بشأن استخدام محددات غازات التبريد بمجرد وصول المحددات.

107- وتم تعيين خبيرين استشاريين دوليين لتقديم تدريب نظري وعملي لفنيي الخدمة. وسينصب تركيز التدريب على أحدث التكنولوجيات والنفاذ إلى السوق، والمسائل المتعلقة بالسلامة والإدارة السليمة لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال خلال الصيانة، وأفضل الممارسات في الخدمة، بما في ذلك الاسترداد وإعادة التدوير.

108- وبدأت عملية شراء أدوات ومعدات خدمة التبريد لتوزيعها على الفنيين المدربين، بما في ذلك وحدات الاسترداد وإعادة التدوير، ولكنها توقفت نتيجة لجائحة كوفيد-19. وبمجرد استئناف عملية الشراء، سيتم استكمالها في بضعة أسابيع. ومن المتوقع أن يتم توزيع المعدات في موعد أقصاه نهاية عام 2020.

<sup>30</sup> الموافق عليه في الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين بتكلفة إجمالية بقيمة 35,000 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 2,625 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيدو.

<sup>31</sup> أن تطلب من حكومة المغرب واليونيدو تقديم التقارير المرحلية عن تنفيذ برنامج العمل المتصل بالشريحة الثالثة والنهائية على أساس سنوي إلى أن يتم إتمام المشروع، وتقارير التحقق إلى أن تتم الموافقة على المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وتقرير إتمام المشروع للاجتماع الأول للجنة التنفيذية في عام 2022.

109- ويتم تحديث مواد لزيادة التوعية عن جودة غازات التبريد، وسيتم ترجمتها إلى اللغة المحلية وتوزيعها على أصحاب المصلحة.

110- وسيتم إتمام المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للمغرب بحلول نهاية عام 2020 حسب المخطط له.

#### مستوى صرف الأموال

111- حتى مارس/آذار 2020، من أصل المبلغ 335,000 دولارا أمريكيا الموافق عليها، تم صرف 192,635 دولارا أمريكيا (58 في المائة). وسيتم صرف الرصيد البالغ 142,365 دولارا أمريكيا بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020 على النحو المبين في الجدول 8.

الجدول 8: التقرير المالي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للمغرب حتى مارس/آذار 2020 (دولار أمريكي)

الرصيد	نسبة الصرف (%)	المنصرف	الموافق عليه	الشريحة
2,922	96	77,078	80,000	الأولى
104,443	53	115,557	220,000	الثانية
35,000	0	0	35,000	الثالثة
142,365	58	192,635	335,000	المجموع

#### تعليقات الأمانة

112- عند وقت تقديم طلب التمويل للشريحة الثالثة من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، استند استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون لعام 2018 إلى الاستهلاك المبلغ عنه بموجب تقرير التحقق (أي 23.24 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون)<sup>32</sup>، حيث لم يتم الإبلاغ عن الاستهلاك بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال وبموجب تقرير تنفيذ البرنامج القطري. وبناء عليه، أبلغت حكومة المغرب عن استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون بمقدار 25.66 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون بموجب المادة 7 وبموجب تقرير البرنامج القطري. وعند تفسير الاختلاف في البيانات، أشار اليونيدو إلى أن البيانات المبلغ عنها بموجب المادة 7 وتقرير البرنامج القطري كانت مجموع الحصص الصادرة لعام 2018، وهي أعلى من الكمية المستورة بالفعل حسبما أكد تقرير التحقق. ووجهت اليونيدو مشورة إلى الحكومة بشأن الحاجة إلى مراجعة بيانات المادة 7 والبرنامج القطري لعام 2018. وسيساعد اليونيب (الوكالة المنفذة للتعزيز المؤسسي) الحكومة على تقديم طلب لتصحيح بيانات الاستهلاك لعام 2018 استنادا إلى تقرير التحقق لعام 2018.

113- ويقتضي التقرير المرحلي للشريحة الثالثة للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تقديم تقرير التحقق. ومع ملاحظة أن استكمال تقرير التحقق يمكن أن يتأخر نظرا للقيود الناشئة عن جائحة كوفيد-19، وأن استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في عام 2019 كان أقل من 50 في المائة من خط الأساس، توصي الأمانة بالموافقة على التقرير المرحلي هذا، على أساس استثنائي وبدون أن يشكل سابقة، على أساس:

(أ) التزام اليونيدو بتقديم تقرير التحقق في موعد أقصاه 12 أسبوعا قبل الاجتماع السابع والثمانين مصحوبا بالتقرير المرحلي لتنفيذ الشريحة الثالثة؛

(ب) سيتم معالجة التوصيات الواردة في تقرير التحقق خلال تنفيذ الشريحة الثالثة ويتم إدراج الإجراءات المنفذة نحو ذلك الغرض، في التقرير المرحلي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛

(ج) في الحالة غير المحتملة لعدم امتثال حكومة المغرب لاتفاقها مع اللجنة التنفيذية، سيتم اتخاذ الإجراءات ذات الصلة من جانب اللجنة التنفيذية.

114- وتساءلت الأمانة عن إدراج التدريب بشأن حماية الأوزون في مناهج التدريب الروتينية لموظفي الجمارك. وأفاد اليونيدو أنه من المتوقع أن يدرج ذلك في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. وتعتزم الحكومة أيضا أن تعزز معاهد التدريب المهني وتطور برنامج ترخيص خلال المرحلة الثانية من أجل استدامة تدريب فنيي التبريد وتكييف الهواء.

115- وفيما يتعلق بالتقدم المحرز في إعداد جرد للمعدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 وإدخال معايير الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة، أفاد اليونيدو أن تلك المعايير لتوسيم الطاقة لمعدات التبريد وأجهزة تكييف الهواء قد تم إصدارها؛ ويجري حاليا إعداد معايير لتوسيم الطاقة لمنتجات أخرى بما في ذلك سخانات المياه، ومنشآت الملابس وخزانات سخانات المياه. ومن المتوقع أن تسهم هذه في تحسين الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة للمعدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22.

### التوصية

116- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علما بالتقرير المرحلي عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للمغرب، المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9، على أساس:

(أ) التزمت اليونيدو بتقديم تقرير التحقق إلى الأمانة في غضون 12 أسبوعا قبل الاجتماع السابع والثمانين، وأن التوصيات الواردة فيه سيتم معالجتها خلال تنفيذ الشريحة الثالثة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وأن الإجراءات المنفذة لتحقيق هذا الغرض سيتم إدراجها في التقرير المرحلي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛

(ب) في حالة ما إذا أكد تقرير التحقق أن المغرب لم تكن في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال واتفاقها مع اللجنة التنفيذية، ستخطر الأمانة للجنة التنفيذية حتى يتم النظر وفقا لذلك في الإجراءات ذات الصلة، ومن ضمنها تطبيق الشرط الجزائي.

جمهورية مولدوفا: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية): تقرير مفصل عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات الإيضاحية لاستخدام التكنولوجيا المعتمدة على ثاني أكسيد الكربون في قطاع التبريد التجاري (يونديبي)

### معلومات أساسية

117- وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين على تمويل الشريحة الثانية من المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية مولدوفا على أساس الفهم بأن الحكومة سوف تقدم، من خلال اليونديبي للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تقريرا مفصلا عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات الإيضاحية لاستخدام التكنولوجيا المعتمدة على ثاني أكسيد الكربون في قطاع التبريد التجاري (المقرر 55/84(أ)) وبعد ذلك قدم اليونديبي التقرير المتعلق بحالة تنفيذ المشروعات الإيضاحية.

118- وتتمثل أهداف المشروعات الإيضاحية في الترويج للوفورات في الطاقة والتكاليف ذات الصلة بجملة أمور من بينها خفض استهلاك غازات التبريد؛ وبيان الاستخدام الآمن للتكنولوجيا المستحدثة؛ وتعميق وعي المستخدمين النهائيين بالتكنولوجيا المتوافرة وكيف أن التكنولوجيا المعتمدة على ثاني أكسيد الكربون تزيد من المساحة المتاحة داخل المرفق؛ وبيان المنافع البيئية ذات الصلة بالأوزون والمناخ المرتبطة بهذه التكنولوجيا.

119- وعقب عملية مناقصة، اختيرت المنشئتان التاليتان:

(أ) منشأة فوروود الدولية SRL، العاملة في عمليات التخزين المبرد. وتتمثل قدرة التبريد الخاصة بالمعدات التي سيتم تركيبها بمقدار 189.6 كيلوات لما يقرب من 11,000 متر مكعب من مساحة التخزين؛

(ب) منشأة STS، للتجارة SRL العاملة في عمليات البقالة بالتجزئة. وتبلغ قدرة التبريد للمعدات التي سيتم تركيبها 5 كيلوات في غرفة واحدة بأربع عدادات.

120- وكانت منشأة فوروود الدولية SRL قد استوردت بالفعل المعدات، وتقوم بإنهاء جميع أعمال الإنشاءات والدهان. وسيجري اختبار المعدات، ويتوقع أن تدخل مرحلة التشغيل في نهاية مارس/ آذار 2020. وفيما يتعلق بالمنشأة الأخرى، فقد أبرم العقد الخاص بشراء المعدات وتجميعها في الموقع المحدد والموافقة والصيانة الأولية. وتجري الآن أعمال الدهان، ويتوقع استيراد المعدات في منتصف مارس/ آذار 2020.

121- ويتوقع أن تدخل كل من المنشأتين مرحلة التشغيل والاستكمال في نهاية يونيه/ حزيران 2020 إلا أنه قد تحدث بعض التأخيرات نتيجة لجائحة كوفيد-19 التي تؤثر في توافر المكونات. وستجرى عمليات نشر النتائج والدروس المستفادة من المشروعات الإيضاحية في النصف الأخير من عام 2020.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

122- فيما يتعلق بالقواعد الخاصة بالترويج لاعتماد غازات التبريد الطبيعية، أوضح اليونديبي أن حكومة جمهورية مولدوفيا قامت بالترويج بتنسيق إطارها التنظيمي مع قواعد الاتحاد الأوروبي بما في ذلك الإطار التنظيمي بشأن قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء، كما تعزم الحكومة التصديق على تعديل كيجالي على بروتوكول مونتريال في 2021. وستضع الحكومة خطة عمل لخفض الهيدروفلوروكربون، وتواصل تعزيز الإطار التنظيمي لدعم عملية التحول التدريجي إلى التكنولوجيات المعتمدة على غازات التبريد المنخفضة القدرة على الاحترار العالمي مثل الهيدروكربونات والنشادر وثاني أكسيد الكربون والتكنولوجيا البديلة مثل التبريد الحر وغير النوعي.

123- وفيما يتعلق بكفاءة استخدام الطاقة، يتوقع تحقيق وفورات بنسبة 20 في المائة إلا أن المكاسب الفعلية سوف تعرف بعد قياس عدة مواسم.

124- وفيما يتعلق بالتوسع في تطبيق التكنولوجيا أوضح اليونديبي أن الحكومة تخطط لاتخاذ خطوات لزيادة الوعي والإرشاد بشأن خبرات المستفيدين وتنفيذ التدريب والاعتماد الإلزامي للفنيين العاملين بغازات التبريد الطبيعية. وسيكون التطبيق الواسع النطاق للتكنولوجيات الجديدة عملية طويلة المدى مع اكتساب المعارف والخبرات وتصبح التكاليف ماثلة للتكنولوجيات السارية.

125- وطلبت الأمانة إيضاحات عن الفروق في المستويات بشأن التمويل المشترك من جانب المنشئتين مشيرة إلى أنه قد قدم مبلغ 32,000 دولار أمريكي من المشروع لكل من المنشئتين، وأن المنشئتين قد قدما تمويلا مشتركا يبلغ 192,000 دولار أمريكي و18,000 دولار أمريكي على التوالي. وأوضح اليونديبي أن هاتين المنشئتين هما المنشئتان الوحيدتان اللتان قررتا الاشتراك في المشروعات الإيضاحية المقدمة من المشروع بالتساوي ونظرا للفروق في أوضاع المعدات، والمنشآت البحثية للمكونات في كل منشأة، كانت التكاليف الإجمالية للتحويل ومستويات التمويل المشترك مختلفة.

126- وأوضح اليونديبي كذلك بأن الرصيد البالغ 2,000 دولار أمريكي سوف يستخدم في الدعم التقني وتعميق الوعي بنتائج المشروعات الإيضاحية.

## التوصية

127- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تحاط بالتقرير المفصل عن حالة تنفيذ المشروعات الإيضاحية عن استخدام التكنولوجيا المعتمدة على ثاني أكسيد الكربون في قطاع التبريد التجاري في المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية مولدوفا المقدم من اليونديبي، الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9.

## مشروعات إيضاحية لبدائل المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي

الأرجنتين وتونس: مشروع إيضاحي لإدخال تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلات السوبر ماركت (التقرير النهائي) (يونيدو)

## معلومات أساسية

128- في اجتماعها السادس والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على المشروع الإيضاحي لإدخال تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلات السوبر ماركت (الأرجنتين وتونس)<sup>33</sup> بقيمة 846,300 دولارا أمريكيا زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 59,241 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيدو (المقرر 27/76).

129- وتم الموافقة على المشروع لمساعدة على إدخال تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في بلدان المادة 5 عن طريق إزالة الحواجز مثل نقص المعارف عن نظم التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج، والتوافر المحدود لمكونات المعدات، والتكلفة الأولية العالية للتحويل. وسيجري أيضا تقييما لأداء وكفاءة استخدام الطاقة لتكنولوجيا ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في سيناريو واقعي وتقديم معلومات عن القدرة التقنية، وتكلفة التحويلات، والمنافع البيئية، وكفاءة استخدام الطاقة لاستعمال ثاني أكسيد الكربون في نظم التبريد المركزية في محلات السوبر ماركت.

130- واشتمل المشروع الإيضاحي على إدخال نظم التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلين سوبر ماركت مختارين في الأرجنتين وتونس، وكلاهما يقع في ظروف مناخية معتدلة الحرارة. ومن المتوقع أن يتم تكرار المشروع في بلدان أخرى، وبالتالي الترويج عن استخدام غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في قطاع التجميع.

131- ونفذ بنجاح المشروع الفرعي المصمم لسوبر ماركت La Anonima في لينكولن، الأرجنتين؛ غير أن المشروع الفرعي المصمم لسوبر ماركت Monprix في تونس ألغي بعد مرحلة التصميم الأولية نتيجة لنقص الاهتمام.<sup>34</sup> وسيعاد رصيد التمويل المتبقي من كلا المشروعين إلى الصندوق في موعد أقصاه 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020.

132- وقدمت اليونيدو، بالنيابة عن حكومة الأرجنتين، التقرير النهائي للمشروع الإيضاحي (يرد التقرير النهائي في المرفق الثالث بالوثيقة الحالية).

## تنفيذ المشروع

133- أدخل المشروع الفرعي في الأرجنتين نظام تنشيط ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج مع ضاغط موازي ونظام تبريد فرعي باستخدام R-290 في السوبر ماركت La Anonima، الذي يشغل نظم التبريد المركزية بدرجات حرارة منخفضة ومرتفعة باستخدام الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 وعدد من وحدات المجمدات المنعزلة (الأورقة ووحدات رأسية يمكن الوصول إليها) باستخدام الهيدروكلوروكربون-404A. وتم قياس استهلاك الكهرباء في نظم التبريد في

<sup>33</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/56

<sup>34</sup> الفقرة 157 من الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/20، والمقرر 22/82(د).

La Anonima على نحو منفصل قبل التحويل وبعده لمقارنة استهلاك الكهرباء لنظام خط الأساس مع النظام التي تم تحويله. وأخذت أيضا بيانات الحرارة والظروف المناخية العامة من أقرب محطة أرساد جوية خلال فترة القياس.

134- وقد أعد تصميم نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج بواسطة EPTA<sup>35</sup> بمساعدة من مقرها الرئيسي في إيطاليا والمملكة المتحدة وفقا للمتطلبات التقنية المقدمة من اليونيدو ووحدة الأوزون الوطنية. وقد صنّعت EPTA إيطاليا معدات نظم التبريد المركزي بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج، والمبخرات والبراد الفرعي وسلمتها إلى الموقع؛ وتم تعديل جميع حسابات إمدادات الأنابيب على المستوى المحلي.

135- وكان شكل السوبر ماركت وتشكيل نظم التبريد الجديدة متطابقة تقريبا لنظام خط الأساس. وتم استبدال الوحدات المستقلة R-204A وإدماجها في نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون المركزي. وكانت قدرة التبريد في النظام الجديد 78.32 كيلووات (68.79 كيلووات لدائرة الحرارة المتوسطة و9.53 كيلووات لدائرة الحرارة المنخفضة)، وهي أقل من النظام الأصلي البالغة 82.14 كيلووات (72.09 كيلووات لثلاجات الحرارة الإيجابية والغرف المبردة العاملة بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 و10.05 كيلووات لثلاجات الحرارة المنخفضة والغرف المبردة بال-R-404A).

136- وتم تركيب نظام تبريد مركزي متعدد الضواغط لتلبية الطلب على التبريد. ولزيادة كفاءة استخدام الطاقة خلال الفترات الحارة في السنة، تم تركيب مبرد فرعي ب-R-290 (شحنة غاز التبريد 1.7 كيلوغرام) في مكان مفتوح. وتم تغيير إمدادات الأنابيب لتتحمل ضواغط تشغيل أعلى في الحلقات ولتحقيق تجانس النظام مع شحنة منخفضة من غاز التبريد. ومن أجل ضمان السلامة المرتبطة باستخدام ثاني أكسيد الكربون، تم تركيب صمامات سلامة لإطلاق الضغط عندما يتجاوز 120 بار. وتم تركيب كاشفات التسرب وأجهزة إنذار للكشف عن تسربات ثاني أكسيد الكربون ودفع النظام لإغلاق الصمامات الإلكترونية من أجل تجنب مخاطر الاختناق من خلال تزايد تركيزات ثاني أكسيد الكربون.

137- وتم تركيب نظام التبريد الجديد في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2017 وهو يعمل منذ يناير/كانون الثاني 2018. وتم تجميع البيانات لتقييم أداء النظام واستهلاك الطاقة. ولم يتسرب نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون منذ تشغيله. وإذا حدث تسرب في المستقبل، يمكن الحصول على غاز التبريد ثاني أكسيد الكربون من السوق المحلي. واستكمل تنفيذ عملية التحويل بدون توقيف تشغيل السوبر ماركت. وتم تفكيك ماكينات خط الأساس فقط بعد البداية الناجحة ودورات تجارب النظام الجديد.

138- وتلقى موظفو La Anonima تدريباً من مصنعي المعدات على التركيب وبدء التشغيل، والعمليات والصيانة للنظام، بما في ذلك الإجراءات للتدخل في نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون تحت الضغط؛ وإجراءات الصيانة مثل تغيير المرشح والزيت والرقابة على زجاج البصر؛ وإدارة الضوابط الإلكترونية لأرشف التبريد والنظام؛ وعمليات نظام الرصد. وتجري وحدة الأوزون الوطنية أيضا تدريباً بشأن الممارسات الجيدة في مناولة غازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي بما في ذلك ثاني أكسيد الكربون وتلقى التدريب أكثر من 700 من الفنيين. ونظمت حلقة عمل على هامش اجتماع الفريق العامل المفتوح العضوية في يوليه/تموز 2019 في بانكوك من أجل نشر نتائج المشروع.

## نتائج الإيضاح

139- أدى تنفيذ المشروع الفرعي في الأرجنتين إلى النتائج التالية:

(أ) نظام التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج قادر على الاستخدام في تطبيقات محلات السوبر ماركت في ظروف مناخية مشابهة للظروف السائدة في لينكولن، الأرجنتين، وجميع المكونات المستخدمة في النظام متوافرة إما على المستوى المحلي أو الدولي بأسعار معقولة؛

EPTA refrigeration: <https://www.eptarefrigeration.com/en><sup>35</sup>

- (ب) استنادا إلى الخبرة الصناعية والمؤلفات الفنية، كان الاستثمار الأولي لنظام تبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج أعلى من النظام القائم على الهيدروفلوروكربون نظرا لأن الضغط العالي يتطلب إمدادات أنابيب أقوى ولحام أفضل خلال التركيب؛ وبالأسعار الحالية، فإن الاستثمار في نظام مشابه يستخدم R-404A؛ أقل بنسبة 20 في المائة تقريبا من نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج، وأقل بنسبة تتراوح بين 10 و13 في المائة إذا استخدم نظام الهيدروفلوروكربون/الجليكول؛
- (ج) استهلاك الكهرباء لنظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج كان أقل بنسبة 27.64 في المائة من خط أساس نظام الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22/R-404A<sup>36</sup> استنادا إلى القياسات على مدى 11 شهرا (من يناير/كانون الثاني إلى نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني) قبل التحويل وبعده في عامي 2017 و2018. وأدى ذلك إلى وفورات سنوية في فاتورة الكهرباء (بما في ذلك استخدامات أخرى للطاقة) بحوالي 9,200 دولارا أمريكيا؛
- (د) بلغ الخفض في انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة التي حسبها اليونيدو 856.33 مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج من الانبعاثات المباشرة،<sup>37</sup> وخفض 834.90 من مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج من استبدال الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 وR-404A، وانبعاثات غير مباشرة<sup>38</sup> بمقدار 21.43 مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج من وفورات الكهرباء البالغة 68,453 كيلووات؛
- (هـ) يبدو أن معدل التسرب المنخفض لنظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون، والسعر المنخفض لغاز التبريد ثاني أكسيد الكربون بالمقارنة إلى غازات التبريد التركيبية وكذلك الاستهلاك المنخفض للكهرباء، يؤدي إلى تكاليف تشغيل منخفضة؛
- (و) تتشابه وتيرة الصيانة الوقائية لنظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج مع وتيرة الصيانة الوقائية لنظم الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22/R-404A.

140- واستنادا إلى النتائج الطيبة للمشروع الإيضاحي، توصلت La Anonima إلى اتفاق مع EPTA لاعتماد ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج كتكنولوجيا نموذجية للمرافق الجديدة وكذلك كتكنولوجيا إحلال للمرافق البالغ عددها 162 مرافقا في 85 مدينة في الأرجنتين. وحتى الآن، زاد عدد محلات السوبر ماركت التي تستخدم نظم ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في الأرجنتين إلى 13 في سبع سلاسل من محلات السوبر ماركت. وعلى المستوى الإقليمي، قامت EPTA بتركيب ثلاثة نظم أخرى في شيلي، ونظام في كولومبيا و12 نظاما في إكوادور منذ عام 2017.

### التقرير المالي

141- من الأموال التي تبلغ قيمتها 527,169 دولارا أمريكيا الموافق عليها للمشروع الفرعي في الأرجنتين، تم صرف مبلغا قدره 508,135 دولارا أمريكيا. وتم إلغاء المشروع الفرعي في تونس بعد حشد الخبراء الفنيين وإعداد الاختصاصات والموافقة على جميع الشركاء؛ وبلغت تكلفة عمليات الإعداد الأولي 20,000 دولارا أمريكيا. وسيعاد الرصيد المتبقي إلى الصندوق بحلول نهاية عام 2020، وفقا للمقرر 22/82. ويرد في الجدول 9 المصروفات الفعلية في إطار المشروع الإيضاحي بالمقارنة إلى الميزانية المقررة.

<sup>36</sup> محسوبا على أساس الاستهلاك التراكمي السنوي للكهرباء في عام 2017 (قبل التحويل) وفي عام 2018 (بعد تركيب نظام ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج)؛ تم قياس البيانات لأول 11 شهرا (من يناير/كانون الثاني إلى نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني) واستقراء بيانات الشهر الأخير باستخدام قياسات الأشهر الإحدى عشر.

<sup>37</sup> مع افتراض عدم حدوث تسرب لثاني أكسيد الكربون وR-290 في نظام التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج.

<sup>38</sup> باستخدام 313 كيلووات في الساعة من مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/kWh) لكثافة توليد الطاقة في الأرجنتين.



**الجدول 9: توزيع تكاليف المشروع الإيضاحي لنظم التبريد العاملة بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج (دولار أمريكي)**

البند	الميزانية المعتمدة	الأموال المنصرفة	الرصيد
<b>المشروع الفرعي في الأرجنتين</b>			
معدات تبريد جديدة	389,866	484,372	
ثلاجات عرض الأغذية	102,303		
الهندسة والنقل	15,000		
حلقات عمل لنشر نتائج المشروع	20,000	23,763	
<b>المجموع الفرعي الأرجنتين</b>	<b>527,169</b>	<b>508,135</b>	<b>19,034</b>
<b>المشروع الفرعي في تونس</b>			
معدات تبريد جديدة	245,347	0	
ثلاجات عرض الأغذية	43,784	0	
الهندسة والنقل	10,000	0	
حلقات عمل، وخبير استشاري، واجتماعات وسفر	20,000	20,000	
<b>المجموع الفرعي تونس</b>	<b>319,131</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>299,131</b>
<b>المجموع (الأرجنتين + تونس)</b>	<b>846,300</b>	<b>528,135</b>	<b>318,165</b>

**تعليقات الأمانة**

142- لاحظت الأمانة أن المشروع كان من المقرر في الأصل استكماله في 30 شهرا. ومن أجل الحصول على بيانات عن تحسين كفاءة استخدام الطاقة لنظام التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج، تم قياس استهلاك الكهرباء لنظام التبريد قبل التحويل وبعده. ويعتبر هذا أول مشروع يقيس الاستهلاك الفعلي للكهرباء في نظام تبريد ويقدم بيانات عن مكاسب كفاءة الطاقة من تحويل نظام الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون/الهيدروفلوروكربون إلى نظام تبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلات السوبر ماركت.

143- وقد زاد تنفيذ المشروع على نحو كبير من الدراية في التصميم والتركيب وبدء التشغيل والعمليات والصيانة لنظام تبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في محلات السوبر ماركت. وأوضح المشروع أن تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج لها إمكانية اقتصادية وتقنية لتنفيذها في بلدان المادة 5 في ظروف المناخ المعتدل وساعد على بناء الثقة في اعتماد التكنولوجيا لاستبدال النظم القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون وعلى الهيدروفلوروكربون في محلات السوبر ماركت في بلدان المادة 5.

144- واستنادا إلى المعلومات الواردة في التقرير النهائي، يمكن تعويض التكلفة الأعلى في الاستثمار الأولي، على مدى إطار زمني معقول، عن طريق الوفورات من الاستهلاك المنخفض للكهرباء والتسرب المنخفض المحتمل لغاز التبريد خلال التشغيل.

145- وسيؤدي اعتماد التكنولوجيا إلى انخفاض دائم في انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة وسيكون له أثر إيجابي على المناخ. وقدم الإيضاح خيارا تكنولوجيا مستداما لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية في محلات السوبر ماركت ويتم اعتماد التكنولوجيا في عدة بلدان في المنطقة، مما سيسهم عموما في الإزالة المستدامة للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية.

146- وتساءلت الأمانة عن تدابير السلامة المطلوبة عند تركيب المبرد الفرعي في مساحة مفتوحة. وأوضح اليونيدو أنه من المهم تعيين المنطقة حول المبرد الفرعي، حيث يسمح بالحرارة، والشرارة، واللهب، والأسطح الحارة، وعدم التدخين؛ وتصميم تدابير سلامة مناسبة، وفقا لقواعد السلامة الوطنية وحجم الشحن، في موقع التركيب نظرا لأن R-290 هو غاز تبريد قابل للاشتعال. وبالنسبة للمشروع الفرعي في الأرجنتين، تم تركيب المبرد الفرعي على السطح حيث توجد تهوية طبيعية جيدة، حتى لا توجد حاجة إلى تركيب مجسات خاصة.

147- ولاحظت الأمانة أن التقرير النهائي قدم تكلفة معدات التبريد، وثلاجات عرض الأغذية، والهندسة والنقل في رقم واحد بدون توزيع مفصل للتكاليف كما يرد في الميزانية المقترحة. وأفاد اليونيدو أن المشروع تم التعاقد عليه مع EPTA، التي تعتبر أن معلومات التكلفة الفصلية هي سرية ولم تتبادلها مع اليونيدو. ولاحظت الأمانة أن المشروع الإيضاحي هو أول مشروع في المنطقة يهدف إلى تحديد كمية التحسن في كفاءة استخدام الطاقة في التكنولوجيا؛ ويمكن أن تتغير التكاليف المفصلة لنظام التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج مع تركيب المزيد من مثل هذه النظم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، قدمت التكلفة الشاملة لنظام التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج في التقرير مستوى إشاري للتكلفة الأصلية.

### التوصية

148- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما مع التقدير، بالتقرير النهائي عن المشروع الإيضاحي لإدخال تكنولوجيا التبريد بثاني أكسيد الكربون شبه الحرج لمحلات السوبر ماركت في الأرجنتين وتونس المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) دعوة الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة إلى الأخذ في الحسبان التقرير النهائي للمشروع الإيضاحي المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه، عند مساعدة بلدان المادة 5 في إعداد مشروعات في قطاعات التبريد التجاري.

عالمي (منطقتي شرق أفريقيا والبحر الكاريبي): مشروع إيضاحي عن جودة غازات التبريد، والاحتواء وإدخال البدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء (التقرير النهائي) (يونيدو)

### معلومات أساسية

149- في اجتماعها السادس والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على المشروع الإيضاحي في منطقتي شرق أفريقيا والبحر الكاريبي بشأن جودة التبريد والاحتواء وإدخال البدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء، بقيمة 425,650 دولارا أمريكيا، تتألف من 50,000 دولارا أمريكيا زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 6,500 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيب، و 345,000 دولارا أمريكيا زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 24,150 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيدو، وفقا للمقرر 40/72 (المقرر 36/76).

150- وفي اجتماعها الثاني والثمانين، ألغت اللجنة التنفيذية المكون الذي ينفذه اليونيب (بسبب عدم إحراز أي تقدم) ومددت تاريخ إتمام المكون الذي ينفذه اليونيدو إلى 31 يولييه/تموز 2019، على أساس الفهم أنه لن يتم طلب تمديد إضافي، وطلبت إلى يونيدو تقديم التقرير النهائي في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين (المقرر 22/82(ج)). وفي نفس الاجتماع، أعاد اليونيب التمويل الكامل لمكونه (أي 56,500 دولارا أمريكيا).

151- وتمشيا مع المقرر 22/82(ج)، قدم اليونيدو إلى الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين تقريرا مرحليا عن المشروع الإيضاحي. وعند استعراض التقرير المرحلي، لاحظت الأمانة لدى استعراض التقرير المرحلي وجود حاجة إلى معلومات إضافية من ضمنها جوانب السلامة عند إجراء تعديل تحديتي على التجهيزات التي تعتمد على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 إلى غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال؛ ونتائج أداء وخدمة الوحدات القائمة على الهيدروكلوروكربون المركبة في كل بلد في منطقة البحر الكاريبي؛ والنظر في أثر اللوائح والاعتبارات القياسية على استيعاب التكنولوجيات في هذه البلدان؛ واستنتاجات إضافية حول الأدوات اللازمة للعمل مع غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال بناءً على تجربة المركز الإقليمي في غرينادا؛ وأهمية مسألة غازات التبريد الرديئة لوحدات الأوزون الوطنية؛ والدروس المتعلقة بالتدابير العملية لضمان جودة غازات التبريد في الأسواق المحلية؛ وإجراءات الرصد والإنفاذ اللازمة للحد من مخاطر الواردات والمبيعات المحلية من غازات التبريد الرديئة؛ وتقرير مالي مفصل.

152- وبالإشارة إلى الوقت المحدود المتاح لمعالجة التعليقات التي أثارها الأمانة، قررت اللجنة التنفيذية أن تحيط علماً بأن اليونيدو سيقدم تقريراً نهائياً عن المشروع، وكذلك تقرير إتمام المشروع، إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، وأن الأرصدة غير المستخدمة ستعاد إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين (المقرر 24/84).

### التقرير النهائي

153- وفقاً للمقرر 24/84، قدم اليونيدو التقرير النهائي عن المشروع الإيضاحي، الوارد في المرفق الرابع بالوثيقة الحالية.

### مكون منطقة شرق أفريقيا

154- كان الغرض من مكون المشروع المتعلقة بالمنطقة الأفريقية الذي يغطي إريتريا، وكينيا، ورواندا، وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة، وزامبيا يتمثل في إيضاح توافر غازات التبريد الرديئة في الأسواق المحلية، والفجوات التنظيمية ونقص الوعي عن المسألة؛ واقتراح استراتيجية لضمان جودة غازات التبريد في السوق، إذ أنها ستحسن من كفاءة تشغيل معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء، وبذلك تمتد العمر الافتراضي للمعدات وتقلل الحاجة إلى غازات تبريد جديدة. ونظراً للموقع الجغرافي لجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة، ومساحتها الواسعة، وعدد سكانها الكبير، تم اختيارها كدولة رئيسية لتنفيذ أنشطة تقنية محددة.

155- وتضمنت الأنشطة التي نفذت بموجب المشروع مسوحات بشأن توافر غازات التبريد؛ وتدريب فنيي التبريد، وموظفي الجمارك، والمفتشين البيئيين والمستوردين؛ وتوفير أصحاب المصلحة بمعدات محددات غازات التبريد؛ وإنشاء مراكز اختبار لغازات التبريد؛ ودعم أنشطة التوعية. وحقق المشروع الهدف منه وهو تقييم غازات التبريد الرديئة في المنطقة، وحدد الثغرات التي أدت إلى تغلغل غازات التبريد الرديئة في الأسواق الإقليمية. وتم تدريب أصحاب المصلحة على استخدام محلات غازات التبريد، وتحديد غازات التبريد الرديئة، وقياس أداء معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء التي تستخدم غازات تبريد نقية ورديئة. وعزز المشروع مراكز اختبار غازات التبريد من خلال توفير الأدوات والتجهيزات، وزيادة الوعي بشأن توافر غازات التبريد الرديئة في الأسواق المحلية، وعواقب استخدامها.

156- واشتملت عواقب استخدام غازات التبريد الرديئة ما يلي: استهلاك إضافي للطاقة مع ما يرتبط به من انبعاثات غير مباشرة لثاني أكسيد الكربون؛ والضرر بمكونات النظام بما في ذلك الضاغط؛ وخفض في الأداء والعمر الافتراضي للمعدات؛ والاستخدام غير المتعمد لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال أو السامة؛ والتنفس المحتمل لغاز التبريد أثناء الخدمة إذ أنه لا يمكن إعادة تدويره أو استرداده؛ والزيادة المحتملة في استهلاك غاز التبريد البكر؛ والزيادة المحتملة في التسربات إذا تم الشحن بغاز تبريد أعلى ضغطاً؛ وفقدان المصادقية لدى الفنيين؛ ومخاطر السلامة المحتملة.

157- وكشفت نتائج هذا المكون أن غاز التبريد الرديئ كان متوفراً على نحو واسع في كثير من بلدان المادة 5 وأن هناك نقص في اللوائح لمعالجة هذه المسألة؛ وهناك نقص أيضاً في التوعية فيما بين موظفي الجمارك والمستوردين. ولذلك، ينبغي معالجة هذه المسائل خلال تنفيذ خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والأنشطة التمهينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية، إذ أن جميع أنواع غازات التبريد التي يتم استردادها تعبئ في زجاجات وتباع أو يتم تصديرها كغازات جديدة.

158- وقدم المشروع الإيضاحي أيضاً تدابير مفصلة لمنع غازات التبريد الرديئة/الملوثة من النفاذ إلى الأسواق المحلية، ومن ضمنها التفاعل الدائم بين وحدات الأوزون الوطنية ومستوردي غازات التبريد من أجل زيادة الشفافية وتبادل المعلومات؛ وبرامج بناء القدرات المستمرة لموظفي الجمارك والسلطات البيئية وموظفي وحدة الأوزون الوطنية؛ والتعاون فيما بين الوكالات بين وحدات الأوزون الوطنية، والمكاتب، وإدارات الجمارك، وسلطات الموانئ وغيرهم من مسؤولي الإنفاذ؛ ومحددات غازات التبريد في نقاط الدخول؛ واستخدام الجمارك للنظام المتناسق

لتوصيف السلع الأساسية وترميزها، بما في ذلك استخدام رقم الأمم المتحدة،<sup>39</sup> والصياغة الكيميائية ورقم الجمعية الأمريكية لمهندسي التدفئة والتبريد وتكييف الهواء (ASHRAE)،<sup>40</sup> ضمن أرقام أخرى؛ وإشراك رابطات التبريد والفنيين في حملات التوعية من أجل تقليل واردات واستعمالات غازات التبريد الرديئة إلى أدنى قدر؛ وحوافز/جوائز لموظفي الجمارك الذين يضبطون غازات تبريد رديئة؛ وعرض مواد توعية في جميع نقاط الحدود لإرشاد موظفي الجمارك ووحدات الأوزون الوطنية بشأن التكوين الكيميائي لمختلف غازات التبريد في أثناء القيام بالتحليل.

### مكون بلدان البحر الكاريبي

159- استهدف مكون المشروع، المتعلق بمنطقة البحر الكاريبي الذي يغطي جزر البهاما، وغرينادا، وسانت لوسيا، وسانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادين، وسورينام، تسهيل إدخال غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في قطاع الخدمات من خلال: تعزيز خبرة الفنيين وتدريب المدربين المتخصصين؛ وتطوير المناهج التدريبية في المراكز المهنية؛ وتوفير التجهيزات الأساسية في مراكز التدريب الإقليمية (أي وحدات تكييف الهواء القائمة على الهيدروكربون، والمشعبات مع مقاييس للمواد الهيدروكربونية، وكاشفات التسرب الإلكترونية لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال، ومحطات الشحن المتنقلة للمواد الهيدروكربونية واسطوانات غاز البوتان، وغيرها من الأدوات)؛ وتقديم دورات تدريب في البلد وتقديم معلومات لأصحاب المصلحة عن أحدث التجهيزات المتاحة القائمة على الهيدروكربون المتوفرة في السوق.

160- واشتملت الأنشطة المنفذة تصميم مناهج تدريب بشأن المناولة السليمة لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي؛ وعقد ورشة عمل إقليمية لوضع السياسات ومطوري المناهج مع ممثلين من وحدة الأوزون الوطنية ومقدمي التدريب؛ وتزويد مركز التدريب الإقليمي في غرينادا بالأدوات والتجهيزات المناسبة لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي؛ وعقد ورشة عمل إقليمية لتدريب المدربين في غرينادا حيث تلقى المشاركون تدريباً على الجوانب النظرية لخدمة التبريد، بما في ذلك التدريب على المناولة الآمنة لغازات التبريد البديلة؛ وتصميم منهج إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص للتأكد من أن الفنيين المؤهلين هم فقط من يتعاملون مع معدات الخدمة وغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال؛ وتسليم اثنين من أجهزة تكييف الهواء المعتمدة على R-290 إلى أربعة بلدان؛ كما عُقد اجتماع فريق الخبراء الإقليمي بالتوازي مع اجتماع مسؤولي الأوزون في سورينام.

161- ونتيجة للمشروع، أصبح مركز التدريب الإقليمي في عام 2019 يعمل بالكامل لفنيي التبريد وتكييف الهواء في غرينادا، وسيفتح أمام الفنيين من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة في عام 2020. وفي نهاية دورة التدريب، أُجري تقييم وتسلم المشاركون الناجحون تراخيص "الغازات المفلورة" و "البدايل الفعلية".<sup>41</sup>

162- واستناداً إلى الملاحظات من تنفيذ المشروع، اشتملت التوصيات على اعتماد جميع البلدان للمنهج الذي طوره المشروع؛ وتقييم معناد لقدرة مركز التدريب الإقليمي في غرينادا؛ والنظر في الحاجة إلى مركز تدريب إقليمي آخر في بلد آخر إذا كانت القدرات غير كافية؛ وتطوير آليات وشراكات لتشجيع الموردين الدوليين أو صناعات المعدات والأدوات القائمة على الهيدروكربون على إثبات وجود أفضل في المنطقة؛ والنظر في عمليات الشراء الإقليمية للمعدات والأدوات القائمة على الهيدروكربون؛ والنظر في إنشاء رابطة تبريد إقليمية؛ وجذب دعم مالي إضافي من هيئات التمويل الدولية لإدخال غازات تبريد بديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي؛ والنظر في تطوير نظم العلامات البيئية لأجهزة التبريد و/أو نظم جوائز عند شراء المستهلكين أجهزة تبريد مراعية للبيئة؛ والنظر في فرض رسوم على الواردات من المعدات مرتفعة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي؛ والنظر في متطلبات تقنية إلزامية للتصميم وبناء أو تحديث تأهيلي للمباني المدنية (مثل المكاتب، والفنادق، والمستشفيات، والمدارس، والمجمعات السكنية، ومرافق الخدمة) التي بها مساحة تتجاوز حجماً معيناً؛ وإجراء تقييمات فنية مع الأجهزة القائمة على R-290 لدراسة كيفية تشغيلها تحت كهرباء قدرها 110 فولت/60 هيرتز؛ وتطوير منصات لتبادل المعلومات فيما بين الفنيين.

<sup>39</sup> أرقام مكونة من أربعة أرقام، حددتها لجنة الخبراء المعنية بنقل البضائع الخطرة التابعة للأمم المتحدة، التي تحدد المواد والبضائع الخطرة في إطار النقل الدولي.

<sup>40</sup> الجمعية الأمريكية لمهندسي التدفئة والتبريد وتكييف الهواء.

<sup>41</sup> تعتبر هذه التراخيص معترف بها دولياً لمستوى الكفاءة في مناولة غازات التبريد - في هذه الحالة، الغازات المفلورة وغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال.

## تعليقات الأمانة

163- استنادا إلى الملاحظات والنتائج الخاصة بمكون شرق أفريقيا، طلبت الأمانة معلومات أكثر عن إمكانية تشجيع الفنيين والمستخدمين النهائيين على الإبلاغ بطريقة آمنة عن حالات غازات التبريد الرديئة، والتدابير العقابية المناسبة للمستوردين أو الموزعين المحليين الذين يبيعون غاز تبريد رديء.

164- وشرحت اليونيدو أنه من المتوقع أن يبلغ الفنيون وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين من خلال رابطة فنيي التبريد. وفي الحالات التي لا يوجد فيها رابطة، يدعى الفنيون للإبلاغ مباشرة إلى وحدة الأوزون الوطنية في البلد. وشرحت اليونيدو نتائج المشروع الإيضاحي لوحدات الأوزون الوطنية الأخرى. ويمكن أن تختلف التدابير العقابية للمنتهكين من بلد لآخر. فبعض البلدان تبدأ بحملات توعية عامة، بما في ذلك توزيع كتيبات اليونيدو، وبعد ذلك يليها غرامات. وترى اليونيدو أيضا أن المعلومات عن الموضوع يمكن تبادلها خلال اجتماعات الشبكات الإقليمية التي ينظمها برنامج المساعدة على الامتثال التابع لليونيب.

165- وفيما يتعلق بتعديل تنفيذ خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في بلدان المادة 5 نتيجة لهذا المشروع، أشارت اليونيدو أن مسألة جودة غازات التبريد مدرجة في التدريب المقدم إلى الفنيين؛ وأن التدريب يشمل الوسائل الأساسية لتحديد غازات التبريد الرديئة المحتملة، وحيثما يمكن، إيضاح أداء المعدات مع غاز تبريد نقي وغازات التبريد المزيفة التي يتم شراؤها محليا. ورحبت وحدات الأوزون الوطنية والفنيون بهذا الموضوع ولكنه يتطلب المزيد من التوعية.

166- وعند تفسير إضافي للمساهمة الرئيسية لمكون منطقة الكاريبي للمشروع للبلدان المشاركة فيه وأثره على تنفيذ خططها لإدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، أفادت اليونيدو أن المشروع أظهر الحاجة إلى تعزيز التعاون الإقليمي لجعل المعدات القائمة على الهيدروكربون متوافرة في البلدان المشاركة. وعلى وجه أكثر تحديدا:

(أ) إعداد منهج للتدريب مع مواد مرجعية بشأن غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال التي يمكن إدراجها في استراتيجيات خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بمجرد تكييفها للبلدان المحددة التي تحتاجها؛

(ب) إنشاء مركز تدريب مزود جيدا في غرينادا متوافر للفنيين من المنطقة للتعلم عن كيفية العمل بسلامة مع غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال. كما تم تعزيز قدرات مرافق التدريب في بلدان أخرى. وقدم المركز الإقليمي ومرافق التدريب الحديثة في كل بلد دورات تدريب للفنيين تكمل حلقات التدريب التي أجريت بموجب خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛

(ج) إنشاء مجمع من المدربين من كل بلد مشارك قادر على تدريب فنيي التبريد وتكييف الهواء كجزء من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، على النحو المعمول به في جزر البهاما وغرينادا وسورينام.

167- وفيما يتعلق بتوافر الأدوات الحرجة التي يحتاجها الفنيون للتشغيل مع غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال،<sup>42</sup> أشارت اليونيدو إلى أنه حتى الوقت الحاضر، لم تكن الأدوات متوافرة في الأسواق الإقليمية وظلت البلدان تعتمد على خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومبادرات أخرى للحصول عليها في السوق الدولية. كما أن هناك حاجة إلى مزيد من الأجهزة التي تستخدم غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال لكي تستعمل كوحدة تدريب لزيادة واستبدال القدرة المركبة في مرافق التدريب في المنطقة. وأدرجت اليونيدو تفاصيل عن المعدات الأكثر ضرورة للتدريب ولخدمة غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال في المناهج الواردة في المرفق الأول بمكون البحر الكاريبي في التقرير النهائي.

<sup>42</sup> متشعب بمقياس لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال، ومكتشف إلكتروني لتسرب غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال، واسطوانات مناسبة لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال.

168- وتمشيا مع المقرر 24/84، أكدت اليونيدو أن هناك رصيد يبلغ 709 دولارا أمريكيا، سيتم إعادته إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

## التوصية

169- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما بالتقرير النهائي عن المشروع الإيضاحي العالمي (منطقتي شرق أفريقيا وبلدان البحر الكاريبي) بشأن جودة غازات التبريد والاحتواء وإدخال بدائل محتملة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء، المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) دعوة الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة إلى الأخذ في الحسبان التقرير المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه عند مساعدة بلدان المادة 5 في إعداد وتنفيذ المشروعات في قطاع خدمة التبريد.

إقليمي (أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى): إعداد مركز امتياز إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص وإيضاح غازات التبريد البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي (التقرير النهائي) (الاتحاد الروسي)

## معلومات أساسية

170- في اجتماعها السادس والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على مشروع إيضاحي في منطقة أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى لإعداد مركز امتياز إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص وإيضاح غازات التبريد البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، بقيمة 591,600 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 75,076 دولارا أمريكيا لحكومة الاتحاد الروسي (المقرر 35/76).

171- وتمثل الهدف من المشروع في تحسين القدرات التقنية لقطاعات التبريد وتكييف الهواء في بلدان أوروبا الشرقية وآسيا الوسطى للتغلب على الحواجز التي تعترض اعتماد غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ وتحسين ممارسات الخدمة؛ وخفض مستويات انبعاثات الغازات المفلورة من معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء؛ وتزويد الفنيين ومصنعي المعدات بفهم لتصميم كفاءة الطاقة وتشغيل معدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء. وطلبت حكومة الاتحاد الروسي مساعدة من اليونيدو لتنفيذ هذا المشروع.

172- وقدمت اليونيدو، بصفتها الوكالة المعنية، التقرير النهائي عن إعداد مركز امتياز إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص وإيضاح غازات التبريد البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، تمشيا مع المقرر 30/83(ج).<sup>43</sup> ويرد التقرير الكامل في المرفق الخامس بالوثيقة الحالية.

## التقرير النهائي

173- أنشئ المركز الإقليمي في أرمينيا في المجمع العلمي التعليمي الدولي في "Shirakatsy Lyceum"، في إطار وزارة حماية الطبيعة. وتم إطلاقه في سبتمبر/أيلول 2019 في احتفال مع أكثر من 50 مشاركا تضمنوا الوزراء ونواب الوزراء في بلدان المجلس الحكومي الدولي للإيكولوجيا التابع لكونولت الدول المستقلة، وممثلي اليونيدو، ورابطات وشركات التبريد وتكييف الهواء، والخبراء التقنيين والطلاب.

174- ويعمل المركز الإقليمي في الوقت الحاضر ويقدم التدريب وخدمات استشارية للبلدان في منطقة أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى، بما في ذلك برامج التدريب، ونظم الترخيص، وتدريب المعلمين؛ وتقديم منهج مشترك للدراسات المهنية

<sup>43</sup> تم النظر في تقرير مرحلي عن المشروع في الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين، ومع الإشارة إلى التقدم الكبير المحرز حتى الآن، تم تمديد تاريخ انتهاء المشروع إلى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019 (المقرر 30/83(ب)).

والأكاديمية الذي يمكن أن تعتمد فرادى البلدان خلال تنفيذ أنشطة خططها لإدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.

175- وتشمل الأنشطة الأخرى المنجزة بموجب المشروع ما يلي:

- (أ) تدريب 5 مدربين وترخيصهم بموجب نظم ترخيص الغازات المفلورة والبدائل الفعلية، والتوقيع على اتفاق خاص بشأن التعاون مع مركز التدريب في موسكو لتقديم دورات للتدريب وترخيص المتعلمين على جملة أمور من بينها السلامة الكهربائية، والأعمال على ارتفاعات؛ وأوعية الضغط ومهارات اللحام، السارية في إقليم روسيا ودول الاتحاد الاقتصادي للمنطقة الأوروبية الآسيوية؛
- (ب) ترجمة مشروع لوائح الغازات المفلورة بالتجانس مع لائحة الاتحاد الأوروبي رقم 517/2014 إلى الروسية وإعداد نظام ترخيص مبسط للفنيين بشأن لوائح الغازات المفلورة لتيسير إطلاق نظم الترخيص في كل بلد من بلدان أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى؛
- (ج) توفير خدمات استشارية ومساعدة تقنية من أجل تجانس التشريعات واللوائح الوطنية بعد التصديق على تعديل كيغالي من خلال المجلس الفني المشترك لرابطات التبريد الوطنية؛
- (د) تنفيذ مشروع إيضاحي لغازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال المستخدمة في مرافق تخزين الفاكهة والخضروات في مقاطعة كوتايك، بأرمينيا؛ ووضعت متطلبات السلامة لتشغيل وصيانة المعدات وإيضاحها من خلال تركيب المعدات وعملياتها. وتحقق تحسين في كفاءة استخدام الطاقة من خلال المعدات الجديدة بنسبة 34 في المائة، ويمكن أن ينتج عن تكرار المشروع الإيضاحي استبدال حوال 500 من التركيبات في السنة في بلدان منطقة أوروبا الشرقية وآسيا الوسطى؛
- (هـ) إعداد تسعة برامج مساعدة تقنية بما في ذلك التعلم الإلكتروني، ودورات عملية في مركز الامتياز الإقليمي وإيضاح عملي لعمليات التكنولوجيات لجديد بدعم من مصنعي المعدات من خلال منهج مشترك للدراسات المهنية والأكاديمية؛ والتشجيع على تدريب النساء على المشاركة في برامج التدريب في المركز وتم تدريب 77 من الممارسات في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء في المركز؛
- (و) تطوير موقع شبكي (<http://hvaccenr.am/>) لتقديم منصة للتدريب الإلكتروني عن بعد.

176- وتم الإعلان عن إعداد وتشغيل مركز التدريب من خلال اجتماعات استشارية إقليمية للموظفين الفنيين، ووحدات الأوزون الوطنية واجتماعات استشارية أخرى؛ وأعلن عن إنشاء المركز من خلال وسائل إلكترونية ومنشورة بين أصحاب المصلحة في المنطقة.

177- وتم الصرف الكامل للأموال الموافق عليها البالغة 591,600 دولارا أمريكيا لإعداد وتشغيل مركز التدريب (184,044 دولارا أمريكيا)، وتنفيذ المشروع الإيضاحي (188,261 دولارا أمريكيا)، وترجمة اللوائح بالإنجليزية والروسية (55,500 دولارا أمريكيا)، وتطوير موقع شبكي لبرامج التدريب الإلكتروني والتواصل (92,795 دولارا أمريكيا)، ومعلومات التواصل وأنشطة التوعية وأنشطة أخرى لإدارة المشروع (71,000 دولارا أمريكيا).

#### تعليقات الأمانة

178- فيما يتعلق بالتأخيرات في المشروع، أوضح اليونيدو أن السبب الرئيسي يتعلق بتخصيص التمويل لتنفيذ المشروع، وإلى حد أقل، بتحديث البنية التحتية لمرافق التدريب في المركز، وتغيير المستفيد من المشروع الإيضاحي، وتغييرات في صانعي القرارات في حكومة أرمينيا.

179- وبناء على طلب للتوضيح، شرحت اليونيدو أن المشروع الإيضاحي انطوى على استبدال المعدات المستخدمة في تخزين الفاكهة والخضروات حيث كانت المعدات المركبة في السابق عتيقة للغاية. وقدم المستفيد تمويلا

مشتركا يبلغ حوالي 30,000 دولارا أمريكيا، اشتمل على إعداد الموقع، والأعمال المدنية والكهربائية لتثبيت المعدات، وأنشطة التوعية العامة وضمنان التصاريح الوطنية وشهادات/عمليات تفتيش السلامة. ومن المتوقع أن يكون للمشروع إمكانية التوسع في المنطقة وللاعتقاد الأسرع لتكنولوجيات غازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي؛ ويمكن أن تعتمد فرادى البلدان لوائح وطنية للترويج لمثل هذه التكنولوجيات.

180- وبشكل عام، حقق المشروع الهدف منه وهو إنشاء مركز امتياز إقليمي لتدريب وترخيص فنيي ومهندسي على المناولة الآمنة وإيضاح تطبيقات غازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في نظم التبريد وتكييف الهواء في منطقة أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى.

## التوصية

181- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علما بالتقرير النهائي عن إعداد مركز امتياز إقليمي للتدريب والترخيص وإيضاح غازات التبريد البديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي لمنطقة أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى، المقدم من حكومة الاتحاد الروسي واليونيدو، والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) تشجيع الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة على الاستفادة بالكامل من الموارد المقدمة من المركز الإقليمي المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) لتنفيذ خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومشروعات خفض استهلاك الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون في منطقة أوروبا وآسيا الوسطى والمناطق المجاورة.

المملكة العربية السعودية: مشروع إيضاحي لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية باستخدام الهيدروفلوروأوليفين كعامل نفخ رغوي في تطبيقات رغوة الرش في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة (يونيدو)

## معلومات أساسية

182- في اجتماعها السادس والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على جملة أمور من ضمنها المشروع الإيضاحي لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية باستخدام الهيدروفلوروأوليفين كعامل نفخ رغوي في تطبيقات رغوة الرش في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة، بقيمة 96,250 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 8,663 دولارا أمريكيا لليونيدو، وطلبت إلى حكومة المملكة العربية السعودية واليونيدو إنجاز المشروع في غضون 16 شهرا من الموافقة عليه وتقديم تقرير نهائي شامل بعد إنجاز المشروع (المقرر 31/76).<sup>44</sup>

183- وفي الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين، قدمت اليونيدو تقريرا مرحليا عن المشروع الإيضاحي، مشيرة إلى الأنشطة الإضافية، بما في ذلك الاختبار الميداني (مثل قوة الالتصاق، وامتصاص الماء، ومحتوي الخلايا المغلقة، وقوة المقاومة الحرارية ومقاومة الضغط ضد عوامل التصلب/التدهور)، سيحتاج الأمر إلى تنفيذها قبل إنجاز المشروع. ومن أجل الانتهاء من الأنشطة المتبقية التي ستقدم معلومات قيمة، وبعد الإحاطة بالتقدم الكبير المحرز، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على تمديد موعد الانتهاء من المشروع حتى 31 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول 2019، على أساس الفهم بأنه لن يطلب تمديد آخر لتنفيذ المشروع. وطلبت اللجنة كذلك إلى اليونيدو تقديم التقرير النهائي للمشروع في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين (المقرر 35/83(ب) و(ج)).

<sup>44</sup> في الاجتماع الثمانين، تم تمديد تاريخ إنهاء المشروع حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2018 (المقرر 26/80(ط)).



184- وتمشيا للمقرر 35/83(ج)، قدمت اليونيدو التقرير النهائي للمشروع الإيضاحي في 11 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2019. وأحاطت اللجنة التنفيذية علما بالتقديم، الذي ستعرضه الأمانة وتقدمه إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين.<sup>45</sup> ويحتوي القسم الحالي استعراض الأمانة للتقرير ونتائجه.

### التقرير النهائي

185- تم الموافقة على المشروع لإيضاح المنافع، وإمكانية التطبيق والتكرار لاستخدام الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) والهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1336mzz(Z) للنفخ المشترك بالماء في تطبيقات رغاوي رش البولوريثان في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة، فضلا عن تحليل التخفيضات في التكاليف الرأسمالية وتكاليف التشغيل الناتجة عن النفخ المشترك بالماء وبالنظر إلى التغييرات في كثافة الرغاوي والتوصيل الحراري.

186- ونفذ المشروع في شام نجد الدولية، وهو منتج محلي لرغاوي البولوريثان الجاسئة ورغاوي الرش بالبولي إيزوسيانات لعزل المباني ومقاومتها للماء (مثل الجدران، والأسقف، والأسطح والأرضية). وكان الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) هو عامل النفخ الوحيد الذي خضع للاختبار نظرا لأن الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1336mzz(Z) لم يكن متوافرا تجاريا.

187- واستنادا إلى نتائج الاختبار، يبدو أن صياغة رغاوي الرش بالهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) هي البديل المحتمل لإحلال صياغات كل من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون والهيدروفلوروكربون، نظرا لخصائصه التقنية والمادية الشبيهة، بالإضافة إلى إمكانية منخفضة للاحتراق العالمي وصفرا من أطنان قدرة استنفاد الأوزون. وفيما يلي استنتاجات المشروع الإيضاحي:

(أ) يعادل أداء رغاوي الرش العاملة بالهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، رغاوي الرش العاملة بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب في الالتصاق والموصلية الحرارية واستقرار الأبعاد وإمكانيات الدهان والسمك الشامل للرغاوي وقوة الضغط؛

(ب) أظهرت المساحة المرشوشة المستندة إلى الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) ثقب أكثر عن تلك المستندة إلى الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب، ولكنها مع ذلك أوفت بتوقعات المستهلك؛

(ج) لا يتطلب الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) أي أجهزة إرغاء جديدة وتمت جميع الاختبارات بالأجهزة القائمة من شركة شام نجد (أي Graco E-XP1 Applicator)؛

(د) نظرا لانخفاض نقطة الغليان (19.5 درجة مئوية)، يتعين خلط الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) في المفاعل بدرجة حرارة أقل من 18 درجة مئوية، ويفضل أن تكون عند 15 درجة مئوية لتجنب فقدان عامل النفخ خلال عملية الخلط؛

(هـ) يمكن خلط كمية أصغر من الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) في البوليول، بالنظر إلى أن درجة الغليان في خليط البوليول ستكون أيضا أقل من نقطة غليان الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب؛

(و) تم تخزين البوليول سابق الخلط الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) لما مجموعه خمسة أشهر بواسطة بيت النظم والمستخدم النهائي بدون ملاحظة تغييرات تفاعلية. وسيجري تخزين الخليط في درجة حرارة قصوى تبلغ 28 درجة مئوية بالنظر إلى انخفاض نقطة الغليان للهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، مما قد يسبب التبخر / غليان المادة الكيميائية في درجة حرارة أعلى؛

(ز) يحتاج نظام الرغاوي المعتمد على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، الى طائفة من الاضافات (خافض التوتر السطحي والمحفز) لتجنب تدهور خليط البوليول، وتوفر مجموعة المحفزات فترة الحفظ على ما بعد ثمانية أشهر؛

(ح) تبلغ تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية للنظام المعتمد على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، 4.30 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام أعلى عن تلك المعتمدة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب. غير أنه بعد إضافة انخفاض الموصلية الحرارية (أي عزل أحسن) وانخفاض سمك الرغاوي المنتجة بالهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، خفضت هذه التكاليف إلى 0.33 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام؛

(ط) بلغ سعر الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) المدفوع لتنفيذ المشروع 9.50 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام؛ غير أن السعر الفعلي عند شراء كميات صغيرة يبلغ 15 دولار أمريكي للكيلوغرام؛ مما سيزيد من تكاليف التشغيل الإضافية. ومن المتوقع أن هذه التكاليف سيتم خفضها في غضون سنوات قليلة، مع انخفاض سعر الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) وارتفاع سعر الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب بسبب التوافر المنخفض.

#### نتائج الاختبارات الميدانية الإضافية

188- اشتمل التقرير النهائي على نتائج الاختبارات التي أجراها مختبر مستقل في فنلندا بعد 18 شهرا من تطبيق رغاوي الرش القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين في ظروف درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة. واستنادا إلى النتائج، خلص اليونيدو إلى أن الرغاوي القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) أظهرت على الأقل سلوكا مشابها لرغاوي البوليوريثان القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب. وعلاوة على ذلك، فترة تقادم رغاوي الرش ومدتها 18 شهرا المطبقة في ظروف درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة لم تغير أي مؤشرات لأداء الرغاوي على نحو كبير، وما زالت الرغاوي تستوفي جميع المواصفات.

189- وعقدت حلقات عمل في جدة والرياض والدمام في يونيو/حزيران 2019، لتقديم معلومات عن نتائج رغاوي رش البوليوريثان القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E) وتطبيقات الرغاوي التي تصب في الموقع، بالمقارنة إلى تكنولوجيات أخرى وعمليات تحليل التكاليف.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

190- مع ملاحظة الأمانة بعض الاختلافات في القيم المحصلة من الاختبارات بعد 18 شهرا بالمقارنة إلى الاختبارات الأصلية، ما زالت قابلية المقارنة للخصائص المادية للرغاوي لتلك الخاصة بالرغاوي القائمة على الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب. وقدمت اليونيدو تفسيرا للبيانات المحصلة في كل اختبار، ووجدت الأمانة أنها قيمة واقترحت إضافتها إلى التقرير. ويرد التقرير النهائي المنفح في المرفق السادس بهذه الوثيقة.

#### توافر التكنولوجيا واعتمادها

191- عند تفسير أصل الصياغات وتوافرها التي تستخدم لاختبار الهيدروفلوروأوليفين-1233zd(E)، أشارت اليونيدو إلى أن الصياغة المستخدمة للاختبارات الأولى تم تطويرها بالكامل بواسطة Covestro (مورد عالمي للبوليمر في دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة) ولم تكن متوافرة لأي بيت نظم آخر في البلد. وجميع تفاصيل صياغات الرغاوي قامت بتطويرها بيوت نظم، وهي عادة ما تكون سرية. غير أن موردي المواد المضافة (مثل Evonik و Momentive) وموردي عامل النفخ (أي Honeywell و Chemours) يقدمون الدعم بنشاط للصياغات في بيوت النظم. ونظرا لأن نظم رغاوي الرش متوافرة الآن في السوق المحلي في المملكة العربية السعودية، سيكون هناك استخدام محلي آخر لنظام رغاوي الرش من جانب جميع مستخدمي رغاوي الرش.

192- وعند وصف العقبات الرئيسية لتعميم استخدام هذه التكنولوجيا في المملكة العربية السعودية، أشارت اليونيدو إلى أن النظم القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين لرغاوي الرش هي متوافرة حالياً ويمكن استخدامها لجميع تطبيقات البناء، وتتوافر على نحو كبير صياغات كاملة لنظم النفخ بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ي ومخزونات من الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب في بيوت النظم. ويعتبر القبول في السوق لصياغات رغاوي الرش الجديدة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي محدوداً بسبب الدعاية السلبية عن الأداء السيء المتوقع لهذه الصياغات. وبموجب خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، تعتزم اليونيدو واليونيب إعداد مقياس جودة وبرنامج ترخيص يهدف إلى استخدام نظم الرغاوي المرخصة فقط، مما قد يساعد في التغلب على العوائق الجارية التي تعترض اعتماد التكنولوجيا على نحو أوسع.

#### التمويل المشترك

193- بلغت التكلفة الإجمالية للمشروع الإيضاحي بالنسبة للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف 94,000 دولاراً أمريكياً، استخدم منها 28,000 دولاراً أمريكياً على خدمات الخبراء الاستشاريين والسفر؛ و48,000 دولاراً أمريكياً على المعدات والمواد الكيميائية؛ و18,000 دولاراً أمريكياً على اختبارات المعامل وحلقات عمل للنشر. وبناء على الطلب، أفادت اليونيدو أنه وفقاً للمعلومات المتوافرة، ساهمت بيوت النظم المستفيدة باستثمار قدره 250,000 دولاراً أمريكياً في المعدات والمواد الكيميائية.

#### التوصية

194- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقرير النهائي عن المشروع الإيضاحي لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية باستخدام الهيدروفلوروأوليفين كعامل نفخ رغاوي في تطبيقات رغوة الرش في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة في المملكة العربية السعودية، المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) دعوة الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة إلى الأخذ في الحسبان التقرير المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه عند مساعدة بلدان المادة 5 في إعداد وتنفيذ مشروعات رغاوي البوليوريثان.

المملكة العربية السعودية: مشروع إيضاحي للترويج لغازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين لقطاع تكييف الهواء في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة (التقرير المرحلي) (يونيدو)

#### معلومات أساسية

195- بالنيابة عن حكومة المملكة العربية السعودية، قدمت اليونيدو إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تقريراً مرحلياً عن المشروع الإيضاحي للترويج لغازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين لقطاع تكييف الهواء في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة

196- وتم الموافقة على المشروع في الاجتماع السادس والسبعين لتصنيع واختبار وترشيد نموذج رائد لأجهزة تكييف الهواء بخليط منخفض إمكانية الاحترار العالمي من الهيدروفلوروأوليفان/الهيدروفلوروكربون فضلاً عن R-290 للاضطلاع بمشروع إيضاحي لإدارة الإنتاج الإيضاحي ولتحويل خط إنتاج، بمبلغ 1,300,000 دولاراً أمريكياً، زائداً تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 91,000 دولاراً أمريكياً لليونيدو.

197- وفي اجتماعها الثمانين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على تمديد المشروع من مايو/أيار 2018 إلى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018، على أن يكون من المفهوم أن لا يطلب تمديد آخر لتنفيذ المشروع، وطلبت من الوكالات المنفذة أن تقدم التقرير النهائي في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين (المقرر 26/80(ز)). وبناء عليه، قدم التقرير النهائي الموجز إلى الاجتماع الثاني والثمانين مع توثيق للتقدم المحرز في الكثير من الأنشطة، بما فيها شراء المعدات

وتسليم المكونات (مثل الكباسات)، وما زال منتظرا تسليم معدات الإنتاج وإنتاج أول وحدات قائمة على R-290. وكان من المتوقع إنجاز تلك الأنشطة بحلول ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018.

198- وفي الاجتماع الثالث والثمانين تم الإبلاغ عن أنه في حين جرى تسليم معدات الإنتاج، فإن تركيبها مازال منتظرا حيث قررت الشركة نقل خط الإنتاج. وتعتزم الشركة تركيب المعدات رغم ذلك حتى يمكن إجراء التشغيل التجريبي وتدريب العاملين؛ وسوف ينقل الخط في سبتمبر/أيلول 2019. ويتعين إجراء المزيد من الاختبارات أو ترشيح الوحدات. ومن المتوقع الانتهاء من هذه الأنشطة فضلا عن إقامة حلقة عمل لنشر نتائج المشروع في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019. وبناء عليه، قررت اللجنة التنفيذية أن تمد، على أساس استثنائي، موعد الانتهاء من المشروع حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019، مع ملاحظة التقدم الكبير في التنفيذ والقابلية المحتملة لتكرار النتائج في العديد من بلدان المادة 5، على أساس الفهم بالأول يقدم أي طلب آخر لتمديد تنفيذ المشروع، وطلبت إلى اليونيدو أن تقدم التقرير النهائي للمشروع في موعد لا يتجاوز الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين وأن تعيد جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع السادس والثمانين (المقرر 33/83).

### التقرير المرحلي

199- أجري المزيد من الاختبار والترشيح للوحدات، بما في ذلك ترشيح المكثف مع 5 مم من أنابيب نحاسية محززة بالقطر الخارجي (IGT)، والتي حدثت الشركة خط تصنيع المبادل الحراري للسماح بالتصنيع في الشركة، وقدمت ميزة اقتصادية نسبية للمبادلات الحرارية ذات القنوات الدقيقة التي قد يحتاج الأمر شراؤها من الموردين. وتم تطوير نموذج تشغيلي كامل مجزأ صغير يعمل بغاز R-290 بقدرة 18,000 وحدة حرارة بريطانية (1.5 طن تبريد) يستخدم مكثف 5 مم من أنابيب نحاسية محززة بالقطر الخارجي (IGT)، ولا يحتاج الأمر إلى ترشيح آخر للمكثف. وتجاوزت الوحدة متطلبات المعايير المحلية الدنيا لأداء الطاقة بمعدل كفاءة استخدام الطاقة قدره 12.5 في ظروف درجة حرارة 35 درجة مئوية (T1) و9.36 وفي ظروف درجة حرارة 46 مئوية (T3). غير أن اختبار الأطراف الثالثة لم يتم إجراؤه بعد انتظارا لاستلام المجموعة الجديدة من كباسات النموذج الأولي ووجود مختبر مناسب. وتمثل الوحدة المطورة المجزأة الصغيرة العاملة بغاز R-290 لمتطلبات المعايير المحلية الدنيا لأداء الطاقة المحددة في هيئة المواصفات والمقاييس والجودة في المملكة العربية السعودية، وسيتم إجراء المزيد من الترشيح. ولهذا الغرض، طلبت مجموعة جديدة من 48 كباسة تعمل بغاز R-290 بها تصاميم محسنة لإجراء المزيد من الاختبارات على النماذج الأولية لتكييف الهواء المجزأ العاملة بغاز R-290.

200- ونقل خط التصنيع، واستكملت الأعمال المدنية وتم تركيب جميع المعدات، بما في ذلك نظام للرقابة الكاملة على الجودة. غير أن بدء تشغيل الخط، الذي كان من المتوقع أن يتم في فبراير/شباط 2020، قد تأخر بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19، ومن المقرر اختبار خط التصنيع بمجرد انتهاء القيود على السفر المفروضة نتيجة لجائحة كوفيد-19. وبالمثل، بينما تم تحديث المختبرات وغرف الاختبار الفعلي بالمعدات والأدوات اللازمة، تأخر بدء العمليات. وتشمل الأنشطة المتعلقة الأخرى إجراء تدريب الفنيين على خط التصنيع وحلقة العمل الأخيرة لنشر نتائج المشروع على أصحاب المصلحة.

### تعليقات الأمانة

201- لم يكن من الممكن إنجاز المشروع بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19. وقدمت اليونيدو جدولا زمنيا مؤقتا لإنجاز المشروع تضمن سفر خبير لإعداد العمل والتدريب في مايو/أيار 2020، واختبار النماذج الأولية استنادا إلى مجموعة جديدة من 48 مكبسا قائمين على R-290 مع تصميم محسن في يونيو/حزيران - أغسطس/آب 2020، وحلقة عمل أخيرة في سبتمبر/أيلول 2020.

202- ومع ملاحظة أن الجدول الزمني المقترح كان مؤقتا وسيعتمد على حالة جائحة كوفيد-19، بما في ذلك ما إذا كان سيسمح بالسفر الدولي، توصي الأمانة بتمديد المشروع حتى 15 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020، وتطلب إلى اليونيدو تقديم التقرير النهائي للمشروع في موعد أقصاه 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2021، وإعادة جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع السابع والثمانين.

## التوصية

203- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقرير المرحلي عن المشروع الإيضاحي للترويج لغازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي القائمة على الهيدروفلوروأوليفين لقطاع تكييف الهواء في درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة في المملكة العربية السعودية، المقدم من اليونيدو والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) تمديد تاريخ الانتهاء من المشروع المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه إلى 15 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020 على أساس استثنائي نظراً لجائحة كوفيد-19 والتقدم الكبير المحرز؛

(ج) مطالبة اليونيدو بتقديم التقرير النهائي للمشروع المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه في موعد أقصاه 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2021 وإعادة جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع السابع والثمانين.

منطقة غرب آسيا: مشروع إيضاحي للترويج لغازات التبريد البديلة في قطاع تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة (PRAHA-II) (التقرير النهائي) (يونيب ويونيدو)

204- في اجتماعها السادس والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على المشروع الإيضاحي للترويج لغازات التبريد البديلة في قطاع تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة في غرب آسيا،<sup>46</sup> المعروف باسم PRAHA-II، بتكلفة إجمالية قدرها 771,500 دولاراً أمريكياً، تتألف من 375,000 دولاراً أمريكياً، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 48,750 دولاراً أمريكياً لليونيب، و325,000 دولاراً أمريكياً، زائد تكاليف دعم الوكالة بقيمة 22,750 دولاراً أمريكياً لليونيدو. وقدم اليونيب واليونيدو التقرير النهائي الشامل للمشروع الوارد في المرفق السابع بالوثيقة الحالية.<sup>47</sup>

205- ويهدف المشروع إلى الاستعانة بالتقدم المحرز في المشروع الإيضاحي للترويج لبدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي لصناعة تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة في غرب آسيا (PRAHA-I).<sup>48</sup> وكان لـ PRAHA-II ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية: بناء قدرات الصناعة المحلية على تصميم واختبار معدات تكييف الهواء باستخدام غازات تبريد قابلة للاشتعال منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ وتقييم وترشيده النماذج الأولية التي تم بناؤها لـ PRAHA-I؛ وبناء نموذج لتقييم المخاطر لبلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة.

206- ومن أجل بناء القدرات المحلية، تم تحليل وترشيده النماذج الأولية لتكييف الهواء التي طورت بموجب PRAHA-I عن طريق الحصول على خرائط أداء المكونات (المكابس والمراوح)؛ وتقييم تشكيلات تصميم المبادل الحراري، بما في ذلك المبادلات الحرارية ذات قنوات صغيرة؛ وأداء الترشيده الهندسي لمطابقة أو تجاوز أداء وحدة خط الأساس، الذي يشمل تركيب مكابس محدثة جديدة لنفس غازات التبريد المستخدمة في PRAHA-I؛ والتي لم تكن متوافرة في وقت بناء النماذج الأولية لـ PRAHA-I؛ أو كباسات لغازات تبريد لم يتم اختبارها بموجب PRAHA-I. وتم اختبار الوحدات التي تم ترشيدها مع غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي (وهي: R-290 والهيدروفلوروكربون-32 وخليط معين من الهيدروفلوروأوليفين)، وتم تحليل لتأثير تسرب الشحن على أداء بدائل الانزلاق العالي.<sup>49</sup> وتم تنظيم حلقات عمل للتدريب على تصميم النماذج الأولية، ومشاورات بين مصنعي وحدات تكييف الهواء المحلية ومقدمي التكنولوجيا، وزيارات ميدانية في مراكز الصناعة والأبحاث في الصين واليابان،

<sup>46</sup> البحرين، ومصر، والكويت، وقطر، وعمان، والمملكة العربية السعودية، والإمارات العربية المتحدة. ولم يقدم أي تمويل للإمارات العربية المتحدة، وقامت الصناعة المحلية ببناء النماذج الأولية وحضرت جلسات PRAHA على نفقتها الخاصة.

<sup>47</sup> قدم التقرير إلى الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين ولكنه نظراً لضيق الوقت، يمكن أن تقوم الأمانة بإجراء استعراض للتقرير وتقديم نتائج إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين (الفقرة 122 من الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/75)

<sup>48</sup> الموافق عليه في الاجتماع التاسع والستين لكي ينفذه اليونيب واليونيدو (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/19). ويمكن الاطلاع على التقرير النهائي لذلك المشروع في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/10.

<sup>49</sup> انزلاق الحرارة هو فرق الحرارة بين البخار المشبع ودرجات حرارة السوائل المشبعة في ظروف الضغط الثابت.

وجولة دراسية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. وأعد نموذج تقييم مخاطر يناسب استخدام الأنماط وظروف التشغيل السائدة في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة بالتعاون مع المعاهد المحلية وجمعية صناعة التبريد وتكييف الهواء في اليابان (JRAIA).

### النتائج والتوصيات

207- أظهرت نتائج ترشيد النماذج الأولية لـ PRAHA-I أن التحسينات في أداء النظام يمكن تحقيقها من خلال النمذجة، وتصميم المكون واختياره. وركزت إعادة تصميم المكون على المكبس، والمكبف وصمام التوسع. واستخدمت النماذج الأولية في PRAHA-I أساسا كياسات حجمها يتناسب تحديدا مع R-410A والهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22، مما قدم فرصة لاختيار أفضل للمكبس نظرا لأن المكبس المصمم لغاز تبريد معين سيحسن من كفاءة استخدام الطاقة في الوحدة. وسمح تخفيض أنبوب المبادل الحراري/قطر القناة بخفض في حجم الشحن نظرا لأن مكافئات نقل الحرارة تتناسب عكسيا مع قطر الأنبوب؛ غير أن القطر المنخفض يزيد من انخفاض الضغط. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، بينما ستسمح الانخفاضات في القطر أو تغييرات أخرى في تصميم المبادل الحراري بكفاءة أعلى للنظام وخفض في الشحن، فإن التغييرات في تصميم المبادل الحراري تنقيد بأبعاد المغلف: ومن شأن إعادة تصميم كامل للنظام أن تقدم فرصة لتصميم مبادلات حرارية ذات كفاءة أعلى. وبينما يمكن بالمثل أن يحسن اختيار المراوح والمنفاخ من كفاءة استخدام الطاقة، لم يتم النظر فيهما بسبب اعتبارات التكلفة والوقت، ولأن نسبة 90-80 في المائة من استهلاك الطاقة يأتي من الكياسات.

208- وأظهرت اختبارات الوحدات التي تم ترشيدها خفضا كبيرا في استهلاك الطاقة في ظروف بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة (46 درجة مئوية). وأظهر تحليل المحاكاة أن غاز التبريد بمنحنيات أوسع تشبعا يميل إلى أن يؤدي إلى نظم ذات كفاءة أعلى وشحن أقل عندما لا تحدث تعديلات في المعدات. غير أن النتائج أظهرت أنه عند اختيار المكون المناسب، مثل الكياسات بإبعاد إزاحة أكبر ومعدل تدفق أعلى للكتلة، كانت قدرات التبريد والأداء العام لغازات تبريد أخرى على نفس مستوى القوة.

209- وأظهرت نتائج البدائل عالية الانزلاق أن تجزئة غاز التبريد على النحو الذي دلت عليه اختبارات التسرب لا يبدو أنها تشكل قلقا كبيرا نظرا لأن التغيير بنسبة 2 في المائة في قدرة التبريد لوحظ بعد شحن النظام، ومن المتوقع أن تكون التغييرات في كفاءة استخدام الطاقة طفيفة.

210- وتطلب العمل بشأن تقييم المخاطر النظر في مختلف استخدامات تكييف الهواء وممارسات الخدمة في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة التي تتعلق بالتركيب وممارسات الخدمة ومستويات مهارة الفنيين؛ ولم يكن هناك أثر مباشر لدرجات الحرارة على المخاطر. وبالتعاون مع خبراء من جمعية صناعة التبريد وتكييف الهواء في اليابان، وكذلك كمدخلات من لجنة الخيارات الفنية للتبريد ولجنة الخيارات الفنية للهالونات، أعد نموذج لتقييم المخاطر، وتم تطبيقه بعد ذلك كمثال لنظام تكييف هواء مجزأ بقدرة 5.3 كيلوات (تبريد 1 طن) باستخدام غاز تبريد A2L مع ما يلي:

(أ) خلال الاستخدام في مكتب حيث تشمل مصادر الاشتعال الفحم والولاعة المستخدمة لإحراق العطور والشمع المعطر، فضلا عن السجائر والولاعات. وقدرت إمكانية الاشتعال من تلك الأهداف عند حوالي 9-10؛

(ب) خلال مرحلة الإصلاح أثناء اللحام بالنحاس بمصادر اشعال بما في ذلك موقد اللحام، وسيجارة وولاعة. وكانت إمكانية الاشتعال عند حوالي 10-3، مع إبراز أهمية ممارسات الخدمة الآمنة (بما في ذلك حظر التدخين في منطقة الخدمة).

211- وتشمل التوصيات الرئيسية لـ PRAHA-II ما يلي:

(أ) قدم بناء القدرات منصة تعاون بين الحكومات ومعاهد البحث واتحادات الصناعة، والصناعة؛ وأصبحت منصة لتبادل المعلومات والنتائج عن التصميم، ووضعها في السوق وخدمة معدات تكييف هواء التي تعمل بغازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ وساعد أصحاب المصلحة في اكتساب معارف عن العمل مع غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ وساعد المصنّعين على إقامة مشروعات البحوث التعاونية أو الاشتراك فيها، مما سمح للصناعة بتقييم البدائل طويلة الأجل، وزيادة التوعية بالحاجة إلى اختيار البدائل. وعرضت الجولات الدراسية أصحاب المصلحة لآخر تكنولوجيات التبريد. ويمكن أن تستمر هذه العملية كلما كان ذلك ممكناً؛

(ب) يمكن استبدال غازات التبريد وقد يكون تنافسيا مع غازات التبريد مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي ولكن هذا يتطلب تصميم واختيار مناسبين للمكونات (وخصوصا المكبس وجهات التوسيع). ولا يوصى قط ببدائل إحلال سهلة التكييف بدون تغيير في المعدات. وسوف تقدم المحاكاة الرقمية وبعض ترشيد التحليل على نحو طفيف معلومات من أجل إعادة التصميم بتكاليف أقل بكثير عن التغييرات التدريجية حسب التجربة والخطأ؛

(ج) يعتبر تقييم المخاطر المكثف ضروريا لفهم أفضل لتأثيرات السلامة المرتبطة بنشر غازات تبريد بديلة، نظرا لخصائص أنواع مختلفة من المعدات ومراحل الحياة، بما في ذلك النقل، والتخزين، والتركيب، والاستخدام، والخدمة ووقف التشغيل. وينبغي دراسة تقييمات المخاطر للمراحل التي تطابق الجوانب الثقافية وأساليب الحياة. وستعتمد التدابير لتخفيف المخاطر على نوع المعايير والرموز في كل بلد، وكذلك على ممارسات الخدمة. ويمكن أن تستفيد بلدان المادة 5 من خبرات PRAHA-II في إعداد نموذج تقييم المخاطر من أجل تخطي الصعوبات الفنية وإعداد نموذج بسرعة؛

(د) أظهر ترشيد نماذج PRAHA-I أن المكونات، وخصوصا الكباسات، المصممة لبدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي لم تكن متوافرة في ذلك الوقت، وأنها ما زالت في كثير من الحالات غير متوافرة على نحو كبير. ومن شأن عملية لضمان إعلام المصنّعين باستمرار عن التطورات الجديدة أن يساعد المصنّعين على اتخاذ قرارات مستنيرة.

## تعليقات الأمانة

212- في اجتماعها الثالث والثمانين، قررت اللجنة التنفيذية جملة أمور من ضمنها تمديد، على أساس استثنائي، موعد استكمال المشروع حتى 15 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2019 من أجل استكمال اختبار نماذج أجهزة تكييف الهواء، والتحقق من نتائج اختبارات تحقيق أمثل استخدام ونموذج تقييم المخاطر ونشر نتائج المشروع، وطلبت من اليونيب واليونيدو إعادة جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين. وتم إنجاز جميع تلك الأنشطة فيما عدا الندوة الدولية السادسة بشأن غازات التبريد البديلة لبلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة التي كان من المقرر عقدها في مارس/آذار 2020 في دبي والتي تأجلت نتيجة لجائحة كوفيد-19. وتغير موعد تلك الندوة مؤقتا إلى ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020 أو الربع الأول من عام 2021، اعتمادا على حالة جائحة كوفيد-19. وفي نفس الوقت، يعترف اليونيب واليونيدو بنشر نتائج المشروع إلى بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة من خلال ندوة إلكترونية خاصة، من المقرر تنظيمها بشكل مؤقت في يونيو/حزيران 2020. وقد التزم اليونيب واليونيدو بجميع الأموال اللازمة بحلول 15 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2019. وبينما لم يكن من الممكن إعادة الأموال غير الملتزم بها، هناك مدفوعات غير مسددة قائمة لم يتم صرفها بعد نتيجة لتأجيل الندوة وبناء عليه، اتفق على مطالبة اليونيب واليونيدو، على أساس استثنائي، بإعادة جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

213- ومن المرجح أن النتيجة المتعلقة بتجزئة غاز تبريد البدائل عالية الانزلاق أثناء دورة إعادة شحن التسرب من غاز التبريد سيكون لها أثر صغير على قدرة المعدات على التبريد وأثر كبير على كفاءة استخدام الطاقة ويمكن أن تيسر استخدام غازات التبريد هذه.

214- ومن أهم النتائج الرئيسية لـPRAHA-I، التي تم تأكيدها مع PRAHA-II أن عملية تحسين معايير الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة لمعدات تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة تتقدم أسرع من عملية تقييم واختيار غازات التبريد البديلة؛ ولذلك، هناك حاجة ملحة لمعالجة كفاءة استخدام الطاقة والبدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي معاً من أجل تجنب الترويح لبدائل مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي. وأنشأت PRAHA عملية لتمكين الصناعة من المشاركة في البحوث والتطوير، وتبادل المعلومات وأفضل الممارسات المتعلقة بالانتقال إلى معدات تكييف هواء ذات كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة ومنخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي. وأنشأ اليونيب أيضاً منصة للتعاون الداخلي بين وحدات الأوزون الوطنية وسلطات الطاقة من خلال برنامج توأمة الأوزون/الطاقة الذي تم تنفيذه خلال الفترة 2018-2019 وأعد ترتيبات تعاونية محلية في كثير من البلدان. وعلاوة على ذلك، تم الأخذ في الحسبان الفرق في معدل تحديث معايير الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة مقابل عملية إعداد ونشر غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في تصنيع تكييف الهواء على المستوى الوطني (مثل، مشروع تحويل تكييف الهواء في مصر الموافق عليه في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين<sup>50</sup>).

215- ولاحظت الأمانة أن اليونيب واليونيدو يعترضان تحويل مبادرة PRAHA إلى عملية حية مع ردود فعل مستمرة ودعم مستمر لبلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة وسعت إلى فهم كيفية استدامة PRAHA. وقد تضمنت PRAHA وظائف بناء القدرات التي اشتركت فيها بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة وبلدان بخلاف تلك البلدان مثل:

- (أ) جولات دراسية إلى الصين واليابان تضمنت مشاركة خبراء من الجزائر، والبحرين، ومصر، والأردن، والكويت، وباكستان، والمملكة العربية السعودية، والإمارات العربية المتحدة؛
- (ب) جلسات خاصة في اجتماعات الشبكات الإقليمية لتبادل المعارف والمعلومات عن PRAHA؛
- (ج) سلسلة من خمس ندوات لبلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة حضرتها هذه البلدان وبلدان غيرها، فضلاً عن الخبراء في الصناعة، وندوة سادسة بالرغم من تأجيلها، سيتم تبادل الوثائق والمواد من خلال حلقة دراسية شبكية خاصة، وتتاح الدروس المستفادة من المشروع على الموقع الشبكي لكل من اليونيب واليونيدو؛
- (د) جلسات خاصة في أفرقة العمل المفتوحة العضوية والمؤتمرات الدولية المتعلقة بالتدفئة، والتهوية، وتكييف الهواء، والتبريد (VHACR).

216- وحتى تاريخه، ركزت PRAHA على بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة التي لديها تصنيع لتكييف الهواء؛ غير أن أغلبية هذه البلدان ليس لديها تصنيع محلي لتكييف الهواء ولكنها تعتبر متلقين للتكنولوجيا. ويعتزم اليونيب واليونيدو معالجة هذه المسألة من خلال ما يلي:

- (أ) الاستخدام المستمر للموارد المولدة من PRAHA لمساعدة البلدان وبناء معارفها عن البدائل؛
- (ب) تقديم إلى اللجنة التنفيذية مشروع جديد سيركز على تقديم المساعدة التقنية لنشر البدائل، بما في ذلك تقييم مخاطر بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة التي لا يوجد بها تصنيع لتكييف الهواء، ودعم تقني لإيجاد استراتيجيات للقبول في السوق وخطة نشر للمعدات التي تستخدم غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، وتصميم رمز لنموذج التدفئة والتهوية وتكييف الهواء والتبريد، وأدوات إنفاذ من أجل تيسير الاستخدام السليم لغازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، وبرنامج تدريب للسلطات المحلية التي تنظم وترخص أو ترصد المعدات والبرامج التي تستخدم غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي.



217- غير أن الأمانة لاحظت أن اللجنة التنفيذية لم تتطرق لإطار إضافي لمزيد من المشروعات الإيضاحية الإضافية المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.

### التوصية

218- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

- (أ) الإحاطة علماً بالتقرير المرحلي عن المشروع الإيضاحي للترويج لغازات تبريد بديلة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي في قطاع تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة في غرب آسيا (PRAHA-II)، المقدم من اليونيب واليونيدو، والوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛
- (ب) مطالبة اليونيب واليونيدو إعادة جميع الأرصدة المتبقية بحلول الاجتماع السادس والثمانين بدلاً من الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، نظراً للتأخير في عقد الندوة الدولية السادسة بشأن غازات التبريد البديلة لبلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19؛
- (ج) دعوة الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة إلى تشارك التقرير النهائي للمشروع الإيضاحي المشار إليه في الفقرة الفرعية (أ) أعلاه، عند مساعدة بلدان المادة 5 في إعداد المشروعات في قطاعات تكييف الهواء في بلدان درجات الحرارة العالية في البيئة المحيطة.

### تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورغاوي البوليفورين، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد والمذيبات في الصين

الصين: عامل التصنيع الثاني – معلومات إضافية عن الأنشطة المقرر إجراؤها (البنك الدولي).

### معلومات أساسية

219- في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، اقترحت حكومة الصين الاضطلاع بالأنشطة التالية لتعزيز الرصد والإدارة طويلة الأجل للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون بالنظر إلى الأرصدة غير المخصصة البالغة حوالي 1.24 مليون دولار أمريكي في خطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني:

- (أ) إنشاء وتحديث نظام الرصد الإلكتروني عبر الإنترنت لإنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون. وسيكمل هذا النظام نظام إدارة المعلومات عن المواد المستنفدة للأوزون من خلال التركيز على إنتاج وتحويل ومبيعات وتخزين رابع كلوريد الكربون بين جميع منتجي الكلوروميثان؛
- (ب) استكشاف إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية. وسيكمل هذا النشاط الدراسة عن إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية، التي قدمت تماشياً مع المقرر 18/75، وسيشمل مسح في الموقع والتحقق في الموقع من إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية. ولن يشمل ذلك مصانع رباعي كلورو الإيثيلين؛
- (ج) تقديم دعم للشركات لتطوير وعرض مادة التفاعل اللازمة (بديل رابع كلوريد الكربون) الذي يتم تطبيقه بواسطة المعيار الوطني المعدل. وسيقدم هذا النشاط مصنعي مواد التفاعل على إقامة مرافق التنقية اللازمة لرباعي كلورو الإيثيلين من أجل استيفاء شروط المعيار الجديد وتلبية الطلب في السوق؛

(د) التدريب وبناء القدرات في مجال الإشراف على المواد المستنفدة للأوزون وإنفاذه بالنسبة لمكاتب الإيكولوجيا والبيئة المحلية. ويتمثل هذا النشاط في عقد دورات تدريب منتظمة للموظفين في مكاتب

الإيكولوجيا والبيئة المحلية على مستويات المقاطعات والبلديات وعلى مستوى البلد بشأن إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتفتيش عليها والإشراف عليها؛

(هـ) الإشراف على السوق وجمع معلومات عن مبيعات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. وسيتم التعاقد مع شركة استشارية لجمع معلومات عن مبيعات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون وتسويقها، ولتحديد المبيعات التي يشك في كونها غير مشروعة. وسيتم إبلاغ المعلومات المتعلقة بهذه المبيعات إلى وزارة الإيكولوجيا والبيئة لاتخاذ إجراءات إضافية؛

(و) الدعم التقني ودعم السياسات والدعم القانوني بشأن إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتفتيش عليها والإشراف عليها، وإنفاذها، وكذلك التخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. وسيتم تعيين خبراء فرادى لتقديم هذا الدعم للشركات المعنية.

220- وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تعترف حكومة الصين استخدام الأرصدة المتبقية البالغة 250,000 دولارا أمريكيا لنظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون، ومبلغ 750,000 دولارا أمريكيا لبناء القدرات مع سلطة الجمارك.

221- وفي الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، لاحظت الأمانة ما يلي:

(أ) سيمكن نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون جميع الشركات التي تستخدم المواد المستنفدة للأوزون من تقديم طلب للدخول والتسجيل كمستخدم للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون، والإبلاغ عن البيانات. وبينما أيدت الأمانة المقترح، لم تكن على دراية بتفاصيل نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية ولم تتمكن من تقييم مستوى التمويل اللازم لهذا النشاط. وعلاوة على ذلك، كان التمويل من مشروعات أخرى، بما فيها إنتاج بروميد الميثيل، وخطط قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء الصناعي والتجاري وتكييف هواء الغرف بموجب خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وخطة إدارة إزالة إنتاج المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية قد استخدم لتعزيز نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون؛ ومن المرجح أن تجميع التمويل سيكون استخداما فعالا للموارد، ولكنه يشكل تحديات في رصد التقدم المحرز في التقرير المالي وفي التنفيذ؛

(ب) وبالمثل، يقترح التمويل بموجب قطاع إنتاج بروميد الميثيل لبناء القدرات مع سلطة الجمارك. وأوضح مركز التعاون البيئي الخارجي أن العقد بموجب قطاع إنتاج بروميد الميثيل يركز على بروميد الميثيل المستخدم لتطبيقات الحجر الصحي السابق للشحن، بينما بناء القدرات بموجب خطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني سيركز على الجهود المبذولة لمنع التهريب؛

(ج) في حين أن الأنشطة الستة المقترحة ستكون مفيدة، لم تكن الأمانة واضحة بشأن كمية التمويل الذي سيخصص لكل نشاط. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، رأت الأمانة أن الإبلاغ الإضافي عن نتائج بعض هذه الأنشطة سيكون مفيدا. فعلى سبيل المثال، يمكن أن يقدم النشاط المتعلق بالإشراف السوقي فهما أفضل لكيفية قيام المرافق التي تنتج الكلوروفلوروكربون-11 بشراء رابع كلوريد الكربون. واقترحت الأمانة أن نشاط الإشراف السوقي سيستمر في كونه مفيدا بعد إتمام المشروع، وأن تخصص ميزانية داخل وزارة الإيكولوجيا والبيئة لذلك الغرض. ومن شأن إقامة وتحديث نظام الرصد الإلكتروني بشأن إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون أن يمكن مثل هذا الإشراف السوقي. واقترحت الأمانة أن تقدم حكومة الصين، من خلال البنك الدولي، إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، معلومات إضافية عن الأنشطة المقترحة، وميزانيتها، وتقرييرا مرحليا عن تنفيذها، وأن اللجنة التنفيذية قد ترغب أيضا في تقديم إرشادات إضافية بشأن مبلغ 1 مليون دولار أمريكي المخصص لنظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون وبناء القدرات مع سلطة الجمارك.

222- وعقب المناقشات الثنائية، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من حكومة الصين، من خلال البنك الدولي، أن تقدم في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، معلومات إضافية عن الأنشطة المقترح القيام بها بموجب خطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني وميزانيتها وتقريرا مرحليا عن تنفيذها (المقرر 39/84(د)).

المعلومات الإضافية المقدمة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين

223- زادت ميزانية نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون إلى 280,000 دولارا أمريكيا، وتم اختيار شركة استشارية ومنحت عقدا بقيمة 272,238 دولارا أمريكيا. وخلال تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة إنتاج المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، تم إنشاء نظام إلكتروني طلب من خلاله أن تتقدم الشركات بطلب للحصول على حصص إنتاج واستهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وتسجيل المبيعات وتسجيل استخدامات المواد الأولية، والإبلاغ الإلكتروني عن البيانات ذات الصلة. وتمثل الهدف من هذا النشاط في إعداد نظام يوسع نطاق آلية الإبلاغ عن البيانات والإدارة للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ليشمل جميع المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

224- وبالنسبة لبناء القدرات للجمارك، تم إجراء تدريبات منتظمة لضباط الجمارك من خلال مكاتب الجمارك المركزية والمحلية على السواء بواسطة مكتب التعاون البيئي الخارجي وسلطة الجمارك. وظلت الميزانية لهذا النشاط عند 750,000 دولارا أمريكيا.

225- وفيما يتعلق بالأنشطة الستة المتبقية، زادت الميزانية إلى 1.26 مليون دولارا أمريكيا للأنشطة الأربعة التالية، نظرا للتقلبات في سعر الصرف:

(أ) إنشاء وتحديث نظام الرصد الإلكتروني لإنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون. من شأن المشروع، الذي تبلغ ميزانيته 450,000 دولارا أمريكيا، أن يحسن طريقة إرسال البيانات المستخدمة من النظام لرصد وإدارة رابع كلوريد الكربون، بما في ذلك عن طريق استخدام الإنترنت لإرسال البيانات؛ وتوسيع نطاق برمجيات نظام الرصد الإلكتروني لرابع كلوريد الكربون ومعدات الحاسوب القائمة؛ وإنشاء نسخة من صفحة الويب للنظام. وتعتبر منصة الرصد المركزية منصة لرصد البيانات لجميع جوانب إنتاج واستخدام رابع كلوريد الكربون، بما في ذلك المبيعات، والتخلص، والجرد، مما يسمح برقابة دينامية على بيانات الإنتاج، وتحليل للبيانات وغيرها من الوظائف. وتم اختيار الخبير الاستشاري وبدأ إعداد المفهوم التقني، والإطار، والوجهات البينية للبرمجيات وبروتوكول نقل البيانات التي تتوافق مع نظم قواعد بيانات منتجي رابع كلوريد الكربون؛

(ب) بناء القدرات للجمارك على إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والإشراف عليها. ويشمل نشاط بناء القدرات هذا، الذي تبلغ ميزانيته 650,000 دولارا أمريكيا، الاستمرار في تنفيذ برامج التدريب خارج البلاد لموظفي الجمارك، وتعزيز قدرات إدارة الاستيراد والتصدير في الصين والتعاون في إنفاذ القوانين عبر الحدود؛ ومساعدة سلطة الجمارك على إنشاء نظام معلومات للبحث وإصدار أحكام بشأن بيانات التجارة غير المشروعة، مع إقامة آلية متعددة القطاعات لتبادل المعلومات والاستخبارات وتعزيز القدرات المشتركة لإنفاذ القوانين، لمكافحة انتهاكات استيراد وتصدير المواد المستنفدة للأوزون، وتعقب المصادر المحلية لإنتاج ومبيعات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. وقد أعد مركز التعاون البيئي الخارجي مع سلطة الجمارك خطة عمل، وأعدت اختصاصات لإنشاء نظام معلومات للبحث وإصدار أحكام بشأن بيانات التجارة غير المشروعة؛

(ج) استكشاف إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية، وتقديم دعم للشركات لتطوير وعرض مواد التفاعل اللازمة (بديل رابع كلوريد الكربون) الذي يتم تطبيقه بواسطة المعيار الوطني المعدل. ويهدف هذا النظام، بميزانية قدرها 120,000 دولارا أمريكيا، إلى الاستمرار في رصد إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية، ويشمل مسح على مستوى الموقع وتحقيق من إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستخدامات المواد الأولية، ودعم لمصنعي مواد التفاعل على إقامة المرافق اللازمة لتنقية رباعي كلورو الإيثيلين. وتم اختيار الخبير الاستشاري وبدأت

استعراضات نظرية لإنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون واستهلاك المواد الأولية؛ غير أن المسح على مستوى الموقع لم يبدأ بعد نتيجة للقيود المفروضة على السفر بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19. ويتم مناقشة النشاط مع رابطة الصناعة لدعم إمداد رباي كلورو الإيثيلين من رتبة المختبرات؛

(د) *الدعم التقني ودعم السياسات والقوانين بشأن إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتفتيش عليها والإشراف عليها، وإنفاذها، وكذلك التخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. الدعم التقني ودعم السياسات والقوانين بشأن إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتفتيش عليها والإشراف عليها، وإنفاذها، وكذلك التخلص من المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. وتبلغ ميزانية هذا النشاط 40,000 دولارا أمريكيا. وتقوم وزارة الإيكولوجيا والبيئة بالانتهاء من إعداد الصلاحيات، وسيتم اختيار الخبراء والتعاقد معهم بحلول نهاية يونيو/حزيران 2020؛ وسيتم إتمام النشاط بحلول نهاية عام 2020.*

### تعليقات الأمانة

226- على نقيض قطاع إنتاج بروميد الميثيل، حيث حدثت تأخيرات في الانتهاء من إعداد طريقة التعاون بين مركز التعاون البيئي الخارجي وسلطة الجمارك، شرح البنك الدولي أن الآلية القوية للتعاون القائمة بين وزارة الإيكولوجيا والبيئة وسلطة الجمارك ووزارة التجارة منذ إنشاء مكتب الاستيراد والتصدير، سيستمر استخدامها، ولا يتوقع أن تكون هناك تأخيرات في الانتهاء من الأنشطة الجارية المتعلقة بخطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني مع سلطة الجمارك.

227- والرقابة السوقية وجمع المعلومات عن المواد المستنفدة للأوزون التي اقترحت في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين سيتم إجراؤها بموجب برنامج الرصد والإبلاغ والتحقق الذي تنفذه وزارة الإيكولوجيا والبيئة، وفقا للمقرر 41/83(ج)5. وتم تعيين مسؤول للتنسيق مع الصناعية لرصد مبيعات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والمنتجات القائمة على المواد المستنفدة للأوزون. ولذلك، حذفت هذه المهمة من برنامج عمل عامل التصنيع.

228- وفيما يتعلق بنظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون (28,000 دولارا أمريكيا) ونظام الرصد الإلكتروني بشأن إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون (450,000 دولارا أمريكيا)، أوضح البنك الدولي أن نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية للمواد المستنفدة للأوزون الموجود تم تصميمه لرصد إنتاج المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومبيعاتها فقط؛ وكان المطلوب من المنتجين أن يبلغوا عن الإنتاج والمبيعات الشهرية على أساس ربع سنوي؛ وأن البيانات يقوم بجمعها مركز التعاون البيئي الخارجي وتستخدمها كأساس لعملية التحقق السنوي المستقل لإنتاج واستهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي يجريها البنك الدولي؛ وعيّن مركز التعاون البيئي الخارجي خبراء استشاريين لتوسيع نطاق النظام الإلكتروني بشأن المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية القائم ليشمل المواد المستنفدة للأوزون الأخرى، بما فيها رابع كلوريد الكربون؛ وأن هذا النشاط سيستكمل بحلول نهاية عام 2020. ويرمي نظام الرصد الإلكتروني لإنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون إلى ضمان النقل الآني لبيانات إنتاج رابع كلوريد الكربون (المقاسة بواسطة أمتار التدفق والمخزنة في نظم الرقابة على عمليات الشركات) من كل منتج لرابع كلوريد الكربون إلى السلطات الحكومية؛ وستستخدم المعلومات المجمعة لمقارنة سجلات الإنتاج والمبيعات، التي سيتم تقديمها من الشركات كل ثلاثة أشهر في نظام الإدارة الإلكترونية المنفصل والموسع بشأن المواد المستنفدة للأوزون.

229- وفيما يتعلق بالتميز بين بناء القدرات مع سلطة الجمارك (750,000 دولارا أمريكيا) وبناء القدرات للجمارك بشأن إدارة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والإشراف عليها (650,000 دولارا أمريكيا)، شرح البنك الدولي أن الأول كان للتدريب المعتاد لموظفي الجمارك من كلا مكاتب الجمارك المركزية والمحلية الذي أجراه مكتب التعاون البيئي الخارجي وسلطة الجمارك، بينما كان الأخير لمساعدة سلطة الجمارك على إنشاء نظام معلومات للبحث وإصدار أحكام بشأن بيانات التجارة غير المشروعة، وإنشاء آلية متعددة القطاعات لتبادل المعلومات والاستخبارات، وتعزيز القدرات لإنفاذ القوانين المشتركة.

230- وتؤيد الأمانة الأنشطة المقترحة التي سيتم تنفيذها بموجب خطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني؛ غير أنها لم تتمكن من تقييم تكاليف الأنشطة المقترحة بالرغم من المعلومات الإضافية التي قدمتها حكومة الصين.

## التوصية

231- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علماً بالمعلومات الإضافية عن الأنشطة المقترح إجراؤها بموجب خطة قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني للصين، وميزانيتها والتقارير المرحلي عن تنفيذها (المقرر 39/84(د)) الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9.

طلبات لتمديد الأنشطة التمكينية (يونانديبي، ويونيب ويونيدو)

232- تماشياً مع المقرر 32/81(أ)،<sup>51</sup> وبالنيابة عن 9 بلدان من بلدان المادة 5، قدمت الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة طلبات رسمية لتمديد الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية، على النحو المبين في الجدول 10.

**الجدول 10: طلبات لتمديد الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية المقدمة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين**

البلد	الوكالة الرئيسية	تاريخ الإنجاز	تاريخ التمديد
جزر البهاما	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
بوليفيا (دولة – المتعددة القوميات)	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
بروني دار السلام	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
كابو فيردي	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
جزر كوك	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
الأردن	اليونيدو	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
موريشيوس	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
قطر*	اليونيدو	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021
تيمور- ليشتي	اليونيب	30 يونيو/حزيران 2020	30 يونيو/حزيران 2021

\* اليونيب بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة المتعاونة.

## تعليقات الأمانة

233- يشمل السبب وراء الطلبات لتمديد الأنشطة التمكينية جملة أمور من ضمنها الوقت الإضافي اللازم لبدء التنفيذ عن الوقت المتوقع في الأصل، والتنسيق بين وحدات الأوزون الوطنية، وأصحاب المصلحة واليونيب، والحاجة إلى إتمام جميع الأنشطة المقررة. ولاحظت الأمانة أن هذه المسائل التي أخرت بدء التنفيذ تم معالجتها واحراز تقدم. وتدرك حكومات البلدان المعنية أن الأنشطة التمكينية ينبغي إتمامها في موعد أقصاه 30 يونيو/حزيران 2021، وينبغي إعادة الأرصد بمجرد إتمام الأنشطة.

## التوصية

234- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بالطلبات لتمديد الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية المقدم من الوكالات المنفذة المعنية لتسع بلدان من بلدان المادة 5 المذكورة في الجدول 10 من الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(ب) تمديد تاريخ إنجاز الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية حتى 30 يونيو/حزيران 2021، بالنسبة لجزر البهاما، وبوليفيا (دولة – المتعددة القوميات)، وبروني دار السلام، وكابو فيردي، وجزر كوك، والأردن، وموريشيوس، وقطر، وتيمور- ليشتي، على أساس الفهم ألا يطلب تمديد آخر وأن الوكالات الثنائية المنفذة ستقدم تقريراً نهائياً عن الأنشطة التمكينية

<sup>51</sup> قررت اللجنة أن تُبقي على فترة التنفيذ المحددة بـ 18 شهراً للأنشطة التمكينية، وأن تمدد تلك الفترة إذا لزم الأمر بما لا يزيد عن 12 شهراً (بحيث تكون المدة الإجمالية 30 شهراً من تاريخ الموافقة على المشروع)، عندما تتلقى الأمانة طلباً رسمياً للتمديد.

التي أنجزت في غضون ستة أشهر من تاريخ الانتهاء من المشروع بما يتماشى والمقرر 32/81(ب).

**القسم الثالث: تقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة لنظر اللجنة التنفيذية على نحو إفرادي**

### التقارير المتعلقة بخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية: خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى) – التقرير المرحلي عن تنفيذ الأنشطة (يونيو)

#### معلومات أساسية

235- في اجتماعها الثالث والسبعين، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية، من حيث المبدأ، على المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية، مع اليونيدو بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية واليونيب بصفته الوكالة المنفذة المتعاونة، لتحقيق خفض في استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية إلى مستوى مستدام قدره 66.30 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2018 (أي نسبة 15 في المائة أقل من خط الأساس المطلوب للائمتثال وقدره 78.00 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون). وتمت الموافقة بعد تأكيد الوكالات المنفذة أن المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية يمكن تنفيذها امتثالاً لقرارات مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة<sup>52</sup> بشأن جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية.

236- ومنذ الموافقة على المرحلة الأولى، وافقت اللجنة التنفيذية على ثلاث شرائح من شرائح التمويل الأربع بمستوى إجمالي قدره 808,500 دولارا أمريكيا (أي 95.3 في المائة من الأموال الإجمالية الموافق عليها من حيث المبدأ وقدرها 848,550 دولارا أمريكيا، فضلا عن نقل جميع أنشطة الإزالة التي كان سينفذها اليونيب إلى اليونيدو. وبما يتماشى مع الاتفاق بين الحكومة واللجنة التنفيذية، كان من المقرر تقديم الشريحة الأخيرة من المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بقيمة 40,000 دولارا أمريكيا إلى الاجتماع الحادي والثمانين. وحتى الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، لم تتمكن اليونيدو من تقديم طلب الشريحة، بسبب قرارات مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة.

#### التقرير المرحلي

237- قدمت اليونيدو إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تقريرا مرحليا عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، يسرد الأنشطة المنفذة حتى الآن، ومستوى الصرف المحقق، والتحديات التي ووجهت لاستمرار تنفيذ الأنشطة امتثالاً لقرارات مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة، وطلبا لالتماس إرشادات من اللجنة التنفيذية.

238- وأشار التقرير إلى أنه بالرغم من الصعوبات الناتجة عن قرارات مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة، تضمنت الأنشطة الرئيسية المنفذة خلال الشريحتين الأولى والثانية ما يلي:

(أ) شراء ثلاثة محددات غازات التبريد لمكتب الجمارك في البلد؛

<sup>52</sup> أنشئت لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة عملا للقرار 1718 وتم مشاورتها قبل تقديم المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لتحديد ما إذا كانت المعدات أو أي خدمات أخرى بموجب خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية يمكن تقديمها للبلد.

- (ب) شراء ماكينة رش رغاوي لمصنع Puhung Building Material بعد الإفراج من لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة في عام 2015 وإعداد عقد للمعدات الإضافية وشحنها لتمكين تركيب/بدء تشغيل معدات رغاوي الرش؛
- (ج) شراء معدات رغاوي البوليوريثان (فورمات الميثيل) التي أفرجت عنها لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة بما يتماشى مع الإجراءات المحددة في القرار 2270(2016) الصادر عن مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة؛ وإصدار عقد شراء مع موردي المعدات؛ وشحنت المعدات من خلال الصين، إذ أنه لا يمكن شحنها مباشرة إلى جمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية، ولكن سلطة الجمارك في الصين رفضتها وإعادتها إلى المورد؛
- (د) شراء معدات تدريب لفنيي خدمة التبريد وتكييف الهواء بعد الإفراج عنها من لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة، وشحنها وتوزيعها إلى فنيي خدمة التبريد في يونيو/حزيران 2016؛
- (هـ) تنظيم حلقة عمل لتدريب المدربين لـ35 من فنيي خدمة التبريد وتكييف الهواء أجريت في أغسطس/آب وسبتمبر/أيلول 2016؛
- (و) إتمام جلسة تدريب إضافية لخمسة مدربين بشأن أفضل الممارسات في خدمة التبريد وتكييف الهواء، أجريت في الهند في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2016؛
- (ز) وإجراء أول حلقة عمل لتدريب المدربين لـ40 موظفا في الجمارك في مايو/أيار 2017.

مستوى صرف الأموال

239- حتى 30 مارس/آذار 2020، من بين المبلغ الإجمالي وقدره 808,550 دولارا أميركيا من الأموال الموافق عليها، تم صرف 303,313 دولارا أميركيا (36 في المائة)، على النحو المبين في الجدول 11.

الجدول 11: التقرير المالي للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية (دولار أميركي)

الشريحة	الأموال الموافق عليها	الأموال المنصرفة	معدل الصرف (%)
الأولى	134,003	87,386	65.2
الثانية	506,680	211,110	41.7
الثالثة	167,867	1,817	1.1
المجموع	808,550	300,313	36.0

تحديث بشأن خطة تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

240- تشمل الأنشطة التي لم تنفذ بعد ما يلي:

- (أ) متابعة لحقات العمل التدريبية لفنيي خدمة التبريد وتكييف الهواء وضباط الجمارك؛
- (ب) رسم خرائط مراكز الإصلاح والاسترداد وشراء معدات إضافية؛
- (ج) إنشاء وحدة إدارة المشروع بمجرد الموافقة على قناة لتحويل التمويل وتفعيلها.

241- وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، لم يكن من الممكن إعادة استيراد معدات رغاوي البوليوريثان التي أعيدت إلى المورد بواسطة سلطات الجمارك في الصين، حيث ينص القرار 2397 الصادر في عام 2017 بالتحديد على حظر توريد "الألات ذات الاستخدام الصناعي (المصنفة تحت الرمزين 84 و85 من النظام المنسق) ومركبات النقل (المصنفة

تحت الرموز 86 إلى 89 من النظام المنسق) والحديد والصلب وغير ذلك من المعادن (المصنفة تحت الرموز 72 إلى 83 من النظام المنسق)". وبناء على هذا القرار، أشارت اليونيدو إلى تقديم طلب إعفاء جديد إلى لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة، مصحوبا بقائمة محدثة للمعدات التي سيتم إستيرادها في البلد. وقدمت اليونيدو طلب إعفاء رسمي في 8 مايو/أيار 2019 ورفضت لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة هذا الإعفاء في 18 يونيو/حزيران 2019. ونظرا لما ورد أعلاه، لم تتمكن اليونيدو من السير قدما في تسليم المعدات.

242- وقد تأثرت أيضا الأنشطة غير الاستثمارية نتيجة لعدم القدرة على تحويل الأموال داخل البلد، ومما جعل الأمر أكثر صعوبة إدخال جزاءات أكثر صرامة بعد اعتماد القرار 2397 (2017).

243- ونظرا لما ورد أعلاه، أشارت اليونيدو في تقريرها إلى أنها لم تكن في وضع يسمح لها بالاستمرار في تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية وتطلب إرشادات من اللجنة التنفيذية.

### تعليقات الأمانة

244- تلاحظ الأمانة أن اليونيدو استمرت في ممارسة الحيطة الواجبة والرصد على مدى تنفيذ المشروع. وبعد اعتماد قرار مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة في عام 2017، قدمت إلى لجنة مجلس الأمن في الأمم المتحدة عملا للقرار 1718، طلبا للإعفاء، مصحوبا بقائمة محدثة للمعدات التي سيتم استيرادها في البلد، وظلت في تعاون وثيق مع الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة ذات الصلة بخصوص شراء وتصدير المعدات المصممة لإزالة استخدام المواد الخاضعة للرقابة في البلد.

### التوصية

245- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في النظر في المعلومات عن تنفيذ الأنشطة بموجب المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية، المقدمة من اليونيدو.

تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات في الصين

الصين: تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات (يونديبي، ويونيدو والبنك الدولي)

### معلومات أساسية

246- في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين، نظرت اللجنة التنفيذية في تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات، الذي قدم بموجبها تحديث للأنشطة المنفذة في خطة قطاع<sup>53</sup> وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية إلى حكومة الصين جملة أمور من ضمنها، من خلال الوكالة المنفذة المعنية، أن تقدم للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين تقارير المراجعة المالية حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2019 بالنسبة لخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون والهالونات وعملية العامل الثاني ورجاوي البولوريثان والمذيبات وخدمة التبريد، وأن تقدم تقارير انتهاء المشروع بالنسبة لخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون ورجاوي البولوريثان والمذيبات وخدمة التبريد؛ وأن تعيد للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين أرصدة التمويل المتوافرة حتى 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول 2019 والمرتبطة بخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون ورجاوي البولوريثان والمذيبات وخدمة التبريد (المقرر 84/ج(1) و(ج)(2)).

<sup>53</sup> الفقرات 6 إلى 105 من الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/22/Add.1.



247- ووفقاً للمقرر (ج/39/84) (1)، قدمت الوكالات المنفذة المعنية، بالنيابة عن حكومة الصين، تقارير المراجعة المالية حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019 وتقارير انتهاء المشروع بالنسبة لخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون ورجاوي البولوريثان والمذيبات وخدمة التبريد. وقدمت تقارير مالية إضافية لقطاعي خدمة التبريد والمذيبات. ويرد في الفقرات 218 إلى 230 من الوثيقة الحالية تحديث للتقدم المحرز في قطاع عامل التصنيع الثاني.

248- وتستند البيانات المالية في التقرير الحالي إلى تقرير المراجعة المقدم من حكومة الصين حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019، الذي يظهر الأرصدة المتبقية بقيمة 11,309,628 دولار أمريكي (الجدول 12). وتبلغ الأرصدة المتبقية من خطط القطاع المنجزة (أي إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وخدمة التبريد والمذيبات) 792,215 دولاراً أمريكياً (أي 311,653 دولاراً أمريكياً من الأرصدة و480,561 دولاراً أمريكياً من الفائدة المتراكمة). ووفقاً للمقرر (ج/39/84) (2)، تبلغ بالتالي الأرصدة التي ستعاد إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين 792,215 دولاراً أمريكياً.

**الجدول 12: الأرصدة المتبقية والفائدة لخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، وخدمة التبريد، وخطط قطاع المذيبات (دولار أمريكي)**

النشاط	الرصيد حتى 30 يونيو/حزيران 2019	الرصيد حتى 30 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019	الفائدة المتراكمة	تاريخ الإنجاز
إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون (البنك الدولي)	179,878	33,907	22,119	ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019
قطاع الهالونات (البنك الدولي)	9,154,827	8,913,167		ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020
عامل التصنيع الثاني (البنك الدولي)	3,076,109	2,084,808		ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020
رجاوي البولوريثان (البنك الدولي)	897,009	280,108		ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019
الخدمة (اليابان، واليونيب، واليونيدو)	735,791	752	99,178	ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019
المذيبات (اليونديبي)	708,822	*-3,114	*359,265	ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2019
<b>المجموع</b>	<b>14,752,436</b>	<b>11,309,628</b>	<b>480,561</b>	

\* تم حساب الرصيد الإجمالي الذي سيعيده اليونديبي عند 356,151 دولاراً أمريكياً.

## تعليقات الأمانة

249- وام إنذار حطّ قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وخدمة التبريد، والمذيبات. وبينما تم تقديم تقارير إتمام المشروع المؤقتة، لم تظهر بعد البيانات المالية المدفوعات النهائية للمستفيدين، أو الأموال المعادة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين. وتقوم كبيرة موظفي الرصد والتقييم بالعمل مع الوكالات المنفذة ذات الصلة من أجل ضمان إدراج البيانات المالية في تقاري إتمام المشروع الخاصة بكل منها.

250- وكما تم الاتفاق عليه في الاجتماع الرابع والثمانين، سيتم إتمام خطط فكاكات الهالونات وعامل اتصنيع الثاني بحلول 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020، وسيتم إعادة أي أرصدة متبقية حتى ذلك التاريخ إلى الاجتماع السابع والثمانين، وفقاً للمقرر (ج/39/84) (ب).

## التوصية

251- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في:

(أ) الإحاطة علماً بما يلي:

(1) تقارير المراجعة المالية لقطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، والهالونات، ورجاوي البولوريثان، وعامل التصنيع الثاني، والمذيبات وخدمة التبريد، الواردة في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9؛

(2) أن البنك الدولي أعاد الأرصدة المتبقية في قطاعي إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون و رغاوي البولوريثان وقدرها 314,015 دولارا أمريكيا، والفائدة المتراكمة وقدرها 22,119 دولارا أمريكيا إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين؛

(3) أن اليونيدو أعادت الأرصدة المتبقية في خدمة قطاع خدمة التبريد وقدرها 752 دولارا أمريكيا، زائد الفائدة المتراكمة وقدرها 99,178 دولارا أمريكيا إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين؛

(4) أن اليونديبيي أعاد مبلغ 356,151 دولارا أمريكيا، يمثل الفائدة المتراكمة من خطة قطاع المذيبات إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين؛

(ب) مطالبة البنك الدولي تقديم تقارير المراجعة المالية لخطتي قطاعي الهالونات وعامل التصنيع الثاني التي سيتم إتمامها بحلول 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020، وفقا للمقرر 39/84(ب) إلى الاجتماع السابع والثمانين مصحوبة بتقارير إتمام المشروع المطابقة وأي أرصدة متبقية حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020؛

(ج) مطالبة كبيرة موظفي الرصد والتقييم بالعمل مع الوكالة المنفذة المعنية من أجل ضمان أن تقارير إتمام المشروع لخطط قطاعات إنتاج الكلوروفلوروكربون، و رغاوي البولوريثان، وخدمة التبريد وقطاع المذيبات تعكس المصروفات إلى المستفيدين النهائيين، بما يتسق مع المعلومات المقدمة في تقارير المراجعة المالية المقدمة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين.

**القسم الرابع: قائمة الشركات الممولة بموجب خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي كانت تعاني من تأخيرات و/أو تتعرض لتغييرات في خطة التنفيذ والشركات التي سيتم تحويلها إلى تكنولوجيات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي مع تأخيرات نتيجة للمسائل المتعلقة بتوافرها في السوق المحلي و/أو لتكاليف أعلى (المقرران 27/84 و 42/84)**

#### معلومات أساسية

252- في اجتماعها الرابع عشر، نظرت اللجنة التنفيذية في التقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة.<sup>54</sup> وخلال المناقشة، أثار الأعضاء أهمية النظر في أسباب التأخيرات في إدخال بدائل موافق عليها منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي. وبناء عليه، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من الأمانة أن تعد للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، قائمة بالشركات التي تم تمويلها بموجب خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للتحويل إلى تكنولوجيات ذات إمكانية احتراق عالمي منخفضة، والتي عانت من تأخيرات في التنفيذ نتيجة لمشاكل تتعلق بالتوافر في السوق المحلي و/أو التكاليف المرتفعة (المقرر 27/84).

253- ومن أجل الحصول على معلومات منتظمة محدثة عن أسباب التغييرات في المشروعات وإلغاؤها، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية أيضا إلى الأمانة في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين، إعداد جدول بسيط، للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، باستخدام المعلومات المشتقة من التقارير المرحلية ذات الصلة، عن حالات الشركات الممولة بموجب خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي كانت تعاني من تأخيرات و/أو تتعرض لتغييرات في خطة التنفيذ (المقرر 42/84).

<sup>54</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/22 و Add.1 و Add.2 و Add.3.

الإجراءات المتخذة من الأمانة والوكالات

254- من أجل معالجة الطلبات في المقررين 27/84 و42/84، طلبت الأمانة تحديداً من الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة عن المشروعات التي تعاني من تأخيرات في التنفيذ، واستعرضت التقارير المرورية عن تنفيذ خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية التي قدمتها الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة لتكميل المعلومات المقدمة من الوكالات. ويسرد المرفق الثامن بالوثيقة الحالية جميع الشركات التي تتعرض لمشاكل تتعلق بالمقرر 27/84 و/أو المقرر 42/84.

255- وأفادت حكومة ألمانيا أن سبعة مشروعات في قطاع الرغاي عانت من تأخيرات بالعلاقة إلى المقررين 27/84 و42/84. وعاني مشروع من تأخيرات بسبب عدم توافر التكنولوجيا المختارة في السوق المحلي، وعانت ستة مشروعات من تأخيرات بسبب التغييرات في خطة التنفيذ نتيجة لجملة أمور من بينها الحصول على تمويل نظير، أو التعامل مع الجزاءات التي فرضتها الأمم المتحدة.

256- وأفاد اليونديبي أن 78 مشروعاً تواجه تأخيرات بالعلاقة إلى المقررين 27/84 و42/84؛ ومنها كان 22 مشروعاً في قطاع الرغاي، و52 مشروعاً في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء وأربعة مشروعات في قطاع المذيبات. وعانى 60 مشروعاً من تأخيرات نتيجة لمشاكل تتعلق بعدم وجود التكنولوجيا المختارة منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في الأسواق المحلية و/أو التكاليف المرتفعة لتلك التكنولوجيا؛ وفي العديد من الحالات انسجبت الشركات من المشروعات نتيجة للتكاليف المرتفعة و/أو عدم توافر المكونات للتكنولوجيا البديلة المختارة. وعانى 18 مشروعاً من تأخيرات نتيجة لعوامل أخرى (مثل عملية الموافقة الإدارية، وتوقيع الحكومة على الوثائق ذات الصلة، والتأخيرات في التوقيع على اتفاقات مع الشركات بشأن عملية تنفيذ المشروع، والوقت الأطول المطلوب لاختبار البدائل وترخيص السلامة).

257- وأفادت اليونيدو أن 79 مشروعاً واجه تأخيرات بالعلاقة إلى المقررين 27/84 و42/84؛ ومنها كان 51 مشروعاً في قطاع الرغاي، و19 مشروعاً في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء. وعانت 10 مشروعات من تأخيرات نتيجة لمساائل تتعلق بتوافر التكنولوجيا البديلة المختارة في السوق المحلي و/أو التكاليف المرتفعة؛ وواجه 60 مشروعاً تأخيرات نتيجة لعوامل أخرى (مثل عملية الموافقة الإدارية من جانب الحكومة، والتوقيع على اتفاقات مع الشركات، والوقت الأطول المطلوب لتنفيذ اللوائح المتعلقة بالمشروعات، والوضع السياسي/الأمني والجزاءات التي فرضتها الأمم المتحدة).

258- ولم يحدد البنك الدولي أية مشروعات تتطلب إبلاغاً بالعلاقة إلى المقررين 27/84 و42/84.

**تعليقات الأمانة**

259- لاحظت الأمانة مع التقدير المعلومات المقدمة من حكومة ألمانيا، واليونديبي، واليونيدو والبنك الدولي، لمعالجة متطلبات المقررين 27/84 و42/84.

260- ومن بين 155 مشروعاً على مستوى الشركات تعاني من تأخيرات كان 80 منها في قطاع الرغاي، و71 مشروعاً في قطاع التبريد وتكييف الهواء، وأربعة مشروعات في قطاع المذيبات، و71 مشروعاً تأخرت نتيجة لعدم توافر التكنولوجيا البديلة المختارة و/أو التكلفة المرتفعة، و84 مشروعاً تواجه تأخيرات بسبب عوامل أخرى. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يمكن أن توجد مشروعات أخرى تعاني من تأخيرات خلال عملية تنفيذ المشروع بسبب مسائل محددة تتعلق بالمشروع؛ وتم معالجة مسائل التنفيذ هذه بواسطة الوكالات بالتشاور مع الشركات وأصحاب المصلحة الوطنيين.

261- وأظهرت المعلومات التي قدمتها الوكالات أن الأسباب الرئيسية للتأخيرات في تنفيذ المشروع تتعلق بالقبول المنخفض في السوق لتكنولوجيات غازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي بالمقارنة إلى تكنولوجيا غازات التبريد مرتفعة إمكانية الاحتراق العالمي في تطبيقات تكييف الهواء المتوفرة بتكاليف أقل وبكفاءة أعلى في استخدام

الطاقة؛ وعدم توافر صياغات رغاوي النفخ المجدية من حيث التكلفة القائمة على الهيدروفلوروكربون وأوليفين<sup>55</sup> بالمقارنة إلى البدائل العاملة بالهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141ب/مرتفعة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي على الرغم من الدور المهم الذي لعبته بيوت النظم هذه في اختبار الصياغات البديلة واعتمادها.

262- ولاحظت الأمانة أيضا أن التقارير المرحلية عن تنفيذ خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبعض المشروعات، كان التأخير المبلغ عنه في تنفيذ المشروعات نتيجة للتغيرات في خطة التنفيذ ولا يتعلق الإبلاغ عنه بهذا المقرر (مثل تغيير التكنولوجيا خلال تنفيذ تحويل مشروع تكييف الهواء المنزلي وفي أربعة مشروعات في قطاع الرغاوي؛ أو تكليف مرتفعة لتركيبة وصيانة تكييف هواء الغرف التي تستخدم R-290). وذكرت الوكالات في درودها أنه وفقا لتقديرها، لم يكن التأخير في التنفيذ لهذه المشروعات متعلقا بالمسائل المثارة في المقررين 27/84 و42/84، وتم معالجتها كجزء من العملية المعتادة لاستعراض إدارة المشروع.

263- وتم معالجة تقييم شامل لتأخيرات تنفيذ المشروع على مستوى الشركة، وأثر هذه التأخيرات على تحقيق أهداف خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والإجراءات المقترحة تنفيذها من أجل تسوية مسائل التنفيذ خلال عملية استعراض طلب شريحة خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وبموجب التقارير عن المشروعات التي لديها متطلبات إبلاغ معينة. وأشارت الوكالات إلى أن هذه العملية لا تساعد الوكالات فحسب في معالجة التأخيرات بالنظر إلى الظروف القطرية وظروف المشروع المحددة، بل يساعد أيضا اللجنة التنفيذية في تقديم إرشادات ضرورية لتسريع تنفيذ المشروع. وسينصب تركيز الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة على ضمان أن التنفيذ الشامل لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية يتم تحقيقه بطريقة آنية وتحقيق أهداف الاستهلاك الوطني، وضمن استدامة الإزالة التي تم تحقيقها.

### التوصية

264- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علما بالتقارير المقدمة من حكومة ألمانيا، واليونان، واليونان والبنك الدولي وفقا للمقررين 27/84 و42/84 على النحو الوارد في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9.

**القسم الخامس: المشروعات الاستثمارية والأنشطة التمكينية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية التي تم تمويلها باستخدام المساهمات الإضافية بواسطة مجموعة من 17 طرفا من غير بلدان المادة 5 (المقرر 12/84(ب))**

### معلومات أساسية

265- في اجتماعها الرابع والثمانين عند النظر في التقرير المرحلي المجمع للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف حتى 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018، طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية إلى الأمانة أن تقدم في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، تقريرا إضافيا عن المشروعات الاستثمارية والأنشطة التمكينية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية التي تم تمويلها باستخدام المساهمات الإضافية بواسطة مجموعة من 17 طرفا من غير بلدان المادة 5، مع تحديد البلدان التي تمت الموافقة على المشروعات فيها وتقديم نظرة عامة عن الأهداف، وحالة التنفيذ، والنتائج الرئيسية والدروس المستفادة، وكميات المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية التي تمت إزالتها، وعند الاقتضاء، مستوى الأموال الموافق عليها والمنصرفة والتحديات المحتملة التي تواجه استكمال المشروعات والأنشطة، على أساس الفهم أن تلك المعلومات ستقدم على أساس فردي للمشروعات الاستثمارية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وعلى أساس تجميعي للأنشطة التمكينية للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية (المقرر 12/84(ب)).

266- وأعدت الأمانة شكلا لتيسير جمع المعلومات،<sup>56</sup> وقدمته إلى الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة في اجتماع التنسيق فيما بين الوكالات.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>55</sup> في المشروعات التي تم اعتماد عوامل نفخ عاملة بالبيانتان، لم تعاني المشروعات من تأخيرات نظرا لأن التكنولوجيا كانت مثبتة ومعتمدة في بلدان مختلفة منذ زمن إزالة الكلوروفلوروكربون.

267- واستجابة للمقرر 12/84(ب)، قدمت الأمانة إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين التقرير الإضافي عن المشروعات الاستثمارية والأنشطة التمكينية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية باستخدام الشكل المحدث بعد إدراج المقترحات ذات الصلة بواسطة الوكالات.

### تقرير عن المشروعات الاستثمارية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية

268- قدمت الوكالات المنفذة تقارير حالة مفصلة عن تنفيذ المشروعات الاستثمارية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية للأرجنتين، وبنغلاديش، والصين، ولبنان، والمكسيك، وتايلند. ويقدم الجدول 13 موجزا للمشروعات بينما يقدم المرفق التاسع بالوثيقة الحالية المزيد من المعلومات المفصلة.

### الجدول 13: موجز للمشروعات الاستثمارية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية

البلد	الوكالة	المنتجات	الكمية المستخدمة من الهيدروفلوروكربون (طن متري)	البديل المستخدم	طن متري من مكافئ ثاني أكسيد الكربون	الأموال الموقف عليها (دولار أمريكي)	الأموال المنصرفة (دولار أمريكي)
الأرجنتين	اليونيدو	مبردات منزلية وتجارية	الهيدروفلوروكربون-134أ (96.60 طن متري)	R-600a/R-290	137,993	1,840,755	1,065,380
بنغلاديش	اليونديبي	مبردات منزلية وكباسات	الهيدروفلوروكربون-134أ (230.63 طن متري)	R-600a	329,372	3,131,610	3,126,415
الصين	اليونديبي	رغاوي عزل المبردات المنزلية	السيكلوبنتان + الهيدروفلوروكربون-245fa (250.00 طن متري)	السيكلوبنتان + الهيدروفلوروكربون-1233zd(E)	256,750	1,275,000	380,000
لبنان	اليونيدو	مبردات منزلية وتجارية	الهيدروفلوروكربون-134أ / R-404A (112.58 طن متري)	R-600a/R-290	137,993	1,053,858	842,975
المكسيك	اليونيدو	مبردات تجارية	الهيدروفلوروكربون-134أ / R-404A (56.04 طن متري)	R-600a/R-290	90,793	1,018,123	41
تايلند	البنك الدولي	مبردات تجارية	الهيدروفلوروكربون-134أ (8.78 طن متري)	R-600a	12,543	183,514	0
المجموع			754.64		965,444	8,502,860	5,414,811

269- وقد أنجز مشروع (بنغلاديش) وقدم اليونديبي تقريراً مفصلاً للمشروع. وبينما تسير المشروعات الخمسة المتبقية على مسار مرضي، قد تسبب جائحة كوفيد-19 بعض التأخيرات في إنجازها.

### تقرير عن الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية

270- ترد قائمة البلدان التي تلقت تمويلاً للأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية في المرفق العاشر بالوثيقة الحالية. واشتملت الأهداف الرئيسية لطلبات تمويل الأنشطة التمكينية جملة أمور من بينها دعم التصديق المبكر على تعديل كيغالي؛ وتنفيذ الأنشطة المحددة في الفقرة 20 من المقرر 2/XXVIII التي تهدف إلى الشروع في ترتيبات دعم مؤسسي، واستعراض نظم الترخيص، والإبلاغ عن البيانات عن استهلاك وإنتاج المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية، وإيضاح الأنشطة غير الاستثمارية مثل التدريب والمعلومات والتواصل. ويعرض الجدول 14 نظرة عامة لحالة تنفيذ المكونات الرئيسية للأنشطة التمكينية التي يجري تنفيذها في الوقت الحاضر.

<sup>56</sup> المرفق الرابع من الوثيقة 2020/1/7 MLF/IACM.

<sup>57</sup> مونتريال، 25 - 27 فبراير/شباط 2020.

الجدول 14: نظرة عامة على الأنشطة الرئيسية المنفذة بموجب الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية

الوكالة	عدد البلدان	التصديق على تعديل كيغالي(*)		نظام الترخيص والحصص		نظام جمع البيانات والرصد		الأنشطة الإيضاحية غير الاستثمارية	
		نعم	لا	نعم	لا	نعم	لا	نعم	لا
اليونديبي	11	5	6	2	9	5	6	2	9
اليونيب	79	30	49	21	58	18	61	15	64
اليونيدو	28	13	15	12	16	11	17	7	21
البنك الدولي	3	0	3	0	3	1	2	1	2
ألمانيا	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	3
إيطاليا	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
<b>المجموع</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

(\*) قد تتغير المعلومات مع مرور الوقت.

نظرة عامة على التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ المشروع

271- تسير الأنشطة التمكينية على نحو جيد في جميع البلدان تقريبا. وحتى الآن، أتم اليونيب<sup>58</sup> واليونيدو<sup>59</sup> الأنشطة التمكينية في ثلاثة بلدان لكل منهما.

272- ويرد أدناه موجز للأنشطة المبلغ عنها:

(أ) التصديق على تعديل كيغالي: تشمل الأنشطة في إطار التنفيذ مشاورات مع أصحاب المصلحة؛ وإعداد صياغة الوثائق القانونية مع دعم من خبير استشاري في بعض الحالات؛ والتنسيق مع مختلف أصحاب المصلحة والمعلومات والتوعية؛ وتقرير التقييم القطري عن اتجاهات استهلاك المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وأثر تعديل كيغالي على مختلف أصحاب المصلحة؛ وتقييم احتياجات التدريب لقطاع الخدمة بشأن إدخال التكنولوجيات الخالية من الهيدروفلوروكربون؛ والمشاركة في حلقات العمل الإقليمية بشأن التصديق على تعديل كيغالي؛

(ب) إعداد وإنفاذ نظام الترخيص والحصص: تشمل الأنشطة في إطار التنفيذ استعراض و/أو مراجعة التشريعات واللوائح لإدراج أحكام تعديل كيغالي في نظام الترخيص والحصص؛ وحلقات عمل تشاورية بشأن إعداد نظام الترخيص والحصص؛ ومشاورات بشأن الآليات لرصد إمدادات واستخدام الهيدروفلوروكربون بالتعاون مع الجمارك وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين؛

(ج) دعم لإنفاذ نظام جمع البيانات والرصد: تشمل الأنشطة في إطار التنفيذ إعداد نظام جميع البيانات للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛ ومشاورات أصحاب المصلحة مع المستوردين، والمتاجرين وغيرهم من أصحاب المصلحة بشأن جمع البيانات عن الهيدروفلوروكربون وخلاط الهيدروفلوروكربون؛ وشروط الإبلاغ والرصد؛ وتحديث رموز النظام المنسق لرصد المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وخلاط الهيدروفلوروكربون؛ وشراء المعدات لتحديد غازات التبريد العاملة بالهيدروفلوروكربون؛

(د) تنفيذ الأنشطة الأخرى بما في ذلك الأنشطة الإيضاحية وأنشطة التدريب: تشمل الأنشطة في إطار التنفيذ برنامج تدريب عن البدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي بما فيها غازات التبريد القابلة للاشتعال مع دعم من خبير فني؛ وبرامج للتواصل من أجل التوعية العامة بشأن تعديل كيغالي، والمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية والبدائل الخالية من الهيدروفلوروكربون المستخدمة في تطبيقات مختلفة، واعتماد بدائل منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي؛ والضوابط التنظيمية والرصد لقطاع

<sup>58</sup> كمبوديا، وقيرغيزستان وتونغا.  
<sup>59</sup> ألمانيا، والجبل الأسود وفيت نام.

تصنيع و/أو خدمة التبريد، والمعاهد الحكومية والفنية وعامة الجمهور؛ والضرائب التفاضلية المستندة إلى إمكانية الاحترار العالمي لغازات التبريد؛

(هـ) الأنشطة المتعلقة بكفاءة استخدام الطاقة: تشمل الأنشطة في إطار التنفيذ التنسيق مع مؤسسات كفاءة استخدام الطاقة لتتضمن أحكام تعديل كيغالي مع تنفيذ تدابير كفاءة استخدام الطاقة (مثل المعايير الدنيا لأداء الطاقة (MEPS)، وبرامج العلامات التجارية، وتحسين كفاءة الطاقة لمعدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء، والمشاركة في إعداد خطط التبريد من أجل الترويج لتكنولوجيات كفاءة الطاقة منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي، ومدخلات خلال إعداد المعايير الإقليمية بشأن اعتماد تكنولوجيات كفاءة الطاقة<sup>60</sup>)؛ وتشجيع مشاركة أصحاب المصلحة المنخرطين في كفاءة استخدام الطاقة في الاجتماعات ذات الصلة بتعديل كيغالي؛ والترويج لكفاءة استخدام الطاقة المتعلقة بالتبريد في تدابير الترويج القطاعية لكفاءة استخدام الطاقة؛ والتدريب على تكنولوجيات التبريد وتكييف الهواء ذات الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة؛ وإيضاح الوفورات للمستخدمين من خلال اعتماد معدات ذات كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة؛ وتصميم معدات تبريد وتكييف هواء ذات كفاءة في استخدام الطاقة وتدابير لتعزيز اعتماد تكنولوجيات كفاءة الطاقة.

#### النتائج الرئيسية والدروس المستفادة

273- خلال تنفيذ الأنشطة التمكينية، اكتسبت البلدان خبرات بشأن عملية التصديق على تعديل كيغالي وتنفيذ الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية على النحو الوارد إيجازه أدناه:

(أ) تقرير التقييم القطري من أجل فهم اتجاهات استهلاك الهيدروفلوروكربون يساعد أصحاب المصلحة في تحديد الإجراءات الواجب اتخاذها ومسؤولياتهم في تنفيذ هذه الإجراءات؛ ومبادئ توجيهية بشأن منهجيات جمع البيانات وأعدت نماذج استبيان مسح هيكلية/تقرير وإبلاغها لجميع أصحاب المصلحة المشتركين؛ ووجهات بينية مع الأنشطة القائمة والمزمعة لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية تم استيعابها من خلال تحليل مستويات استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية، ومشاورات مع أصحاب المصلحة في الصناعة؛

(ب) إن تعزيز نظام الترخيص والحصص ليشمل المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وخلائط المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية يعتبر إجراء ذو أولوية بالنسبة للرصد والإبلاغ، ويتطلب مشاورات تفصيلية مع المؤسسات ذات الصلة؛ وتنفيذ نظم إلكترونية يقدرها ضباط الجمارك والمستوردين، نظراً لأنها توفر لهم الوقت والتكاليف والجهود؛ وهناك إجراء آخر ذو أولوية وهو بناء إضافي للقدرات وتدريب إضافي للمسؤولين الذين يعالجون جمع البيانات والرصد؛ وتدريب موظفي الجمارك والإنفاذ كما أن تعزيز نقاط مراقبة الحدود بمعدات التحديد يعتبر أساسياً لمنع التجارة غير المشروعة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛

(ج) المتابعة المستمرة بواسطة وحدة الأوزون الوطنية مع السلطات المسؤولة عن صياغة السياسات واللوائح المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية والانتهاج من إعدادها والموافقة عليها؛

(د) يقتضى الأمر بذل جهود كبيرة للموافقة على لوائح اعتماد غازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي وخاصة فيما يتعلق بجوانب السلامة؛ ومن الضروري بناء القدرات بما في ذلك التدريب ونشر المعلومات الفنية من أجل الاعتماد المستدام لغازات تبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي التي تكون قابلة للاشتعال وسامة وتعمل في ظروف الضغط المرتفع؛ ومن الضروري بناء القدرات

<sup>60</sup> هناك العديد من الأنشطة الجديدة بشأن تحسين كفاءة استخدام الطاقة تم تنفيذها في البلدان؛ ولذلك، فإن المعلومات عن أنواع المشروعات هي إرشادية وليست شاملة.

وتدريب المؤسسات الفنية، وترخيص فنيي الخدمة على مناولة غازات التبريد منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي وبرامج تدريب للفنيين؛

(هـ) إدخال المعايير الدنيا لكفاءة الطاقة، ونظام الضرائب/الرسوم التصاعديّة استناداً إلى كفاءة الطاقة لمعدات التبريد وتكييف الهواء الخالية من الهيدروفلوروكربون يولد حوافز للصناعة على السير قدماً نحو معدات منخفضة إمكانية الاحترار العالمي ومعدات أفضل من حيث كفاءة الطاقة؛ واستيراد معدات تبريد وتكييف هواء مستعملة لديها كفاءة استخدام طاقة أقل يؤثر على تنفيذ تدابير تحسين كفاءة الطاقة؛

(و) تحديد الخبرات المحلية للاضطلاع بالأنشطة يتطلب دعماً مستمراً من وحدة الأوزون الوطنية ولبناء القدرات؛

(ز) أنشطة التوعية والتواصل من خلال مشاورات واتصالات منتظمة، هي ضرورية لضمان أن أصحاب المصلحة يفهمون تأثيرات تعديل كيغالي.

#### التحديات المحتملة

274- هناك بعض التحديات التي واجهتها المشروعات (مثل التغييرات في الهيكل المؤسسي في الحكومة الذي نتج عنه تأخيرات في الموافقة على المشروع وتنفيذ مكونات معينة، والوضع السياسي الذي يؤثر على التنفيذ) التي يمكن أن تؤخر مشروعات معينة؛ وسيتم معالجة هذه التحديات على نحو منفصل في التقارير المرحلية التي ستقدم إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين وإدراجها في التقارير النهائية عن الأنشطة التمكينية.

#### الأموال الموافق عليها والمنصرفة

275- حتى مارس/آذار 2020، بلغ إجمالي الأموال الموافق عليها للمشروعات الاستثمارية والأنشطة التمكينية المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية بموجب المساهمات الإضافية بواسطة مجموعة من 17 بلداً مانحاً 23,687,811 دولار أمريكي، مع مبلغ صرف إجمالي قدره 13,114,664 دولار أمريكي.

#### تعليقات الأمانة

276- لاحظت الأمانة أن المشروعات الاستثمارية ذات الصلة بالهيدروفلوروكربون والأنشطة التمكينية ذات الصلة بالتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية يحدث فيها التقدم؛ وأن مشروعا استثماريا وأنشطة تمكينية ذات صلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لستة بلدان قد تم إنجازها. ومن المرجح أن حالة جائحة كوفيد-19 ستؤثر على إنجاز بعض هذه المشروعات في الوقت المحدد.

#### التوصية

277- قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في الإحاطة علماً بالمعلومات عن المشروعات الاستثمارية والأنشطة التمكينية ذات الصلة بالمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية، المقدمة من الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة تماشياً مع المقرر 12/84(ب)، الواردة في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/9.



## المرفق الأول

المشروعات التي تم تصنيفها على أنها أحرزت "بعض التقدم" والتي يوصى بالاستمرار في رصدها

الوكالة	عنوان المشروع	الرمز	البلد
اليونيدو	خطة قطاعية لإزالة استهلاك المواد الكلوروفلوروكربونية في قطاع أجهزة الاستنشاق بالجرعات المقننة	CPR/ARS/56/INV/473	الصين
اليونيدو	إزالة استهلاك الكلوروفلوروكربون في تصنيع أجهزة الاستنشاق بالجرعات المقننة	EGY/ARS/50/INV/92	مصر
اليونيدو	استبدال غاز التبريد الكلوروفلوروكربون-12 باللايزوبوتان وعامل نفخ الرغاوي الهيدروفلوروكربون-11 بالسيكلوبانتان في تصنيع المبردات المنزلية والمجمدات الأفقية في Light Industries Company	IRQ/REF/57/INV/07	العراق
اليونيب	تقرير التحقق عن تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	STV/PHA/77/TAS/24	سانت فنسنت وجزر غرينادين
اليونيدو	إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 والهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-141 ب من تصنيع معدات تكييف الهواء الأحادية وأواح العزل بالبوليوريثان الجاسئ في شركة الحافظ.	SYR/REF/62/INV/103	الجمهورية العربية السورية



## المرفق الثاني

## المشروعات التي طُلب بشأنها تقارير إضافية عن الحالة

التوصيات	الوكالة	عنوان المشروع	الرمز	البلد
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السادسة: 2014/12 - 2016/11)	ALG/SEV/73/INS/81	الجزائر
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم (SSFA)	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الخامسة: 2016/6 - 2018/7)	BOT/SEV/76/INS/19	بوتسوانا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال، والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم، وعن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السادسة: 2013/1 - 2014/12)	CAF/SEV/68/INS/23	جمهورية أفريقيا الوسطى
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وحالة تقديم المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونديبي	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	DRC/PHA/79/PRP/42	جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن تقديم المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونيب	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	DRC/PHA/79/PRP/43	جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن التوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم (SSFA)	اليونيب	مساعدة طارئة إضافية للتعزيز المؤسسي	DMI/SEV/80/INS/23	دومينيكا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ	اليونيب	الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	DMI/SEV/80/TAS/01+	دومينيكا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن التوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم (SSFA)	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السابعة: 2018/6 - 2020/5)	DMI/SEV/81/INS/24	دومينيكا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ	اليونيب	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى، الشريحة الثانية)	HAI/PHA/76/TAS/21	هايتي
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الرابعة: 2015/11 - 2017/10)	HAI/SEV/75/INS/20	هايتي
حث اليونيدو على تقديم تقرير إتمام المشروع وفقا للمقرر 15/82(ج)	اليونيدو	مشروع إيضاحي تجريبي عن إدارة نفايات المواد المستنفدة للأوزون والتخلص منها	LEB/DES/73/DEM/83	لبنان

التوصيات	الوكالة	عنوان المشروع	الرمز	البلد
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في إعداد المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونيدو	إعداد أنشطة استثمارية لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية) (قطاع الرغاوي)	LIB/FOA/82/PRP/41	ليبيا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في إعداد المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونيدو	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	LIB/PHA/82/PRP/43	ليبيا
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ	اليونيب	تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الخامسة: 2018/1 - 2019/12)	PER/SEV/80/INS/56	بيرو
المطالبة بتقديم تحديث إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن حالة إعادة الأرصد	اليونيب	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى، الشريحة الأولى) (قطاع خدمة التبريد)	QAT/PHA/65/TAS/17	قطر
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال وعن تقديم المرحلة الثانية	اليونيب	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	QAT/PHA/73/PRP/20	قطر
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في إعداد وتقديم المرحلة الثانية	اليونيدو	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	QAT/PHA/73/PRP/21	قطر
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن انتهاء عملية المزداد	اليونيدو	إزالة الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-22 والهيدروكلوروفلوروكربون-142 من تصنيع ألواح البولسترين المسحوبة بالضغط في شركة الوطنية للبلاستيك	SAU/FOA/62/INV/13	المملكة العربية السعودية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال، والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم (SSFA)	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثانية: 2012/7 - 2014/6)	SAU/SEV/67/INS/15	المملكة العربية السعودية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال، والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم	اليونيب	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى، الشريحة الأولى)	SSD/PHA/77/TAS/04	جنوب السودان
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال، والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم	اليونيب	مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الأولى: 2016/5 - 2018/4)	SSD/SEV/76/INS/03	جنوب السودان
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن مستوى صرف الأموال، والتوقيع على اتفاق التمويل صغير الحجم	اليونيب	خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الأولى، الشريحة الثالثة)	SUR/PHA/81/TAS/26	سورينام
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن إعداد المشروع والتاريخ المقترح لتقديم خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونيدو	إعداد أنشطة استثمارية لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (قطاع الرغاوي)	SYR/FOA/61/PRP/102	الجمهورية العربية السورية



# FINAL REPORT

PROJECT TITLE: Demonstration project for the introduction of trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration technology for supermarkets (Argentina and Tunisia)

PROJECT NUMBER: GLO/REF/76/DEM/335

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## BACKGROUND

On its 76th Meeting, the Executive Committee decided:

- (a) To approve the demonstration project in Argentina and Tunisia for the introduction of trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration technology for supermarkets, in the amount of US \$846,300, plus agency support costs of US \$59,241 for UNIDO, in line with decision 72/40; and
- (b) To request the Governments of Argentina and Tunisia, and UNIDO, to complete the projects within 30 months of its approval, and to submit a comprehensive final report soon after project completion. **(Decision 76/27)**

The subproject designed for Tunisia was not implemented due to lack of interest. The project funds approved for Tunisia amounts to **USD 319,131**. The remaining funds available will be returned as per decision.

The project funds approved for Argentina amounts to **USD 527,169** plus agency support cost.

This document is prepared for the information of the members of the Executive Committee and takes account of the background, the implementation process and the results achieved as well as the experience gathered through the subject demonstration project.

### [The supermarket sector in Argentina](#)

Between 2010 to 2016, the five largest Argentine supermarket chains had grown by 63%. The total estimated points of sale were of 8,672 in 2010<sup>1</sup>, reaching around 13,000 in 2016<sup>2</sup> and a future growth<sup>3</sup> had been expected.

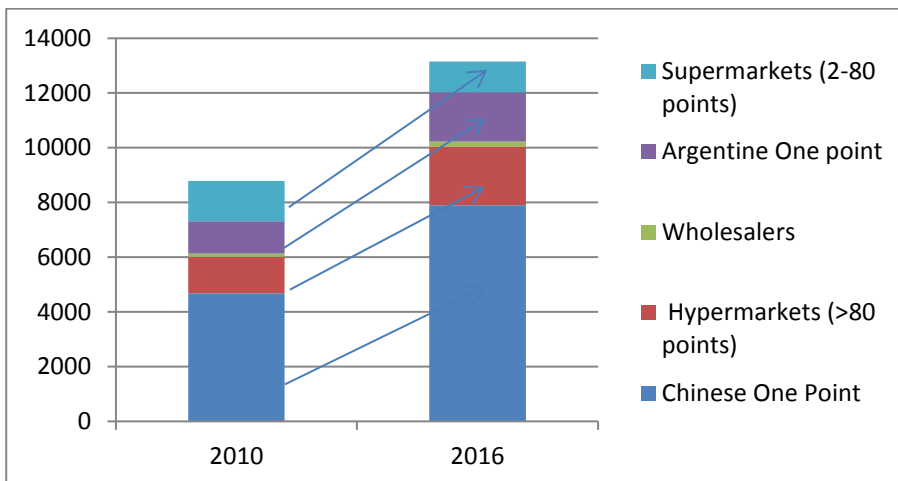
The growth was boosted by the opening of proximity small self-service markets by the big players of the sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Informe Relevamiento sobre Supermercados en Argentina. 2011. Federación Argentina de Empleados de Comercio y Servicios.

<sup>2</sup> Informe de Actualización: Evolución del Sector Supermercadista. 2016 Federación Argentina de Empleados de Comercio y Servicios.

<sup>3</sup> Encuesta de Supermercados. Informes Técnicos vol. 1 n° 65, Comercio vol. 1 n° 9. INDEC, Febrero de 2017.



### Refrigerants used in the food chain

Synthetic refrigerants have been typically used in retail food refrigeration. At the beginning CFCs were used; later they were replaced by HCFCs.

HCFC-22 has been the most popular refrigerant over the past decades for retail food refrigeration systems and it is still widely used in the supermarket sector. Therefore, consumption of HCFC-22 in this sector is still very relevant in Argentina; it is estimated at around 750-800 MT. Leakage rates are very high ranging from 35% for big and medium size installations to above 70% for small installations. This is caused by inadequate maintenance and sometimes bad quality installations.

When HCFCs phase-out gathered momentum, it became a priority to replace HCFC refrigerants used in the supermarkets. As a result, HFCs have started replacing HCFCs. Natural refrigerant technologies had not been commonly used in this sector in Argentina.

The Kigali amendment is imposing limitations on the use of HFCs refrigerants with high GWP. As a result, the refrigerant manufacturing chemical industry as well as the end users of their products have been compelled to find new low GWP alternatives. In view of the growing concern about climate change, new technologies with very low GWP alternatives have been developed, matured and put into the market. These are spreading fast in many A2<sup>4</sup> countries. Among these low GWP refrigerants CO<sub>2</sub> is gaining popularity.

### Environmental impact of supermarket systems

The environmental impact of the supermarket sector is caused by its

- i. High energy consumption, and
- ii. Significant consumption of ozone depleting refrigerants, and

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<sup>4</sup> Article 2 countries under Montreal Protocol



iii. Increased use of high GWP refrigerants.

Among the commercial outlets, supermarkets have the highest specific energy consumption, typically in the range of 400-600 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> annually. The largest energy consumers in a supermarket are the refrigeration equipment (30%-50%), which is followed by ventilation, heating and cooling of the store and its lighting.

The generation of electricity used by the supermarkets is associated with CO<sub>2</sub> emission in various degree depending on the energy mix. The effect of this type of CO<sub>2</sub> emission is called indirect impact.

## THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

### Objective

The primary objective of the project was to evaluate the performance and energy efficiency of trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> technology in a real case scenario: a carefully selected representative supermarket located in moderately warm climatic conditions

The other objective was to identify incentives and barriers related to an upgraded to trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> technology, by phasing out HCFCs and leapfrogging the HFC conversion step.

When successful, the project is expected to be replicated in countries of the region thereby promoting the use of low-GWP refrigerants in the sector.

### Project Budget

The project was approved by the Executive Committee of the MLF in May 2016 with a budget of U\$527,169, with UNIDO as implementing agency and an implementing period of 30 months.

The details of the budget are shown in the table below:

TABLE 1. PROJECT COST

Item	USD
<b><i>Refrigeration plant</i></b>	
Transcritical plant	117,497
Condenser / gas cooler	19,299
Subcooler (Option 2 R-290 refrigerant)	41,060
8 x evaporators	12,675
Refrigeration installation and materials	115,632
Electrical installation	54,828
Electrical panels and electronics	28,875





<b>Total refrigeration system</b>	<b>389,866</b>
<i><b>Food display cabinets</b></i>	
8 fresh food cabinets with doors and led model	66,754
5 frozen food islands	35,722
2 semi-cabinets for frozen food	25,630
6 Fresh food cabinets	34,197
Less cost sharing	-60,000
<b>Total cabinets</b>	<b>102,303</b>
<b>Subtotal equipment cost (incl. installation)</b>	<b>492,169</b>
<i><b>Engineering and transport</b></i>	
Engineering	10,000
Transportation, 3%	11,451
Cost sharing	-6,451
<b>Total services</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Total cost of equipment and services</b>	<b>507,169</b>
Demonstration project for 20 participants	20,000
<b><u>TOTAL COST OF SUB-PROJECT 1: ARGENTINA</u></b>	<b>527,169</b>

### Methodology used in the project

The main barrier for introducing low GWP alternatives, especially CO<sub>2</sub> in the supermarket sector in Article 5 countries is the lack of knowledge and experience as well as the limited availability of equipment components and know-how related to the new technology as well as the still high initial cost implication.

For these reasons, even when the end users decide to phase out HCFCs in their installations, the likelihood that they would opt for an HFC well-known technology is rather high. Furthermore, such conversions require less modifications and thus it will be the less costly solution.

At the time the project was formulated, there was only one supermarket in Argentina using a transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> centralized refrigeration system. This is operated in the south of Argentina (Patagonia region) - a location with a very cold climate condition.

Therefore, Argentina decided to implement a project to address the issues and barriers related to as well as the feasibility of CO<sub>2</sub> technology in warmer climatic conditions where the CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical technology had not yet been used.



### Determination of baseline data

In the past, the electricity consumption of the refrigeration equipment was neither measured, nor monitored. Thus, in order to quantify the impact of the project on the energy consumption of the technological equipment La Anonima separated the electrical supply of the refrigeration systems from the air conditioning and lighting. They also installed separate power meters with data loggers.

The electricity consumption of refrigeration equipment had been meticulously measured during the first year of the project, when only the bidding, manufacturing and delivery of equipment took place. The data collected in the pre-startup year was used to determine the baseline electrical consumption level.

Temperatures, as well as, general climate condition information were taken for all the measuring period from the nearest meteorological station.

The consumption of refrigerants was not strictly monitored by the supermarket. After approval of the project the supermarket started strict monitoring of the actual use of refrigerants and the causes of leaks.

### Post project data

During the one-year post conversion period the measurements of electricity consumption of the refrigeration equipment as well as refrigerant continued, and the data were compiled.

Thus, we were able to compare the pre- and post-conversion energy consumption based on real data.

### Sustainability and barriers

To identify potential barriers, the long-term sustainability, as well as the impact of this demonstration project, we assessed various aspects, such as:

- Technical viability,
- Investment and relevant operating costs,
- Environmental benefits,
- Impact of energy consumption
- Availability of components,
- Installation and servicing skill requirements,
- Other possible advantages and disadvantages.

These factors are also important to assess the opportunities for replication at country level, regionally and/or globally.

During the project we organized several meetings with the supermarket's maintenance management and staff, as well as with the vendor of the equipment and technology, in order



to investigate and collect cost data, maintenance requirements and other financial and technical matters.

### Location and Baseline Situation

OPROZ contacted several nationally owned supermarket chains to select the supermarket ready and capable to implement the demonstration project in a timely manner. In order to enhance the demonstration value of the project it was important to find a supermarket located in one of the warmest locations of the country, which could serve as a model for other supermarkets in moderately hot A5 countries. It was also important to find a company with appropriate financial means and technical expertise required to complement the resources and technical inputs granted through the project.

The selection was narrowed down to a supermarket in the town of Lincoln, Buenos Aires Province. It is part of a large Argentine supermarket chain, which belongs to Sociedad Anónima Importadora y Exportadora de la Patagonia, in short La Anónima. This supermarket is located in a moderately warm climatic zone (GPS coordinates: Latitude: -34.8637778 (34° 51' 49.6" S), Longitude: -61.528350 (61° 31' 42.062" W). The chain had been in healthy financial situation, possess highly trained technical and maintenance staff and has been eager to participate in the demonstration project. So, it had complied with all criteria of the demonstration project.



*Figure 1 La Anonima, Lincoln Branch*

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TABLE 2. AREA OF THE SUPERMARKET

Area	m <sup>2</sup>
Total sales area	1,258
a. Cold food cabinets	49
b. Frozen food cabinets	6
c. Frozen food aisles	16
Total storage area	449
a. Cold storage	108
b. Walk-in freezers	14

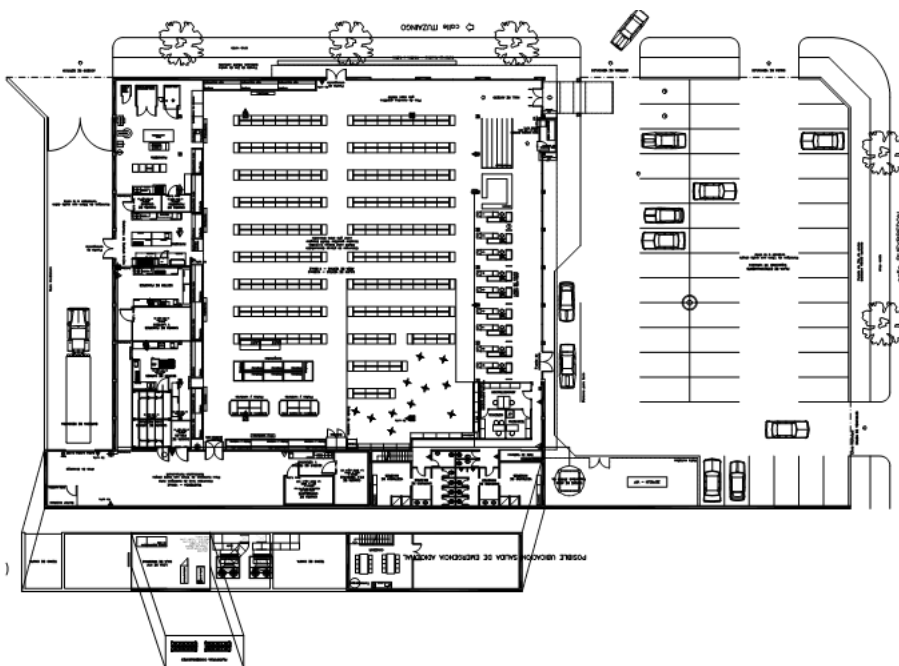


Figure 2 Layout of the LaAnonima Supermarket in Lincoln

Figure 2 depicts the layout of the supermarket with the location of the refrigerated and frozen food sections and the roof with the machine room.

In the baseline, the supermarket had two central refrigeration systems, one for low and another for medium temperature.



*Figure 3 Baseline machine room*

The refrigerant used in the central systems was **HCFC-22**.

Furthermore, there were a number of self-contained freezer units (islands and upright reach-in cabinets) working with **HFC-404A**.



*Figure 4 Baseline Cabinets and Freezer Aisles*



*Figure 5 Baseline Dairy Cold room*

### [Selection of CO<sub>2</sub> commercial refrigeration technology](#)

In the last 15 years, as environmental considerations gradually came to the forefront, CO<sub>2</sub> technology was “reinvented” as an environmentally friendly solution in commercial refrigeration, based on the low Global Warming Potential (GWP) of CO<sub>2</sub> resulting in lower Total Equivalent Warming Impact (TEWI) compared with HFC refrigerants. Today, in A2 countries there is no difficulty in sourcing all the necessary equipment for CO<sub>2</sub> technology. However, in A5 countries this technology is still new and rarely used in areas of warm climate.

Booster systems have been the preferred option due to their relative simplicity and lower initial cost compared to cascade systems. At the time of the preparation of the project there were already some

4,000 systems, mainly in supermarkets, which use the traditional booster system shown below. According to Danfoss there is a 100% market growth on year on year basis for these systems and it seems that in moderate climate countries booster system is now the market standard. The trend is now to move the market towards warmer regions.

However, at higher ambient temperatures the inherent properties of R-744 lead to loss of efficiency and elevated equipment costs. The efficiency of systems with CO<sub>2</sub> depends more on the application and the climate conditions prevailing on the site of installation than in the case of other refrigerants. For all refrigerants there is a decline in system efficiency with increasing condensing temperatures, and CO<sub>2</sub> is among the refrigerants with the steepest drop. The good thermo-physical properties of CO<sub>2</sub> can compensate to some extent, but there is a limit.

The problem with transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> systems in warm climate is not that they will not work, but more that there is a significant loss of capacity and efficiency.

In cold climates like the Nordic climate we see 10% lower energy consumption, but going to warm climates like Asia, South Europe, Southern part of North America, Latin America and Africa is a challenge for CO<sub>2</sub> systems. The extra cost of compressors and loss of efficiency could make the technology less attractive.

The traditional booster system is illustrated on [Figure 6](#).

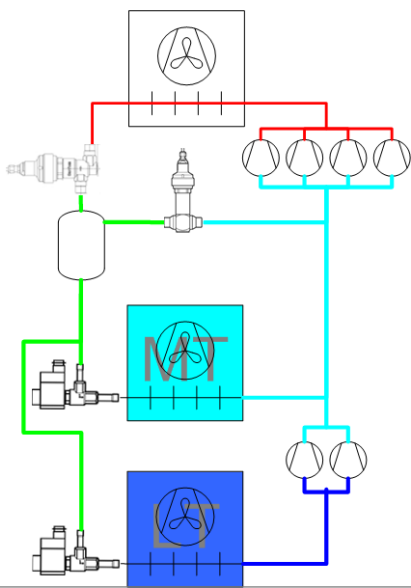


Figure 6 Traditional Booster System

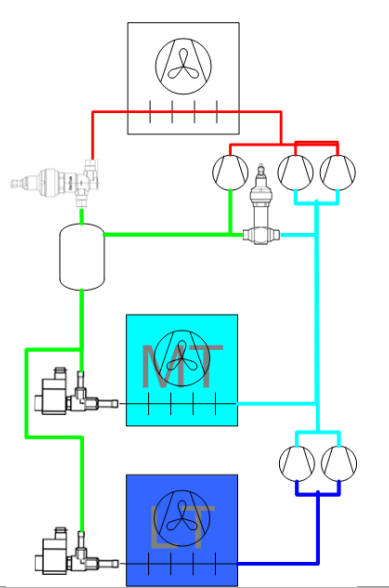


Figure 7 Booster System with Parallel Compression

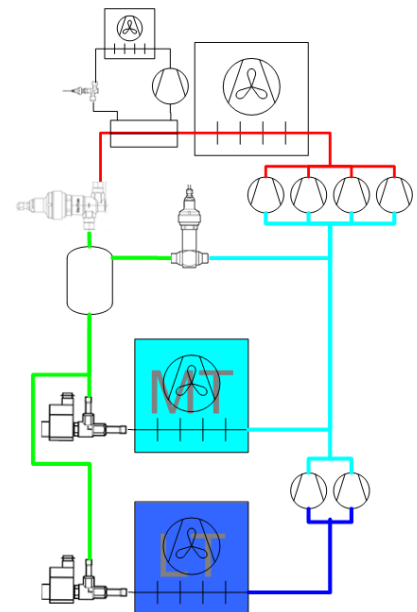


Figure 8 Booster System with Parallel Compression and Subcooling

[Figure 7](#). shows that the traditional booster system is complemented with a compressor, which compresses the flash gas from the refrigerant valve that regulates the pressure in the liquid receiver (flash tank) and associated pipe work. The advantages of this solution are:

- a. Solution is mature and well proven,
- b. 5-10% energy improvement in warm climates,
- c. Approximately 25% saving on installed capacity,
- d. Can be combined with other features to enhance the system.



The system shown on Figure 8 includes an additional heat exchanger – so called subcooler. The advantages of this solution are:

- a. Solution is ready
- b. 5-10% energy improvement in warm climates
- c. Up to 50% saving on compressor capacity, but the capacity is needed on the auxiliary cooling unit.

In warm climates, when the system works in transcritical cycle the amount of flash gas inside the liquid receiver increases.

In a transcritical system the receiver pressure is controlled by expanding the vapor released through connection of a by-pass Flash Valve to the medium temperature suction header.

The parallel compressor in the system the result is a better performance due to a reduction in the compression work between the intermediate pressure in the receiver and the common discharge pressure.

For example, under external temperature of 40 °C, the system develops increased amount of flash gas. Medium temperature compressors will work with a COP of 1.34 and the parallel compressor will have a COP=2. Without parallel compressor all the flash gas will pass through the medium temperature compressors.

Other component added to the system to save energy is an external subcooler installed before the transcritical valve. It is a plate heat exchanger, which works with a dedicated chiller. This subcooler reduces the gas's enthalpy and reduces the amount of flash gas.

Figure 9 shows the actually installed system and provides additional explanations.

With the aim of increasing energy efficiency during the warm periods of the year when there are excessive room temperatures in the supermarket, a Subcooler was installed.

UNIDO and the counterpart decided to reduce the climate impact of the new system by using only natural low GWP refrigerants. We succeeded to convince the supplier to design a subcooler with a refrigeration system using R-290 refrigerant. R-290 is refrigerant grade propane, a natural refrigerant widely used in a wide range of refrigeration and air conditioning applications with smaller charge size. The use of R-290 in various applications is increasing due to its low environmental impact and excellent thermodynamic performance. It is non-toxic with zero ODP (Ozone Depletion Potential) and very low GWP (Global Warming Potential).

However, R-290 is a flammable refrigerant so it is vital to take appropriate safety measures at the installation site. R-290 may react violently with oxidants, air, oxidizers. It was necessary to study carefully the national safety rules and designate a suitable outside location for the machine. In view of the charge size. It is important to demarcate the area around the subcooler, where heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and no smoking is allowed. In our case the sub-cooler was installed on the roof where good natural ventilation is prevailing, so there was no need to install special sensors

The subcooler includes an inertia module with CO<sub>2</sub> - Glycol plate heat exchanger.

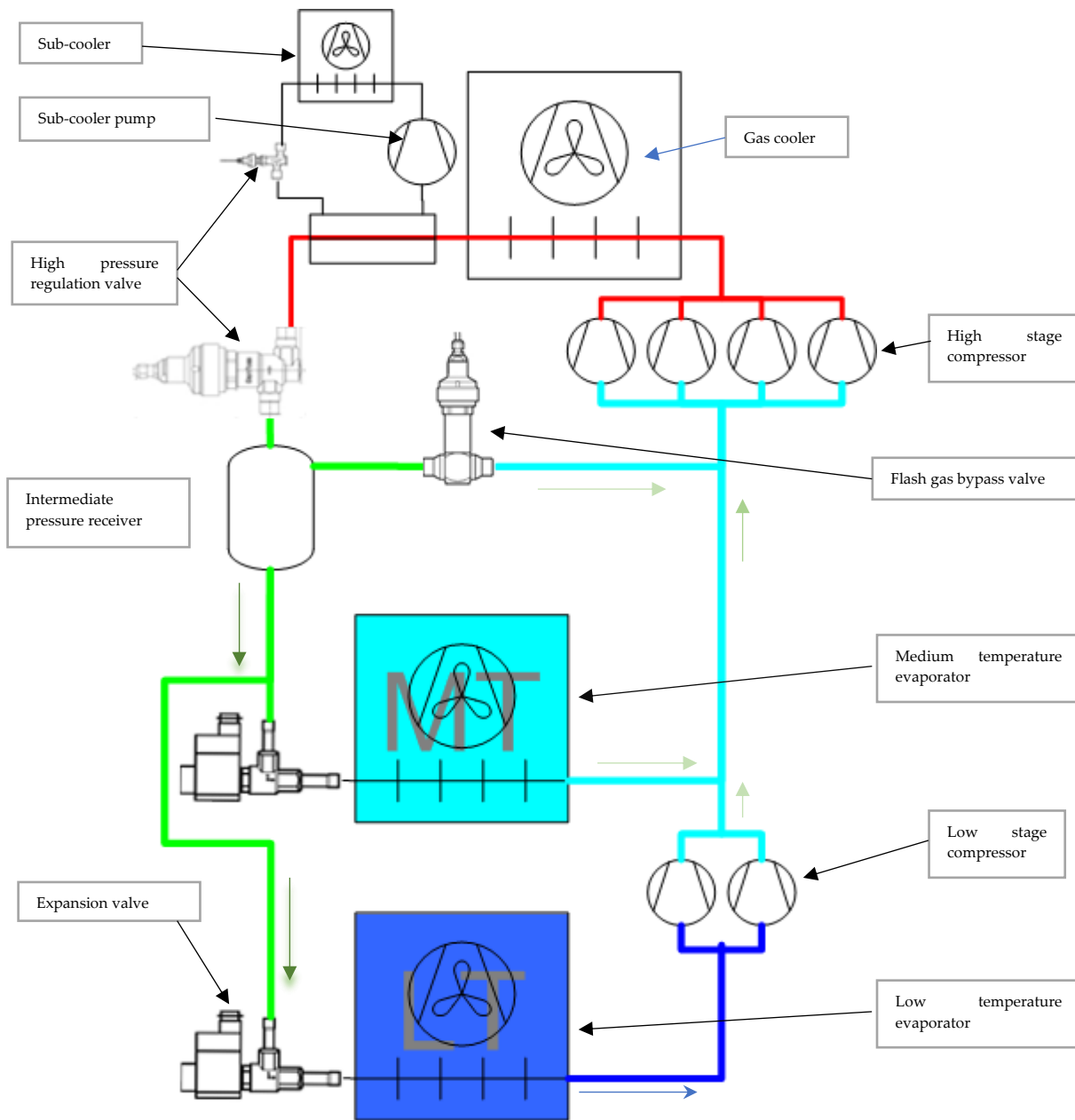


Figure 9 Booster System with Parallel Compression and Subcooling

The latest development is the so-called Ejector Compression System. At the time of the development of the project, this technology had been still under development and had not yet come out on the market.

Further energy savings could have been achieved by utilization of waste heat developed in the refrigeration system. Such integrated systems combining the energy requirements of cooling, heating and air-conditioning are extremely attractive under cool or moderate climate condition but could bring benefits also in warmer countries e.g. to produce hot water. The applicability is to be evaluated based on the cost-benefit ratio. This combination was not considered in the subject demonstration project.





Thus, after thorough review of the available technological options in 2015 suitable for supermarkets located in warm climate conditions, it was decided to introduce a transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> booster system with parallel compression and subcooling. In order to use natural refrigerants for all the system it was decided to incorporate a R290 subcooler.

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

### Timeframe

After the approval of the project in May 2016 the implementation was organized by OPROZ and UNIDO in close cooperation with the beneficiary company.

The Terms of Reference was prepared, and the bidding was initiated by the end of 2016. After the contract award, the equipment was manufactured in Argentina by EPTA and in Italy by EPTA's mother company and delivered to the site in 2017. The installation was completed in December 2017. The supermarket has been operated with the new technology as of January 2018 and the monitoring of energy consumption was undertaken throughout all the year of 2018.

Thus, the actual implementation took about 1.5 years, the remaining time of the project duration was spent to study and monitor the post-conversion situation and to assess the project performance.

According to the Project Document the duration of the physical implementation (bidding, purchase, delivery of equipment, its installation and start up) of the project was projected for 2 years.

To gain a true picture of the long-term reliability of operation, maintenance requirement, leakage rate and also of the energy efficiency the originally planned 6-month project evaluation was extended to 12 months. It was necessary, because the energy consumption is fluctuating during the year depending, inter alia, on the climate/temperature fconditions. Thus, it was decided to measure the energy consumption for an entire year prior conversion and also an entire year after conversion and compare the results. Thus, the project was not delayed, but more information has been obtained than expected.

### Installation and start-up of the new equipment

The CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system design was developed in Argentina by EPTA with the assistance from their design headquarters in Italy and UK following UNIDO and OPROZ national and international consultants' technical requirements.

A critical point was the design, calculation and manufacturing of the R290 subcooler. This work was undertaken by the equipment manufacturer. The refrigeration system was built



by EPTA using a subcooler of an Italian manufacturer. All piping calculations were adjusted locally

The conversion did not affect the layout of the supermarket.

The arrangement, number, configuration and temperature set points of the new display cases, cold rooms and walk-in coolers are nearly identical to the baseline too.

The stand-alone R404A units of the baseline installation were replaced and the new ones were integrated into the CO<sub>2</sub> centralized system.

The refrigeration capacity of the medium temperature circuit is 68,79 kW and the same of the low-temperature side 9,53 kW. This is smaller than in the baseline: 72,09 kW for the HCFC-22 positive temperature cabinets and cold room, and 10,05 kW for the HFC-404A low-temperature cabinets and cold rooms.

In order to supply the refrigeration needs of all supermarket's refrigeration equipment a multi compressor refrigeration central has been installed. A parallel compressor was incorporated into the refrigeration plant and mounted on the refrigeration plant's frame.



*Figure 10 The CO<sub>2</sub> Transcritical Refrigeration Machinery*



*Figure 11 Walk-in Vegetable Cooler and its CO<sub>2</sub> Evaporator*

The installation's condensation is achieved by using a Condenser/Gas Cooler designed to withstand a pressure of 120 bar pressure. To avoid accidents the installation is protected by safety pressure valves, which release the refrigerant pressure in the event of exceeding the said 120 bar.

In a CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical installation, it is necessary to use a correctly dimensioned Condenser/Gas Cooler to ensure that the heat dissipation requirements of the discharge of the compressors are met even in extreme heat conditions.



The cold rooms remained unchanged; however, their evaporators had to be replaced. All evaporators for the positive temperature cold rooms, the working rooms and the negative temperature cold rooms are compact and equipped with integrated ventilators and electronic expansion valves.



*Figure 12 New CO<sub>2</sub> Freezer Cabinets and Aisles*

With the aim of increasing the energy efficiency during the warm periods of the year, a R290 subcooler was installed. The subcooler is a R290 (Propane) chiller and propilenglycol is the recirculated fluid. The R290 charge size (1,7 kilograms) is small and the device is located in the open air. Anyway, it is important to demarcate the area around the subcooler where heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces, and smoking are not allowed.

The application of CO<sub>2</sub> in the loop required the change of the pipes to harmonize the system to the lower charge and also to withstand the very high operating pressures.

A system for continuous display of the refrigeration parameters in both the cold rooms and display cabinets was installed. This display system allows easy observation of the working parameters on a screen incorporated into the electronics module.

Other important safety devices are the leak detectors and alarms installed in the cold rooms. In the case of excessive refrigerant gas (R-744) leak this detector closes the electronic valves of the CO<sub>2</sub> supply side of the circuit to avoid suffocation hazard through build-up of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration.

During the implementation of the conversion process the smooth operation of the supermarket was maintained, thus the operation of the baseline machinery had been in operation until the new took over their role. The old machinery was dismantled only after successful start-up and trial runs of the new system.



Figure 13 CO<sub>2</sub> Leak Detector



Figure 14 Display of the Electronic Control System

## LESSONS LEARNT

The project was approved for the introduction of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> system to replace the medium and low temperature refrigeration system of a supermarket working with HCFC-22 and HFC-404A refrigerant, respectively. No funds were approved to convert a similar supermarket to HFC (R-404A or R-134a) refrigerants. Thus, we could only compare the performance of base-line pre-project and the post-project scenarios (transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> equipment).

### Equipment related issues

1. Since HCFC-22 is being phased out, the most important competitor of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> equipment in Latin America is HFC-404A. In view of lack of direct information on the cost of conversion to HFC of a similar supermarket, we estimated the difference between the investment cost of the traditional HFC 404A and the transcritical system using indirect investment cost information collected from the industry and the technical literature.

The initial cost of a CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system used to be substantially higher than a conventional HFC 404A system. A study prepared for the US Department of Energy<sup>5</sup> in 2015 stated: “Given the nascence of transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> technology in the US market, these systems currently have an upfront cost that is 40-50% higher than that of conventional systems at the time of this study”. Lately the price difference has been decreasing due to the standardization of several components. Today, according the information received from a large equipment manufacturer the price of an HFC-404A



installation is about 20% lower the equivalent CO<sub>2</sub> one in case of a direct cooling system and around 10-13% lower in case of an HFC/glycol system in the Latin American Region depending on the size and characteristics of the systems. The reason of this price difference is related to the substantially higher pressure used in the CO<sub>2</sub> installations. Thus, they require the use of stronger piping, better welding of the circuit and also several controls and monitoring devices that are normally not part of an HFC systems.

2. Cost of installation of CO<sub>2</sub> system due to the high-pressure requirements is still very high in Argentina. TIG brazing is made by specialized companies so the price is much higher than standard brazing. Availability of specialized brazing companies is lacking in some locations of the country. Two of such specialized brazing companies have been employed during Lincoln installation.
3. The installed CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system did not leak from the start up until now and, if leaks would occur in the future, the recharge would be done at a low price due to the much lower price of CO<sub>2</sub> compared to the current prices of synthetic refrigerants.
4. The refrigeration systems are optimized for the designed refrigerant charge. Leaks would lead to suboptimal conditions loss of refrigeration capacity, increased energy consumption. Such systems will cause damages to the perishable goods, so losses could be quite significant. Thus, low leakage rates of the new system is advantageous from several points of view.
5. The first charge of CO<sub>2</sub> was supplied by EPTA. Industrial gas vendors like Praxair and Air Liquide are located in Argentina and offer CO<sub>2</sub> with 20 ppm humidity and since it is used for sparkling beverages, it is easily available. This CO<sub>2</sub> is also used for some other refrigeration systems in Argentina.
6. R290 has been supplied to EPTA by a local refrigerant importer and EPTA maintains a stock for emergencies.
7. Frequency of preventive maintenance is similar to HCFC/HFC systems and the only is the adequate training of the service staff. The equipment of La Anonima Lincoln is maintained by its own staff, they have been properly trained by EPTA, as part of the project.
8. The selected vendor had the necessary expertise to provide assistance during installation and start up as well as after sales maintenance. During the procurement process this was a condition required from the bidders. Vendor was also required to train the maintenance staff of the Lincoln supermarket on the following:
  - Procedures to intervene on a CO<sub>2</sub> system under pressure
  - Maintenance procedures like filters and oil replacement, sight glass control.



- Management of electronic controls of the refrigeration rack and system
  - Operation of monitoring system
9. OPROZ also offered during 2017 and 2018 all over the country trainings for more than 700 technicians on Good Practices in Handling Low GWP refrigerants which included CO<sub>2</sub>.
  10. Parts to be replaced most frequently are manometers and valves. These devices are now available in Argentina. As previously stated, several components, like valves, are standardized today for several refrigerants and their working pressures are adequate even for CO<sub>2</sub>.
  11. Availability of CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system vendors in the local market is low. CO<sub>2</sub> central refrigeration systems as well as the evaporators and subcooler were manufactured in Italy by EPTA Italy. The size of the market is still not sufficient for manufacturing it locally.
  12. Compressors in this case were manufactured by Bitzer and the service center for these compressors is located in Brazil, so the project vendor has a reduced stock for emergency. Because of this, the capacity of the CO<sub>2</sub> central was calculated with a slight reserve so it could work even if one of the compressors fails.
  13. Display cabinets are manufactured by EPTA Argentina locally at their Rosario manufacturing plant but some of the components are imported.
  14. Most electrical components are available locally but some cables as well as special connectors are imported.
  15. The Control system is manufactured by Carel, which is based in Brazil and has distributors in Argentina. Carel control systems for CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical installations are manufactured in Italy so the project vendor maintains a complete control system in stock as well as pressure transducers to be able to assist in case of emergency.

### Electricity consumption

As expected with any refrigeration system, the electricity consumption of the CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical booster refrigeration system showed correlation with the ambient temperatures. In the summer period from December to March the average maximum temperature was 32 °C, and most of the time over 30°C, as shown in the following figure.



FINAL REPORT  
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: CO<sub>2</sub> REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT IN SUPERMARKETS

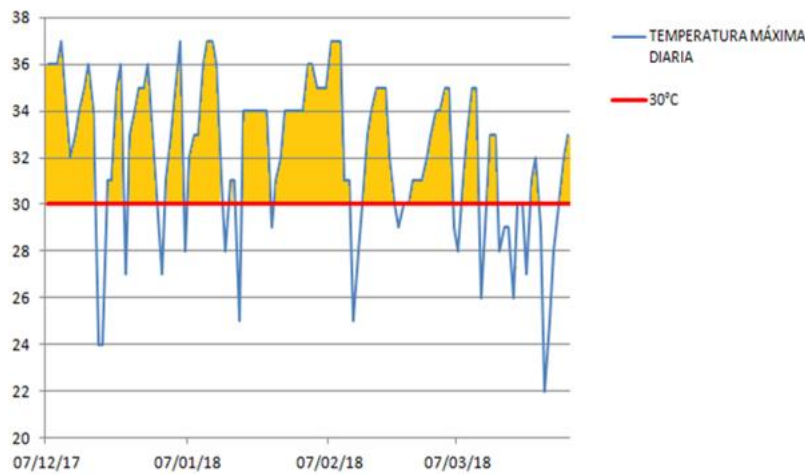


Figure 15 Average maximum temperature between December 2017 and March 2018

Year 2018<sup>6</sup> showed more extreme temperatures than the baseline year 2017<sup>7</sup>, with an increase of almost 2 Celsius degrees in the maximum temperatures during several days.

Prior to the project the supermarket had only one meter to measure all electrical consumption of the shop. Thus, the supermarket did not have any information on the consumption of the refrigeration equipment. In order to be able to assess the impact of the project, the first thing was to install of a separate meter to delineate the measurement of the electrical power consumption of the cooling equipment only. In the following figure and table, the monthly electricity consumption of the new CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system is presented versus the baseline registered during the test period from January to November.

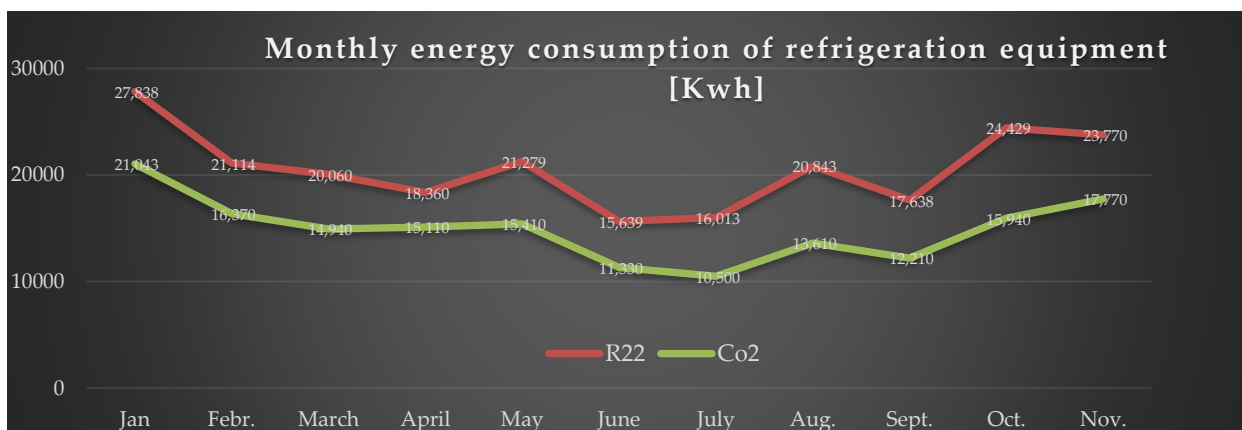


Figure 16 Energy consumption of refrigeration equipment

<sup>6</sup> Monitoreo Regional de la Temperatura 2018. Servicio Meteorológico Nacional

<sup>7</sup> Monitoreo Regional de la Temperatura 2017. Servicio Meteorológico Nacional

During the first 11 month of the trial period, the cumulative electric consumption of the CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical system in the first year of its operation was 27.64% lower compared to the pre-project annual electric consumption of the baseline equipment. The annual energy consumption was extrapolated based on the power-meter measurements of the first 11 months and the results are shown on the following graph.

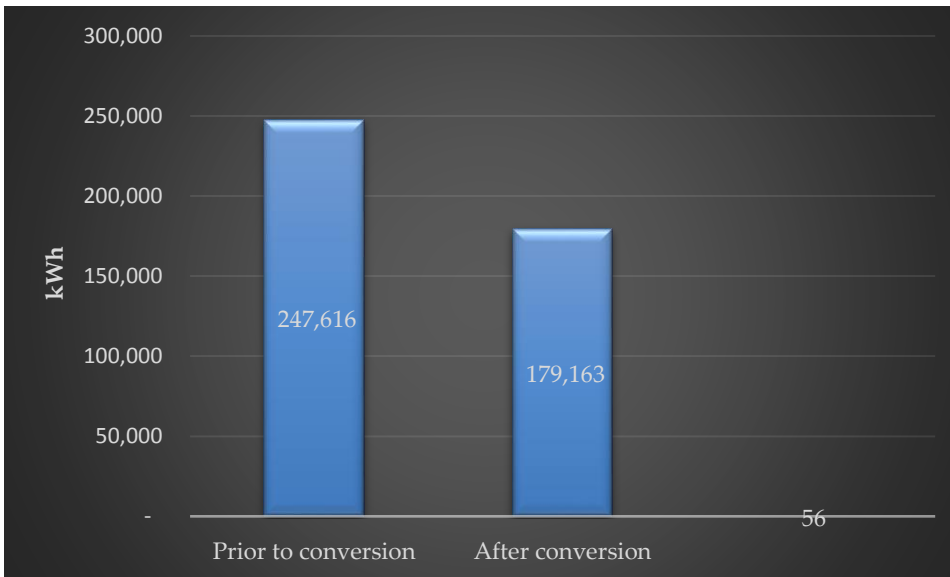


Figure 17 Annual electrical energy consumption of refrigeration equipment

The annual electricity bills (including non-technological energy use) showed a 27% year saving of pesos \$343,673 (US\$ 9,200).

The following graph shows energy cost comparison based on electricity bills of 2017 and 2018.

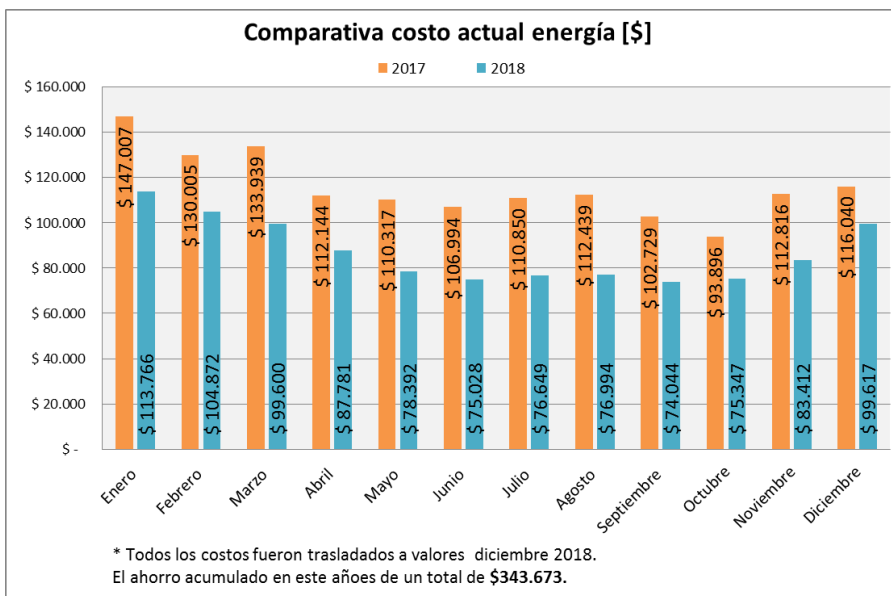


Figure 18 Electricity cost of the supermarket





## Refrigerant leaks

The refrigerant charge amounts and leakage data are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3. REFRIGERANT CHARGES AND LEAKS, SUPERMARKET IN LINCOLN

Year	HCFC-22 (kg)			HFC-404A		
	Charge [kg]	Leak	%	Charge [kg]	Leak	%
<b>2011</b>	400	244	61%		N/A	-
<b>2012</b>	400	593	148%		N/A	-
<b>2013</b>	400	312	78%		N/A	-
<b>2014</b>	400	517	129%	10.6	27.2	<b>257%</b>
<b>2015</b>	400	272	68%	10.6	40.8	<b>385%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>321%</b>

The baseline annual consumption of refrigerants at the Lincoln La Anónima supermarket amounted to 398.2 kg. The associated refrigerant cost amounted to 5,700 USD.

The new system is filled with 300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

In view of the high pressure of the CO<sub>2</sub>, high quality pipes are used. Special attention and qualified/certified technicians and welders were employed for the connections and installation of the circuits and equipment. Rigorous testing of all joints and of the entire circuit was carried out prior commissioning and start-up. In view of the high quality of the equipment and installation work, almost no leaks occurred during the first year of operation. Thus, the cost of the refrigerants is now saved and also the labour cost of replacements and repairs associated with it. The loss of perishable goods was not quantified.

### Environmental impact

The following table shows the impact of direct and indirect green-house gas emissions during the monitoring period. As shown in Table 4 the direct green-house gas emission reduction is 834.9 TCO<sub>2eq</sub> due to the high GWP of R-22 refrigerant as well as the extensive baseline annual leakage average amounting to 97% of the total charge compared to the GWP and leakage of R744 and R290 of the new system.



In 2019, during the generation of 1 kWh electrical energy in Argentina 310 g of CO<sub>2</sub> eq greenhouse gas was emitted<sup>8</sup>. Even if this figure is not too excessive compared to other countries (e.g. EU- 269 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>eq</sub>/kWh<sup>9</sup>, USA – 401 g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>eq</sub>/kWh<sup>10</sup>, China 555g<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>eq</sub>/kWh<sup>11</sup>) the energy saving results in substantial greenhouse gas savings amounting to 21.43 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. Even though this is quite low compared to the direct emission saving, but it is recurring annually during the entire lifetime of the machinery.

TABLE 4 CALCULATION OF CLIMATE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT

<b>DIRECT EMISSION</b>			
Chemicals	Average leakage (kg)	GWP	Direct emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
Prior to conversion			
R-404A	34	3,922	133.35
HCFC-22	387.6	1,810	701.56
<b>Total</b>			<b>834.90</b>
After conversion			
R-290	0	5	0
CO <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0
<b>Saving</b>			<b>834.90</b>
<b>INDIRECT EMISSION</b>			
	Electricity consumption	Intensity of power generation (gCO <sub>2</sub> eq/kWh)	Indirect emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq)
Prior to conversion	247,616	313	77.50
After conversion	179,163	313	56.08
<b>Saving</b>			<b><u>21.43</u></b>
<b>CLIMATE IMPACT</b>			
<b><u>Total emission saving</u></b>			<b>856.33</b>

The climate impact is illustrated on the following graphs.

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G\\_2019\\_Argentina.pdf](https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G_2019_Argentina.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G\\_2019\\_EU.pdf](https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G_2019_EU.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G\\_2019\\_USA.pdf](https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G_2019_USA.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G\\_2019\\_China.pdf](https://www.climate-transparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/B2G_2019_China.pdf)

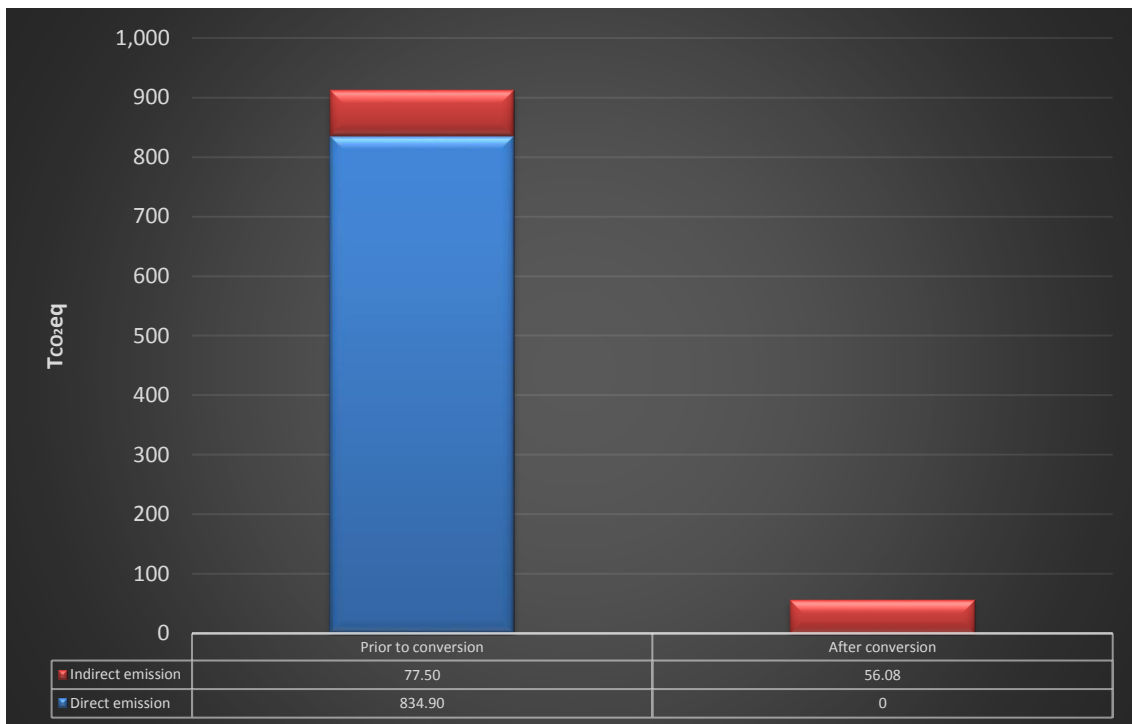


Figure 19 Overall climate impact of the project

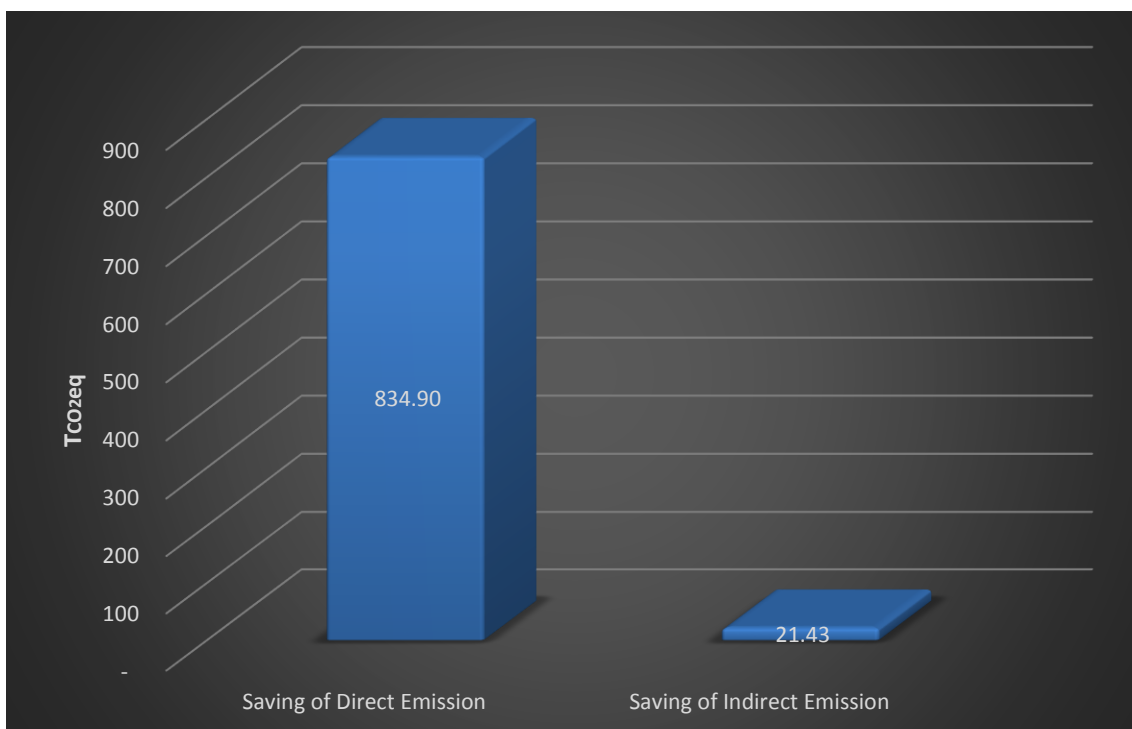


Figure 20 Climate impact of the project by emission types

The total annual reduction of climate impact in the year after the conversion amounted to approximately 856 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. For illustration, this number is equivalent to the annual CO<sub>2</sub> release of approx. 420 passenger cars running 15,000 km in a year! (A currently used mid-size car releases 110 - 160 g CO<sub>2</sub> per km.)



The strong commitment of the recipient company as well as of OPROZ, the vendor and of the skills and hard work of the national and international consultants' of UNIDO contributed to the successful completion of the project and laid the foundation for its long-term sustainability and replicability in the country.

Based on the good results obtained in the project, the recipient company La Anónima, has adopted transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> as the default technology for its new branches as well as for updating or refurbishing of current ones, whenever it is feasible.

The project helped to create confidence in the technology. It demonstrated its feasibility, removed many barriers and accelerated the adoption of this technology even for warmer climate zones of this country (e.g. Córdoba, Santa Fe, Salta and Tucuman). As of the date of this report, the number of supermarkets using CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical systems in Argentina increased to a total of 20, belonging to eight different supermarket chains.

At regional level, the same vendor has installed 3 more systems in Chile, 1 in Colombia and 12 in Ecuador from 2017 up to now.

## SUSTAINABILITY

The strong commitment of the recipient company as well as of OPROZ, the vendor and of the skills and hard work of the national and international consultants of UNIDO contributed to the successful completion of the project and laid the foundation for its long-term sustainability and replicability in the country.

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The project helped to create confidence in the technology. It demonstrated its feasibility, removed many barriers and accelerated the adoption of this technology even for warmer climate zones of this country (e.g. Córdoba, Santa Fe, Salta and Tucuman). The number of supermarkets using CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical systems in Argentina increased to a total of 13 belonging to seven different supermarket chains.

At regional level, the same vendor has installed 3 more systems in Chile and 9 in Ecuador from 2017 up to now.

The following e-mail represents a true testimony of the success of the project:

**De:** Gil Nestor - Epta Argentina <[Nestor.Gil@epta-argentina.com](mailto:Nestor.Gil@epta-argentina.com)>  
**Enviado el:** miércoles, 26 de febrero de 2020 04:03 p.m.  
**Para:** Laura Estela Berón <[lberon@ambiente.gob.ar](mailto:lberon@ambiente.gob.ar)>  
**Asunto:** Buenas nuevas



*Hola Laura, tenemos buenas noticias !*

*A partir de los resultados de Lincoln, La Anonima y Epta firmamos un acuerdo estratégico para comenzar a reemplazar gases sintéticos por CO<sub>2</sub> en sus tiendas existentes. Es una excelente noticia ya que fue anunciada en el marco de EuroShop en Alemania.*

*Pensábamos que estaría bueno distinguir a La Anonima como primera cadena en instalar Transcritico y también en tomar una decisión de esta característica.*

*Que opinas ?*

Translation:

Hi Laura, we have good news!

Based on the results of Lincoln, La Anonima and Epta, we signed a strategic agreement to begin replacing synthetic gases with CO<sub>2</sub> in their existing stores. This is excellent news as it was announced within the framework of EuroShop in Germany.

We thought it would be good to distinguish La Anonima as the first chain to install transcritical equipment and also of having taken a decision accordingly. What do you think ?

Thank you and regards,

Nestor



## SUB-PROJECT: TUNISIA

The project funds approved for the Tunisia component amounts to **USD 319,131**.

UNIDO has been working closely with the NOU on the introduction of trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration technology at Monoprix supermarket within the framework of the contract “Demonstration project for the introduction of trans-critical CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration technology for supermarkets in Tunisia”. Technical experts were mobilized and the needed ToRs have been prepared and approved by all partners. Unfortunately, the beneficiary decided to withdraw and the project was on hold.

In June 2019, a meeting was held with the NOU and it was decided to look for an alternative beneficiary that can participate in the project. Carrefour was identified as a potential partner. UNIDO mobilized an international expert and a meeting was held with the representative of Carrefour and the Manager of the Technical Department. Carrefour confirmed the plan to build a new supermarket by February 2020 that will be opened by March 2020. No delay on these dates will be allowed given to profitability reasons. The company is present in Tunisia as a franchise of the French firm. This means that the ownership is from Tunisia; there are no French capitals.

The planned cooling capacity is 53,188 W for the positive temperature and 4,700 W for negative temperature. The original plan was to install a system based on R404A. Carrefour representatives committed their agreement to installing a CO<sub>2</sub> trans-critical system in the new supermarket.

After further consultations with the MLF Secretariat, it was decided not to proceed with the installation as the initial intention was to replace an existing technology with the CO<sub>2</sub> trans-critical system rather than performing a new installation. The NOU and the beneficiary have been notified accordingly.

The remaining funds after financial completion will be returned as per decision.



## FINAL REPORT

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: CO<sub>2</sub> REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT IN SUPERMARKETS**BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES**

The financial status of the Project is summarized in Table 3 overleaf.

Item as per Approved Proposal	Budget as per Approved Proposal (US\$)	Disbursements So Far (US\$)	Remaining Obligations (US\$)	Balance (US\$)	Comments
<b>Argentina</b>					
New refrigerating equipment	389,866	484,372 (*)			
Food display cabinets	102,303	Included in (*)			
Engineering and transport	15,000	Included in (*)			
Workshops to disseminate results of the project	20,000	23,763			
<b>Subtotal Argentina</b>	<b>527,169</b>	<b>508,135</b>			
<b>Tunisia</b>					
New refrigerating equipment	245,347	0			
Food display cabinets	43,784	0			
Engineering and transport	10,000	0			
Workshops to disseminate results of the project (intern. consultant, meetings, traveling**)	20,000	20,000 **			
<b>Subtotal Tunisia</b>	<b>319,131</b>	<b>20,000</b>			
<b>Totals (Argentina + Tunisia)</b>	<b>846,300</b>	<b>528,135</b>		<b>318,165</b>	The remaining funds from the project will be returned to the MLF upon financial closure.

Annex IV

**DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ON REFRIGERANT QUALITY, CONTAINMENT AND  
INTRODUCTION OF LOW-GLOBAL-WARMING POTENTIAL (GWP) ALTERNATIVES**



**Final Report**

*85<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol*

March 2020



## **CARIBBEAN SUB-COMPONENT**

**Countries:** the Bahamas, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname

**Title:** Safe handling of low-GWP flammable refrigerants

**Project Budget:** USD 234,584

**Implementing Agency:** UNIDO

**National Counterparts:** National Ozone Units, National Refrigerant Associations, Vocational Schools

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## **I. Background**

The phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), specifically in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, brought about a broader discussion on suitable long-term alternatives. Readily available refrigerant alternatives, which are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), have however high global warming potentials (GWPs) and contribute to global warming. The refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors worldwide, are thus gearing towards the use of low-GWP alternatives, such as hydrocarbons (HCs) and novel refrigerant formulations of HFO and HFC blends, which are designed to have short atmospheric lifetimes.

It has been established that refrigeration service technicians in countries with large service sectors need to be well trained and equipped to cope with the installation and maintenance demands of next-generation appliances. HCs and HFOs have zero-ODP and low-GWP properties, but are flammable. HCs, such as propane, are classed as “A3 - highly flammable”. HFOs and HFC blends are classified with “A2L – mild flammability” with slow propagation. Countries are steadily beginning to take up hydrocarbons as an alternative to HCFCs in air-conditioning although few technicians are trained to handle the alternatives effectively. It is anticipated that as old installations near decommissioning, more end-users will opt for hydrocarbon-based appliances.

However, specialised training for technicians on flammability needs to be done to ensure that only well-trained technicians service hydrocarbon-based equipment. Hydrocarbons such as propane, LPG and hydrocarbon mixtures have been used during service operations, where the risks associated with the flammability and the thermodynamically properties of the refrigerants has not always been taken into account. Hence it is important to increase the know-how and confidence of technicians with regard to using flammable low-GWP refrigerants when installing new units or servicing old units.

To address these barriers, the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol approved at its 76<sup>th</sup> in May 2016 a demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global-warming potential (GWP) alternatives. The project was implemented through two components, one in the Caribbean, and one in Eastern African, by UNIDO (lead implementing agency) and UNEP (co-operating implementing agency).

The Caribbean component was implemented by UNIDO in the Bahamas, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname for a total funding of USD 234,584.

## II. Project objectives

In order to facilitate the introduction of low-GWP refrigerants in the servicing sector, the demonstration project aimed to:

- Enhance the expertise of technicians and train specialized trainers;
- Upgrade the training curricula at vocational centers;
- Augment the equipment at the regional training center;
- Expose stakeholders to the latest HC-based equipment and components on the market.

The activities planned under the project were linked to the countries' respective HPMPs. The use of flammable refrigerant alternatives is covered to varying extents in the HPMPs. However, the funding levels of the HPMPs could not adequately cover the issue of flammability. Therefore, regional, as well as country-specific activities were required to bring about a more comprehensive approach that would enable the countries to transition to flammable low-GWP refrigerants in a safe manner, as proposed in the project and described in more details below. Moreover, it was vital that these activities were carried out as soon as possible, so that current HC service practices are conducted safely, in light of the concerns pointed out under decision 72/17 of the Executive Committee.

## III. Implementation plan

Activities	Budget (USD)	Countries
1. Design of training curriculum preparation and monitoring of training	30,000	All
2. Upgrading training centre	72,417	Grenada
3. Train the trainers regional workshop	42,792	All
4. Training sessions for technicians	49,375	All
5. Workshop and exhibition	5,000	Grenada
6. Regional expert group meeting and dissemination of results	35,000	All
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,584</b>	

## IV. Implementation report

### *Activity 1: Design of training curriculum preparation and monitoring of training*

A regional workshop for policy makers and curriculum developers was held in May 2017, where representatives from national ozone units and training providers were trained on preparing a training course and operational and organisational activities featuring the essential aspects of the training organisation. In addition, various types of certification schemes from different regions were introduced and discussed to serve as a platform to selecting the right components for a scheme for the Caribbean region.



*The National Ozone Officers, their alternates, national consultants and training provider during the regional workshop*

A regional training curriculum was designed to ensure that only qualified technicians are handling and servicing equipment and flammable fluids. This curriculum encompasses theoretical knowledge as well as specifies practical expertise that must be achieved to get the necessary skills to safely handle low-GWP alternatives and flammable refrigerants. It includes a list of the appropriate equipment and materials for training of technicians. In addition, the competence and requirements for an adequate assessor and venue requirements are also provided. This curriculum should be adapted by each country for their respective schemes, but it is already in use at the regional training center in Grenada, together with a training programme developed by the GIZ. The complete curriculum is provided in annex 1.

### ***Activity 2: Upgrading Training Centre***

In order to facilitate the introduction and the safe use of low-GWP refrigerants, the regional training centre in Grenada at the T.A. Marryshow Community College (TAMCC), St. George's was upgraded in 2017 with equipment, tools and materials suitable for low-GWP flammable refrigerants.

The list of items was established in consultation with the National Ozone Officer of Grenada, and other National Ozone Officers of the region, based on needs identified at the regional level and following the recommendations contained in the training and certification curriculum on flammable refrigerants developed as part of the project and the "Guidelines for the safe use of hydrocarbon refrigerants" developed by the GTZ Proklima in 2010.

Items delivered included manifolds with gauge for hydrocarbons, electronic leak detectors for flammable refrigerants, portable charging stations for hydrocarbons, propane and butane gas cylinders, and other tools and material for use of low-GWP refrigerants in air-conditioning. The complete list of equipment, tools and materials delivered is provided in annex 2.

In 2019, the regional training center was operating fully for the RAC technicians of Grenada, and will open to technicians of other countries of the region in 2020. The training center has the capacity to train up to 20 technicians per session, and it is envisaged that once open to other neighbouring and participating countries, up to 10 technicians could come from outside Grenada at each session. Participation of technicians from all countries in the training remains subject to availability of

financing. Countries are therefore invited to consider possible source of funding such as the national HPMPs or other ozone or climate related projects.

### ***Activity 3: Train the trainers Regional Workshop***

A regional train-the-trainers workshop was organised in Grenada on 22-25 August 2017. 20 RAC technicians, four from each of the participating countries, were trained as trainers on theoretical and practical aspects of refrigeration servicing, in particular on the safe handling of refrigerants and alternatives. Technicians who participated in the workshop already possessed consistent knowledge and practical skills on HFCs and other traditional refrigerants. The full list of technicians who attended the workshop is provided in annex 3.

The objectives of the workshop were more specifically to:

- Disseminate technical knowledge on the flammable refrigerants necessary to operate with these types of refrigerants;
- Showcase the reduction of direct and indirect global warming emissions that it is possible to obtain with systems using flammable refrigerants thanks to their better energy efficiency;
- Present the safety aspects, as mandatory knowledge required when dealing with the flammable refrigerants;
- Provide practical and technical skills, which would allow technicians to maintain and repair flammable refrigerant-systems in safe conditions;
- Provide a consistent theoretical and practical knowledge (train-the-trainers) for future training of other technicians in their area;
- Activate a life long learning process, which students could further develop for a life project of continuous learning.

The workshop consisted of both theory and practice sessions, preparing for the final assessment. The training took place at the TAMCC, recently upgraded with equipment, tools and materials suitable for low-GWP flammable refrigerants. Part of the theoretical lessons were prepared based on the REAL alternatives learning material, and on guidelines on F-gas refrigerants. Furthermore, additional material was prepared specifically by the trainer, based on European laws.

The theoretical topics presented during the workshop included:

- Information on HCFC-free technologies available or HCFC alternative substances in servicing including training on the safe handling of refrigerants and alternatives, mainly those with high toxicity, flammability or pressure;
- Refrigeration principles and fundamentals, refrigerants, temperature-pressure relation and diagrams, refrigerant properties;
- Thermodynamic principles, basic components of the refrigeration cycle;
- Applications with a choice of components, compressors, evaporators, condensers, calculations and sizing;
- Refrigerating plant: efficiency and refrigerating capacity, maintenance, disadvantages, correct installation, component functionality control (compressor, condenser, evaporator, valves), main electrical problems, different types of refrigerants, lubricants and problems connected with their utilisation, faulty functioning of refrigerating plants;
- Presentations of hydrocarbon applications in window and split type air-conditioners, chiller, etc.;
- Methodology for conducting risk assessments for systems and equipment using



hydrocarbon/flammable refrigerants, e.g. electrical components.



*Participants during the theoretical session*

The practical session covered the following aspects:

- Introduce good practices to avoid the refrigerant emissions during servicing, troubleshooting and maintenance, including refrigerant containment;
- Vacuum, charge. regulation, tools, recovery, retrofit, drop-in, manometer reading, pressure gauge;
- Research and damage detection, leak detection, valves, filters, oil and liquid separators;
- Practical applications of hydrocarbons in the refrigeration-servicing sector;
- Safe handling of flammable refrigerants.

At the end of the training course, an assessment was carried out and successful participants received the F-gas and the REAL alternatives certifications. These certifications are recognised worldwide and certify the competence level of technicians for handling refrigerant gases- in this case, F-gases and flammable refrigerants. An example of the REAL alternatives certificate is provided as annex 4.

#### ***Activity 4: Training sessions for technicians***

Two hydrocarbon-based air-conditioning units were delivered to each country (apart from Grenada, which received units earlier for the regional training centre) to organise their in-country training sessions. This activity met with difficulties as manufacturers of hydrocarbon-based air-conditioners are still reluctant to sell small quantities commercially. Based on consultations with National Ozone Officers, additional purchases of materials were made in all countries but Grenada to ensure that each country is well equipped for their in-country training. The complete lists are provided as annex 5.

As of March 2020, 85 air-conditioning technicians have already been trained during the country training sessions organised since the train-the-trainers regional workshop which took place in August 2017 in Grenada. An additional 40 to 70 technicians will be trained before August 2020. When possible, the trainers trained during the workshop have been carrying out the country training sessions. The detail of the training sessions by country is provided hereafter.

### The Bahamas:

A three-evening training course was organised on 20-22 August 2019 for 9 technicians. One local RAC trainer and the National Ozone Officer conducted the training. The full list of participants to the training is provided in annex 6.

The topics covered included: properties of hydrocarbons, toxicity, flammability restrictions on use of hydrocarbons, availability of hydrocarbons, design characteristics of appliances using hydrocarbons, leakage issues and leak detection, maintenance and repairs of appliances using hydrocarbons.

### Grenada:

A two-day training course was organised on 8-9 May 2019 for 32 technicians. Two local RAC trainers and the National Ozone Officer (NOO) conducted the training. The technicians were required to have at least three years working experience in the field of RAC to participate in the training. The full list of participants to the training is provided in annex 6.

Major topics covered in the training included but were not limited to: properties of hydrocarbons, risk assessment, legislation, policy and standards, fire and electrical safety, charge limitation and room size calculations, personal protective equipment and specialise tools and equipment required for installation and servicing, leak detection, installation, servicing and maintenance practices, and brazing and pipe connections. The methodology used included a combination of power point presentations, lectures, handouts and multi-media.



*Participants during the theoretical session*

During the practical training, the participants were required to demonstrate their competence in brazing, flare joint connections, leak and pressure testing, evacuation, venting and charging of refrigerants.



### *Participants during the practical work*

During the evaluation participants were asked to give their overall rating of the training. Out of 27 respondents, 18 rated the training as been excellent, eight as very good and one as good. At the end of the training, certificates of participation were awarded to all the participants.



### *Participants receiving their certificate*

#### Saint Lucia:

A two-day training session was organised on 4-5 February 2020 for 11 air-conditioning technicians. The facilitators of the training were two refrigeration technicians who underwent training in flammable refrigerants and their technology under the “train the trainer” component of the project. The full list of participants to the training is provided in annex 6.



### *Participants during the theoretical session*

The first day was dedicated to theoretical aspects, including a presentation of the Montreal Protocol and of the HPMP for Saint Lucia, descriptions of the most common types of refrigerants, measures for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants and good servicing practices for flammable refrigerants, and a reminder of thermodynamic notions relevant to refrigeration and air-conditioning. At the end of the first day, participants were given an examination to assess their knowledge and understanding on the subjects covered during the theoretical component. The second one consisted of practical sessions and hands-on exercise.

Overall, the technicians found the training to be very useful and informative. The recommendations which were made by participants included the organisation of longer training sessions and the possibility for RAC technicians to purchase HC-based servicing tools to familiarise themselves with the technology.

#### *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines:*

A four-day training course was organised on 10-13 February 2020 for 11 technicians on the safe handling of low-global warming potential flammable refrigerants. Two local RAC trainers and the National Ozone Officer conducted the training. The full list of participants to the training is provided in annex 6.

The range of topics selected for the training session were geared towards ensuring that technicians are adequately prepared for the introduction and use of flammable refrigerants. These topics included: refrigeration cooling system, hydrocarbon refrigerants, flammable refrigerant safety, GIZ cool training programme and overview of training, safe design and general criteria for hydrocarbon refrigerants, hydrocarbons vs hydrochloroflourocarbons.



*Participants during the theoretical session*

The training also included practical work and hands-on exercise on the following topics: brazing project, testing and evaluation, demonstration of brazing with and without nitrogen, fabrication according to best practice, installations of hydrocarbon air conditioner, collection of data and system's analysis, requirements for data recording and labelling of systems, leak testing.



*Participants during the practical work*

Full day sessions were well attended by all registered participants. Theoretical sessions not only created an opportunity for technicians to have a better understanding of the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants, but also created a forum where participants were able to interact and network with other personnel within the industry to share their experiences. The practical exercises were successfully completed by all technicians. Participants indicated their appreciation for the training workshop and expressed a desire to be involved in similar sessions.

#### Suriname:

22 technicians were trained following the train-the-trainers workshop in Grenada in August 2017. All the technicians are members of the Air-conditioning, Refrigeration & Ventilation Association Suriname (ARVAS).

This training programme is now being extended, with multiple sessions taking place from March to August 2020, for an additional 40 to 70 technicians, in particular non-ARVAS members technicians and technicians from the informal sector. Each session will last four days, with two days of theory on topics such as basic thermodynamics, the cooling system, refrigerants, alternative refrigerants (hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide), differences between alternative refrigerants and HCFC, safety aspects, and compressor replacement and instalment. The two following days will be dedicated to practical sessions.

#### ***Activity 5: Workshop and exhibition***

The workshop and exhibition was intended to showcase the offer of appliances using low-GWP alternative and servicing equipment offered by regional and international suppliers. Representatives from these suppliers would have participated to present their offers and answer questions from workshop participants. It was in particular envisaged to organise the exhibition back to back with the regional expert group meeting to create synergies between the discussions with the suppliers' representatives, and those on the success and challenges of the project among shareholders.

As international suppliers expressed the desire to understand better regional market conditions and trends, market surveys for each country have been considered and started, but the lack of data

available, both in the countries and from public sources, did not allow to draw any certain and conclusive results. More generally, the lack of data on the market remains a challenge to encourage international suppliers of HC equipment to increase their presence in the region. The geographical distance from markets which are more mature in terms of natural refrigerants is also seen as a barrier to the growth of trade between the region and international suppliers or manufactures. Hence, only documentation and catalogues were collected from international suppliers and no representative participated in the event.

Regarding regional suppliers, a representative from Grenz concept, a reseller of R290 appliances and RAC equipment participated remotely in the regional expert group which took place in Paramaribo, Suriname, on 5 October 2019. The representative gave on this occasion a presentation on its offer and business model, and answered the questions from participants. He indicated in particular that the recent end of the production of the 12,000 BTU units by Godrej is an issue as these models are the most popular in the country. It is supposed that Godrej stopped the production of these units due to the dynamics of its domestic market, India, where the 18,000 and 24,000 BTU units are preferred because of the very high ambient temperature.

The representative of Grenz concept further indicated that warranty is not offered by the company to customers if the appliances are not maintained by trained technicians. The manufacturer on its side guarantee the compressor for 10 years, and five years for the rest of the unit. Grenz concept currently sells in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, and estimates that there is a potentially large market in the Caribbean for R290 appliances. Shipping time from India is three months, therefore Grenz concept mostly operates based on stocks. The 12,000 BTU units are sold nationally for USD 900, and the 18,000 BTU for USD 1,300, both excluding transportation. The supplier's representative indicated that it would be ready to supply other countries, as the the representative from Saint Lucia in particular demonstrated strong interest.

#### ***Activity 6: Regional expert group meeting and dissemination of results***

The regional expert group meeting took place in Paramaribo, Suriname, on 5 October 2019. 11 persons, including National Ozone Officers or their alternate representatives, attended the event. Two additional persons joined the meeting remotely. The attendance per country or organisation is as follows: the Bahamas (1), Grenada (2), Saint Lucia (2), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (2), Suriname (3), Grenz concept, a supplier of R290 appliances in Grenada (1), and UNIDO (2). The topics discussed during the expert group meeting included among others the barriers to the introduction of low-GWP alternative, the curriculum and national training programs, as well as the



lessons learned of the project. The full list of participants to the regional expert group meeting is provided as annex 7.

### *Participants during a working session*

#### *Persistent Barriers to the introduction of low-GWP alternative:*

In Suriname, R290 appliances and maintenance equipment are not present in the country to date. However, R32 equipment are available as well as R600a ones to a lesser extent. There are only two suppliers of refrigerants in the country, but they do not supply R290 gas. The main problem to the uptake of natural refrigerant in the country is the cost of the appliances, which is a complex issue to address due to the low consumption of the country.

In Saint Lucia, R290 appliances, maintenance equipment and gases are also not present in the country to date, except some R290 chillers. For the phase-out of CFCs, the government played an instrumental role in bringing alternative equipment in the country by developing collaboration with suppliers, but similar actions are still to be implemented for natural refrigerants. A majority of technicians still refuse to use R290 as a refrigerant, due to safety concerns, and even ignore that some chillers operating with R290 exist in the country.

In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, R290 appliances, maintenance equipment and gases are as well not present. Further, there is a fatigue with regard to HC training and sensitisation. There are only three RAC maintenance companies in the country. Out of the four trainers trained during the train-the-trainers workshop, only one is ready to train technicians. The lack of availability of trainers locally remains an issue in organising more training sessions. The high number of private islands in the Grenadines is an additional challenge to control the equipment and technologies entering the country.

In Grenada, there is a lack of institutional and technical capacity to deal with natural refrigerants, in particular economic and fiscal barriers. The government could take further appropriate measures in this regard. Regarding availability of equipment, the situation in Grenada is different from the one in other countries. There are two suppliers of R290 appliances, all manufactured by Godrej. There are few suppliers of gases, different from the resellers of equipment. However, R290 specific maintenance equipment are not available in the country. All these suppliers embarked on alternative refrigerants supply following business recommendations and support from the National Ozone Office. There is also a need for additional awareness raising, as HC suffers from bad press and create fears among technicians. Additionally, standards and codes (in particular regarding charging procedures, room. size, brazing methods, venting, etc.) are not yet well known by the whole technician community. This should improve as training sessions are extended to more technicians. Specific technical topics, such as moisture prevention on equipment operating with R290 or R600a, are to be better addressed by the continuous training programme as technicians are not familiar with the specificities of hydrocarbons.

In the Bahamas, most if not all technicians in the country still ignore hydrocarbon use. The main barrier is the lack of equipment in the country since the market is mainly dependent on the US market. The country does not have any supplier of R290 appliances, maintenance equipment or gas.

#### *Curriculum and subsequent training:*

The curriculum is not yet officially adopted by individual countries, but it has already integrated the

body of reference material available in the region to design training on the safe handling of low-global warming potential flammable refrigerants. At the regional training centre at TAMCC in Grenada, it is used in combination with training material developed as part of a project with the GIZ.

In Suriname, 22 technicians were trained following the train-the-trainers workshop in Grenada in August 2017. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the training of technicians following the train-the-trainers workshop did increase their confidence in alternative technologies.

The group agreed together with UNIDO that the curriculum will be further discussed.

Other discussions:

The group had extensive discussion on the voltage and frequency for the operation of R290 air-conditioners. Currently no equipment are available for countries using 110V/60Hz mains electricity. Technicians from Suriname, Grenada and Saint Lucia further indicated that countries with 60Hz frequency cannot use appliances made for 50Hz. This is a major limitation to the intake of R290 in the Caribbean and elsewhere. Using appliances designed to operate at a frequency of 50Hz in countries having 60Hz was deemed as counterproductive, as it increases energy consumption, reduces appliance lifetime, and leads to early malfunctioning. However, it was noted that technical assessments could be carried out with R290 appliances to examine how they operate under 110V/60Hz mains electricity, and if local alternatives could be developed. Finally, it was indicated that no appliances operating at 110V/60Hz is to be expected to be developed as long as .

The group also exchanged views on the risks associated with brazing and retrofitting appliances for use with R290. Grenada indicated that the GIZ developed a step-by-step guide on retrofitting, and that if correctly done, with all the necessary safety measures to prevent ignition, retrofitting can be consider as a viable option in absence of R290 appliances in the countries. Grenada explained that, in the national training, one full day is dedicated to brazing and safety measures while brazing. Grenada however strongly discouraged against using 290 as a drop-in replacement in appliances designed for the other refrigerants. It was further noted that the MLF and UNIDO strongly advise against the retrofitting of appliances or drop-in replacement, due to the safety risks and lack of awareness on dangers of hydrocarbon use in both scenarios.

Finally, tools available to promote good servicing practices were discussed by the group. Grenada in particular presented how to use the Android application “Good Servicing: Flammable Refrigerants Quick Guide”. Grenada showed for example how to calculate the minimum floor area based on refrigerant charge, and vice versa. Grenada encouraged the group to promote the mobile application among their national technician community.

**V. Financial status**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Total expenditures (USD)</b>
1. Design of training curriculum preparation and monitoring of training	30,000	28,701
2. Upgrading training centre	72,417	77,874
3. Train the trainers’ regional workshop	42,792	42,769



4. Training sessions for technicians	49,375	62,643
5. Workshop and exhibition	5,000	0
6. Regional expert group meeting and dissemination of results	35,000	21,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,584</b>	<b>233,976</b>

## **VI. Lessons learned and recommendations for the sustainability of the project**

Some of the following recommendations were made during the expert group meeting held in Paramaribo in October 2019 and after observations from project implementation:

- Individual countries to consider legally adopting the curriculum with small adaptations for country specificity where needed;
- Take appropriate measures to ensure that the regional training center in Grenada opens to RAC training technicians of other participating countries in 2020;
- Assess on a regular basis the capacity of the regional training center in Grenada and consider the need for a second regional training center in another country if capacities are not sufficient;
- Develop appropriate mechanisms and partnerships to encourage international suppliers or manufacturers of HC equipment and tools to offer a stronger presence in the region;
- Collect and analyse RAC market data with the view to encourage international suppliers or manufacturers to offer a stronger presence in the region;
- Develop appropriate mechanisms to encourage local suppliers to distribute HC equipment and tools;
- Envisage group purchases at the regional level of HC equipment and tools for distribution to local resellers with the view to limit the impact of transportation costs;
- Consider the opportunity to create a regional refrigeration association;
- Formulate monitoring and incentive mechanisms to encourage trainers and trained technicians to increase their participation in awareness raising and capacity building exercises conducted at the national and regional levels;
- Attract additional financial support from international funding bodies for the introduction of low-GWP alternatives refrigerants, in particular to fund capacity building programmes for technicians in the region (through the regional training center in Grenada or at the national level);
- Consider developing eco-labeling schemes for cooling appliances and/or reward schemes when consumers buy green cooling appliances;
- Increase in public tenders the minimum COP required for RAC appliances so as to encourage other users to switch to more energy efficient and modern equipment such as those using low-GWP refrigerants;
- Consider the opportunity to impose fees on appliances which use high GWP refrigerants;
- Consider compulsory technical requirements for designing, constructing or retrofitting civil

buildings (offices, hotels, hospitals, schools, apartment blocks, or trade and service facilities, etc. ) with a floor space above a certain size;

- Carry out technical assessments with R290 appliances to examine how they operate under 110V/60Hz mains electricity (as found in the Bahamas among others);
- Develop platforms in each country (e.g. social media, mobile messaging applications) for information sharing among technicians. Such solutions have been implemented in Grenada, and have been facilitating the dissemination of information (e.g. event, training, technical information) by the National Ozone Office and favored mutual assistance by technicians;
- Reinforce presence of RAC technicians in regional meetings, in particular in the Caribbean Network Meeting of the National Ozone Officers. In the past, RAC technicians used to participate in regional meetings. Their involvement in the Regional Expert group provided valuable technical inputs, and participants expressed the wish to benefit from their expertise on technical issues on a more frequent basis.

**Annex 1: training curriculum**

*See next page.*

# **CURRICULUM TRAINING** **ON FLAMMABLE REFRIGERANTS**

## **“Refrigeration and Air conditioning using Flammable Refrigerants”**

### **Summary**

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**Disclaimer:** The principles contained in this Guide are not legally binding, and following them gives no legal guarantee. A binding interpretation of legislation is the exclusive competence of the European Court of Justice. CSG also recommends to readers, when using this Guide, to always refer to the national legislation, and guidance if any, of the State they are dealing with.

## ***Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants***

### Scope

Design of a regional training curriculum for Refrigeration and A/C technicians working with HC A3 (HydroCarbon - HC) and A2L refrigerants. Training curriculum intends to provide the appropriate and practical knowledge and skills to safely and efficiently install, maintain, repair and dismantle refrigeration systems that utilize HC and to a lesser extend A2L refrigerants.

Training is to be devised with a maximum of practical skills and with the minimum of required theoretical content.

### Training curricula and necessary equipment

#### ***Course details***

- 1) Major (safety / environmental) differences between non- flammable, HC and “ A2L” refrigerants
- 2) Thermodynamic characteristic of Hydrocarbons as refrigerant - p/h diagram
- 3) Specific components for Hydrocarbons – difference between conventional components and HC specific components
- 4) Electronic components suitable for flammable refrigerants
- 5) Refrigeration and Air conditioning applications with HC refrigerants
- 6) Recovery or Venting of HC refrigerants
- 7) Recovery of A2L refrigerants
- 8) Vacuum-Charging procedures for HC refrigerants – accuracy / repercussions for over-undercharging
- 9) Leak testing
- 10) Mechanical/compression joint connections – avoid brazing
- 11) Flammability and safety issues
- 12) Review of Local (if any) guidelines for HC refrigerants – gases
- 13) Review of International guidelines for the use of HC refrigerants – practical and basic
- 14) Transport and storage requirements
- 15) Documentation

#### ***Venue requirements and necessary equipment details***

See Annex 1

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

### Learning / assessment components

T – Theoretical      P – Practical	<b>HC</b>
<b>BASIC THERMODYNAMICS AND PHYSICS</b>	
Thermodynamic properties of HC refrigerant: temperature, pressure, density, thermal capacity, log p/h diagram	T/P
Differences between HC refrigerants and HFCs	T
Characteristic of flammability of the substances, velocity of propagation, LFL, UFL, occupancy	T
Specific components for HC / A2L refrigerant in the refrigeration cycle	T/P
Oil compatibility, oil safety, requirements and oil return	T
<b>REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS</b>	
If available; review of local guidelines for HC (refrigerants) as well as review of international safety guidelines	T
Storage and transportation of HC refrigerant	T
Instructions to end user / customer	P
<b>GOOD PRACTICE<sup>1</sup></b>	
State and identify the commonly used refrigerants' designation	P
How to label HC refrigerant RAC systems <sup>6</sup>	P
Identify appropriate tools, equipment and PPE for work on HC RAC systems	P
Recovery of A2L refrigerant (when / when not – precautions)	P
Safely removing (venting) HC refrigerant from Refrigeration or A/C system	P
Calculate the max fill weight for a refrigerant recovery cylinder for (A2L) refrigerants	P
Pressure test check direct assessment using appropriate techniques	P
Vacuuming the refrigerant circuit – purpose, process	P
Charging of an HC refrigerant system without refrigerant loss (emission) – accuracy / procedure	P
Make a connection without brazing with alternative connections	P
Check the correct functioning of the safety ventilation system	P
Check the correct functioning of the safety system controls	P
<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Safe system shutdown and isolation <sup>6</sup>	P
Extinguish a fire, identify the appropriate fire extinguisher	P
First aid treatment for frostbite	P
First aid treatment for fire burn	P
First aid treatment for suffocation due to breathing problems	P
Safety issues related to high pressures	T
Calculate LFL (confined space)	T
Calculate confined space risk for asphyxiation (heavier than air)	T
Check that Health and Safety rules in the refrigeration system location are respected (emergency exits, fire alarms, leak detectors...)	T
Correct use of Personal Protective Equipment	P

### Assessment Structure

Structure of the Exam, tests multiple choice, written (also oral will be considered) with bank of questions, papers for the practical session, Open Book.

In Annex 2 a bank of questions is listed for flammable refrigerants (Certifications on Real Alternatives flammable refrigerants Category HC)

<sup>1</sup> All practical trainings should include theoretical training

## Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants

### Assessment: practical organization issues

It is recommended that the following guidance is followed for the organization of Assessments:

- 1) The assessment should last 1 day and the candidate will be informed on the same day if they passed. The certificate will be printed and sent after approximately 2 weeks

Theoretical assessment	60 minutes i.e. 9 am – 10 am
Practical assessment	Start just after the theoretical assessment i.e. starting from 10 am .  Each candidate in max 2.5 hours should perform all the activities

### Theoretical assessment – examination session

- 2) The candidate should arrive 30 minutes before the scheduled exam time
- 3) Each candidate MUST have a photo ID to present to the assessor. No one will be allowed to take the exam without it.
- 4) All electronic devices should be turned off and left in a safe area designated
- 5) Maximum 20-25 candidates per class dependent on number of assessors (1 assessor/assistant every 10 candidates)
- 6) Multiple answers tests, 30 questions for 60 minutes duration
- 7) The same test among candidates with variation of questions to prevent predictability among candidates
- 8) Open books and specific technical tools such as calculator and pressure-temperature comparator should be available
- 9) NO! mobile phones or cameras
- 10) NO! copying or communication between candidates
- 11) YES! speaking to the assessor for clarification; many candidates use different words and vocabulary to identify the same concept (eg. Valves)
- 12) Theoretical assessment: Pass mark above 60% correct answers
- 13) The test could be performed orally if the candidate has asked prior to the beginning of the exam and the assessor has agreed to this arrangement

### Practical Exam and Tasks

#### Practical assessment:

In Annex 3 there are papers to complete during the Practical session and in Annex 4 there are the Instructions

- 14) The laboratory should be properly equipped for performing the practical test (see Annex 1 for Venue Requirements). Measuring instruments should be calibrated.
- 15) There are 3 stages of assessment (1. thermodynamic parameter reading, 2. Pressure test, Vacuum, Charge, Recovery, 3. Brazing) for assessing 3 candidates at time, divided by the practical activities to speed up the process. An alternative is to combine “ thermodynamic exercise” (P/T, Superheat,

## ***Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants***

Subcool, comments) and pressure test, vacuum, recovery in one exercise and brazing in another.

Increase the difficulty on brazing by adding an expansion valve, check valve or rotalock fitting.

- 16) Pass if candidate proves competence in performing all (100%) main RAC service technicians activities without or with only small hesitations (remember candidates could be knowledgeable but be nervous!):
- B)** Thermodynamic parameters reading through gauges and devices, temperature, pressure, subcooling, superheating,
  - C)** Parameters interpretation, troubleshooting
  - D)** Perform a pressure/leak test
  - E)** Vacuum, charge, recovery with minimum emissions
  - F)** System Logbook reading, understanding and completing
  - G)** Brazing leak tight joints with proper capillary flow.

### Training Material and Real Alternatives

Training material can be found at the following link which is a project financed by EU and to which Centro Studi Galileo, the Italian Association of Refrigeration and the European Association AREA has worked for Blended Learning on Alternative Refrigerants. Free of charge but with Licences to use it for commercial purposes (Enquire Licencing modalities to [buoni@centrogalileo.it](mailto:buoni@centrogalileo.it) ).

[www.realalternatives.eu](http://www.realalternatives.eu)

### Assessor Qualification and competence

Assessors and Trainers should be sufficiently skilled in the curriculum

Assessors should be unbiased in trainees' evaluation



## ***Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants***

### Annex 1 Venue requirements for training and assessment

A Venue is required both for the training and assessment sessions. It is of paramount importance that safety of teacher, students and staff is warranted.

For the theoretical section, technical teaching aids such as beamer/LCD screen, PC/Laptop and white or chalkboard are required. Adequate seating arrangements as well as air conditioning / heating and sufficient light must be provided.

As for the practical section; the venue must be well ventilated, lit and have sturdy workbenches.

#### ***Necessary equipment and components (minimum)***

- 1) Training model HC a/c and refrigerator unit
- 2) Nitrogen Regulator - Cylinder of High Purity Nitrogen
- 3) Electronic Weighing Platform (accuracy 1 gram)
- 4) Electronic Vacuum gauge
- 5) Manifold set - Hoses with ball valves
- 6) Vacuum Pumps and Hose
- 7) Recovery Unit
- 8) Recovery Cylinder
- 9) Electronic Leak Detector
- 10) Proprietary Leak Spray
- 11) Temperature meter
- 12) Ammeter
- 13) Tools, Pipe Cutters, Pipe Deburring Tool, Pipework Expanders, Hacksaws, Brazing Rods
- 14) Flaring Tool
- 15) Personal protective equipment PPE

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

### Annex 2 Bank of questions (#40)

#### Question 1 A2L

Mod 3 Eff leak test	Which system is not as suitable for a fluorescent additive leak detection system	One with a coalescing oil separator
		A trans critical system
		A cascade system
		A two stage system

#### Question 2 A2L

Mod 3 Eff leak test	How frequently should a hand-held electronic leak detector used for R32 be checked?	At least once per year
		There is no requirement for leak detection of R32
		The frequency depends on the charge size
		After every 100 hours of operation

#### Question 3 A2L

Mod 3 Press testing	What is the benefit of using hydrogen as a trace gas with nitrogen for pressure testing	It has a small molecule and diffuses more readily
		It is easily detectable
		It has an odour
		It is non flammable

#### Question 4 A2L

Mod 3 Leak test regime	Under the revised F Gas regulation (from 01.01.2015) how frequently would a system containing a charge of 60 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent of	Twice per year
		Once per year
		Four times per year
		Leak testing is not required

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

	refrigerant need to be leak tested?	
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Question 5 A2L

Mod 3 Indirect leak testing	What is the effect on the high pressure side of a system (with no head pressure control) if it is short of refrigerant?	The discharge pressure will be lower and the degree of subcooling will be lower
		The discharge pressure will be higher and the degree of subcooling will be lower
		The discharge pressure will be higher and the degree of subcooling will be higher
		The discharge pressure will be lower and the degree of subcooling will be higher

Question 6 A2L

Mod 4 Flam refs	Why should you not use an HFC recovery machine on R1234ze?	It contains sources of ignition
		The recovery machine oil is not miscible with R1234ze
		The recovery machine will not withstand the operating pressure of R1234ze
		The low pressure switch setting will not be suitable for R600a because of its lower operating pressure

Question 7 A2L

Mod 4 Flam refs	How do you make sure it is safe to switch on a vacuum pump to evacuate an R32 system?	Use an R32 gas detector to ensure there is no flammable refrigerant in the area
		Recover the system down onto a slight vacuum before fully evacuating the system with the vacuum pump
		Flush the area with nitrogen before switching on the pump
		Fit a long hose on the outlet of the vacuum pump to discharge the R32 away from the work area

Question 8 A2L

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

Mod 4 Flam refs	How do you remove as much refrigerant as possible from a condensing unit system with a charge of 800 g R1234ze?	Recover the R1234ze so the system is on a vacuum, break the vacuum with oxygen free nitrogen to pressure of 0.1 bar g
		Recover the R1234ze so the system is on a vacuum
		Vent the R1234ze outside and evacuate the system
		Vent the R1234ze outside; fill the system with oxygen free nitrogen to a positive pressure, vent and evacuate twice, fill the system with nitrogen for a third time and vent

### Question 9 A2L

Mod 2 R32	What is the typical PS for the low side of an R32 system with an air cooled condenser in a 32°C ambient?	19.3 bar g
		14.3 bar g
		34.2 bar g
		65 bar g

### Question 10 A2L

Mod 3 Leak Points	Which document provides torque values for manually made flared joints	EN378
		The F Gas regulation
		The Pressure Equipment Directive
		EN60079

### Question 11 A2L

Mod 3 Indirect leak testing	What is the effect on the low pressure side of a system (with no suction pressure control) if it is short of refrigerant?	The suction pressure will be lower and the useful superheat will be higher
		The suction pressure will be higher and the useful superheat will be higher
		The suction pressure will be lower and the useful superheat will be lower

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

		The suction pressure will be higher and the useful superheat will be lower
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### Question 12 A2L

Mod 2 R32	What is the typical PS for the high side of an R32 system with an air cooled condenser in a 32°C ambient?	34.2 bar g
		24.8 bar g
		19.3 bar g
		120 bar g

### Question 13 A2L

Mod 2 R1234ze	What is the typical PS for the high side of an R1234ze system with an air cooled condenser in a 32°C ambient?	10.3 bar g
		19.3 bar g
		24.8 bar g
		120 bar g

### Question 14 A2L

Mod 3 Leak Points	Why are flare solder adaptors used	They have a factory machined face
		They are brazed onto the pipe work
		They cannot be disconnected once fitted
		They only need to be hand tight

### Question 15 A2L

Mod 3 Press testing	What is the approximate rise in nitrogen pressure if its temperature increases by 5°C?	0.7 bar
		There is no change in pressure
		7 bar
		4.75 bar

## *Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants*

### Question 16 A2L

Mod 1 Intro, Safety	The hazards of R32 include:	Mild flammability
		High flammability
		High toxicity
		Mild toxicity

### Question 17 A2L

Mod 3 Leak test regime	According to the latest F Gas regulation (EU517/2014) how frequently must an R1234ze system with a charge of 300kg and no fixed leak detection system be checked?.	It does not need to be leak tested
		Once per year
		Twice per year
		Four times per year

### Question 18 A2L

Mod 1 Intro, Safety	The hazards of R1234ze include:	Mild flammability
		High flammability
		High toxicity
		Highly corrosive

### Question 19 A2L

Mod 1 Intro	R32 is used in systems which traditionally use ...	R410A
		R134a
		R404A
		R290

### Question 20 A2L

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

Mod 1 Intro	What type of refrigerant is R1234ze?	An HFC which has unsaturated carbon
		A hydrocarbon
		Carbon dioxide
		An HFC which has saturated carbon

### **HC**

#### Question 1 HC

Mod 1 Restr on use HC	What is the maximum charge of R1270 that can be used on a supermarket shop floor (occupancy category A)	1.5 kg
		150 g
		It cannot be used in this application
		There is no limit

#### Question 2 HC

Mod 1 Intro HC	What is the predominant application for R600a?	Domestic refrigerators and freezers
		Car air conditioning systems
		Glycol chillers for process cooling
		Central plant retail systems

#### Question 3 HC

Mod 1 Perf HC	What compressor displacement is required for R1270 compared to that used for R404A?	Similar
		50%
		150%
		600%

#### Question 4 HC

Mod 2		To disperse the refrigerant safely in the event of a leak
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## *Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants*

R717 R32 R1234ze HCs	On some systems which use a flammable refrigerant, why does the condenser fan run constantly?	To avoid a build up of contamination on the condenser
		To ensure the head pressure is never excessively high
		To reduce energy consumption

### Question 5 HC

Mod 4 Intro HC	Why is the charge weight accuracy more important on critically charged R1270 systems compared to HFC systems?	Because the density is less so the charge weight is less compared to a similar HFC system
		Because these systems never have liquid receivers
		Because R1270 is only used in systems with less than 150 g charge weight
		Because of the lower operating pressures

### Question 6 HC

Mod 4 Flam refs HC	What is the safe R290 fill weight for a recovery cylinder which has a safe fill weight of 10 kg for R404A?	4.5 kg
		10 kg
		15.4 kg
		22 kg

### Question 7 HC

Mod 4 Flam refs HC	Why should you not use an HFC recovery machine on R600a?	It contains sources of ignition
		The recovery machine oil is not miscible with R600a
		The recovery machine will not withstand the operating pressure of R600a
		The low pressure switch setting will not be suitable for R600a because of its lower operating pressure

### Question 8 HC



## *Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants*

Mod 4 Flam Refs HC	How do you avoid the risk associated with the on/off switch on a standard vacuum pump when evacuating an HC system?	Use the vacuum pump in a well ventilated area and switch on at least 3 m away from the pump
		Fit a long hose to the pump's outlet to discharge the HC away from the system
		Position the vacuum pump 3 m above the floor
		Position the pump outside

### Question 9 HC

Mod 4 Flam refs HC	How do you make sure it is safe to light a brazing torch to un braze a joint on a system which operates on a flammable refrigerant?	Ensure the area is well ventilated and use a flammable gas detector to check the area
		You must not un braze connections on a flammable refrigerant system, they should be cut using a pipe cutter
		Work outside
		Purge with oxygen free nitrogen

### Question 10 HC

Mod 1 Safety HC	A refrigerant which is classified in refrigerant safety group A3 has which hazards?	High flammability, lower toxicity
		Mild flammability, lower toxicity
		High toxicity, no flame propagation
		Lower toxicity, no flame propagation

### Question 11 HC

Mod 1 Intro HC	What is the GWP of R600a (according to EN378)?	3
		550
		0
		6

### Question 12 HC

## Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants

Mod 1 Intro R290	R290 is	Propane
		Propene
		Propylene
		Iso butane

### Question 13 HC

Mod 1 Restr on use HC	Which factors are used to determine the maximum charge in a comfort cooling / heating application?  HC	Lower flammability level, height of the indoor unit, floor area
		Practical limit, height of the indoor unit, floor area
		Practical limit, room volume
		Lower flammability level, room volume

### Question 14 HC

Mod 2 HCs	What is the approximate cooling capacity of R1270 compared to R404A?	100%
		50%
		200%
		7 times

### Question 15 HC

Mod 2 R717 R32 R1234ze HCs	What is area classification (with regard to the application of flammable refrigerants)	Testing which determines the extent of a flammable zone in the event of a leak of flammable refrigerant
		Zoning of an area where invasive work on a system containing a flammable gas is to be carried out
		Determining where flammable warning diamonds should be located
		Erection of safety barriers while working on systems which use a flammable refrigerant

### Question 16 HC

## **Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants**

Mod 2 R717 R32 R1234ze HCs	Which of these devices will not ignite a leak of flammable refrigerant?	An EX “n” rated device
		An EC evaporator fan motor
		A high pressure switch
		A thermostat

### Question 17 HC

Mod 4 Intro HC	What implication does the density difference between HC and HFC have?	The HC refrigerant charge weight is lower
		The system must be evacuated for longer
		The HC system must be charged with gas not liquid
		The system must be charged very slowly to prevent damage to the compressor

### Question 18 HC

Mod 4 Flam refs HC	How do you make sure it is safe to light a brazing torch when working on an HC system?	Ensure the area is well ventilated and use a flammable gas detector to check the area
		You must not un braze connections on an HC system, they should be cut using a pipe cutter
		Work outside
		Purge with oxygen free nitrogen

### Question 19 HC

Mod 2 HCs	What is the typical PS for the high side of an R600a system with an air cooled condenser in a 32°C ambient?	6.8 bar g
		10.3 bar g
		19.3 bar g
		24.8 bar g

### Question 20 HC

## ***Curriculum Training on flammable refrigerants***

Mod 2 R717 R32 R1234ze HCs	What is ATEX?	A European directive which covers equipment intended for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere
		A type of enclosure which can be safely used on a system which operates with a flammable refrigerant
		An electrical device which can be safely used on a system which operates with a flammable refrigerant
		A type of system which uses a flammable refrigerant


**Annex 2: list of equipment, tools and material provided to the regional training centre in Grenada**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
4 way manifold gauge set	20	Steel brush	20
Electronic leak detector for halogenated refrigerants and blends	5	Wire stripper	20
Electronic leak detector for HC refrigerants	20	Mains tester with LED	20
Double stage vacuum pump	10	Oxy/Acetylene brazing unit	5
Digital scale	10	Metallic tool box	20
Portable charging station for R600a and HC blends	5	Cylinder with HC refrigerant R290	20
Refrigerant reclaim unit	2	HC refrigerant R600a	20
Advanced refrigerant identifier ID Pro	2	Cans HC blend refrigerant	20
Split air conditioning unit (R-22)	2	Refillable refrigerant recovery cylinders	20
Precise Electronic Thermometer	4	Set of copper tube rolls	10
Nitrogen cylinder with valve and cap	5	Packet of brazing rods	40
Nitrogen cylinder pressure regulator	5	Box of Flux	20
Set of 7 screw drivers	20	Set of filter drier for HC refrigerant	40
Set of 4 pliers	20	Set of adapters, fitting, flare nuts	20
Piercing pliers	20	Portable CO2 Fire extinguishers	5
Set of tubing tools	20	Portable Dry powder extinguishers	5
Cable reel	10	Refrigerant recovery unit with external recycling module	10
Combination wrenches set	20	Gallon of compressor mineral lubricant	10
Adjustable wrench	20	Gallon of compressor synthetic lubricant	10
Ratchet wrench	20	Pair of safety gloves refrigerant handling	20
Safety goggle	20	Pair of safety gloves for mechanical work	20
Cable knife	20	Pipe wrench 35 mm.	20
Hack saw and extra blades	20	Folding rule 2 m	20
Hammer	20		

**Annex 3: list of participants to the train the trainer workshop**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>
Giltan	Baptiste
Frederick Perceival Philip	Beausoleil
Michael	Cadore
Alexander	Darville Jr
Ells	Breuno
Lance	Simpson
Henry	Frederick
Wayne	Grant
Earl Michael	Harte
Vincent	Lorde
Andrew	Miller
Alfred Tyrone	Paul
Gary	Peters
David	Ramsey
Satiesh	Sardjoe
Curtis	James
Stanley	Sovan
Milton	Spier
William	Sturup
Jerry	Van Ommeren

**Annex 4: REAL alternatives certificate**




**Name Surname**  
From Country

has successfully completed the assessment for

**REAL ALTERNATIVES  
(Flammable Refrigerants)**








properties • design • maintenance • safety • legal obligations

Assessment carried out by the Authorised Training Provider



Certificate number I0001  
2017, August 25th

Certificate issued on behalf of  
The Institute of Refrigeration



REAL Alternatives is a blended learning programme for low GWP refrigerants for refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump technicians. Created by international co-operation of partners and co-funded by the EU Leonardo Life Long Learning Programme.

**Annex 5: list of tools and material provided to National Ozone Units, National Refrigerant Associations, Vocational Schools to support the in-country training sessions**

***The Bahamas***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Leak Detector D-400 (UN)	2
Manifold Set 4 valve UNIDO	2
Refrigerant Control Valve 1/4" flare	2
1/4" Charging Hose Gasket 10 pcs	2
3/8" hose gasket K10	2
Gauge HD R-600a,R-290, R22, B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	4
Gauge LD R-600a,R-290, R22, B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	4
Gauge HP R-134a,404A,410A,407C B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	4
Gauge HP R-134a,404A,410A,407C B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	4
Fieldpiece dual input thermometer ST4	2
Fieldpiece K-Type thermocoupler Bead Tip ATB1	4
Compact Clamp Meter w/Temp SC240 Fieldpiece	2
Filter copper capillair SM-20M Metric	5
Cylinder refrigerant 12.5 ltr.	2
Pair of safety gloves	10
Portable Charging unit HC, K-PGTB-A3	1
Charging Scale 0-5000 gr P&M	2
Oil 1 liter ISO32 (3GS)	5
Label Flammable Gas 100 x 100 (roll 1,000 pcs)	5

***Saint Lucia***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Leak Detector D-400 (UN)	2
Manifold Set 4 valve UNIDO	2
Refrigerant Control Valve 1/4" flare	2
1/4" Charging Hose Gasket 10 pcs	2
3/8" hose gasket K10	2
Gauge HD R-600a,R-290, R22, B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	2
Gauge LD R-600a,R-290, R22, B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	2
Gauge HP R-134a,404A,410A,407C B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	2
Gauge HP R-134a,404A,410A,407C B/PSI, C/F 80mm T-line	2
Fieldpiece dual input thermometer ST4	2
Fieldpiece K-Type thermocoupler Bead Tip ATB1	4
Compact Clamp Meter w/Temp SC240 Fieldpiece	2
Filter copper capillair SM-20M Metric	4
Cylinder refrigerant 12.5 ltr.	6
Pair of safety gloves	10



Portable Charging unit HC, K-PGTB-A3	1
Charging Scale 0-5000 gr P&M	2
Oil 1 liter ISO32 (3GS)	2
Label Flammable Gas 100 x 100 (roll 1,000 pcs)	5

***Saint Vincent and the Grenadines***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Manifold Set four way	10
Portable Charging unit for HC, K-PGTB-A3	5
Leak Detector for HC's D-400	10
Fieldpiece dual input thermometer ST4 including: 2 x Fieldpiece K-Type thermoc. Bead Tip ATB1	10
Compact Clamp Meter w/Temp SC240 Fieldpiece	10
Filter copper capillair SM-20M Metric	20
Flammable Gas Label	2500
Pair of safety gloves	20
Charging Scale 0-5000 gr P&M	10
Oil 1 liter ISO32 (3GS)	10

***Suriname***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Fridges (R600a)	2
Flammable Gas Label (set of 30)	2

## Annex 6: lists of participants to training sessions for technicians

### *The Bahamas (20-22 August 2019)*

The names of the technicians that participated in the training exercise are;

- Mr. Jerry Josey
- Mr. Deon Ferguson
- Mr. Keno Munroe
- Mr. Maurice Knowles
- Mr. Robert McKinney Jr.
- Mr. Dwight Forbes
- Mr. Refshinko Stubbs
- Mr. Kevin Gibbs
- Mr. Kashmir Colebrooke

### *Grenada (8-9 May 2019)*

<b>List of participants</b>					
<b>Natural Refrigerants Workshop</b>					
<b>T A Marryshow Community College (TAMMCC)</b>					
<b>May 8th and 9th, 2019</b>					
<b>ATTENDANCE REGISTER</b>					
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23	Karvin Johnson	Spice Island Beach Resort	M	5367077	
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36					
37					
38					
39					
40					

**List of Facilitators**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Company/Institution</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>email</b>
<b>Mr. Lance Simpson</b>	<b>Cooling Tech Limited</b>	<b>534 6423</b>	<b>lsimpson@coolingtech.gd</b>
<b>Mr. Henry Frederick</b>	<b>Maurice Bishop International Airport</b>	<b>415 1198</b>	<b>hfrederick@mbiagrenada.com</b>
<b>Mr. Leslie Smith</b>	<b>National Ozone Unit</b>	<b>409 8128</b>	<b>Smithld31@gmail.com</b>

*Saint Lucia (4-5 February 2020)*

<b>Name of participants</b>
Lambert Calixte
Brandon Mathurin
Keisha Lansiquot
Clemence Charlemagne
Archibald Anderson
Rudolph Felix
Sherwin Joseph
Collin Mondesir
David Charles
Daniel Jn Baptiste
Aaron Doxilly
<b>Facilitators</b>
Michael harte
Percival Beausoliel
<b>National Ozone Unit</b>
Kasha Jn Baptiste
Shanna Scott

*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (10-13 February 2020)*

## ATTENDANCE SHEET


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**Annex 7: list of participants to the regional expert group meeting (Paramaribo, Suriname, on October 5, 2019)**

<b>Participant name</b>	<b>Participant function</b>	<b>Country</b>
Ryan PERPALL	National Ozone Officer	the Bahamas
Leslie SMITH	National Ozone Officer	Grenada
Henry FREDERICK	Technician, consultant with National Ozone Office	Grenada
Kelly CYRUS (remote)	CEO from Grenz concept, RAC and R290 appliances supplier	Grenada
Shanna SCOTT	Alternate to the National Ozone Officer	Saint Lucia
Frederick BEAUSOLEIL	Technician and national supplier, consultant with National Ozone Office	Saint Lucia
Janeel MILLER	National Ozone Officer	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brentin QUAMMIE	Alternate to the National Ozone Officer	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cedric NELOM	National Ozone Officer	Suriname
Jerry VAN OMMEREN	Technician, consultant with National Ozone Office	Suriname
Satiesh SARDJOE	Technician, consultant with National Ozone Office	Suriname
Ozunimi ITI (remote)	Project manager, Industrial development officer	UNIDO
Guillaume CAZOR	Consultant	UNIDO

**EASTERN AFRICA SUB-COMPONENT**

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## Executive Summary

The project “Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)” was planned to be implemented by UNIDO, as lead agency, and UNEP on behalf of the Governments of Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The demonstration project was approved at a funding level of USD 369,150 including PSC for UNIDO and USD 56,500 plus PSC for UNEP – in total USD 425,650.

It was approved in May 2016 at the 76<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, at the funding level of USD 345,000 for UNIDO, and USD 50,000 for UNEP (excluding Project Support Cost (PSC)). For the refrigerant quality component, UNIDO allocate USD < 110,415 > and for the Caribbean component USD < 234,584 >. Preliminary project expenditures are USD < 110,181 > related to UNIDO, and USD < 0 > related to UNEP. Thus, the overall expenditure of the project is USD < 110,181 >.

The project aimed to demonstrate the availability of fake refrigerant; the lack of awareness of stakeholders; gaps in customs and legislation; and propose ways to ensure refrigerant quality in the market in Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. The United Republic of Tanzania was selected as the lead pilot country for leading the implementation of the project due to its geographical location and the biggest by size and population among target countries.

The project included a series of activities:

i) carrying out surveys on refrigerant availability in the markets; ii) conducting a regional train-the-trainer workshop for refrigeration technicians; iii) training national for customs officers, environmental inspectors, importers, and staff from the Tanzanian Bureau of Standards in Tanzania and Eritrea; iv) equipping project stakeholders; v) establishing testing centres and; vi) supporting awareness raising among refrigeration technicians and all stakeholders.

Results of the activities are described within the report.

The project achieved all the goals as follows:

- 1) Availability: Through the surveys, it was clear that counterfake refrigerant is available in the majority of shops in project countries. Even there are shops where there are two prices for the same refrigerant, meaning better or lower quality. Also that for National Ozone Units, it is complete unknown fact, ‘in this country there is no fake refrigerant’.
- 2) Availability mimetic: Refrigerant packed as R-22 were found containing several non-standard blends, expanded refrigerants, recovered refrigerant and more. The same for HFC, blends of refrigerants, hydrocarbons etc. The main source were cans and small cylinders. In general the counterfake refrigerants can be detected due to misleading information in the labels, colours of cylinder, trade names, mistakes in nomenclature, etc.
- 3) Lack of awareness: It is clear the fact that stakeholders e.g. technicians, importers, custom officers, government officers (including NOU) were not aware of counterfake refrigerant, consequences, extra costs generated – refrigerant consumption, more energy, potential compressor damage, reduce efficiency etc.
- 4) Gaps in policy: No legislation regarding refrigerant quality is available. Customs ensure that control substances are regulated, there is lack of awareness on counterfake. Since stakeholders are not aware, there is no legislation or standards for refrigerants.
- 5) Quality assurance: To ensure refrigerant quality, demonstration on the opposite was the first step. A workshop for trainers to demonstrate fake refrigerant and consequences; workshop for stakeholders, customs, bureau of standards, etc. Establishment of testing centers through the provision of tools and equipment including Ultima ID – HVAC Refrigerant Identifiers.



- 6) Quality assurance awareness: The project raised awareness on counterfeit refrigerants taking into account mislabelling, consequences of using fake refrigerants, potential safety risks and dangers including tips for indentifying fake refrigerants. Brochurs were developed and distributed to the technicians and other stakeholders.

## Recommendations

- 16) The counterfake refrigerant are not only present in countries included in this Demo Project. UNIDO staff member has surveyed the situation and found the same cases in many countries. In general the same situation, lack of awareness, cheap prices offered, gaps in customs and legislation. The subject should be included in the HPMP and Enabling Activities since the consequences – more refrigerant leaking, more consumption, extra energy, etc – were demonstrated.
- 17) This issue needs to be tackled because refrigerant being phase out from some countries, ends in other countries under the label ‘new’. This became excellent business, just collecting recovered refrigerant, bottling and deliver. In some cases, the blends tested shows the right composition but not percentages, blends recovered and repacked in original cylinders.
- 18) It is required to establish testing centres, work in standards and public awareness. The counterfake refrigerant will likely be vented and more refrigerant consumed since, due to lack of awareness, the technicians blame the equipment.
- 19) It is important also to work with the importers and create awareness, it is clear that some of them are not aware of fake refrigerants.

## I. Context and background

### **Context**

Refrigerant supply is growing in line with the demand due to the increasing number of comfort, industrial and commercial equipment. However, low quality refrigerants of various sources and origins are finding their ways to the domestic market. This negatively affects not only the whole refrigerant market, but it also has become one of the major concerns and a serious obstacle to the development of the refrigeration-servicing sector. Contaminated, mixed or recovered refrigerants can lead to decreased cooling capacity and energy efficiency, reduced lifetime, increased servicing needs, they can damage the compressor of the equipment and end up being vented to the atmosphere.

All of the target countries are Low-Volume Consuming Article 5 countries, where the refrigerant market is small with loose standards, so low-quality substances can easily and quickly spread. Moreover, since the countries of the region have strong economic and commercial connections, refrigerants can easily cross borders. It is particularly true for Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The predominant HCFC consumed in the region is HCFC-22 which is solely used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. The complex issue of low-quality refrigerants (contaminated, recovered, mixed) should be addressed in the first place in order to enhance the technical level of the servicing sector. For this, it is necessary to use policy instruments, monitoring mechanisms and raising awareness of dealers, technicians and end-users.

The root of the problem is that the purity of virgin refrigerant is questioned neither by the importers nor by the end-users. Most technicians assume that the refrigerant in the cylinder is "good enough" until the RAC system develops failures or cooling problems. Furthermore, even if a technician suspects the refrigerant is somehow contaminated, there is no proper mechanism/strategy to detect or avoid low-quality refrigerants.

The present proposal fits into the concept of the ongoing HPMPs: it would benefit from the established network of stakeholders and the experience gained so far. At the same time, it would give new impetus to improve efficiency and impact of the HPMP by extending its scope of activities and widening the group of stakeholders.

It should be noted that the project has an enormous relevance not only for the phase out of HCFCs but also for the phase down of HFCs. It is clear that counterfake refrigerant are available for all kind of refrigerants, including hydrocarbons. The presence of counterfake in article V countries is directly linked with the increase of consumption due to failure in the refrigeration systems and consequent recharge.

The lack of awareness at all levels, - service technicians, importers, trainers, custom officers – standards, policies and testing options are increasing the potential for more availability of fake. As mentioned before, fake refrigerant includes also 'refrigerant phased out' in other countries, recovered and mixed or expanded. In all cases, the refrigerant will end vented generating more ozone depletion, global warming and consumption.

### **Background**

The quality of refrigerants available on the market in many developing countries is of major concern in relation to the development of the refrigeration servicing sector and the proper adoption of best practices. The main problems and challenges identified are mixed refrigerants on the market, fake refrigerants, i.e. substances sold as refrigerant but not in conformity with the requirements and specification related to any classified standard refrigerant, improper drop-ins i.e. some refrigerants sold as drop-ins but incapable of fulfilling the technical requirements and performing the task required, and incorrect labelling i.e. by mistake or on purpose. These discrepancies are driven by economic interests, deficiencies of the regulatory framework, insufficient and inefficient control mechanisms, and lack of technical knowledge.

The objective of the project was to demonstrate: i) the availability of fake refrigerant; ii) the lack of awareness of stakeholders; iii) gaps in customs and legislation; and iv) propose ways to ensure refrigerant quality in the domestic market in Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

For this purpose, the project began with surveys of refrigerant available in project countries. It was clear that the counterfeit refrigerants are available in different forms. It was also clear that stakeholders were not aware of the fact.

Among other activities: surveys on quality of refrigerant; train-the-trainer workshop; training for customs officers, environmental inspectors, importers, etc; establishing testing centres; gap analysis; and awareness raising.

All the activities were completed, but more public awareness and workshops for stakeholders were missing and should be carried out in line with other projects activities.

### **Approval and cancellation**

The project was approved for ‘Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)’. Despite that, the two components are related to refrigeration service and HPMP the implementation activities were split due to regional execution and different activities and therefore the funds were also divided internally in UNIDO.

The project “Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)” was submitted jointly by UNIDO, as lead agency, and UNEP on behalf of the Governments of Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. It was approved at the 76<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ExCom of the Multilateral Fund in May 2016 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/76/66, Decision 76/36).

UNIDO’s component (GLO/REF/76/DEM/336) was approved at USD 369,150 including PSC. From this amount, US\$ 110,415 were destined for ‘Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment’ to be implemented in Eastern Africa region. UNEP’s component (GLO/REF/76/DEM/334) was approved at USD 56,500 including PSC. Since UNEP was not able to implement their component of the project, this was cancelled and funds returned at 82<sup>nd</sup> ExCom Meeting held in Montreal in December 2018.

*“UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72*

*115. Concerning the cancellation of the UNEP component of the global demonstration project in the Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions, the representative of the Secretariat said that, despite the best efforts of UNEP, the project had not yet been initiated, although the part being implemented by UNIDO was in its final stages. After consultations with UNEP, the*

*recommendation to the Committee was to cancel the part of the project being implemented by UNEP.*

*(c) Regarding the global demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-GWP refrigerants in the Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions implemented by UNEP and UNIDO:*

*(i) To cancel the component implemented by UNEP (GLO/REF/76/DEM/334), and to note that US \$50,000, plus agency support costs of US \$6,500 for UNEP had already been returned at the 82nd meeting;*

*(ii) To extend to 31 July 2019 the project completion date for the component implemented by UNIDO (GLO/REF/76/DEM/333), on the understanding that no further extension would be requested, and to request UNIDO to submit the final report no later than the 84th meeting;”*

### **Project components and implementation strategy**

The demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives was divided into three components:

**Component 1:** Policy review including detailed assessment of the current national policy frameworks. Certifying the presence of fake, mixed and/or recovered refrigerants. Detailed gap analysis on control mechanisms at the local and regional level and provision of technical advice.

**Component 2:** Technical assistance through provision of tools and equipment. Training of stakeholders on the importance of refrigerant quality and establishing testing centres to provide free service of identification to ensure quality and providing information on potential fake based on labelling.

**Component 3:** Awareness raising among stakeholders regarding the importance of refrigerant quality, related costs of using fake (operational, energy consumption, redo jobs, etc) and its relationship with the efficiency of equipment.

### **Strategy**

The project concept included the following strategy and implementation plan. In the report it can be found that in general the project was well planned, due to different circumstances some activities were replaced.

Due to the nature of the demonstration project and the common characteristics of the target countries, Tanzania was selected as lead pilot country. While most of the activities targeted all beneficiary countries, many of the activities were implemented in the pilot country. This allowed the demonstration and monitoring of the project results at the country level, while ensuring that the experience and lessons learned are shared at a regional level offering the potential for regional replications.

## **II. Project objective**

The objective of the project is to facilitate safer and more efficient operation of equipment in the RAC sector through the improved availability of appropriate quality refrigerants.

The objectives were slightly adapted to the needs of the project during the project implementation it may differ with those planned in the Project Concept.

- Demonstrate that fake refrigerant is widely available in the markets and the lack of awareness on the stakeholders including NOUs, service technicians, importers;
- Increase the awareness among technicians and end-users of the benefits to the RAC performances from the use of high-quality refrigerants;
- Identify the gaps in customs and legislation.
- Establish strategy to reduce the availability of fake refrigerant and provide means to test refrigerant quality;
- Foster the market availability of high-quality refrigerant;

### III. Activities and Achievements

#### **General approach**

The project was planned with Tanzania as main country for the implementation activities due to the geographical location (borders with three countries included in the project), the port in Dar es Salam, the results of HPMP implementation in the country at the time. Based on that, a Tanzanian coordinator, Mr. Japhet Nidja, former Ozone Officer was selected and the project launched.

Having selected the project coordinator the implementation plan was decided and a brief mission to Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia undertaken. For the other two countries in the project, the project manager was informed and coordinated the activities. A copy of the project implementation plan can be found attached in Annex I.

The first activity was visiting the respective National Ozone Units of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. The project activities, approach and goals were defined during the visits. In addition, some refrigerant dealers were visited and a first approach for the market situation was obtained. In general, fake refrigerant, based on the packing, labels, codes and names, among others, is widely available. In some cases, they have a different price level. A copy of the mission report can be found attached in the Annex II.

#### **Component 1: Policy incl. actual National Policy Frameworks and Gap Analysis**

The project implementing activities includes the three components, the report will be focussed on the activities related to each component rather than chronological or logical order.

#### **Context**

This component was focused on the non-investment component. The planned activities were achieved with some changes but the results are considered satisfactory. The following paragraphs include the activities, the results and reports can be found in the annexes.

#### **Activities**

1. Assessments of the actual situation of the refrigerant supply chain including the quality of refrigerants available on the domestic market. Assessments of national policy frameworks were carried out for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia.

2. National experts were hired in each country and survey assessments of the actual situation of the refrigerant supply chain, including the quality of refrigerants available on the domestic market were carried out. All reports were received and information shared with respective NOUs. The activity was coordinated by Mr. Japhet Kanizius, project coordinator and the report is attached as Annex III. The annex also includes a special report and country program from Kenya.

3. Samples of R-22, R-134a were randomly picked from refrigerant selling shops and tested for their qualities using refrigerant identifiers. Consequently, a general impression of the quality reliability of the supplied refrigerants in the local market was obtained. The results showed that counterfeit refrigerants are available especially for HCFC-22 and HFC-134a. Detailed information on the standards and market availability of quality refrigerants is included in the mentioned report Annex III.

4. For the gap analysis, it was planned to contract Tanzanian Bureau of Standards - TBS. Some visits were paid to Ms. Agnes NJAU and the aim of the project agreed. UNIDO requested the services through the Terms of Reference, copy attached in Annex IV. The offer was received by UNIDO with budget beyond the available funding.

5. At the time of negotiation, UNIDO found out that UNEP was cancelling their participation in the project and decided to cancel the proposal. Since the gap analysis was a pillar for the project implementation, it was decided to contract national experts in Kenya and Uganda. The most relevant and accurate information had been received before from both countries.

6. The activity was carried out by Ms. Selelah OKOTH in Nairobi; Mr. Reuben LANGART in Mombasa and Mr. Paulo ODU in Kampala. A sample of the Terms of Reference for the consultant is attached in Annex IV.

7. The reports from the three experts were received and analysed. So far, the information was only shared with the respective National Ozone Units of the countries under the Demonstration Project. The socialization of the information was a component of the activities to be implemented by the cooperation agency UNEP.

8. The most relevant findings, comments and conclusions are summarized below. Table includes Gap Analysis, after proposed counter measures, conclusion and recommendations applicable to all countries under the demo project and other not only in the region.

### Summary of Gap Analysis

No	Thematic Area	Gap(s) Identified
1	Policy and Legal Framework	<p>The existing policy has inadequate statements relating to the RAC sector. This therefore fails in providing a strong guiding framework towards the growth of the sector</p> <p>The Controlled Substances Regulations has no provisions on use of spectrophotometer analyzer which would be essential in quality assurance</p> <p>The Regulations have no stringent punitive measures upon ODS/RAC gases importers in the event of shipment of fake refrigerants</p> <p>The Regulations have no framework for tracking movement of RAC gases once cleared at the port of entry. This makes it difficult to ascertain the end point for RAC gases declared as on transit.</p>

2	Licensing and Licensing Conditions	While the accessed licenses show that all refrigerants are regulated, the aspect of quality control is not emphasized beyond the provision that only licensed refrigerants are allowed. There is no provision instructing the importer to ensure that certificate of conformance (CoC) is obtained prior to shipment. The use of the licensing system that has no linkage with the upcoming Integrated Customs Management System (ICMS) raises a gap in quality control as some refrigerants may easily pass the border point if due diligence is not undertaken by the Customs officials.
3	Standards	There are no easily accessible standards relating to the quality of refrigerants.
4	Enforcement	Inadequate presence of <i>environmental inspectors</i> at the border points.
5	Interagency coordination	No clearly documented framework is in place regarding working relationship among the various stakeholders more specifically the regulators in the RAC sector

### **Proposed counter measures to prevent counterfeit/contaminated refrigerants from entry to local market**

The counter measures that can be put in place include:

- i. Encouraging collaboration between all the stakeholders involved thus; Anti-Counterfeit Agency, Customs, Bureau of Standards, NOUs and RAC importers Association to come up with the strategy to counter and minimize the influx of the contaminated/ counterfeit refrigerants into the local market.
- ii. Encourage all importers who have not been using the Electronic Single Window Licensing System (or equivalent) to procure their goods through the system for transparency and accountability.
- iii. As for lack of awareness on newly manufactured equipment containing fake / contaminated refrigerant, public awareness creation campaign to be conducted on use of quality refrigerants, on reviewed cylinder general appearance in terms of colour, labels and specifications according to UN numbers including testing of the refrigerants.
- iv. Entry through illegal routes and diversion of transit counterfeits should be controlled by the sharing of intelligence information by all the relevant enforcement authorities by tracking the illegal routes and prosecuting those involved in diversion of goods on transit.
- v. The dishonest importers/traders who request repackaging/refilling of contaminated refrigerants from the exporting countries should be prosecuted upon conviction. This can be done through government to government collaboration/agreement on the enforcement of the policies, standards and laws relating to prevention of contaminated refrigerants getting into the market. Both Governments could arrange meetings for the importers and exporters from the two countries to strategize on how to minimize circulation of the contaminated refrigerants in the local market. This effort will address the loopholes due to refilling /repackaging of contaminated refrigerants from country of origin by dishonest traders, as a result of requests made by importers.
- vi. The NOUs to review their database of compliant RAC Importers from time to time and blacklist those that sneak contaminated refrigerants into the country.

## **Conclusion**

Countries should put strategies in place to prevent or minimize the importation of contaminated /counterfeit refrigerants which include the enforcement of use of the *Electronic Single Window Licensing System* by all validated RAC importers.

However, there is a challenge in enforcement due to the activities of traders who import contaminated refrigerants through illegal entry ports and hence are not easy to prosecute. RAC importers reported that Contaminated / counterfeit refrigerants are popular to some traders because they are cheap, require low investment and guarantee them maximum profits.

During the process of survey, some RAC importers disclosed that some travel abroad to the source of refrigerants and influence them to refill/ repackage the contaminated/counterfeit in genuine popular branded cylinders and import them through either illegal routes/ entry points to avoid paying taxes or comprise by means of negligence/deceit of the control points and legally import.

In order to control this, there should be a Government to Government agreement /policy on standards of the export refrigerants meant for export by enforcing quality. Further this framework should explore convening of regular meetings of all RAC importers and Exporters of the countries concerned. This will call for training of the customs officers, and other inspectors involved in law enforcement. The customs officials should immediately alert the NOUs inspectors on imports of counterfeit refrigerants through illegal ports of entry.

Adequate human capacity and analyser equipment to be available in all entry points for use to test for any contamination of the refrigerants. These efforts require that any illegal entry points must be monitored through collaboration of all the regulatory agencies by deploying more personnel to man them.

To further strengthen compliance and enforcement there is a need to raise awareness among the stakeholders, the RAC Sector, Customs, NOUs, ACA, including the public on the relevant regulatory requirements on quality refrigerants.

A combination of all these efforts of regulatory, capacity building, awareness campaigns will minimize consumption of the contaminated refrigerants because the equipment owners and end users will be aware of the risk that can cause damage to their equipment.

These strategies will eventually reduce demand for these refrigerants in the local market.

## **Recommendations**

This report was prepared by the consultants with the input of the relevant stakeholders through one to one interviews, telephone calls interviews and review of the existing legislation in coming up with the following recommendations:

- i. The National Ozone Office (NOU) should ensure that it is always in touch with refrigerant importers so that trust could be developed, and hence transparency is seen to prevail and sharing of information on how to identify counterfeits refrigerants.
- ii. There is need for continuous capacity building programmes for customs officers and NOUs officers. This should be well mapped out to include new officers based at border points. There is a need to include the Anti-counterfeit agency as currently their role in the RAC sector is not clear.



- iii. NOUs and Customs must strengthen enforcement of refrigerants on transit. One possible solution is to consider a tracking system that must be endorsed by the importer and NOUs as well as Customs upon entry and exit of the refrigerants on transit.
- iv. The inter agency Collaboration between NOU, Standard offices, Customs Department, Ports Authority and other enforcement officials needs to be strengthened in order to eliminate or minimize influx of illegal imports of contaminated/counterfeit refrigerants.
- v. The NOU should ensure that refrigerant identifiers are functional, distributed and regularly provide trainings to customs officers at all entry points to increase efficiency in the identification of counterfeit refrigerants.
- vi. The Anti-Counterfeit Authority should build human capacity through training among all the counterfeit inspectors.
- vii. A harmonized Coding system should be embraced by Customs including use of UN number, chemical formula and ASHRAE number among others.
- viii. ODS regulations should be reviewed to include all refrigerants and ensure that counterfeits refrigerants are not imported.
- ix. The refrigeration and air conditioning sectors importers Association and technicians should be more involved in awareness campaign to minimize counterfeit refrigerants being imported into the local market.
- x. NOU or Environment Authorities must ensure that the refrigerants are specified before endorsing the importing permits. This could be done by creating awareness of possibilities of repackaging of refrigerants, brand identification, labelling and colour codes.
- xi. Provide enforcement officers with the necessary skills and equipment to identify, monitor and control imports of contaminated refrigerants. Incentives/awards to customs officers who manage to seize counterfeit refrigerants should be given incentives by way of rewards for their seriousness in work
- xii. Develop brochures and flyers that should be displayed at all border points that can guide Customs and NOUs on chemical composition of the various refrigerants during analysis.
- xiii. Strengthen the network for RAC technicians that would make it possible to avail information on quality of refrigerants to the regulators since they have direct contact with these refrigerants during servicing and maintenance works.
- xiv.

Please note that the reports were shared with NOUs from Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. Since project funds were reduced and this activity was intended by the Cooperating Agency, UNIDO could only share the reports and advice to find the best way to implement in their own countries.



**Training on refrigerant quality**

## Component 2: Technical assistance through provision of tools and equipment.

This component was focused on the investment component. The results reached mainly the trainers in project countries and, in some cases, refrigeration technicians. The planned activities were achieved with interesting results and an innovative approach. The results are satisfactory for UNIDO and, based on received comments, for the involved NOUs. The following paragraphs include the activities, the results and reports can be found in the Annex V.

### **Context**

1. There are two main reasons for the wide availability of counterfeit refrigerants in the market, not only in those countries under the present project. The first is the absence of awareness among stakeholders on the availability of fake refrigerants in the market and, the second, the lack of testing methods for the technicians.

2. Lack of awareness is an asset for *fake refrigerant dealers* and the consequences were demonstrated during project implementing activities. Good refrigeration practices and procedures with the best available tools can be applied, however, the fake refrigerant spoil the efforts. At the end, more refrigerant is released, efficiency is reduced and energy consumption increased, among other potential consequences. Refrigeration technicians, in general, consider that the refrigerant is ‘good enough’ even if they have paid for ‘cheap gases’.

3. In line with the absence of awareness, once the issue is addressed, it is required to deal with the lack of testing facilities or tools. This is a challenge since refrigerant identifiers are expensive and delicate tools and to establish a testing centre is also difficult.

4. Prior to the project approval, a testing centre had been established in Asmara, Eritrea. At the time, one of the main issues in the country was the availability of contaminated refrigerant in the country and lack of testing centre. As HPMP component, the service for testing refrigerant was offered in the National Ozone Unit office. The results at the time were remarkable and fake refrigerant was drastically reduced.

5. Once the testing centre was operating, before purchasing refrigerants the condition of previous testing in some cases was established. Since this is an LVC country and the number of stakeholders is manageable, the refrigerant tested as contaminated was returned to the supplier.

6. As a consequence, after some meetings, the importers in Eritrea decided to request ‘certificate of origin’ and some quality assurance documents for the refrigerant.

### **Activities**

1. The first activity was to provide all countries with Refrigerant Identifiers Ultima id. Pro. The quantity of identifiers were decided based on the size of the country and the needs as per agreement with respective NOUs. The table below was used for the supplier at the delivery time.

Component 2. Table 1. Distribution of refrigerant identifiers.

Country	# of Units	Contact person	Email	Address	Telephone
Eritrea	1	Kibrom WELDEGEBRIEL National Ozone Officer	kibromaw@gmail.com	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment Asmara Eritrea	290.0049525
Kenya	2	<i>To be delivered to UNIDO office in Kenya.</i> Emmanuel KALENZI (UNIDO Representative)	E.Kalenzi@unido.org	P.O. Box 41609 United Nations Avenue Nairobi KENYA	+254 207624369
Tanzania	2	Zainabu KUHANWA National Ozone Officer	zaikuhanwa@yahoo.com	Vice President's Office P.O. Box 5380, Dar-es-Salaam Tanzania	+ 255 222113857
Uganda	1	Margaret AANYU National Ozone Officer	maanyu@nemaug.org	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), NEMA-House, Kampala. Uganda.	256 (0)414 251064 /5 /8
Zambia	2	Mathias BANDA National Ozone Officer	mbanda@zema.org.zm	Environmental Management Agency, Corner Suez and Church Road, Lusaka 10101, ZAMBIA.	260 211254023 /59

2. Following the success case in Eritrea, it was agreed with all NOUs involved in the project that a testing centre was required. In each country the conditions differ and based on that, centres were created in Training Centres, NOU offices, Refrigeration Technicians Associations or even refrigeration dealers. The testing service was agreed to be provided for free. In some countries like Kenya and Tanzania, two testing centres were established.

3. A workshop for training of trainers and government officials in refrigerant quality was held in Tanzania in February 2017. For this training, 20 participants, in the main trainers from seven countries attended. The participants from non-demo project countries were financed by the respective HPMPs. A list of participants, including the trainers can be found below.

	Name	Country	Comment
1	Kamthunzi Marvin	Malawi	Trainer
2	Peter Kiarie Nyagah	Kenya	
3	Joseph Kibet Rugut	Kenya	
4	Stephen Kanyoni K	Kenya	
5	Raymond Sichembe	Zambia	
6	Kelvin Kwila	Zambia	
7	Stephen Ngoma	Zambia	
8	Paulo Odu	Uganda	Associate trainer
9	Mohammed Kanyike	Uganda	
10	Basile Sebulikoko	Rwanda	
11	Alphonse Dushimimana	Rwanda	
12	Wabi Marcos	Benin	

13	Codjo Dedji	Benin	
14	Robinson Swai	Tanzania	
15	Scholastica Mbena	Tanzania	
16	Daudi Kadinda	Tanzania	
17	Said Mziwanda	Tanzania	
18	Haji Maalim Sinani	Tanzania	Local participant (Kibaha)
19	Victor A. Ngowi	Tanzania	Local participant (Kibaha)
20	Japhet Kanizius	Tanzania	UNIDO national expert

4. The aim of the training was to demonstrate the availability and consequences of contaminated or fake refrigerant in the system. For this purpose, the training started with the concept of good practices, good refrigerant management and introduction of alternatives. A copy of the Agenda and certificate can be found in the annex V.

5. Since the core of the workshop was to demonstrate the consequences of the fake refrigerant, three kinds of refrigerant were used in three HCFC based brand new mini spilt air conditioners of 12,000 BTU. For this First HCFC-22 original from the system, which was tested and approved. The second was charged with R-290 after recovery of HCFC-22 and the third was charged with contaminated HCFC-22 purchased locally, as pure HCFC-22, for the training. *(It should be noted that as a component of the training of trainers, the safety use and introduction of hydrocarbon as refrigerant was also included. The activity included good refrigeration practices, demonstration of HC as refrigerant using HC based equipment and fake refrigerant and its consequences). (It was also cleared that retrofit from HCFC-22 to HC is not recommended, and if the case, it will be under the responsibility of the user).*

6. Based on the refrigerant identifier, the contaminated HCFC-22 contained 80% HCFC-409A (R-22/R-124/R-142b) with (60%/25%/15%) and 10% air and 10% other gases. As it can be seen in the table below, taken from Honeywell refrigerants, the liquid density and boiling point of R-22 and R-409A are quite similar, therefore it can be easily mimetized. It is to be noted that the lubricant type differs, for HCFC-22 mineral oil is recommended and for HCFC-409A Alkylbenzene.

Genetron® Product	ASHRAE Number	Refrigerant Type	Refrigerant Class	Typical Lubricant Used*	Liquid Density (lbs/ft <sup>3</sup> )**		Boiling Point °F
					0 °F	80 °F	
Genetron 11†	11	Single Component	CFC	MO	98.2	91.9	74.7
Genetron 12†	12	Single Component	CFC	MO	90.6	81.5	-21.6
Genetron 13†	13	Single Component	CFC	MO	76.9	49.0	-114.7
Genetron 22	22	Single Component	HCFC	MO	83.6	73.9	-41.5
Genetron 23	23	Single Component	HFC	POE	72.0	–	-115.6
Genetron 123	123	Single Component	HCFC	AB	97.9	91.1	82.1
Genetron 134a	134a	Single Component	HFC	POE	84.4	74.9	-14.9
Genetron 422D	422D	Blend	HFC	MO	82.2	70.9	-45.7
Genetron MP39	401A	Blend	HCFC	AB	82.8	73.9	-27.3
Genetron MP66	401B	Blend	HCFC	AB	82.8	73.8	-30.2
Genetron HP80	402A	Blend	HCFC	AB	82.7	71.0	-56.1
Genetron HP81	402B	Blend	HCFC	AB	82.1	71.3	-52.6
Genetron 404A	404A	Blend	HFC	POE	75.8	64.7	-51.2
Genetron 407C	407C	Blend	HFC	POE	81.0	70.6	-46.5
Genetron LT	407F	Blend	HFC	POE	79.9	69.2	-50.9
Genetron 409A	409A	Blend	HCFC	AB	84.3	75.4	-30.0
Genetron AZ-20®	410A	Azeotropic Mixture	HFC	POE	77.2	65.6	-60.6
Genetron 500†	500	Azeotrope	CFC	MO	79.6	70.9	-28.5
Genetron 502†	502	Azeotrope	CFC	MO	86.9	75.4	-49.3
Genetron 503†	503	Azeotrope	CFC	MO	73.6	–	-126.0
Genetron AZ-50®	507	Azeotrope	HFC	POE	76.3	64.9	-52.1
Genetron 508B	508B	Azeotrope	HFC/PFC	POE	72.1	–	-125.3

7. The parameters were verified once the units were commissioned and several times, as can be seen in the report for trainers and some experts in the Annex V. After ca. 2 hours working, the conditions of the first and second units were stable as expected. The performance with HC-290 can be stated as little better and in this case was just to demonstrate how to operate this kind of refrigerant.

8. The third unit was consuming ca. 35% more energy based on the design, the efficiency of the system drop ca. 30%. Most importantly, the compressor became so hot that it was decided to stop the system and recover the refrigerant. After the procedure, the system was cleaned without using HCFC-141b, in this case with high efficient filters.

9. From the report of the main trainer, Mr. Marvin Kamthunzi, the conclusions and some technical comments were extracted for the present report:

**Practical session:** *Practical covered three days of the workshop interspaced with theory presentations. There were 3 new min-split units designed for use with R22. The participants were then divided in 3 groups.*

- *Group 1: install and operate pure R22*
- *Group 2: use unknown and assumed R22 (fake)*
- *Group 3: replace R22 with R290 (refrigerant grade)*

*Refrigerant charging:*

- *Unit design and pre-charged R22 – 583 gm;*
- *Fake refrigerant unit – as R22 – 583 gm;*
- *Unit for R290 (42% of R22 charge) 203 gm.*

*Outcome: After several readings of various parameters, results were as follow:*

- *Unit charged with fake refrigerant depicted highest temperature (82°C)*
- *R22 unit registered 62°C*
- *R290 unit had discharge temp of only 41°C*

*It was also observed that:*

- *R290 unit had lowest evaporator off coil temp of 14.3°C followed by R22 unit at 15°C and fake at 18°C.*
- *Overall power consumption was lowest for R290 unit at 974 watts followed by R22 at 1339 watts and fake at 1935 watts.*
- *The capacity (output) of the units was 12000 Btu/hr. this shows that on Energy Efficiency Ratio:*

*R22 gives 8.96, Fake gives 6.20 while R290 is at 12.32 BTU per H per watt input. The fake refrigerant was later identified to contain about 80% R409A, 10% air and 10% some unknown trace gases. Air in a system is considered a contaminant and results in high compressor head pressure resulting in high power consumption. Running for a long time on this refrigerant would eventually damage the system. Besides, R409A is HFC and could not work with mineral oil (lubricant) that is used in HCFC systems like the one with R22.*

### Conclusion

*At the end of the 'Train-the-Trainer workshop (4 days for technicians and 2 days for non-technical (back to back)) the participants assured UNIDO, Demo Project coordinator that they would use the knowledge gained and would also share with those they work with in order to positively and effectively contribute to their respective countries' efforts to phase out HCFCs and promote environmentally friendly technologies including Carbon Dioxide, Hydrocarbons, Ammonia etc.*

*On fake refrigerants, the participants found it very useful and informative as a few countries in the region reported to have experienced unexplained equipment failures that were never thought to have been caused by use of fake and or contaminated refrigerants. In this regard, the Refrigerant Identifier has become an invaluable tool to counter fake refrigerants. There are also a number of falsely labelled refrigerants in order to conceal the real type of chemical contained.*

*Participants further reiterated their desire to build capacity within their respective fields through training so as to keep pace with the changing technologies.*

*The two day Non-technical group also requested training to last at least three days. After using the refrigerant identifier they felt UNIDO should assist Tanzania Bureau of Standards and Customs with similar equipment for use in strategic locations to effectively control fake refrigerants as a means of refrigerant quality control.*

10. In addition, a training for Customs Officers, Border Police, Ministry of Environment staff, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, importers and other relevant staff was held back to back with the training of trainers. The report from Mr. Kamthunzi includes the results of this workshop.

11. The same activity, training of trainers including test of fake refrigerants was carried out in Eritrea in June 2019. The results do not differ much from those from the demonstration in Tanzania. The report from the trainer, Mr. Kamthunzi, is attached in the annex V. Some comments and conclusion extracted from the report are below:

*Practical session: Practical was for one day of the workshop period in each location interspaced with theory presentations. There were 2 new min-split units designed for use with R22. The participants were then divided in 2 groups.*

- *Group 1: install and operate pure R22*
- *Group 2: install and operate with unknown and assumed R22 (fake)*

#### *Refrigerant charging:*

- *Unit design and pre-charged R22 – 910 gm;*
- *Fake refrigerant unit – (as R22) – 910 gm;*

#### *Comments:*

- *Unit charged with fake refrigerant depicted highest compressor temperature (109 and 95°C)*
- *R22 unit registered compressor temperature of 84 to 92°C*
- *R22 split unit was run for a longer period than the one with assumed fake. This was due to the fact that group 2 had to recover original refrigerant, weigh and recharge with different refrigerant.*
- *The assumed contaminated/fake refrigerant was actually mixture of R22, R134a and 409a (50%, 45%, and 5%) since the available cylinders had pure refrigerant composition, though contaminated/fake refrigerants are available in certain places in the country.*
- *HFC 134a, 409a are not compatible with mineral oil used with HCFC 22. This may explain the rise in compressor casing temperature. Running this system for longer period, say full day, would have resulted in oil degradation and compressor failure.*
- *R 134a, though not suitable as retrofit alternative to R 22, is a low pressure refrigerant and therefore the other recorded parameters cannot be used for comparison. Fake refrigerant would have showed the high pressures and temperatures associated with characteristics and therefore corresponding higher energy consumption.*
- *Availability of suitable alternative to R22, for example R 290 would have shown favourable (lower) pressures/temperatures and therefore lower energy use.*

#### *Conclusion*

*At the end of workshop in both Asmara and Massawa, Stakeholders and technicians, the participants assured NOU that they would use the knowledge gained and would also share with those they work with in order to positively and effectively contribute to efforts to phase out HCFCs and where available and cost effective, promote environmentally friendly technologies including Carbon Dioxide, Hydrocarbons, Ammonia and other L-GWP alternatives.*

*On fake refrigerants, the participants found it very useful and informative. Some reported unexplained equipment failures that could not have been linked to use of fake and or contaminated refrigerants. The pamphlet provided by UNIDO, **'REFRIGERANT CAN BE COUNTERFEIT!'** came at the right time as well.*

*In this regard, the Refrigerant Identifier has become an invaluable tool to counter fake refrigerants. There are also a number of falsely labelled refrigerants in order to conceal the real type of chemical contained. However, for Eritrea, they only have two working units and therefore more would be required.*

#### *Follow up action*

*For continuation of the training objectives the NOU should ensure that trainers have access to equipment and specialized tools, so as to provide meaningful and effective training in a professional manner. It is encouraging though, to UNIDO to note, that those trained last year,*



*have been able to conduct training workshops, to train others, at least twice locally to date already.*

*Measures are to be taken for effective public awareness involving government agencies, importers, end users and technicians on influx of counterfeits. It is through government involvement that suitable registration and regulations can be enacted and implemented in order for those with lawful authority to enforce compliance.*

Some of the participants deliver reports with lessons learned and recommendation. The following summarized of some of the reports:

*Peter Nyagah - Kenya*

*I wish to express my appreciation for the chance to take part in the regional training in Tanzania starting on the 20-2-2017 to 24 -2-2017. The training was very helpful. We learnt several things such as:-*

- how to detect fake refrigerants*
  - measuring performance parameters using pure and fake refrigerants*
  - how to use the refrigerant analyzer*
- exchange of experiences from various countries.*

*I look forward to participating in more of such trainings in the future*

*Too I would request that one of those analyzers be stationed at NITA Mombasa because it is more strategic and has the most interaction with the refrigeration industry.*

*Regards*

*Mr. Rugut – Kenya*

- 1. The demonstration through practical means for the use of fake/wrong type of refrigerant in a designated system affect the sector adversely.*
- 2. Awareness of the presence of impure gases in the market.*
- 3. We need to pass this knowledge as fast as possible.*
- 4. Availability of testing and proving equipment is paramount.*
- 5. A follow up in how to place control systems especially views from the RAC techs is the way to speed this up.*

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

*I take this opportunity firstly to give my sincere thanks to Vice President's Office and UNIDO for my nomination to attend this workshop; I have acquired new knowledge and skills towards my career. It is therefore, this workshop has prepared me to share acquired knowledge, skills and experience with my fellow RAC Technicians and Artisans.*

*Secondly, the workshop duration was not enough for the participants to cover the materials given; therefore, I am laying a special request that the preparations of this kind of workshop(s) should consider the adequate time to meet the planned contents.*

*Prepared By: Said Mziwanda, Tanzania*

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

*To be in a good position the authority concerned should be provided:*

- standby generator before*
- adequate time of training which is relevant with the materials provided*

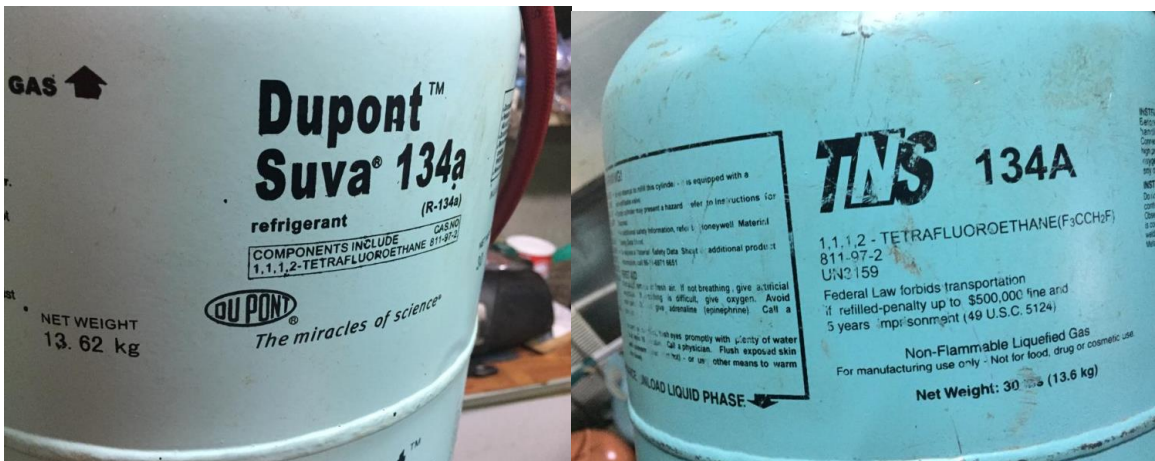
- adequate tools and equipment for recovery, recycling, reclamation, and refrigerant handling containment etc
- several workshops be completed within a short time

#### IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN MY DAILY WORK

The phase-out of unwanted refrigerant like R22 and introduces (in the market) new refrigerant, like R290, is a global strategies and the aim is to protect the ozone layer. The following is the implementation plan which I thought will work

- to inform or educate the Centre Management to be aware of the refrigerant quality
- to prepare / purchase new refrigerants
- to involve other staff and trainees concerning protection of ozone layer
- to prepare schedule of removing unwanted refrigerant and charging new refrigerant

Mr. Kadinda, Tanzania



'Dupont' Suva and R-134A

## Component 3: Awareness Raising including Information Dissemination

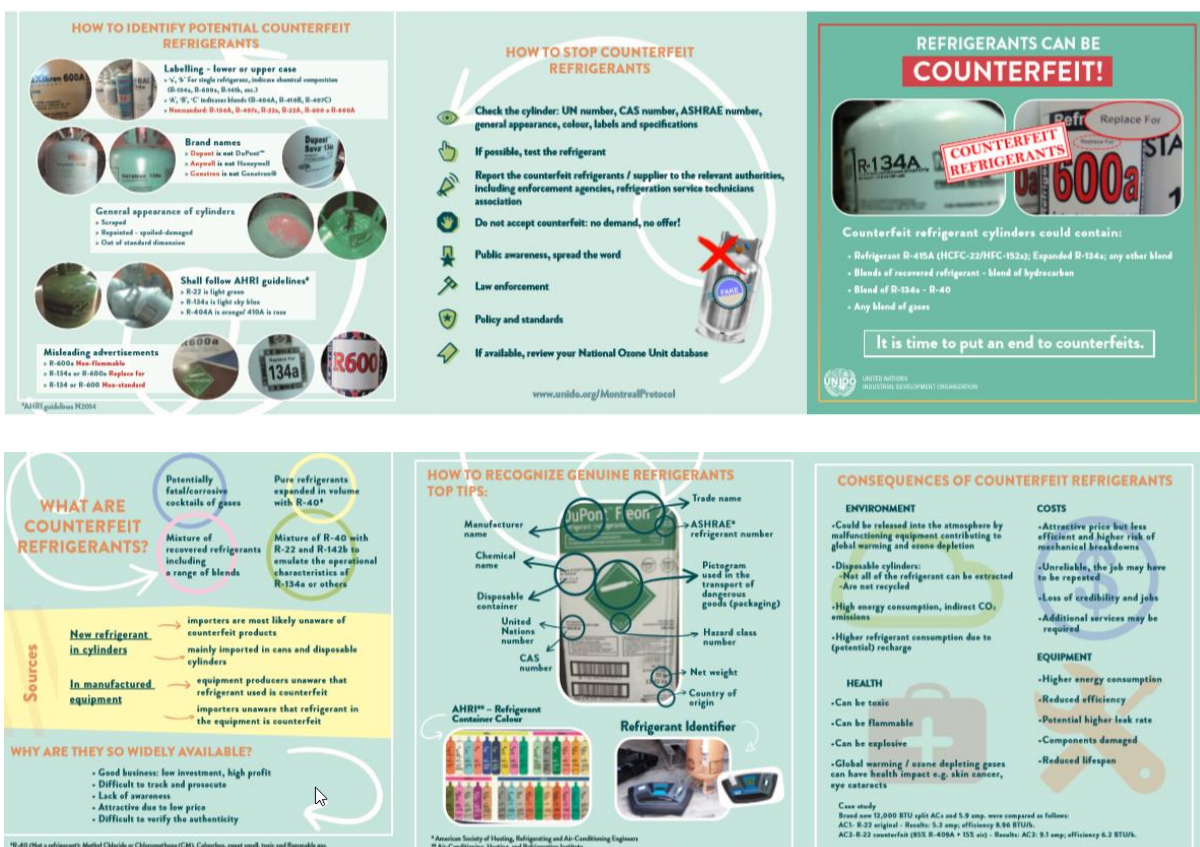
This component was planned to be implemented by the Cooperating Agency. Unfortunately, it was not possible to carry out the activities and UNIDO took over and redistribute the funds and activities to complete the project in the best possible way.

### Context

The awareness and information dissemination is as relevant as the previous components. One of the main conclusions of the present report is the need of public awareness for the stakeholders. A second important final step is sharing information with not only the National Ozone Units but other institutions and policy makers. The report includes only the activities undertaken by UNIDO which unfortunately could not fulfil the plan.

### Activities

1. The main activity carried out for public awareness was the design and print a brochure with information related to Counterfeit Refrigerants. The design was shared with some of the Ozone Officers, trainers and stakeholders involved in Demo Project and other.
2. Below the English version of the brochure, a Spanish version was also completed. In the Annex VI copies of the brochures can be find.



3. Copies were delivered to the respective NOUs Eritrea, Kenia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia for distribution. More than 200 copies and file to be reprinted if required were sent. Each country has the right to distribute the brochures as per they own criteria.

4. The complementary activities related to this component are included in the report of trainings held in Tanzania and Eritrea. Unfortunately, this component could not be completed.



**Replace for R-134a and R-600**

#### IV. Financial report

The demonstration project was approved at a funding level of USD 369,150 including PSC for UNIDO and USD 56,500 plus PSC for UNEP – in total USD 425,650.

The project “Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)” was approved as Global including two regions. Based on that, the funds received by UNIDO were divided as follows:

1. Demonstration project on refrigerant quality and containment - Eastern Africa region. US\$ 110,415
2. Demonstration project on introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives Caribbean region US\$ 134,585

The present report includes only information related to the first component related

Upon project completion, the estimated project expenditures are USD <110,181> related to UNIDO’s component, it is to be noted that UNEP’s component was returned with balance of expenditures equal zero USD <0>. Thus, the overall cost estimate of the project is USD <110,181>. Any balances will be returned to the Multilateral Fund after financial completion.

At the time of presenting this report almost 100% of the funds approved for UNIDO - East Africa component have been committed and spent and 98% delivered. The table below shows the budget and actual expenses.

Activity	Planned Expenditures (US \$)	Actual Expenditures	Disbursement	Funds available
		As of Sep 2019 (US \$)	As of Sep 2019 (US \$)	As of Sep 2019 (US\$)

a. International experts	12,000	12,289	12,289	-289
b. Project management	5,000	2,031	2,031	2,969
c. National experts	25,000	24,886	24,620	114
c. Workshops	30,000	30,947	28,919	-947
d. Equipment	35,000	37,633	37,633	-2,633
e. Subcontract public awareness	3,000	2,395	2,395	605
f. Contingencies	415			415
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>110,415</b>	<b>110,181</b>	<b>107,888</b>	<b>234</b>

The funds spent in equipment were used to purchase the refrigerant identifiers and room air conditioners used for the workshops as indicated in component 2 of the present report. A total of 8 identifiers Ultima Id Pro were purchased and delivered as per table 1 in Component 2. It also includes 5 mini-split units of 12,000 BTU, fake refrigerant and other materials and tools purchased for workshops.

## V. Conclusions and recommendations

This paragraph does not include the conclusions already inserted above from the national and international experts. The present conclusions are from the project findings and implementation activities.

### Conclusions

1. The first conclusion is that lack of knowledge from all stakeholders, even Implementing Agencies, on the fact that Counterfake or contaminated refrigerant is widely available in the market. It cannot be stated that ‘all over the world’ but it is more and more available.
2. Nowadays, the web commercial pages increased the availability of this kind of refrigerant. It is possible to find and purchase many kind of refrigerants at different prices without any restriction.
3. The project was implemented in direct cooperation with the experts in the countries, the involvement of NOU and local technicians was the main factor for the success. In cooperation with the project manager, many local refrigeration dealers were visited and different kind of refrigerants with misleading labeling and packing were found.
4. The demonstration carried out during workshops was one of the most important activities. With this, the technicians understood the consequences they can expect using the counterfake refrigerant. It was clear that the good refrigeration practices and proper use of tools are useless if the refrigerant has not standard quality.
5. Among the consequences of fake refrigerant can be listed the following:
  - a) More energy consumption, indirect CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
  - b) Damage of components, compressor burnout, equipment to be cleaned.
  - c) Reduce of equipment life span.
  - d) Lost of efficiency in the system.
  - e) Can be flammable or toxic.

- f) Cannot be recycled or reclaimed.
- g) Potential increase in refrigerant consumption due to recharge.
- h) Potential increase of leaks, if higher pressure refrigerant charged.
- i) Unreliable, the job may have to be repeated. Loss of credibility for the technicians.
- j) Counterfake refrigerant will end vented releasing ODS and GWP gases.

6. The counterfake refrigerant are widely available among other due to the following reasons.

- a) It is a profitable business.
  - In some cases it is matter just of bottling recovered refrigerant. This include all kind of pure of blend refrigerants that can be contaminated by particles, other gases, acidity etc. or unbalanced blends.
  - It is also possible to expand pure refrigerants with no-standard gases like R-40.
  - Just recovered phase-out gases bottled and reselled.
  - More and more examples can be found in the market.
- b) Difficult to track and prosecute.
  - As per the results of surveys included in the present report. In some cases, customs allow refrigerants which are not banned. For customs, the quality is not a requirement.
  - Refrigerant are not entering the countries through the regular ways.
  - Refrigerant are not properly declared in customs
  - No country of origin, no proper import licences.
  - More and more examples
- c) Lack of awareness
  - This can be the most important conclusion. In general, the concept is that there is only one quality, even if refrigerant of the same denomination is available at quite different prices in the same market.
  - Even importers, seems to be, are not aware on the refrigerant quality.
  - Stakeholders are unaware of quality and consequences.
  - Good refrigeration practices and, in general, training does not include the refrigerant quality as subject.
- d) Attractive due to low price
  - Price drive market.
  - It is repacked in some countries and distributed in low quantities
- e) Difficult and expensive to verify authenticity
  - One of the first activities implemented in the project.
  - Refrigerant identifiers should be also provided to training centres

7. The refrigerant identifiers are very expensive but delicate tools. So many units have been distributed all over the article 5 countries and are damaged. The refrigerant identifiers are designed to be used for gas and includes a device to be used for liquid. One of the issues is that if counterfake refrigerant is being tested, the identifier can be used with liquid refrigerant and the consequences are well known after some uses. It is recommended to emphasize the uses to use always the identifier with the liquid testing device and also with the small 'capillary valve' included and seldom used.

8. As per the brochure prepared by UNIDO, there are some tips on how to identify counterfake refrigerants:

- a) Lower or upper case: E.g. R-134a is different to R-134A or R-141b to R-141B, and R-410A to R-410a, inclusive R-600 is not R-600a and R-600A does not exist.
- b) Small letter is used for single refrigerant to indicate change in chemical composition. R-134 is different than R-134a.

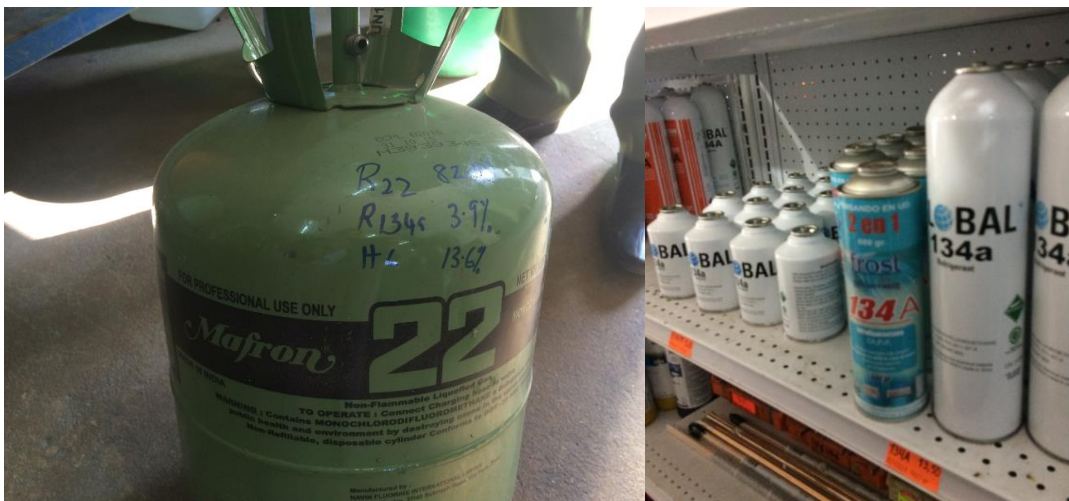
- c) Capital letter is use to indicate the composition of the blend R-410A, R-508B or R-401C. Eg. R-409A (60% R-22/25% R-124/15%R-142b) and R-409B (65% R-22/25% R-124/10%R-142b)
  - d) Brand names: Dupont can be found in some cylinders and it is DuPont. Genatron is used instead of Genetron.
  - e) General appearance of the cylinders: Some cylinders or cans are scrapped, repainted, soiled or damaged. Some are out of dimension or even renamed.
  - f) AHRI colour code: The colour code is a good guidance, sometimes same refrigerant is available in cylinders of two different colours.
  - g) Misleading advertising: from R-600a or R-290 non-flammable to ‘replace for’ can be found in the market.
  - h) The brochure include some tips on how to recognize genuine refrigerants. It is to be noted that not all should be included, but it can be used as guidance. Some tips are: manufacturers name; trade name; ASHRAE refrigerant number; chemical name; UN number; CS number; country of origin; net weight.
9. The lack of knowledge on the refrigerant quality is also found in the custom officers. In general, the training is focused in the substances and licensing systems but the general aspects of the packing and labeling is not included.
10. The best way to stop the counterfeit refrigerants is through the training of technicians and public awareness. The brochure also includes some tips on this issue: - Check the packing or cylinder based on described; if possible, test the refrigerant; report counterfeit refrigerant to enforcement agencies, refrigeration service technicians association, relevant authorities; do not accept counterfeit (it is for your own safety); no demand, no offer; public awareness, spread the word; low enforcement, policy and standards.
11. Project manager have found counterfake refrigerant in many countries beyond those included in the present demonstration project. Even, in some countries, the refrigerant available in the training centres was first externally verified and then tested, the results showed that there is clear relation between packing and containment. In many cases contaminated refrigerant was found and good examples to teach on ways to identify potential fake refrigerants based on the label.
12. Conclusion of the project implementation:
- a) Due to geographical distribution, the project was indirectly implemented in two parts. The main was for the neighbor countries Kenia, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia and the second for Eritrea. In both cases the same activities were implemented and the results are summarized in the present report.
  - b) The support received from the National Ozone Units from Kenia and Uganda was very valuable for the project implementation.
  - c) The lack of funds for public awareness and information dissemination jeopardize the project implementation plan. Since the activities from UNIDO side were well advanced, the project was redirected and completed in the best possible way.

## Recommendations

The recommendations given are intended to be applicable and not a wish list which would require big investment and impossible activities.

1. In the training activities for trainers and technicians, is should be included the subject of fake refrigerants. The basic tips for identification, the testing options with or without identifiers and the demonstration with refrigeration units, hopefully new refrigerant identifiers should be included.

2. Wherever possible, a testing centre should be established. It should provide the service for free and have statistic information on counterfake refrigerant available in the country. At least one testing centre should be located in the main city and second in a port city if the case. Training centre is a good option, however, every country can find the best venue for this purpose.
3. Public awareness at all levels is the most important tool to combat the counterfake refrigerants. Since so many environmental treats are included in the fact that counterfake refrigerant is entering the markets, it is a good opportunity to join national public awareness campaigns to protect the environment.
4. It is required to include the basic information and provide brochures, like the one designed by UNIDO, to the custom officers. It will be necessary to include the requirements in the check lists.
5. The brochures were design in English and Spanish language. Some copies have been delivered to countries were UNIDO is implementing projects. It can be distributed in other countries or at least copied and adapted to the local requirements.
6. It is time to work on standards for refrigeration, as already included in the Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment. The standard should not be only for HFC but for all kind of refrigerant, labeling and packing.



**Composition for R-22 and R-134A and R-134a**



**Final Report**

**Demonstration project on refrigerant quality, containment and introduction of low-global warming potential alternatives (Eastern Africa and Caribbean regions)**

**Annex I. Agreed Work Plan for the project implementation.**



Tanzania\_Workplan  
\_UNIDO Assignment

**Annex II. Report of joint mission Project Manager and Project leader.**



Mission report  
Zam-Kan-Tan JN Sep

**Annex III. Reports of:**

**Standards and Market Availability of Quality Refrigerants in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda**



Tanzania\_UNIDO  
Assignment\_DEMO I

**and Zambia)**



Standards and  
Market Availability o

**Standards and market availability of Quality Refrigerants in Kenya**



Country program  
Kenya Oct 16 -.docx

**Country program Kenya**

**Annex IV. Reports on gap analysis**

**Reports on gap analysis**



UNIDO FINAL  
SURVEYREPORT.doc



ODU's Survey June  
19.docx



Refrigerant  
Survey\_Gap Analysis



REFRIGERANTS  
SURVEY IN NAIROBI

## Annex V. UNIDO Brochures

### Refrigerant can be Counterfeit! English version



Brochure\_Gas\_En.pdf

### !Los refrigerantes también los falsifican! Spanish version



Brochure\_Gas\_Sp.pdf

Annex V

## **Final Report on the Project**

**Decision 76/35 of THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

# **Development of Regional center of excellence for training and certification and demonstration of low-global warming potential alternative refrigerants in Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

**Submitted by the Russian Federation**

**As of December 2019**

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## Introduction

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MONTREAL PROTOCOL at its Seventy-sixth Meeting (Montreal, 9-13 May 2016) approved (Decision 76/35) the demonstration project for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region on development of a Regional center of excellence for training and certification and demonstration of alternative refrigerants with low-global warming potential (hereinafter referred to as Regional Center), with allocation of funds in amount of US \$591,600, plus agency support costs of US \$75,076 (total amount US \$666,676.00).

In line with Decision 72/40 the allocated funds came from the annual contribution of the Government of the Russian Federation to MLF for 2016 (against the MLF invoice in amount of US \$5,290,344.00). The Executive Committee of MLF requested the Government of the Russian Federation to complete the Project within 36 months of its approval (May 2016) and accordingly submit the final report. As a matter of fact the money was wired by MLF to the Implementing agency in July 2017.

According to the Trust Fund agreement between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Government of the Russian Federation dated 31 August 2017 UNIDO has been implementing the Project in 2017 – 2019.

## Objectives of the Project and deliverables

The overall objective of the project is to improve the technical capacity of the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors in the countries of the Region (Eastern Europe and Central Asia) and consequently facilitate:

- overcoming the barriers on the way to introduction of low-GWP refrigerants;
- improving service practices used on the national level, and
- reducing the level of F-gas emission from the existing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment.

As result the trained national technicians and designers will enhance their awareness, understanding and promoting introduction of new approaches to energy efficient design and operation on their national market in domestic, commercial and industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

This project sets up the training and assessment facilities at the Regional Center for the benefit of the countries of the Region, on the basis of using of curriculum document and certification program for the national level corporate employees performing maintenance, servicing or manufacturing of products and equipment relying on or containing F-gases and/or low-GWP refrigerants in line with the requirements of article 10 of (EU) N° 517/2014, Directive 2006/40/EC; Regulations (EC) N° 303/2008, (EC) N° 306/2008 and Regulation (EC) N° 307/2008. The Regional Center acts also as a demonstration hub and knowledge base for alternative

refrigerant technology especially for safe handling, application and related systems design using low-GWP refrigerants.

The main deliverables of the Project are as follows:

1. Center of Excellence is established and put into operation with fully equipped training and assessment facilities.
2. Training and certification programs and technical advisory services of the Regional Center are developed and accredited under Real Alternatives certification system.
3. A common draft F-gas regulation harmonized with (EU) No. 517/2014 was developed and published as e-version in Russian and English languages for dissemination among partner countries of the Region.
4. Demonstration Project showing utilization of low-GWP refrigerants and energy efficient design is in place and accessible for conducting study tours and analysis.
5. Common curriculum was developed for providing vocational and academic studies covering refrigeration and air-conditioning service practices.

By collocating the practical training and job certification with the development of expertise in design and systems operation, the Regional Center will be able to provide excellent opportunities for private and public organizations to demonstrate new and innovative technology and the latest refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, components, controls and operating practices. The operating model is therefore based on public-private partnerships where mutual benefit can be derived to achieve the common objectives of improving current practices, performance, energy efficiency and climate impact of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

## Financial statement as of December 2019

	<b>Component</b>	<b>Funds approved, USD</b>	<b>Disbursement, USD</b>
1	Infrastructure of the Regional Center	128,500	138,697
2	Operation of the Center	39,600	45,347
3	Adaptation and Printing of UNIDO Programmes and Manuals (English and Russian)	51,500	55,500
4	Development of Online Interactive Courses (English and Russian)	58,500	62,500
5	Pilot Refrigeration Plant Based on Natural Refrigerants	214,000	188,261
6	PR Activities	8,500	8,500
7	Internet-portal of the Project (in Russian and English)	28,500	30,295
8	Management, Office	62,500	62,500
<b>Total:</b>		<b>591,600</b>	<b>591,600</b>

## Main activities and key outcomes

<b>Planning Activity (as per initial project document)</b>	<b>Outputs or service delivered</b>	<b>Outcomes observed</b>
<p><u>Deliverable 1:</u></p> <p>Center of Excellence is established and put into operation with fully equipped training and assessment facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With support from the Russian Federation the host side (Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia) nominated the beneficiary for location and establishment of the Regional center of excellence;</li> <li>- Bidding procedures implemented to choose the Contractor/ Service Provider;</li> <li>- The instructors of the Regional center of excellence received training in Moscow on stands operation;</li> <li>- Works completed on production,</li> </ul>	<p>Regional center of excellence with training and assessment facilities was put into operation.</p>

<b>Planning Activity (as per initial project document)</b>	<b>Outputs or service delivered</b>	<b>Outcomes observed</b>
	<p>delivery and installation of equipment at the Regional Center of excellence;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The launching ceremony was held on September 18, 2019. It was a part of the session of the Interstate Ecological Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) which was attended by representatives of Environmental ministries, UNIDO, RAC associations and NOUs representatives, technical experts communities and Lyceum students;</li> <li>- 5 trainings were conducted; a new contract was signed to conduct trainings in the Regional Center for 45 technicians representing the Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries.</li> </ul>	
<p><u>Deliverable 2:</u></p> <p>Training and certification programs and technical advisory services of the Regional Center are developed and accredited under Real Alternatives certification system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bidding procedures implemented to choose the Contractor;</li> <li>- Major part of work on developing training programs and technical advisory services were carried out before December 31, 2018;</li> <li>- Website <a href="http://hvacceneter.am/">http://hvacceneter.am/</a> was created for remote online learning;</li> <li>- 5 trainers were certified (F-gas + Real Alternatives);</li> <li>- The Regional Center was accredited under the Real Alternatives certification system.</li> </ul>	<p>Training Center is accredited under the internationally recognized EU certification system of Real Alternatives.</p>
<p><u>Deliverable 3:</u></p> <p>A common draft F-gas regulation harmonized with (EU) № 517/2014 was developed and published as e-version in Russian and English languages for dissemination among partner countries of the Region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A set of documents on F-gas regulation was translated into Russian (working language in the Regional Center);</li> <li>- Proposal based on F-gas regulation for simplification of certification reasonable for the countries of the Region was developed;</li> <li>- Each country of the Region is expected to consider national regulations harmonization after ratification of the Kigali Amendment.</li> </ul>	<p>A set of useful documents was compiled and then translated into Russian language to facilitate development of national regulation and certification systems in the countries of the Region.</p>
<p><u>Deliverable 4:</u></p> <p>Demonstration Project showing utilization of low-GWP refrigerants and energy efficient design is in place and accessible for conducting study tours and analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- The host side (Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia) defined the beneficiary for development of demonstration project;</li> <li>- UNIDO carried out tender procedures to choose the Contractor/ Service Provider;</li> <li>- Works on production, supply and installation were carried out;</li> <li>- The Regional Center launching</li> </ul>	<p>Implementation of this Demonstration Project resulted in presenting real benefits from using hydrocarbon refrigeration system to enhance safety</p>



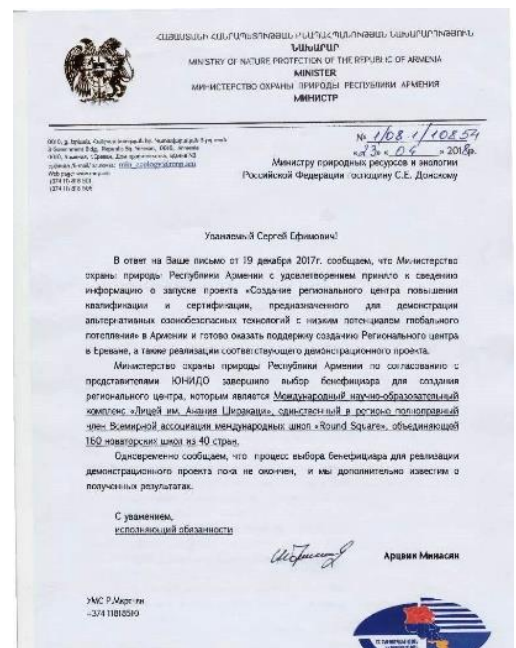
Planning Activity (as per initial project document)	Outputs or service delivered	Outcomes observed
	ceremony was held on September 18, 2019; - Demo-project "Hydrocarbon refrigeration system for typical fruits and vegetables storages" is aimed at improvements in the field of safety, energy efficiency (by 34% on the demo-project site). - The information events were held in September 2019 for Armenian HVAC&R representatives and government officials and in December 2019 for technicians from Turkmenistan.	and energy efficiency with aim to spread replication widely.
<u>Deliverable 5:</u>  Common curriculum is developed for providing vocational and academic studies covering refrigeration and air-conditioning service practices.	- Bidding procedures implemented to choose the Contractor/ Service Provider; - All procedures and works under the Contract were completed.	Common curriculum of the Regional Center is developed for providing vocational and academic studies.

## Description of outcomes

### OUTCOME 1: Center of Excellence is established and put into operation with fully equipped training and assessment facilities.

The Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia nominated the International Scientific-Educational Complex of "Shirakatsy Lyceum" for location and functioning of the Regional center of Excellence.

"Shirakatsy Lyceum" was founded in 1990 to reveal gifted children, manage their education and study their gift problems. Since October 2009 the "Shirakatsy Lyceum" has been officially recognized as a regional one, and since 2010, it has been a sound member of the World Association of International Schools «Round Square» (network of 150 innovative schools located in 40 countries on five continents). More than 300 graduates from "Shirakatsy Lyceum" continued their studies at leading world universities such as Harvard, Cambridge, Sorbonne, Oxford, Stanford, Lomonosov, Massachusetts, Tokyo, Beijing, and London universities.



The Regional center of Excellence is equipped with the following training simulators and equipment:

- CO<sub>2</sub>-based refrigeration machine;
- HC-based refrigeration machine (“HC-based refrigeration machine” and “Retrofit to HC refrigerants”);
- Training simulator “Welding and soldering. Supply and exhaust ventilation”;
- Training simulator “Principles of refrigeration machine operation. Azeotropic refrigerants”;
- Training simulator “Principles of refrigeration machine operation. Zeotropic refrigerants”;
- Training simulator “Refrigerants. Types. Identification. Recovery and regeneration”;
- Training simulator “Refrigeration machine. VRF”;
- Training simulator «Refrigeration machine. Chiller & fan coil unit»;
- The furniture and office equipment have been supplied in the following scope: desks for students and a trainer, chairs for students and a trainer, desk for a trainer, lap tops, interactive whiteboard, racks for the back office, safety and warning signs, first-aid kits, consumables and tools;
- Training courses and software installed on the laptops to enable simultaneous training of 15 HVAC system specialists.



Fig. 1 Main class-room equipped with the state-of-the art training simulators

The Regional Center was launched in September 18, 2019. The launching ceremony was a part of the session of the Interstate Ecological Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. It was attended by more than 50 participants: ministers and deputy ministers of CIS countries, representatives of UNIDO, HVAC&R associations and companies, technical experts and students.



Fig. 2 Participants of the launching ceremony



Fig. 3 A ribbon-cutting ceremony  
(from left: Erik Grigoryan, Minister of Environment of the Republic of Armenia, and Sergey Yastrebov, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation)

**OUTCOME 2:** Training and certification programs and technical advisory services of the Regional Center are developed and accredited under Real Alternatives certification system.

The Regional Center was accredited under the internationally recognized certification schemes (Real Alternatives) and accessed to the learning programs for technicians working in the refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump sector, designed to improve skills and knowledge in safety, efficiency, reliability and containment of alternative refrigerants in English and Russian languages.



Fig. 4-6 Training process and handing of certificates

The accreditation scope of supply includes the following:

- learning booklets for individual self-study delivered as pdf downloads;
- e-learning modules that mirror the learning booklets;
- practical training course design;
- assessments and certification for individuals;
- a train the trainer programme and licensing of training providers;
- programme website.

5 trainers were trained and certified under F-gas and Real Alternatives certification systems.

The National Lead agreement was signed. The Regional Center as a National Lead will provide learners with access to the Real Alternatives materials, conduct trainings and assessment exams.

The level of equipment in the Regional Center was highly praised by the Centro Studi Galileo (Italy), which conducted the accreditation assessments with following remarks:

- The HVACR training center is very well equipped with several RAC didactical units (e.g. AC split, unit with f-gases, equipment with CO<sub>2</sub> and with HCs, etc). The technological relevance of the equipment is high. The disposition of the training equipment in the center allows the best task performance. There is also a vast, up-to-date and useful stock of reserve equipment, tools, and consumables.
- The five participants were motivated, very well prepared and highly skilled. They possess a remarkable theoretical knowledge and the motivation to perform the practical tasks; this allowed carrying out the training and assessments smoothly and rapidly. Many questions and comments raised by the participants allowed for a stimulating debate at the end of each session. The younger participants demonstrated a promising attitude and interest for the activity. All participants passed the three assessments with remarkable grades, higher than average.

Additionally, the Regional Center signed a special agreement on cooperation with the related Moscow training Center. So now the Regional Center can provide additional training courses for learners and grant them with safety and skills certificates (such as electrical safety, works at heights, pressure receptacles and soldering skills) valid on the territory of Russia and Eurasian Economic Union states.

**OUTCOME 3:** A common draft F-gas regulation harmonized with (EU) №517/2014 was developed and published as e-version in Russian and English languages for dissemination among partner countries of the Region.

The set of F-gas documents directly related to the training and certification issues were translated into Russian:

- Regulation (EU) N° 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) N° 842/2006 Text with EEA relevance;
- Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1516/2007 dated 19 December 2007 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EC) N° 842/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, standard leakage checking requirements for stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment containing certain fluorinated greenhouse gases (Text with EEA relevance);
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2067 dated 17 November 2015 establishing, pursuant to Regulation (EU) N° 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, minimum requirements and the conditions for mutual recognition for the certification of natural persons as regards stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment, and refrigeration units of refrigerated trucks and trailers, containing fluorinated greenhouse gases and for the certification of companies as regards stationary refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment, containing fluorinated greenhouse gases (Text with EEA relevance);

These documents were taken into account when certification training courses had been developed and introduced.

The countries of the Region will consider the process of harmonization of national legislation and regulation after their ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Regional Center is now ready to provide advisory services and technical assistance regarding implementation of needed harmonization of legislation and regulation on a request of any country of the Region. The Interstate Technical Council of National Refrigeration Associations has been established to accelerate this process.

**OUTCOME 4:** Demonstration Project showing utilization of low-GWP refrigerants and energy efficient design is in place and accessible for conducting study tours and analysis.



Demo-project «Hydrocarbon refrigeration system for typical fruits and vegetables storages» was implemented in Province of Kotayk, Armenia. Old-fashioned cooling system using CFC-12 as refrigerant was replaced with secondary refrigeration system using R290 (propane).

Fig. 7 Hydrocarbon refrigeration system installed in Province of Kotayk, Armenia

The new cooling system installation provided benefits in terms of safety, energy efficiency, reduction of life-cycle costs and opportunity for wide spreading replication. Description of benefits considered while conducting study tours are as follows.

**Safety**

Refrigerant charge is 6 kg. Considering the fact that R290 is a highly flammable matter, the following fire safety measures have to be taken:

- all spark-hazardous electrical components are located beyond protecting casing and are installed in a separate control switchboard;
- all components installed in a protecting casing are explosion-proof;
- a protecting case has an internal alarm system with R290 leakage detector, which in case of refrigerant leakage isolates the refrigeration plant;
- new unit is installed outdoor as specified by fire safety requirements.

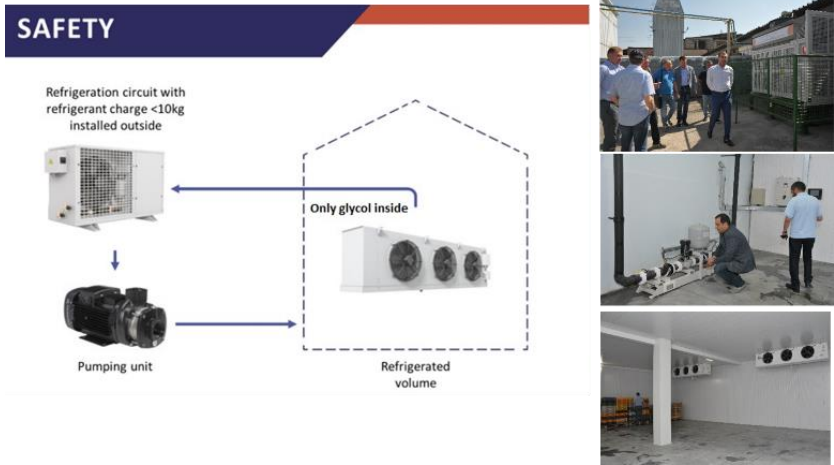
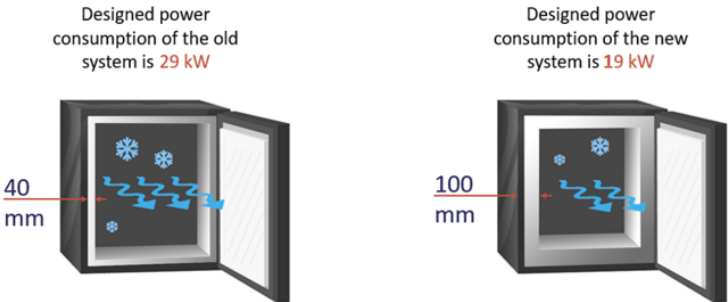


Fig. 8 Example of safety location of equipment

**Energy efficiency**



High energy efficiency is ensured by lower refrigeration load through enhanced heat insulation, condenser of larger size and automation system maintaining minimum condensing pressure. As result energy efficiency has improved by 34%.

Fig. 9 Comparison of energy efficiency between new and old-fashioned systems

**Reduction of life-cycle costs**

The life-cycle costs include initial (capital) expenditures, cost of electrical energy and repair and maintenance costs. Average operation time before overhaul is taken as 10 years.

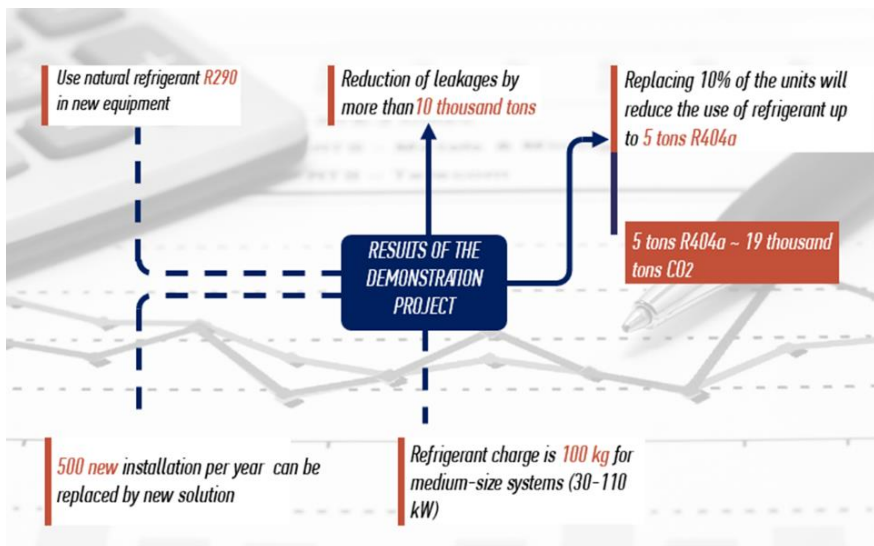
Solution	Initial expenditures, USD	Electrical energy		Repair and maintenance cost, USD/y	Total in 10 years, USD
		kWh/y	USD/y		
Old equipment*	0	52 000	9 360	112 000	213 600
R404a central system	105 000	43 545	7 838	3 000	213 381
Proposed solution	125 000	34 525	6 215	500	192 145

\*Cost of operation of old equipment includes overhaul with possible purchase of R12 in future.

Fig. 10 Sample calculations and comparison of life-cycle cost

10 years later the proposed solution will enable to save USD 21,236 as compared to R404a central system and USD 21,445 as compared to the “old-fashioned” equipment.

### Opportunities for wide spreading replication



This demo-project has some technological advantages: factory assembly, easy for installation, parameters are maintained without service personnel, materials are available and maintenance costs are low. Up to 500 new installations per year can be replaced by using this solution in the countries of the Region (Eastern Europe and Central Asia).

Fig. 11 Opportunities for replication of this solution

All visitors of the Regional Center and potentially interested parties in the countries of the Region are invited to undertake site visit and see an example of successfully implemented project showing safety and energy efficiency of the proposed solution on the basis of natural refrigerants.

The system operation parameters are transmitted in real time and recorded for further analysis and studies. Thus, the Demonstration Project serves as a platform for promoting natural refrigerants solutions in the countries of the Region.

**OUTCOME 5:** Common curriculum was developed for providing vocational and academic studies covering refrigeration and air-conditioning service practices.

The common curriculum for vocational and academic studies covering refrigeration and air-conditioning practices is based on use of internationally recognized programs.

## Forms of education

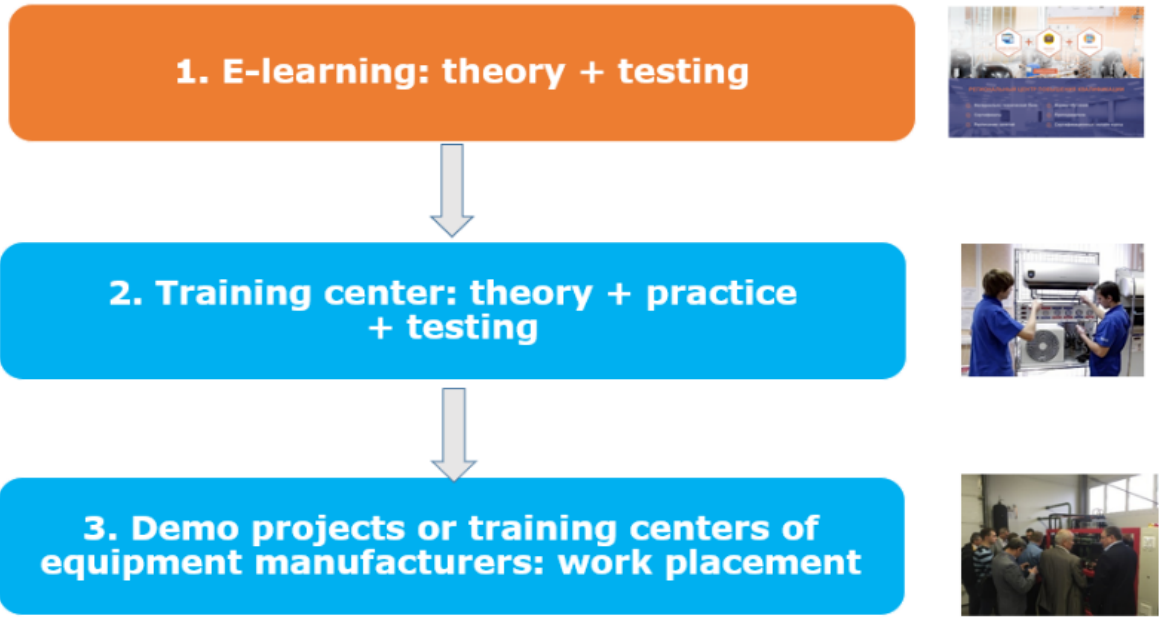


Fig. 12 A scheme used in the Regional Center for development of common curriculum

The forms of education include first e-learning: theory + testing, then coming to Armenia and in-depth study of theory, practice and testing at the Regional Center. The final process of consolidation of knowledge includes undertaking practice on site of demo-project or/and at the training centers of equipment manufacturers and partners facilities.

The Regional Center provides a wide range of training programs for different target audience given in the table below:

Title of program	Forms of education	Target audience	Trainers	Certificate
Real Alternatives learning program	E-learning on <a href="https://www.realalternatives.eu">https://www.realalternatives.eu</a> , theory, practice, assessments and certification for individuals	HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers	Real Alternatives
F-gas certification course (4 category)	E-learning on <a href="http://hvaccenter.am">hvaccenter.am</a> , theory, practice, assessments	Technicians and other	Certified Regional	European F-gas, if



	and certification for individuals	HVAC&R specialists	Center Trainers + independent assessment procedure	necessary
Use of natural refrigerants in various sectors	E-learning on hvaccenter.am, theory, practice and advisory services	Customers and HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers, Regional Center partners	Not applicable
Safe use of ammonia refrigeration systems	E-learning on hvaccenter.am, theory, practice at Regional Center and advisory services	Customers and HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers, Regional Center partners	Not applicable
Safe use of hydrocarbon refrigeration systems	E-learning on hvaccenter.am, theory, practice at Regional Center and demo-project and advisory services	Customers and HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers, Regional Center partners	Not applicable
Safe use of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) refrigeration systems	E-learning on hvaccenter.am, theory, practice at Regional Center and demo-project and advisory services	Customers and HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers, Regional Center partners	Not applicable
Ozone layer protection and climate change legislation	E-learning on hvaccenter.am, theory, practice at Regional Center	Customers, government officials and HVAC&R specialists	Certified Regional Center Trainers, NOU experts	Not applicable
Design and operation of carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) refrigeration systems	Theory and practice at Regional Center	Customers and HVAC&R specialists	Regional Center partners	Not applicable
Danfoss training courses: 1) Refrigeration fundamentals 2) Danfoss compressors 3) Danfoss automation systems 4) Industrial refrigeration 5) Commercial refrigeration	Theory and practice at Regional Center	HVAC&R specialists	Regional Center partners	Danfoss certificates

The training package includes:

- Curriculum of training courses;
- Online training course;
- Training manual;

- Training presentations for theoretical classes of the course;
- Practical training course design;
- Assessments and certification for individuals (where applicable).

## Gender issues

The equal rights of women and men were provided through the whole project cycle.

A key role in the project implementation was played by UNIDO Country Representative and Head of Ozone office, National Ozone Focal Point for Armenia.

The percentage of women-managers in the beneficiary institution has increased to 50% and it is higher than in average in an ordinary organization in Armenia.

The Regional Center ensures equal rights and equal access to its services for women and men. It encourages women's participation in trainings by popularizing women in Trades and Technology together with the Regional Ozone Network for A 5 Countries in the Region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

## PR activities and cooperation with other projects

The PR activities of the project included arrangement of special events, participation in relevant meetings and information dissemination.

The Project participants repeatedly discussed issues related to development of the Regional Center of excellence at the meetings of Ozone Officers Network for the region of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia and community events held in Moldova, Georgia, Belorussia and Turkey in 2017-2018. The issues related to the Regional center of excellence vision and training programs under development, as well as the unified concept of the regional certification system were under discussion.

Representatives of refrigeration associations and working groups also met in Moscow (more information can be found on website:

[http://www.ozoneprogram.ru/eng/news/refrigeration\\_associations\\_in\\_moscow/](http://www.ozoneprogram.ru/eng/news/refrigeration_associations_in_moscow/)) to discuss among other issues the development of a regional certification structure and certification concept.

The Project participants held numerous meetings with representatives of the Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia, project`s beneficiaries, local stakeholders and Armenian RAC Association.

The Interim Project report was submitted for consideration at a workshop on activities of the Russian Federation in area of International Development held at the Russian Embassy in Yerevan on January 30, 2019.

The launching ceremony was a very important PR-event and organized as a part of the session of the Interstate Ecological Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It was the important event for Armenia, Russia and other CIS countries and was widely covered by mass media including TV and governmental and HVAC association websites, e.g.:

- [http://www.mnr.gov.ru/press/news/v\\_armenii\\_po\\_initiative\\_i\\_pri\\_finansovoy\\_podde\\_rzhke\\_rf\\_otkrylsya\\_regionalnyy\\_tsentr\\_povysheniya\\_kva/](http://www.mnr.gov.ru/press/news/v_armenii_po_initiative_i_pri_finansovoy_podde_rzhke_rf_otkrylsya_regionalnyy_tsentr_povysheniya_kva/)
- <http://www.mnp.am/en/post/4185>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=4s&v=3IE3M1tEfdY&app=desktop>
- [http://www.rshp.ru/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=673:2019-09-25-04-15-51&catid=62:2009-08-28-05-54-21&Itemid=2](http://www.rshp.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=673:2019-09-25-04-15-51&catid=62:2009-08-28-05-54-21&Itemid=2)
- <https://armenpress.am/arm/amp/988505>
- <https://news.am/arm/news/534091.html>
- <https://168.am/2019/09/18/1175278.html>
- <https://enews.am/news/5d821d110a975a6f105e8c84>
- <https://www.tert.am/am/news/2019/09/18/mnp/3096706>
- <https://assets.danfoss.com/documents/DOC320841040091/DOC320841040091.pdf>  
(page 10)

The Regional Center was also presented at Europe and Central Asia (ECA) network meeting held in Kiev on 24-25 September, 2019.

## Project implementation delays

The project was approved in May 2016. The implementation period was expected to be 36 months after the project approval therefore it should have been completed by June 2019. But funds were allocated to the Implementing Agency (UNIDO) in September 2017. So actually financing of the Project activity was commenced with delay of one year. Therefore December 2019 can be considered as early estimated completion of the Project (36 months will expire in September 2020). It means the project is completed faster than planned.

Other factors causing minor delays of the Project commencement and accomplishment are as follows: delays in defining beneficiaries for the Regional Center of Excellence (till 23.04.2018) and in implementation of the Demonstration project (till 18.07.2018) were caused on the host side (Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia), mostly due to replacement of beneficiary for the Demonstration project (till 02.11.2018), resulting in rescheduling of bidding procedures terms and bidding tasks adjustment.

Long-lasting repair works in the premises of the Regional Center were carried out by the beneficiary to prepare the required classrooms and make installation of training stands (all works were completed only in February 2019). These delays were caused mostly due to some political reforms and decision maker replacements in the Republic of Armenia.

## Project sustainability evidence

### Development concept

The Development concept for the Regional Center provides its management with important information on the educational market in the countries of the Region, the promising directions of development of the Regional Center, its partners, training programs, potential customers, pricing, staff and other important issues. The development concept was under discussion as one of key issues with the Regional Center management.

### Governmental support and official partners

The Regional Center is supported by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia and the National Ozone Unit of the Republic of Armenia. The Regional Center has five partners and cooperation with them on the basis of signed partnership agreements as follows:

- The Danfoss Group manufactures products and provides services used in cooling food, air conditioning, heating buildings, variable frequency drives, gas compressors and powering mobile machinery.
- NORD is a Russian manufacturer of CO<sub>2</sub> and Hydrocarbons systems.
- Rossoyuzkholodprom is a Russian HVAC association working closely with the Russian government.
- Vercont-service is a Russian HVAC training-center, established with technical assistance of UNIDO. It works successfully without governmental support, that is important for success in exchange of experience.
- IMEI helps the Regional Center to get safety certificates valid on the territory of Russia and other Eurasian Economic Union states.

The Center provides an open platform for potential partners to contribute to operation of the Regional Center in return to fair exposure of their goods and services and testing and demonstration of products and systems. They are also interested in supporting the HVAC sector globally and fostering research activities, including practical application of testing results (environmentally-safe techniques of handling refrigerants), energy-efficiency performance, and many other issues incorporated into certified academic programs.

### Trainings held in the Regional Center

A few trainings have been conducted since the establishment of the Regional Center.

The first training event for trainers started immediately after the launching ceremony. Five trainers were trained and certified under F-gas and Real Alternatives (CO<sub>2</sub>, HC) program.



Fig. 13 Training process



Fig. 14 Training course in class and on site

The second training course was held with the partners of the Center. It was dedicated to its development and the demo-project key features. More than 30 participants, including partners of the Regional Center, HVAC specialists and Regional Center representatives attended the second training event.

The third training event was carried out in October 2019 immediately after the Prom Expo exhibition held in Yerevan, with assistance of Danfoss company (official partner of the Regional Center). A group of 17 participants represented HVAC&R specialists and trainers from Armenian technical colleges and universities.



Fig. 15 Course leavers with certificates handed

The fourth training course was held in November and December 2019 for technicians from Turkmenistan in amount of 15 participants. They received Regional Centre certificates and safety certificates valid on the territory of CIS countries (electrical safety, work at heights, pressure receptacles, soldering).



Fig. 16 A group of course leavers from Turkmenistan with certificates handed

The fifth training course was carried out in December 2019 for Armenian technicians in amount of 15 participants representing Armenian RAC. All of them received Real Alternatives certificates.



Fig. 17 Training process in a classroom

As result of the Regional Centre activity it was contracted in the end of 2019 to conduct training courses in early 2020 for minimum 45 technicians representing the countries of the Region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

### Initiation of F-gas certification for participants from the countries of the Region

The Interstate Ecological Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) addressed this issue of F-gas certification for the countries of the Region at its session in Yerevan in September 2019. The states of the Region which are not yet a Party of the Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol including the Russian Federation will initiate F-gas certification after ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

## Recommendations

- Additional funds to be allocated to continue and develop the Project success and enable the countries of the Region to direct their technicians to the Regional center in Yerevan for certified training

The original Project budget was proposed by the Russian Federation in amount of USD 852,600 excluding 13 % of Agency Support Costs. The budget was expected to cover expenses for both development of the Regional center and further conducting training and certification of expected and considerable number of technicians from the countries of the Region.

The originally proposed budget of the Project was reduced more than by 30 % and the budget approved amounted to USD 591,600 excluding 13% Agency Support Costs. Nevertheless the main tasks of the Project have been performed but substantial reducing of the budget resulted in considerable cutting-down of total number of trained technicians representing the countries of the Region.

Therefore the Russian Federation suggests that some needed additional funds to be allocated to complete the Project component related to enabling the countries of the Region to direct their technicians to the Regional center in Yerevan. The funds can be allocated as Phase 2 of the Project and covered from the Russian Federation contribution to MLF for 2020 paid and wired in full amount of USD 7,782,333.00 in December 2019.

- Customers training is a key target

The refrigeration systems owners and potential customers are real decision-makers on the local markets. They make a final decision what to “buy” and “which system to install”. It is strongly recommended to concentrate efforts on customers training in similar future projects implementation.

- Commencing Project implementation shall be provided by timely allocation of funding in order to avoid any delays

The Project implementation period should be determined from a moment of receiving sufficient funds by Implementing Agency.

- Country situation assessment shall be a subject of proper investigation

There is a need in more proper assessment of the country situation. For example, a lack of vocational schools and universities, qualified specialists, co-financing sources as well as temporary political instability in Armenia at the period of implementation of the Project (obviously this factor cannot be predicted or expected) can result in delays in the schedule of implementation.

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# **Final Report**

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR THE PHASE-OUT OF HCFCs BY  
USING HFO AS FOAM BLOWING AGENT IN THE SPRAY FOAM  
APPLICATIONS IN HIGH AMBIENT TEMPERATURES  
SAU/REF/76/DEM/27

2020

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## 1. Objective

Demonstrate benefits from the use of the HFO-1233zd(E) and HFO-1336mzz(Z), which have very low GWP in replacement of HCFC-141b with water, in terms of lower GWP and CO<sub>2</sub> release and insulation properties in the PU spray foam insulation sector;

Demonstrate the easy applicability of the technology and, consequently, the replicability of the results;

Demonstrate that lower cost structure as compared to other alternatives can be obtained by means of lower foam density and lower thermal conductivity;

Objectively analyze, if the incremental operating cost could be reduced overall in similar future projects by means of using optimized water / physical foam blowing agent applied in the foaming process;

Objectively analyze, if the incremental capital cost at the System Houses can be utilized by means of lesser focus on the flammable gas detection and ventilation. In particular, the extensive exhaust ventilation in the countries with hot climate may result in unexpected costs in the air-conditioning production area during the hot summer periods.

Table 1-1 – HFO Foaming agent

Common Name	HCFC-141b	Formacel® 1100	Solstice Liquid BA™	Forane® 1233zd
		1336mzz(Z)	1233zd(E)	1233zd(E)
Chemical Formula	CH <sub>3</sub> CFCl <sub>3</sub>	Cis-CF <sub>3</sub> -CH=CH-CF <sub>3</sub>	Trans-CICH=CH-CF <sub>3</sub>	Trans-CICH=CH-CF <sub>3</sub>
Molecular Weight	117	164	130.5	130.5
Boling Point (°C)	31.9	33	19	19
Gas thermal conductivity (W/mk)	8.8	10.7	9.52	9
Foam Properties	Good	Very good	Very good	Very good
Flammable Limits in air (Vol %)	5.6-17.7 (Effectively none-flammable)	None	None	None
GWP (100 years ITH)	725	2	1	1
TLV (ppm)	500	500	800	Not disclosed

<b>Price (US\$/kg)</b>	2.0 – 4.0	?	USD 9 - 13	?
<b>Manufacturer</b>		Chemours (Formerly DuPont and Dow)	Honeywell	Arkema

## 2. Companies selected (background/application)

HCFC-141b is used by Sham Najd International in in-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate foam (PIR) for insulating and water proofing walls, ceilings, roofs, suspended ceilings and floors at the construction sites and industrial sites in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thus, Sham Najd was solely selected to phase-out HCFC-141b within this demonstration project by converting to HFO foaming agent technology due to its willingness and availability to act simultaneously as a demonstration project. The chosen technology is a non-ozone depleting and low GWP foaming agent. This HFO technology, which is a definitive alternative under the Montreal Protocol and additionally has a positive impact on climate, is in compliance with Decision XIX/6.

Replacing HCFC-141b in spray foam in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) presents an opportunity and technical challenge, making it worthy of a demonstration project. The preliminary 2014 HCFC consumption estimates show that 600 MT of HCFC-141b or 66 ODP tonnes were consumed in 2014 for spray foam in the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia (these figures include import of pre-blended polyurethane systems). Also, in 2014, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs of KSA has made thermal insulation compulsory for all new buildings in the 24 districts of the country covering 80% of the populations. The addition of thermal insulation in new building is expected to reduce 40% of energy use in air conditioning. Today, air conditioners account for 70% of electricity consumption in the region and with 1.5 Million new homes needed to keep up with the population growth, energy demand is anticipated to double by 2030 if energy conservation measures are not put in place.

## 3. Technologies Considered and selected

### 3.1. Alternative technologies considered

In accordance with the 2014 report of the rigid and flexible foams technical options committee, there are numbers of alternatives that are available to replace the use of HCFC 141b in rigid polyurethane foam. Several foaming technologies, including the following, are used as alternate technology:

- Cyclopentane
- HFC-245fa
- HFC-365mfc/227ea

- HFC-134a
- Methyl formate
- CO2 (Water)
- u-HFC
- Liquid unsaturated HFC/HCFC (HFOs) as emerging technology (subject for this demonstration project)

### 3.2. Commercially Available Options

Option	Pros	Cons	Comments
Cyclopentane & n-Pentane	Low GWP	Highly flammable	High incremental capital cost, may be uneconomic for SMEs
	Low operating costs		
	Good foam properties		
HFC-245fa, HFC-365mfc/227ea, HFC-134a	Non-flammable	High GWP	Low incremental Capital Cost
	Good foam properties	High Operating Cost	Improved insulation (cf. HC)
CO2 (water)	Low GWP	Moderate foam properties -high thermal conductivity-	Low incremental Capital Cost
	Non-flammable		
Methyl Formate/Methylal	Low GWP	Moderate foam properties -high thermal conductivity-	Moderate incremental capital cost (corrosion protection recommended)
	Flammable although blends with polyols may not be flammable		

### 3.3. Emerging Options

Option	Pros	Cons	Comments
Liquid Unsaturated HFC/HCFC (HFOs)	Low GWP	High operating costs	First expected commercialization in 2013
	Non-flammable	Moderate operating costs	Trials in progress
			Low incremental capital cost

The Indicative assessment of criteria for commercially available options as well as emerging alternatives in PU foam is provided in the table below:

### 3.4. Assessment of criteria for commercially available options

	c-pentane	i-pentane n-pentane	HFC-245fa	HFC365mfc/ 227ea	CO <sub>2</sub> (water)	Methyl Formate
Proof of performance	+	++	++	++	++	+
Flammability	---	---	++	+(+)	+++	--
Other Health & Safety	0	0	+	+	-	0
Global Warming	+++	+++	--	---	++	++
Other Environmental	-	-	0	0	++	-
Cost Effectiveness (C)	--	---	++	++	++	0
Cost Effectiveness (O)	++	+++	--	--	+	+
Process Versatility	++	++	+	++	+	+

### Assessment of criteria for Emerging Technology options

	HFO-1234ze(E)	HFO-1336mzzm(Z)	HFO-1233zd(E)
	Gaseous	liquid	Liquid
Proof of performance	0	+	+
Flammability	++	+++	+++
Other Health & Safety	+	+	+
Global Warming	+++	+++	+++
Other Environmental	+	+	+
Cost Effectiveness (C)	++	++	++
Cost Effectiveness (O)	--	--	--
Process Versatility	+	+	+

### 3.5. IOC comparison between major alternatives during demonstration project formulation

IOC	HCFC-141b			HFO-1233zd			Methyl Formate			Water-blown / Formic Acid		
	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg
Polyol	100	44,29%	2,70	100	46,08%	2,70	100	37,88%	2,70	100	37,95%	2,70
B.A	15,8	7,00%	2,70	7	3,23%	11,00	9	3,41%	2,70	3,5	1,33%	2,70
MDI	110	48,72%	2,70	110	50,69%	2,70	155	58,71%	2,70	160	60,72%	2,50
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,8</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2,97</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2,70</b>	<b>263,5</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>2,58</b>
<b>Thermal conductivity mW/mK</b>	<b>21</b>			<b>21</b>			<b>23</b>			<b>31</b>		
<b>Foam density</b>	<b>42</b>			<b>42</b>			<b>42</b>			<b>42</b>		
<b>Equivalent cost USD</b>	<b>2,70</b>			<b>2,97</b>			<b>2,96</b>			<b>3,81</b>		
Total PU consumption 2015	400000	27,99	1080000	400000		1187097	400000		1182857	400000		1522577
<b>IOC / year USD</b>	<b>107097</b>			<b>107097</b>			<b>102857</b>			<b>442577</b>		

### 3.6. Selection of alternative technology for the Demonstration project

The technology chosen has been HFOs due to the following:

Spray foam is used to insulate, provide air sealing and improve structural strength in buildings. The insulation potential of spray foam is dependent upon the insulating gas in the cells of the polyurethane foam. In addition to the insulation performance, polyurethane foams used for the insulation purpose require inherently superior dimensional stability and resistance to fire.

The current zero ODP options for replacement of HCFC-141b in foam applications include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrocarbons. Both HFCs and hydrocarbons are characterized by increased thermal conductivities compared to the HCFC, resulting in inferior insulation performance.

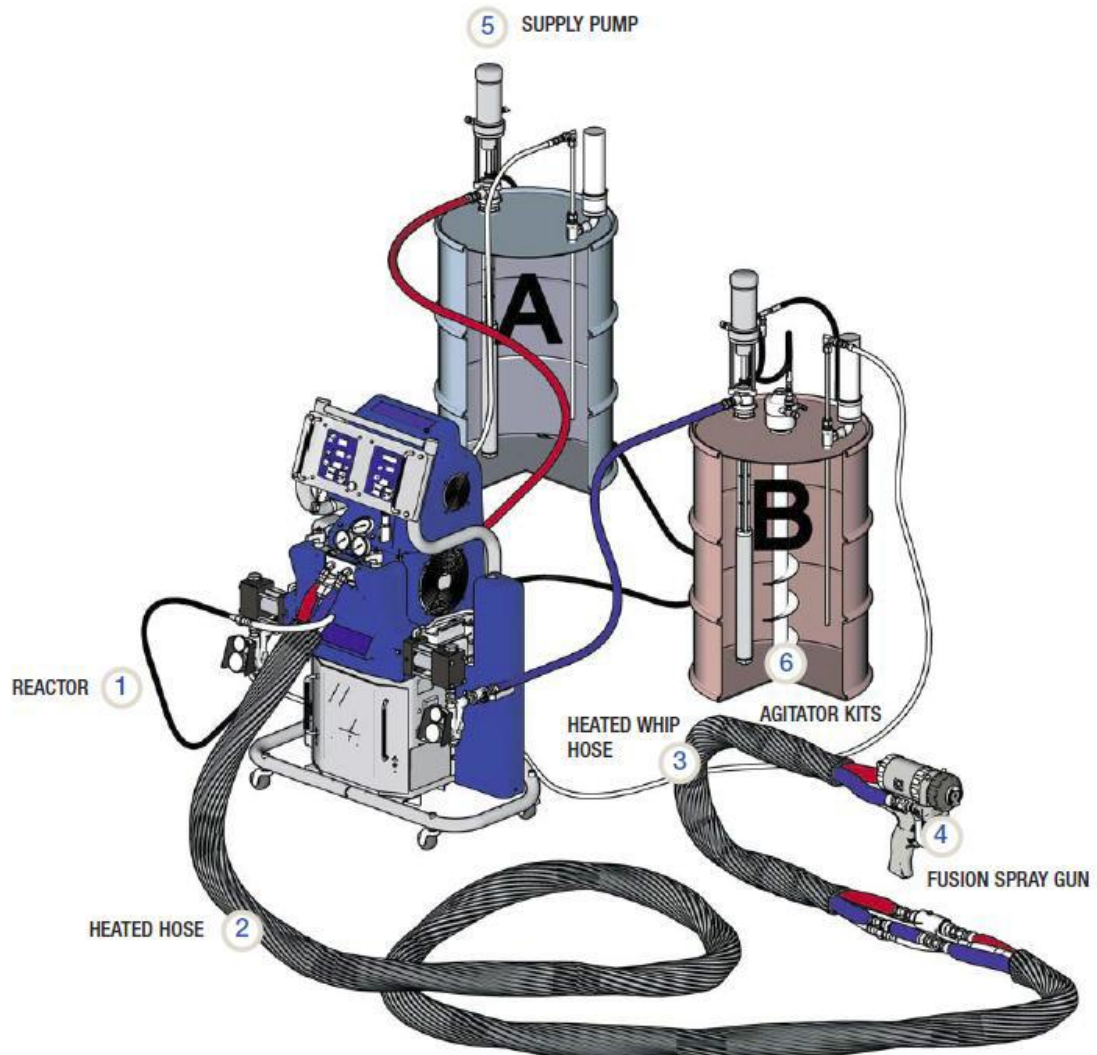
Few alternatives exist for replacing 141b in spray foam. Hydrocarbons are not a viable alternative for spray foam, and HFC-245fa and HFC-365, while viable, have high global warming potential (GWP). Also, the low boiling point of HFC-245fa and the flammability of hydrocarbons and HFC-365mfc present significant challenges to refrigerants processing and handling that are critically important in spray foam applications. On the other hand, foam blowing agents HFO-1233zd(E) and HFO-1336mzz(Z) have very low GWP, both less than 5, and HFO-1233zd (E) is claimed to be even less than 1. These molecules are also non-flammable and stable liquids at ambient temperatures. The HFO-1233zd(E) is already commercialized and HFO-1336mzz(Z) was expected to be commercially available from the year 2016. However, during the project implementation it was found out impossible to obtain it in such quantities which would have facilitated full-scale demonstration project. Thus, only blowing agent HFO-1233zd(E) has been tested in this demonstration project.

#### 4. Modification of production

The foaming agent technology did not require new foaming equipment. All testing was performed with Sham Najd existing equipment (Graco E-XP1 Applicator).



*Graco E-XP1 Applicator*





## 5. Technical evaluation

Testing of the spray foam system SHPU 45 FSSL-50 from Covestro, UAE. The testing took place at Sham Najd's Labor camp & Warehouse area on 13 through 15 March 2017.

The spray foam testing operation was conducted by means of Sham Najd's existing Graco Reactor E-XP1 spray foaming machine and using the Fusion Air Purge Plural-Component Spray Gun.

The testing started on 13 March 2017 by means of spraying the standard non-fire rated spray foam system PS 105 H 40 Winter from KSA local system house SUCCO. The test results are provided in the table 1 and 2.

Testing was continued on 14 March 2017 with Covestro's HFO-1233zd blown SHPU 45 FSSL-50 fire retarded foam system. The test results are provided in table 1 and 2. All tests were conducted as follows:

**Table 5-1. Test Results from the first samples in March 2017**

Density	Approx. 43-47	ASTM D1622
Compressive strength	> 0.1 MPa	ASTM D 1621
Fire rating (DIN4102-1)	B2	DIN 4102
Fire rating Butler Chimney	Above 50%	ASTM 3014
Thermal Conductivity	≤0.024 W/m <sup>2</sup> K (10°C) ≤0.029 W/m <sup>2</sup> K (35°C)	ASTM C518
Dimensional Stability -20°C/+70°C, 48 hrs	Max 1%	ASTM D2126

**Table 5-2. Thermal conductivity at 10°C**

System	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength MPa	Dim. Stability % Max allowable 1%	Thermal conductivity W/mK @ 10°C	Aged thermal conductivity 21 days @70°C W/mK	Butler Chimney test ASTM 3014
SHPU45FSSL- 50 (HFO- 1233zd)	40.8	0,298	0.85	0.0210	0.0267	81.9%
PS 105 H 40 (HCFC-141b)	57.8	0,406	0.81	0.0248	0.0296	52.0%

Table 5-3. Thermal conductivity at 35°C measured two weeks after production

System	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength MPa	Dim. Stability % Max allowable 1%	Thermal conductivity W/mK @ 10°C	Aged thermal conductivity 21 days @70°C W/mK	Butler Chimney test ASTM 3014
SHPU45FSSL-50 (HFO-1233zd)	44.5	0,350	0.85	0.0246	0.0273	81.9%
PS 105 H 40 (HCFC-141b)	57.8	0,406	0.81	0.0275	0.0298	52.0%

**Table 5- 4. Physical properties measured after 18 months from applying the foam on the roof. The samples were stored next to the test roof for easier testing purpose**

Property		Unit	Average	Typical	Assessment of 18 months foam
Foam Density	EN 1602	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	48,7	47	Typical value for roof insulation
Thermal Conductivity $\lambda_{10}$ (+10°C)	EN 13165	mW/mk	26,1	26	Increased from 21 to 26.1, but understandable due to 18 months ageing at the construction site
Aged Thermal Conductivity (21days +70°C) $\lambda_{10}$ (+10°C)	EN 13165	mW/mK	26,8	27	Shows that foam has kept insulation well
Thermal Conductivity $\lambda_{35}$ (+35°C)	EN 13165	mW/mk	28,2	28	Increased from 24.6 to 28.2, but understandable due to 18 months ageing at the construction site
Aged Thermal Conductivity (21days +70°C) $\lambda_{10}$ (+35°C)	EN 13165	mW/MK	28,9	29	Shows that foam has kept insulation well
Compression Behavior	EN 826	kPa	352	300	Similar to original 298 kPa -> 352 kPa (improved), which is typical that physical foam properties improve during the first months, upon all foam has after polymerized. The compression strength of PUR/PIR products remains constant with time if there is no air diffusing into the cells (ageing). If air diffusion is characteristic of the product then the compression strength will increase with time. The level of this increase will increase with the level of closed cells present, i.e. this increase will be the highest with level CCC4 (>90%) and least with level CCC1 (<20%).
Tensile Strength	EN 1602	kPa	183	150-200	This is typical for sprayfoam
Dimensional stability ( 3 days +70°C)	EN 1605	%	+0,66	±1	Excellent
Dimensional stability ( 10 days +70°C)	EN 1605	%	+0,69	±1	Excellent
Reaction to Fire Butler Chimney Test	ASTM 3014	%	91,1	80-90	Very good, practically IMPROVED FROM 81.9% to 91.1%
Reaction to Fire B2 Test	DIN 4102	cm	10,5	10-11	Has kept the fire rating well (15 cm max)
Water Vapor Resistance	ISO 12572	(m <sup>2</sup> s Pa/kg)	10,5*10 <sup>9</sup>	8-12*10 <sup>9</sup>	This is a typical value, and means that about 10 g water vapor goes through the 2 cm thick foam within 24 hrs, when there is 50 RH% humidity difference at 20 deg centigrade
Closed Cell Content	ISO 4590	%	93,3	90	Similar to HCFC-141b based foams
Closed Cell Content Corrected	ISO 4590	%	97,4	95	Similar to HCFC-141b based foams

**Table 5-5. Following characteristics were studied due to high ambient temperature**

Characteristic	Observations
The maximum concentration of HFO in the polyol to be used without pressurization of polyol vessel	12%
Impact to surfactants and catalysts	It was noticed that special package was to be introduced. Honeywell, the foaming agent supplier, was able to provide necessary package.
Pre-mixed polyol storage at the System House or Enduser's own storage	Five months during November 2016 to March 2017 did not cause any reactivity changes
Surface of the polyurethane as a product	The surface had somewhat more of pinholes compared to baseline foam formulation. However, it is meeting the customer expectations
Dimensional stability of sprayed foam	The tested foam system's dimensional stability in regard to baseline was somewhat reduced, however acceptable and meeting the spray foam standards. In regard to the most important direction against rise, the stability was good
Evaluate the correct timing for laying the protective coating for surface	The protective layer was sprayed on the foam just like on the baseline case (1.5 cm per pass)
Evaluate the performance of existing standard coating spray materials' applicability for the new product	Performance is the same

## 6. Commercial Evaluation

Commercial evaluation has been prepared basing on actual foaming results. If considering the thermal conductivity remains the same with HCFC-141b and HFO-1233zd the phase-out cost of HCFC-141b with present foaming agent prices the phase-out of HCFC-141b will cost USD 3.18/kg HCFC-141b. The actual laboratory tests displayed better results for HFO-1233zd based foam and in such case the phase-out cost of HCFC-141b were USD 0.52/kg.

**Table 6-1 – Commercial Evaluation / IOC**

Commercial Evaluation / IOC	HCFC-141b			HFO-1233zd			Water-blown / Formic Acid		
	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg
Polyol	100	38,46 %	2,46	100	38,17 %	2,70	100	37,95 %	2,80
B.A	20	7,69 %	4,00	12	4,58 %	9,50	3,50	1,33 %	2,46
MDI	140	53,85 %	3,50	150	57,25 %	3,50	160	60,72 %	3,50
Total	260	100,00 %	3,14	262	100,00 %	3,47	263,50	100,00 %	3,22
Aged Thermal conductivity mW/mK	29.8			28.2			31		
Required foam density			45			45			52
Equivalent cost USD			3.14			3.47			3.87
IOC (USD/kg HCFC 141b)						4,30			1,07
IOC (USD/kg HCFC 141b) considering change in thermal conductivity and foam density						0.33			9,53

## 7. Environmental impact

The project impact on the environment was studied for both chemicals i.e. HCFC-141b and HFOs. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission before conversion (using HCFC-141b as blowing agent with Global Warming Potential of 725) is expected as 20,282.68 metric ton per year whereas after conversion to HFO with GWP 1, it is estimated 17.32 metric ton per year. The net impact on the environment is positive. The CO<sub>2</sub> emission is expected to be reduced by 20,282.68 MT after implementing the new technology at Sham Najd. In whole KSA respectively the impact will be 434,643.00 CO<sub>2</sub> MT/ year. The ODP phase-out at Sham Najd is 3.08 ODP tonnes and respectively in KSA 66 ODP tonnes. The net effect calculation is provided in the table below:

**Table 7-1 – Environmental impact**

Name of Industry	Substance	GWP	Phase out amount MT/ year	Total equivalent warming impact CO <sub>2</sub> eq. MT/ year	ODP HCFC-141b	Total ODP
Sham Najd						
Before Conversion						
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emission in M tonnes	HCFC-141b	725	28	20,300.00	0.11	3.08
After Conversion						
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emission in M tonnes	HFO-1233zd	1	17,32	17.32	0	0
Net Impact				20,282.68		3.08
Before conversion Kingdom of Saudi Arabia						
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emission in M tonnes	HCFC-141b	725	600	435,000.00	0.11	66
After Conversion		1	357	357	0	0
Total CO <sub>2</sub> emission in M tonnes				434,643.00		66

## 8. Additional information

**Table 8-1 – List of chemicals**

Product	Supplier	Price USD / Kg
HFO-1233zd - Solistice LBA	Honeywell	9.50-15.00
Dabco 2040	Evonik	27.95
Dabco 203	Evonik	13.75
Tegostab B84711	Evonik	8.70
MDI	Sadara (Dow Chemicals' joint venture in KSA)	6.75 SAR USD 1.80

Since the spray foam systems are now available locally in KSA, there will be further local spray foam system use by Sham Najd and other spray foam applicators like Al-Babtain and customers of SUCCO and Saptex.

The SUCCO's actual field testing was conducted during early 2018 with Al-Babtain spray foam applicator for roofing of Honeywell's store area roofing. This testing was not actually connected to this Demo project but demonstrating the local Foam System Houses availability to provide foam systems, which facilitate phase-out of HCFC-141b.

Workshop with all results was held in June 2019. This workshop provided detailed information from the results in Jeddah, Riyadh and Damman.

**Table 8-2 – Demo project results were presented at Foam Sector workshops during 22-25 June 2019 at Jeddah, Riyadh and Damman / Al Khobar**

Place of venue	Presentations	Subjects	Audience
Jeddah Riyadh Damman	Saptex System House	Alternative foaming agent for spray and pour-in-place applications	Spray applicators 15 Construction consultants 4
	Succo System House	Foaming results and challenges experienced in the foam formulations and expectations with PU spray foam	National Ozone Unit UNEP
	Sham Najd - Spray Applicator	Comments on the Demo Project	
	Jundi – System House	Experience in the use of natural and flammable foam blowing agent	

	UNIDO International Consultant	1 <sup>st</sup> : Foaming with HFO foaming agents- Solstice LBA and Opteon 1100 2 <sup>nd</sup> : Foaming results with hydrocarbons and other blowing agents 3 <sup>rd</sup> : Foam cost calculations	
	Momentive	Foam formulations	
	Honeywell	4th Generation Blowing Agents	

## 9. Conclusion

The phase-out of HCFC-141b in Sham Najd will reduce the total CO<sub>2</sub> emission and ODP emissions by a significant margin. The conversion will facilitate the phase-out cost-effectively. The same approach can be applied to the whole KSA and the surrounding region respectively.

Spray foam for roofing in the KSA where the insulation demand is growing will require superior insulating and water-proofing properties and ability to be monolithically apply to all shapes and types of surfaces.

According to the field testing and resulting laboratory testing, the spray foam formulation with HFO-1233zd foaming agent appears to have a high potential to replace HCFCs and HFCs as it has very similar technical and physical attributes and has a very low GWP and zero ODP factor.

Following conclusive characteristics can be noted:

1. The end spray product is matching HCFC-141b blown spray foam in many aspects, such as adhesion, thermal conductivity, dimensional stability, paint-ability, overall foam density and compression strength;
2. Lesser amount of HFO-1233zd can be mixed due to the boiling point of polyol mix will also be lower than boiling point of HCFC-141b blown foam;
3. Storage of mixed polyol needs to be kept at max 28 degrees of centigrade - > needs upgrade of polyol mix storage room air-conditioning;
4. On construction sites, the drum storing of polyol by the spray foam applicators require shelters;
5. HFO-1233zd needs to be kept in pressure vessels;
6. HFO-1233zd needs to be mixed in the temperature-controlled mixing vessel (reactor), temperature less than 18 °C, or to use in-line pre-mixer unit;
7. HFO-based foam system needs special additives in order to avoid deterioration of ageing performance of the polyol mix, see the chemicals to be purchased.



8. Cost of foam system is presently higher than HCFC-141b blown foam. However, it is expected to be balanced within few years.

**Advantages:**

1. Better foam performance in the cold weather period season (lower boiling point);
2. HFO-1233zd provides future foam formulation without concern of use limitations;
3. Very low Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1;
4. Non-ozone depleting;
5. Nonflammable (ASTM E-681), VOC exempt (per U.S. EPA) and
6. Facilitate required improved energy efficiency for the future constructions and buildings and can be used for improving old buildings to meet present insulation requirements.

**Budget**

**Total budget approved 96,250 USD**

Expenditures: **94,000 USD** (2019), which contains of:

Consultancy services and travels -	28,000 USD
Equipment/Chemicals –	48,000 USD
Workshop and laboratory test -	18,000 USD

## Response to MFS comments on Interim Report of HFO demonstration project in PU foam Saudi Arabia

1. At the 80<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Executive Committee agreed to extend the project completion date to 31 December 2018, on the understanding that no further extension of project implementation would be requested, and to request UNIDO to submit the final report no later than the 83rd meeting (decision 80/26(i)). The Secretariat notes from the present report that substantial progress has been achieved in the implementation of the demonstration, but that some activities (i.e., scale field testing and dissemination workshop) have not taken place yet. We would appreciate the following clarifications on the remaining activities to finalize the project:

- (a) Please provide the characteristics of the scale field testing planned (specific tests planned, how many tests in how many enterprises, formulations to be used, duration of these tests and additional information expected);

**Response:** It is tentatively, and as per the project document intention to conduct the field testing only by the company Sham Najd. Intention is to obtain foam systems from KSA SHs SUCCO and Saptex. In the project document it was foreseen only Saptex, but during implementation of this project and System House projects, SUCCO appears to have the most experience in the foam formulation development. The laboratory formulations are already in place, and those are to be field tested.

- (b) Please confirm estimated date of completion of all pending activities;

**Response:** It is foreseen that testing would be completed and results available by October 2019.

- (c) Given that these reports are going to be used by other Article 5 countries as reference when implementing projects, we would appreciate that the final detailed report of the demonstration is presented to the 84<sup>th</sup> meeting, including the result of the remaining tests, any conclusions or additional information emerging from the workshop, and additional details requested the comments below.

**Response:** The final report is projected to be available by October 2019.

### Formulations

2. Please clarify the origin of the formulation used to test HFO-1233zd(E). Was it developed by Covestro for the demonstration project, or is it a commercially formulation available to any systems house?

**Response:** All foam formulations details are always System Houses' own developments and secrets and based on their polyols in use. However, the additive suppliers (for instance Evonik and Momentive) and the foaming agent suppliers (Honeywell and Chemours) have R&D support available, and they actively provide their experience to the formulators at System Houses. In the case of the Spray Demo project first phase the formulation was fully developed by Covestro, and not available to any other source.

3. Kindly inform if all the tests were done with a formulation containing pure HFO-1233zd(E) or if there were also tests with formulations reduced with water. If that was the case, please also provide the results and how the foam with reduced formulations compare with pure HFO-1233zd and HCFC-141b-foam?

**Response:** The HFO-1233zd formulations are always substantially reduced with water. The HFO-1233zd content as foaming agent is from 8 to 12 % in polyol formulation high ambient temperature countries. Due to HFO-1233zd's low boiling point, it is not really possible to formulate cost-effectively polyol mixture, which could keep blowing agent fully soluble. The testing has shown that blowing agent start boiling strongly, and the hot climate conditions preclude this kind of high content HFO-1233zd formulations.

The below tables are providing information from the laboratory test. It is to be noted that the HCFC-141b foam was not most suitable for the comparison. However, it was only available.

System	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength MPa	Dim. Stability % Max allowable 1%	Thermal conductivity W/mK @ 10°C	Aged thermal conductivity 21 days @70°C W/mK	Butler Chimney test ASTM 3014
SHPU45FSSL-50 (HFO-1233zd)	40.8	0,298	0.85	0.0210	0.0267	81.9%
PS 105 H 40 (HCFC-141b)	57.8	0,406	0.81	0.0248	0.0296	52.0%

System	Density kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Compressive strength MPa	Dim. Stability % Max allowable 1%	Thermal conductivity W/mK @ 35°C	Aged thermal conductivity 21 days @70°C W/mK	Butler Chimney test ASTM 3014
SHPU45FSSL-50 (HFO-1233zd)	44.5	0,350	0.85	0.0246	0.0273	81.9%
PS 105 H 40 (HCFC-141b)	57.8	0,406	0.81	0.0275	0.0298	52.0%

### Tests undertaken and results

4. Thank you very much for Table 1 listing the tests undertaken. Kindly inform why other typical tests such as adhesion strength (ASTM D-1623), water absorption or closed cell content (ASTM D-2856) were not included. Could they be included in the next measurements?

**Response:** These above-mentioned tests were to be conducted, but misunderstanding with the UAE Test laboratory, they were not able to conduct all tests. These tests will be conducted for the next test.

5. Table 2 can be considered a clear summary of the results. However, it does not contain all the information that other Article 5 countries will need as reference. We would appreciate if for the final report you could include for each of the tests listed, a brief description on how the test was done (how many times, at what temperature,

relative humidity and other conditions) and how you interpret the results found. Please feel free to include Annexes for additional tables, where necessary.

**Response:** The following testing will be included:

- European in-situ formed sprayed PU foam standard EN 14315;
- Thermal resistance and thermal conductivity
- Measurement of lambda values (thermal conductivity W/mK)
- Ageing of lambda value
- Reaction to fire of the products
- The reaction to fire classification of the products shall be determined in accordance with EN-13501-1 and using data obtained from tests carried out according to procedures EN ISO 11925-2 and EN 13823
- Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions
- Dimensional stability under specified temperature and humidity conditions shall be determined in accordance with EN 1604
- Reaction profile and free-rise density
- Durability characteristics
- Durability of reaction to fire against ageing/degradation
- Durability of thermal resistance against ageing/degradation
- Durability of compression strength against ageing/degradation
- Closed cell content
- Short-term water absorption by partial immersion
- Compressive stress or compressive strength

All tests above will be conducted according to EN 14315 (Thermal insulating products for buildings — In-situ formed sprayed rigid polyurethane (PUR) and polyisocyanurate (PIR) foam products)

6. Kindly inform if the characteristics of the foam were measured again several weeks after, in order to obtain information on aging. It has been observed in several of the demonstration projects that some of the characteristics of the alternative foam may vary over time in a different way than HCFC-141b-foam. If this was measured, please include it in the final report. If this was not done, please explain the reasons and kindly consider undertaken additional measurements.

**Response:** We understand this need, and it is foreseen.

7. It is understood from the demonstration that no modifications were required to the foam dispenser for the application of HFO-1233zd(E) in spray foam applications. Is there any instance in which a modification to the spray foam equipment would be needed or it can be inferred that in general no changes are needed?

**Response:** The evaluation was done with relatively new Graco Spray foam unit, which has very good control on the pressure, mixing and heating of hoses. Thus, it can be used as such.

8. The conclusion section indicates that mixed polyols needs to be stored at maximum 28 degrees Celsius. The reasons are not explained in the report.

**Response:** Boiling point of the HFO-1233zd is so low that it will cause evaporation / boiling of the chemical. It is not azeotropic mixture with polyol.

9. The conclusions also indicate that HFO-1233zd should be mixed in the reactor at a temperature lower than 18 degrees Celsius. The reasons are not explained in the report.

**Response:** Boiling point of HFO-1233zd is 19.5 °C, and in order to avoid loss of the blowing agent during mixing process, it needs to be mixed preferable at 15°C

10. What have been identified as the main challenges to introduce HFO-1233zd(E) in spray foam application in Saudi Arabia?

**Response:** Ambient temperature, shelf-life of the polyol mixture, high price and motivation to the SH's due to the availability of HCFC-141b formulations and bulk.

11. Kindly include in the final report an independent technical review.

**Response:** Will be budgeted and included as requested.

### Cost

12. What is the cost of the additional surfactants and catalysts required for the application of HFO-1233zd(E)? Please also provide an explanation on why they are required.

**Response:** The Evonik catalyst – emulsifier - silicone surfactant package, having the commercial product names;

- Dabco 203
- Dabco 2040 and
- Tegostab B8471

This optimized catalyst package through extensive and multi-year testing is recommended by Evonik and HFO-1223zd supplier Honeywell for spray foam formulators, when using HFO-1233zd as foam blowing agent, and this catalyst package provide self-life for polyol blend for more than 8 months. Thus, UNIDO Demonstration project needs to follow these recommendations.

Name of chemical	kg	USD/ kg	One drum	Description	Other information
Dabco 2040	200	27,50	5 500,00	Dabco 2040 catalyst is a low odor amine used to enhance cure and adhesion to substrate in HFO-blown spray foams.	
Dabco 203	200	13,20	2 640,00	Dabco 204 catalyst can help customers achieve between 6 to 8 months of polyol blend stability when used with HFO-1233zd(E). Dabco 203 catalyst performs similarly to Polycat 204 catalyst, but brings the added advantage of having a low water content, providing additional flexibility to formulators.	Typical uses levels of Dabco 203 catalyst / Dabco 204 catalyst are 2-4% by weight on the polyol side. The product can be used in conjunction with other catalysts to optimize system stability, overall reactivity as well as back-end cure speed. Recommended co-catalysts for HFO based systems include: Dabco® 2039 catalyst, Dabco® 2040 catalyst.
Tegostab B8471	200	8,25	1 650,00	TEGOSTAB® B 8471 acts as a silicone surfactant. Offers foam stabilization. Used in polyurethane rigid foam for construction applications.	Improves stability in formulation.

Momentive package is including following.

- Silicone L5107
- DMEA
- DMCHA
- Catalyst A-1 (Momentive)
- Potassium Octoate from Momentive

13. Is the formulation in Table 5 the one used in the demonstration project (Covestro HFC-1233zd blown SHPU 45 FSSL-50)?

**Response:** Yes.

14. Is the price of pure HFO-1233zd(E) in Saudi Arabia US \$9.50/kg as indicated in Table 5?

**Response:** Seems to be that price in smaller quantities is USD 15,000 / MT. So, price has not been reduced as expected. In the case of Demo material from Covestro, UNIDO purchased foam as a system, and foam individual chemical prices were not revealed.

15. Kindly explain how the IOC value of US \$0.52/kg was obtained?

**Response:** From the calculation below, foam cost USD /kg difference is USD 0,04/kg. However, when thermal conductivity is considered, the HFO-1233zd foam USD 0.52/kg lower in cost.

Commercial Evaluation / IOC	HCFC-141b			HFO-1233zd			Water-blown / Formic Acid		
	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg	Formula	%	Cost/kg
Polyol	100	38,46 %	2,46	100	38,17 %	2,70	100	37,95 %	2,80
B.A	20	7,69 %	4,00	12	4,58 %	9,50	3,50	1,33 %	2,46
MDI	140	53,85 %	3,50	150	57,25 %	3,50	160	60,72 %	3,50
Total	260	100,00 %	3,14	262	100,00 %	3,47	263,50	100,00 %	3,22
Aged Thermal conductivity mW/mK	29,8			27,3			31		
Required foam density			45			45			52
Equivalent cost USD			3,14			3,18			3,87
IOC (USD/kg HCFC 141b)						4,30			1,07
IOC (USD/kg HCFC 141b) considering change in thermal conductivity and foam density						0,52			9,53

# RATES OY

Construction Product Testing Laboratory

August 21<sup>th</sup> 2019

UNIDO UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

Yuri SOROKIN

Industrial Development Officer Montreal

Protocol Division VAGRAMERSTR. 5 VIENNA

AUSTRIA

## TEST REPORT

Physical Properties of Sprayed PIR Foam							Typical value
Property		Unit	1.	2.	3.	Average	
Foam Density	EN 1602	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	48,9	48,4	48,9	48,7	47
Thermal Conductivity $\lambda_{10}$ (+10°C)	EN 13165	mW/mk	26,1	26,0	26,1	26,1	26
Aged Thermal Conductivity (21days +70°C) $\lambda_{10}$ (+10°C)	EN 13165	mW/mK	26,7	26,4	27,3	26,8	27
Thermal Conductivity $\lambda_{35}$ (+35°C)	EN 13165	mW/mk	27,3	28,6	28,7	28,2	28
Compression Behaviour	EN 826	kPa	351	345	359	352	300
Tensile Strength	EN 1602	kPa	172	229	149	183	150-200
Dimensional stability ( 3 days +70°C)	EN 1605	%	+0,60	+0,63	+0,74	+0,66	±1
Dimensional stability ( 10 days +70°C)	EN 1605	%	+0,68	+0,63	+0,76	+0,69	±1
Reaction to Fire Butler Chimney Test	ASTM 3014	%	88,7 93,8	88,5 93,9	93,8 88,1	91,1	80-90
Reaction to Fire B2 Test	DIN 4102	cm	10 11	11 10	11 10	10,5	10-11
Water Vapour Resistance	ISO 12572	(m <sup>2</sup> s Pa/kg)	10,7*10 <sup>9</sup>	9,8*10 <sup>9</sup>	11,0*10 <sup>9</sup>	10,5*10 <sup>9</sup>	8-12*10 <sup>9</sup>
Closed Cell Content	ISO 4590	%	93,6	92,8	93,4	93,3	90
Closed Cell Content Corrected	ISO 4590	%	97,6	97,1	97,5	97,4	95

RATES OY



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# Promoting Low-GWP Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High Ambient temperature Countries Phase II (PRAHA-II)

2019

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## Project Report

Project supported by the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol



**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT - UNEP**



**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGNIZATION - UNIDO**



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- Prof. Chakroun, Walid (University of Kuwait);
- Dr. Olama, Alaa (Independent Consultant - Egypt);
- Prof. Peixoto, Roberto (MAUA University - Brazil);
- Mr. Wang, Xudong (Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigerating Institute - USA); and
- JRAIA team of experts

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Compressor providers: Emerson.

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## ACRONYMS

AC	Air Conditioning
AHRI	Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute
AHRTI	Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Technical Institute
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers
BTU/hr	British Thermal Unit per Hour
CHEAA	China Home and Electrical Appliance Association
EGYPRA	Promotion of Low-GWP Refrigerants for the AC Industry in Egypt
ETA	Event Tree Analysis
EVX	Electronic Expansion Device
FMEA	Fault Measurement and Effects Analysis
FOA	First Order Analysis
FTA	Fault Tree Analysis
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HAT	High Ambient temperature
HC	Hydrocarbon
HCFC	Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon
HFC	Hydro Fluoro Carbon
HFO	Hydro Fluoro Olefin
HOC	Heat of Combustion
HX	Heat Exchanger
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
JRAIA	Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association
kW	Kilowatt
lbs	Pounds
LFL	Lower Flammability Limit
MCHX	Micro Channel Heat Exchanger
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
OEWG	Open-Ended Working Group
RACHP	Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning, and Heat Pumps
TFHX	Tube Fin Heat Exchanger
TXV	Thermal Expansion Valve
UA	Thermal Conductance
UFL	Upper Flammability Level

## Executive Summary

### **PRAHA Has Turned into a Process!**

PRAHA-I created an awareness about the challenges faced by high ambient temperature (HAT) countries and offered stakeholders in HAT countries support in building their technical knowledge of the alternatives technologies as well as practical support through the building and testing of several prototypes using lower-GWP refrigerants.

PRAHA-I concept of testing prototypes at high ambient temperatures pioneered other testing and research programs which eventually tested more alternative refrigerants than the few refrigerants that were still in the development stage when PRAHA-I was launched. In Addition, PRAHA-I also helped component manufacturers, especially compressors, to start building and testing dedicated compressors for the new alternative refrigerants that are capable of delivering sustained energy efficiency levels at HAT conditions.

The main result of PRAHA is that it went beyond the level of being an individual project with specific planned outcomes and outputs, PRAHA turned to be a **PROCESS** at different levels: governmental, local industry, institutional as well as for the international technology providers.

PRAHA-II is a continuation of the process with specific goals that are aligned with the findings of PRAHA-I. The two main findings of PRAHA-I are that, 1) there are viable alternatives at HAT conditions which need optimized equipment design to perform and deliver the energy efficiency minimum requirements, and 2) that there is a concern about safety of the mostly flammable alternative refrigerants that calls for a special risk assessment model for the HAT countries.

### **PRAHA-II Elements**

PRAHA-II had three main elements: 1) to build the capacity of the local industry in designing and testing products using efficient lower-GWP flammable refrigerants; 2) to evaluate and optimize the prototype built for PRAHA-I; and 3) To build a risk assessment model for the high ambient temperature countries.

Each element has its components and events and was designed to give maximum exposure to the stakeholders, both the industry as well as research institutions and the government, on the latest technology and the developments that are happening worldwide. All three elements were designed to benefit the maximum number of stakeholders.

### **PRAHA-II Main Findings**

PRAHA-II delivered tangible and beneficial results on all three main elements.

- **Capacity Building:** The capacity building element was successful in providing a platform of cooperation between governments, research institutes, industry associations, and the industry in general and became a process for the sharing of information and results among the different stakeholders. The experience of working on PRAHA-I gave UN Environment and UNIDO the confidence that international stakeholders support the goals of the project and that the

outcome will be beneficial to all and beyond economic gains. Simultaneous to the efforts by the PRAHA project to create awareness about HAT challenges and the work done through the different symposia held in the HAT countries that were participating in the PRAHA project, the local industry themselves started to directly evaluate and examine long term alternatives which reflect the level of built awareness and attention gained to the wise selection of alternatives.

- **Design Optimization:** The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The original baseline test data was used for comparison with tests done on the optimized units built according to the modeling work done even though the latter tests included measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests of the type done under PRAHA-I.

A resume of the conclusions:

- For systems operating in considerably higher temperatures (greater than 46°C), the resultant impact on performance must be considered since performance will degrade as compared to operating under more temperate conditions.
  - The design assessment through modeling provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning when using novel refrigerants;
  - Rebuilt and tested units exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
  - Because of the differences in saturation curves from the simulation analysis, refrigerant with wider saturation curves tend to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge when no modifications to the hardware are made. The results showed however, that by making appropriate component selection, such as compressors with larger displacement volumes and higher mass flow rate, the cooling capacities and overall performance of the other refrigerants were of the same order of magnitude.
  - Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to be a great concern since less than 2% change in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- **Risk Assessment:** The work on risk assessment required resources beyond the traditional RACHP expertise that is allocated for typical conversion/demo projects. The different usage and servicing practices used in the region needed to be considered in order to assess the risk of using flammable refrigerants. The initial concern about the effect of high ambient temperature on the increased risk of ignition was removed and the main focus is on actual practices. The recommendation is for HAT countries to continue the risk assessment based on actual situations and reduce the risk by implementing various measures that are verified such as minimizing ignition probability. In addition, the risk assessments of other stages matching cultural and lifestyle aspects should be studied.

## The Way Forward

In general, PRAHA-II outcomes will be of benefit to all 35 countries defined by the Montreal Protocol Parties at the OEWG-37, 2016 as "High Ambient Temperature Countries". A HAT symposium scheduled for March 2020 will convey these results to representatives from those countries. UN Environment and UNIDO intend to transform the PRAHA initiative into a live process with continuous feedback and support to HAT countries.



# 1. Background and Project Main Elements

## Background

The 69<sup>th</sup> meeting of ExCom approved PRAHA-I with the aim to support assessing the feasibility of lower-GWP refrigerants suitable for high-ambient temperature countries and in particular for air-conditioning applications. UN Environment and UNIDO worked with local industries, international technology providers and national ozone units in these countries to do such assessment through an agreeable independent process that included in its core component building and testing 18 different prototypes and comparing them with respective baseline units which are available from the local industry using mainly HCFC and high-GWP HFC such as R-410A. The process of building and testing the prototypes was completed in 2015 and the final report was released in January 2016. PRAHA included additional components for assessing the technology transfer barriers, energy efficiency implications and economics of alternatives in addition to assessment of district cooling opportunities to reduce dependency on high-GWP alternatives and technologies.

The key finding of PRAHA-I show the potentials and challenges to promote the use of lower-GWP alternatives. Furthermore, many of the non-testing components under PRAHA, like assessing standards and codes and promoting technology transfer, were not thoroughly completed due to two main reasons; the commercial availability of the lower-GWP alternatives in the high-ambient markets and limited resources available to complete the work needed. The findings also pose important queries about what is left to be done in order to make the deployment of low-GWP alternatives possible at high-ambient temperature countries.

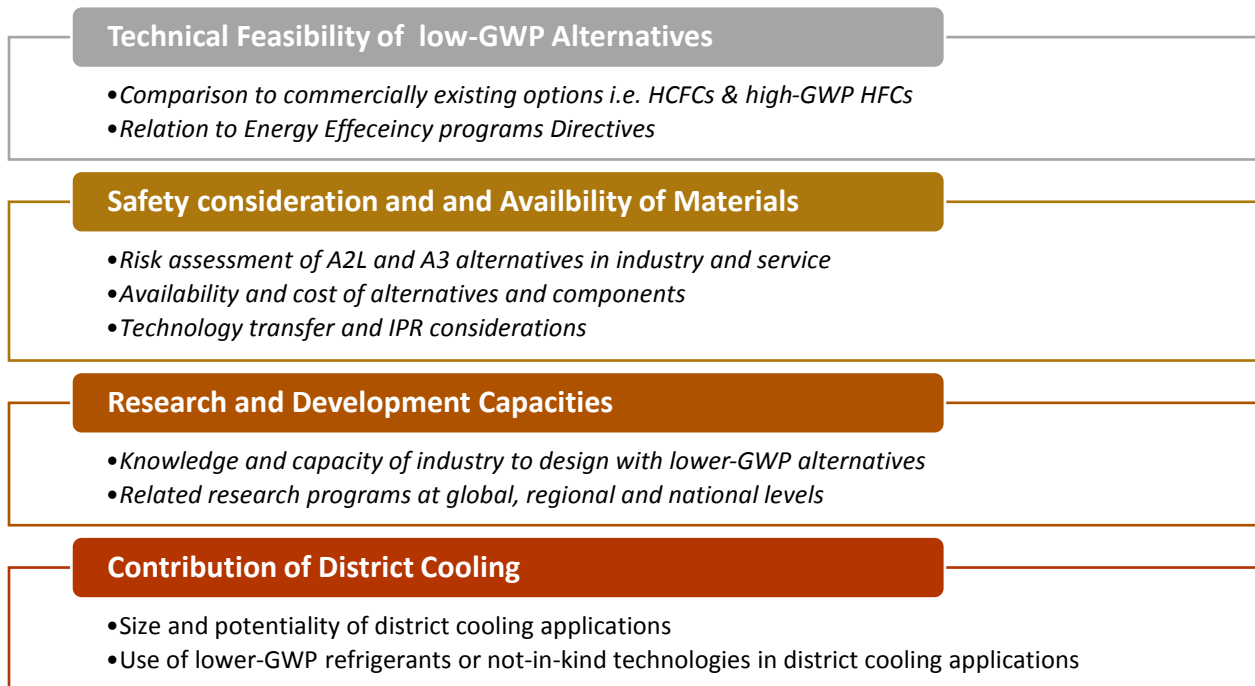
## PRAHA-I Key Findings

The non-testing components under PRAHA-I assessed technological, economic and energy efficiency aspects in conjunction with high ambient temperature with the following key findings:

- I. There are potential alternative refrigerants that are close, or in some cases better, in performance and efficiency compared to baseline refrigerants (HCFC<sub>22</sub> and R-410A) that are worth further investigation. With further product engineering (design and optimization) those alternatives can be strong candidates for replacement of HCFC-22;
- II. There is a need to develop the R&D capacity of the local air-conditioning industry in high ambient temperature countries in terms of the design and optimization of products using lower-GWP alternatives with their specific characteristics, such as flammability, higher operating pressures, temperature glide, etc.;
- III. Economic and technology transfer barriers Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) will continue to be issues for some time before international and regional markets stabilize on a limited group of candidates that are sustainable compared to the current long list of options being examined;

- IV. Due to the nature of those alternatives and the consequent safety issues, a comprehensive risk assessment model needs to be tailored to the needs of A5 countries, in particular for high ambient temperature conditions. Such a model needs to address manufacturing, placing into market, servicing and the end-of-life of the equipment;
- V. There is a lack of institutional programs that address alternative technologies to reduce the dependency on high-GWP alternatives in high ambient temperature countries. This is clearly reflected by the market directions during the phase-out of HCFCs;
- VI. The process of improving energy efficiency (EE) standards for air-conditioning application in high ambient temperature countries is progressing at a much quicker pace compared to the process of assessing and selecting alternative refrigerants. A smart approach is needed to jointly consider addressing EE and lower-GWP alternatives in order to avoid promoting higher-GWP alternatives that are commercially available at this stage of time.

Figure 1 summarizes the main findings from PRAHA-I.



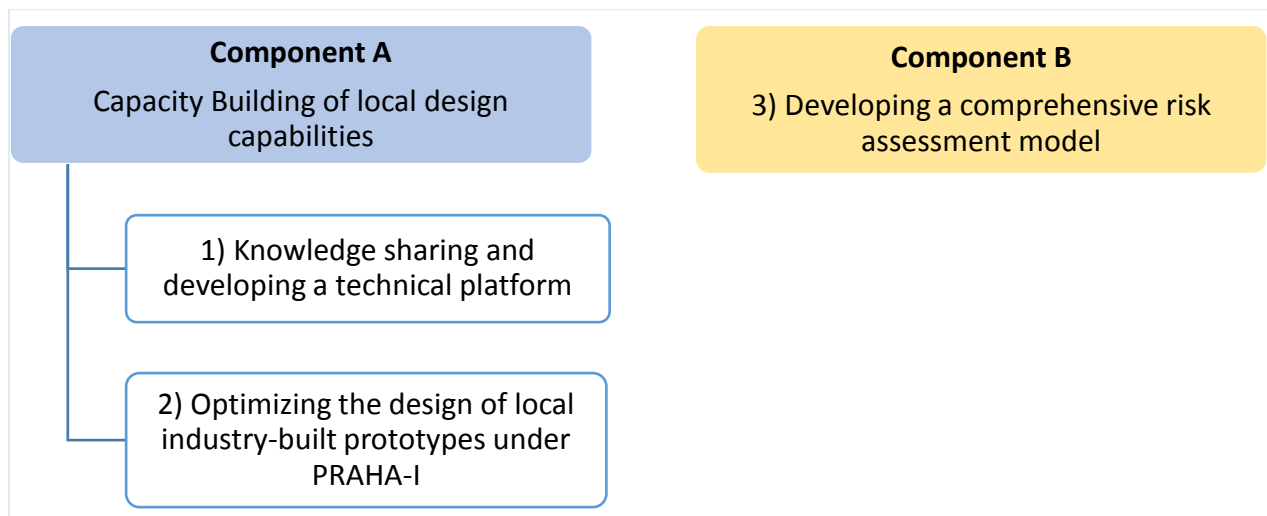
**FIGURE 1: MAIN FINDINGS FROM PRAHA-I**

## The Project

UN Environment and UNIDO approached the Multilateral Fund seeking support for stage-II of PRAHA which is designed to address the priority areas identified in PRAHA-I. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of Montreal Protocol approved, in its 76th meeting in May 2016, stage-II of the project which is now called PRAHA-II.

The main objective of the project is to maintain the momentum generated by PRAHA-I and advance the technical capacities of stakeholders to enable the adoption and use of lower-GWP sustainable technologies for high ambient temperature countries by supporting the decision-making process related to the acceptance and promotion of lower-GWP refrigerants and advancing the technological capabilities of the local industry to design with those refrigerants.

In consultation with the project stakeholders, several areas were identified that would require further work in order to ensure putting the process of alternative refrigerants' deployment on the right track and address all technical, technological and economic concerns of both industry and policy makers. The areas identified and envisaged to be part of PRAHA-II fall under two components with three distinct elements as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The three elements of PRAHA-II are detailed below.



**FIGURE 2: OUTLINE OF PRAHA-II**

Under Component A, Capacity Building, there are two elements:

**I. Building the capacity of R&D sectors in designing with low-GWP alternatives through knowledge sharing and developing a technical platform**

There are three technology schools when it comes to design air-conditioning units, excluding chiller systems, with low-GWP alternatives:

- Designing with HFC-32, which is quite established by the Japanese industry;
- Designing with HC-290, which is at an acceptable level of maturity in China and in other countries;

- Designing with HFO/HFC blends which is just starting to be implemented in different places around the globe.
- II. Optimizing the designs of PRAHA-I prototypes to meet/exceed the baseline designs:** This includes several elements using prototypes of PRAHA-I that had good results and candidate refrigerants that are promising. Prototypes showing unexpectedly poor results will also be evaluated to identify shortcomings.

**Component B aims at developing a comprehensive Risk Assessment Model:** This includes designing, developing and examining a risk assessment model suitable for use pattern and operating conditions for high ambient conditions and in particular for the GCC region.

## **2. Capacity Building through Knowledge Sharing and developing a Technical Platform**

The concept behind this element is to benefit from the experience of the most advanced industry for each technology in building the capacity of the local R&D in high ambient temperature countries. This includes attending special courses, workshops and conferences discussing these technologies, as well as field visits to manufacturing centers in countries pioneering the technologies.

The three centers of technology for the three main types of lower-GWP refrigerants are Japan, China, and the United States. The Japanese industry is leading in HFC-32 technology for the residential air conditioning sector (apart from Variable Refrigerant Flow -VRF) and is the most proliferated technology in terms of market penetration even though it does not have the lowest GWP. The Japanese market is fully transitioned into using this technology and all Japanese manufacturers are currently producing products using HFC-32. These companies, and other, are building HFC-32 products outside Japan and are marketing them in other markets including some of the HAT countries. The HFC-32 program was conducted in cooperation with Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA) with input from the Japan Society of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (JSRAE) and the industry.

The Chinese industry have an established HC-290 technology and have successfully implemented several conversion projects under UNIDO/UNEP. . Even though the products are not widely available globally, the potential for this technology is very promising due to the many advantages that HC-290 offers in terms of energy efficiency and low-GWP characteristics. The draw-back of high flammability was the main concentration of the capacity building efforts for the stakeholders. The HC-290 program was conducted in cooperation with the Chinese Household and Electrical Appliances Association (CHEAA) and the Chinese industry

The North American industry is leading in the field of unsaturated HFC technology, also referred to a Hydrofluoroolefin (HFO) technology. Although most of the lower-GWP HFO refrigerants are still not widely available globally, test results have shown some promising alternatives with good performance. The HFO training program which was designed in cooperation with the Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) which represents the industry in the US with involvement from and the technology providers, i.e., refrigerant and compressor manufacturers.

The capacity building efforts had two tracks: TRACK-I capacity building for the manufacturers of PRAHA-I, and TRACK-II knowledge sharing with different stakeholders at regional and global events

### **2.1. Track-I: Capacity Building for the Manufacturers of PRAHA-I**

The objective of this track is to expose the manufacturers of PRAHA-I to the three technologies through factory visits, study tours, specialized courses, and special events. The purpose is to see firsthand how the technologies have developed in the three centers and how to apply them locally in terms of design, production capabilities, and after sales support.

This track included two study tours, one to Japan and one to China which also included events that were specially designed for PRAHA. In Japan, a risk assessment workshop to explain the Japanese

model for A2L refrigerants and the data needed for building the model; and in China a special workshop on A3 refrigerants that attracted input from local and international resources and included participants from other HAT countries.

**The HFC-32 study tour objective** was to provide participants with a good background about designing and working with lower-GWP refrigerants with A2L low-flammability characteristics. The tour included plants visits, the risk assessment workshop, as well as attending the JRAIA International Symposium on “New Refrigerants and Environmental Technology”.

The plant visits took place at Daikin facility in Shiga and the Mitsubishi plant in Shizuoka. Both plants produce HFC-32 based units and have been in production for a couple of years with hundreds of thousands of units installed. The plant visit included explanation of the charging and testing facilities where special precautions are needed. Participants were able to view the special measures taken for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants including storage.

The one-day workshop was conducted by JRAIA at their premises in Tokyo. The subject was risk assessment of A2L refrigerants for residential and commercial equipment. The information provided was detailed and included a review of the risk assessment work conducted by JRAIA; a presentation of key requirements for design; risk assessment for residential & commercial split type air conditioners and VRF during installation and maintenance; and safety guidelines during charging and servicing. Presenters were from Daikin, Panasonic, and Mitsubishi.

The symposium took place in Kobe Dec 1 & 2, 2016: The program provided in-depth information about global efforts to transition to lower-GWP refrigerants including research, regulation, design, safety, components, and energy conservation. The symposium also included a session on new refrigerants and their systems.

**The HC-290 study tour objective** was to provide in-depth knowledge of HC-290 with visit to a production plant, a building with an HC-290 installation, a special workshop, plus visit to China Refrigeration Expo to attend a one-day roundtable organized by UN Environment and other associations billed as Ozone2Climate Industry Roundtable (O2C).

The visit to AUX factory near Ningbo allowed the participants to view the special measures taken to manufacture equipment working with A3 flammable refrigerants. Factory personnel provided an overview of the R&D work and planning as well as sharing some information on the availability of products and their comparison to those operating with high-GWP refrigerants.

A visit to a facility with more than 1,100 units running on HC-290 was also arranged. The facility is a student dormitory for over 2,000 students in several buildings and all rooms are fitted with mini-splits running on HC-290. The units have been in operation for over two years and no incidents or major problems were reported. Participants were given a presentation by the management and maintenance staff and had the chance to interact with students and gauge their experience living in a facility with units running with an A3 refrigerant.

Workshop on Designing, Production and Installation with HC-290 in the Air Conditioning Industry was organized for PRAHA in collaboration with the Chinese association CHEAA and the Ozone

authority of China, FECO. The workshop was enlarged to include other participants from China who joined the expanded PRAHA team. The expanded team included participants from Egypt, Tunisia and Vietnam. The agenda of the two-day workshop included presentations by research facilities, universities, and Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pump (RACHP) component and equipment manufacturers.

The workshop focused on risk assessment and other measures related to hydrocarbons and HC-290 in particular. Presentations included a review of international standards and what is needed to enable the new flammable technologies to be adopted by the residential and commercial AC sector; conversion of a production line for the manufacturing of R290-based RAC equipment; and the performance of HC-290 in high ambient conditions. Other presentations discussed the installation and servicing of equipment with flammable refrigerants; reducing charge amount; and a review of R&D work by the manufacturers on A3 refrigerants.

The O2C Roundtable was organized by UN Environment, UNDP, FECO, and CHEAA and covered subjects on policy to promote alternative technologies, global trends, challenges and opportunities for the industry, and solutions for the cold chain and logistics. The PRAHA team presented the challenges in phasing out HCFCs in the countries with higher ambient temperature. Participants had the chance to visit the China Refrigeration Expo in Shanghai, one of the largest for RAC equipment.

**The HFO experience in the United States** included a course on “*New ASHRAE-Classified Refrigerants to Meet Society’s Changing Needs*” by the ASHRAE Learning Institute (ALI) was offered to several PRAHA stakeholders who were attending the ASHRAE conference and AHR expo. The course discussed the properties of refrigerants and the history of development of synthetic refrigerants and delved into a detailed discussion on flammability and the safe uses of refrigerants. International standards and agreements governing refrigerants and flammability were discussed.

The participants were also invited to a one-day workshop by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) on “*Sustainable Technologies for Stationary Air Conditioning*” which aimed to familiarize participants with climate-friendly and cost-effective air conditioning technologies which have proven their applicability to replace high-GWP HFCs.

PRAHA-II team presented on “Challenges at High Ambient Temperature” with discussions on the effect of high ambient on the design and operation of air conditioning systems, energy efficiency of refrigerant alternatives, and safety when using flammable refrigerants. The presentation also included highlights from the four research projects testing low-GWP refrigerant alternatives at different temperatures and a comparison of the results. The presentation concluded with a brief description of the work done on PRAHA-II.

The key outcomes from this element of PRAHA-II were in providing information on risk assessment work for both A2L and A3 refrigerants; informing on the availability of new components and new products running with lower-GWP refrigerants; viewing of operating production lines handling A2L and A3 flammable refrigerant; experiencing an actual installation with more than 1,100 HC-290 units installed; and acquiring information from specially designed workshops, seminars, and courses.

## 2.2. Track-II: Sharing with the different stakeholders at regional and global events

PRAHA-II expanded beyond the original PRAHA-I participants. PRAHA started by inviting members from EGYPRA, the Egyptian Project for Testing Low-GWP Refrigerant Alternatives, to events and study tours. The addition of EGYPRA was a natural one as both projects have similar goals in testing alternative refrigerants on prototypes built by the local industry. EGYPRA participants joined the study tour to Japan in November 2016. The study tour to China in April 2017 was joined by participants from Tunisia and Vietnam; Pakistan was also invited but could not join.

The workshop in Japan was built for the PRAHA and EGYPRA participants. In China, the workshop included, other than EGYPRA, Tunisia, and Vietnam, many participants from China. It also included NGOs, and global researchers. There were close to a hundred participants and the workshop turned into a large forum on the research and development of A3 refrigerants.

Awareness building about HAT and the PRAHA project has been a constant element of PRAHA. The PRAHA-I final report lists the programs and the events which PRAHA launched or participated in. The HAT series of symposia is but one example of the awareness building achievements of PRAHA.

With PRAHA-II, the campaign continued with PRAHA taking advantage of the presence of its managers or consultants to continue the message and update stakeholders, the industry, and the Parties on the developments and the latest technological information related to HAT or to the research at HAT.

PRAHA appears in websites both by UN Environment and UNIDO. Some examples:

<https://www.unido.org/our-focus/safeguarding-environment/implementation-multilateral-environmental-agreements/montreal-protocol/finding-climate-friendly-ways-cool-down>

PRAHA has truly helped in spreading awareness on HAT challenges and opportunities. The continuous awareness of the challenges and the opportunities of the HAT regions has made HAT a permanent subject to be added to the Decisions of the Parties and is a part of every Task Force study and report. HAT now is a full chapter of the 2018 RTOC Assessment Report.

Table 1 shows events and functions where PRAHA either organized special/program in their margins, joined as keynote presentation or organized a dedicated event about the subject.

**TABLE 1: PRAHA PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL EVENTS**

#	Date	Event
1	Jan 2016	Special Session at ASHRAE Winter Conference
2	Mar 2016	Special Session at West Asia/Africa Joint Network Meeting
3	July 2016	Special Session at OEWG-38
4	Aug 2016	Training Course at IIR Gustav Lorentzen Conference
5	Sept 2016	Special Session ASHRAE-AUB Efficient Building Design Conference
6	Dec 2016	Special Workshop on Designing with A2L Refrigerants



#	Date	Event
7	Jan 2017	ASHRAE Winter Conference and AHR expo
8	Jan 2017	CCAC Sustainable Technologies for Stationary AC Workshop
9	April 2017	Special Workshop on Designing with A3 Refrigerants
10	Oct 2017	International Workshop on Risk Assessment for HAT
11	Nov 2017	Special Session at CCAC Workshop at MOP-30 on Opportunities, Challenges, and Experiences with Transitioning to Low-GWP Alternatives
12	Jan 2018	Special Session at OzonAction First Interregional Networks' Meeting
	Oct 2018	Flammable Refrigerant Research and Planning Conference
13	Jan 2019	ASHRAE Winter Conference
14	Feb 2019	Special Session at OzonAction Second Interregional Networks' Meetings
15	March 2020 <i>(Planned)</i>	6th International Symposium on Alternative Refrigerants for High Ambient Temperature Countries

### 2.3. Conclusion from the Capacity Building Element

The experience of working on PRAHA gave UN Environment and UNIDO the confidence that international stakeholders support the goals of the project and that the outcome will be beneficial to all beyond economic gains. On the other hand, and simultaneous to the efforts by the PRAHA project to create awareness about HAT challenges and the work done through the different symposia held in the HAT countries that were participating in the PRAHA project, the HAT countries themselves were bringing up the issues at the different meetings of the Parties whether at the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings or the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

The capacity building element was successful in providing a platform of cooperation between governments, research institutes, industry associations, and the industry in general and became a process for the sharing of information and results among the different stakeholders.

### **3. Optimization of PRAHA-I Prototypes**

This component includes several elements using prototypes of PRAHA-I that had promising results. Prototypes that showed unexpectedly poor results will also be examined to identify shortcomings. The exercise includes mainly three stages of work on the prototypes, plus a leak analysis stage:

- a. Analyzing the design of PRAHA-I prototypes: a physical inspection and analysis of prior experimental results, plus a first order assessment of component and refrigerant performance.
- b. Design optimization of PRAHA-I prototypes including: acquiring performance maps for components (compressors, fans) that are more suitable for the application; evaluating alternate heat exchanger design configurations; performing detailed engineering optimization to match or exceed the baseline unit performance within an acceptable design space set forth by an expert committee. This may include installing new upgraded compressors, for same refrigerants used in PRAHA-I, and which were not available at the time PRAHA-I prototypes were built; or compressors for refrigerants not tested under PRAHA-I; if so required.
- c. Testing new refrigerants emerging since PRAHA-I using prototypes of PRAHA-I with change/upgrade of compressors.
- d. Analyzing leak-recharge effect on performance for high glide alternatives.

#### **3.1. Contracting the Activities**

PRAHA first contact was with Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) who had performed their own testing at HAT conditions on two units with two different baseline refrigerants.

Unfortunately, due to legality issues and differences in the contractual practices commonly followed by UNEP, the contract between UNEP and ORNL did not materialize in spite of several attempts to find out solutions.

PRAHA team managed to negotiate and contract with The Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Technology Institute (AHRTI), the research arm of (AHRI) to take over the task as an internationally independent institute with relevant experience in conducting similar work i.e. AREP project (Alternative Refrigerants Evaluation Programme) and having access to several reputable testing and research centers within North America where the prototypes from PRAHA-I were being stored since end of PRAHA-I project. AHRTI, finally, selected Optimized Thermal Systems (OTS) as the most capable and sound research center for completing the planned work within the required timeline and budget.

## 3.2. Scope of Work

The scope of work that is covered by AHRTI's contractor OTS includes five activities as follows:

### ***Activity 1: Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes***

This task involved the following:

- Physical inspection
- Prior experimental results assessment
- First order assessment of component and refrigerant performance
- Development of validated model
- Detailed assessment of why the performance is "good, i.e. as designed" or "bad, why it did not perform as designed"

### ***Activity 2: Design Optimization***

Design optimization study for select units using the heat pump design model for available prototype units. This entailed:

- Acquiring performance maps for components (compressors, fans) that are more suitable for the application
- Evaluating alternate heat exchanger design configurations
- Performing detailed engineering optimization to match or exceed the baseline unit performance within acceptable design space set forth by an expert committee. This may include installing new upgraded compressors, for same refrigerants used in PRAHA-I that were not available at the time PRAHA-I prototypes were built; or compressors for refrigerants not tested under PRAHA-I; if so required.

### ***Activity 3: Prototype Units Fabrication***

AHRTI, in coordination with UN Environment, selected a subset of prototype units and modify them as per the design optimization study. This involved heat exchanger modification, compressor replacement, expansion valve fine-tuning, fans and blower replacements, etc. All components were from standard production lines.

### ***Activity 4: Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes***

Optimized prototypes were tested in the multi-zone environmental chamber to evaluate their performance according to ASHRAE Standard 37 at relevant indoor and outdoor conditions (AHRI 210/240 "A" condition, ISO 5151 "T3" condition, hot and extreme conditions)

### ***Activity 5: Analyzing Leak-Recharge Effect for High Glide Alternatives***

The impact of leak-recharge effect on the performance of alternative refrigerants with high glide was experimentally evaluated.

### **Activity 6: Reporting and Data Management**

AHRI submitted a peer-reviewed project report prepared by OTS.

#### **3.3. Deliverables**

The key deliverables/results to be achieved are:

- a) Evaluation of prototypes tested under PRAHA-I
- b) Optimized PRAHA-I prototypes: three units chosen
- c) Analysis of leak-recharge of high glide alternatives on system performance
- d) Report summarizing the project findings.

#### **3.4. Matrix**

The work to be done is shown in the matrix Table 2. The work is in five phases:

- Evaluation of the prototypes;
- Optimization of selected prototypes;
- Building some of the units per the optimized design;
- Testing for a number of refrigerants;
- Leakage assessment.

The selection of units for the various activities as well as that of the refrigerants was done the PRAHA team in coordination with the AHRTI based on:

- For Activity 1, all units needed to be evaluated.
- For Activity 2 for the modeling activity of optimization, the team chose one unit from each application, i.e. window, decorative split, and ducted split. An extra decorative split unit running with HC-290 was also added since decorative splits are the most abundant in the market and the team felt it important to have two splits optimized, one with HC-290 and one with alternatives to R-410A. The team also tried to balance the refrigerants choosing both alternatives to HCFC-22 as well as R-410A. At the time of selection, there was no clear trend or indication from the industry as to which refrigerants would be commercialized. One of the refrigerants originally selected had to be dropped at the request of the supplier.
- For Activities 3 & 4, the window unit with HC-290 was chosen to be re-built and tested. These activities for the window unit had to be dropped for reasons mentioned under **Challenges and Modifications**. For the decorative and ducted splits units 6 and 10, the team chose to work with the same refrigerant alternatives as in Activity 2. Activities 3 and 4 finally worked on one decorative split (unit 6) and one ducted split (unit 10).
- For Activity 4, leak analysis, all the zeotropic blends used in activities 3 and 4 were planned to be tested.

For the unit numbering system, units 1 to 3 are window units, units 4 to 9 are decorative splits and units 10 to 12 are ducted splits.

**TABLE 2: MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROTOTYPE OPTIMIZATION ELEMENT OF PRAHA-II**

		Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4	Activity 5
Unit	Type	Phase I data analysis	Optimization	Build per optimization	Test per build	Leak analysis
1	Window	L-20 (R-444B)	R-444B			
			R-454C			
			R-290	HC-290*	HC-290*	
			R-457A			
6	Decorative Split	HFC-32	HFC-32	HFC-32	HFC-32	
			R-454B	R-454B	R-454B	R-454B
10	Ducted	HCC-32	R-447B	R-447B	R-447B	R-447B
			R-452B	R-452B	R-452B	R-452B
4	Split	HC-290	HC-290			
2	Window	R-444B				
3	Window	DR-3 (R-454C)				
5	Split	HFC-32				
7	Split	L-41 (R-447A)				
8	Split	R-444B				
9	Split	R-454C				
11	Ducted	R-444B				
12	Ducted	R-454C				

\* Could not be completed due to 1) not fitting the timeline, and 2) the limitation of testing A3 packaged (window)

### 3.5. Project Monitoring

AHRTI assembled a project committee made up of AHRI members to help monitor and guide the project and set-up biweekly conference calls with OTS and the PRAHA management team. The calls, which started in November 2018, are normally held on the first and third Thursday of every month. As part of the bi-weekly update, OTS reports both on the progress as well as the technical aspects of the project and solving any possible problems that may arise

On such example is the participation of an additional refrigerant supplier in the project through the supply of information and quantities of refrigerant R-459A to test in one of the optimized and rebuilt prototypes. The problem of receiving response from the supplier was raised in one of the calls and the supplier was contacted by the PRAHA team. The supplier advised of its inability to provide R-459A timely and asked to withdraw from the project. R-459A was replaced by R-454B which has been gaining acceptance by the industry lately.

### **3.6. Challenges and Modifications**

The implementation of this portion of the PRAHA-II project came up with some challenges:

The tests that were carried out for PRAHA-I, while sufficient for the purpose of measuring capacity and energy efficiency for the purposes of PRAHA-I, did not have enough essential data to enable a complete cycle evaluation for optimization purposes.

Some key components and specifications, such as compressors and/or compressor maps for HC-290 and heat exchangers, were not readily available to fit in the project timeline.

The scheduling mechanism of the lab for PRAHA I (fixed test window) and testing logistics was not suited for completing of the project within the budget and required timeline. Therefore equipment performance testing was carried out in-house at OTS facility; however, its lab was not equipped to test the window unit of unit 1 working with A3 flammable refrigerant HC-290 (propane) due to safety concerns and requirements. Testing Unit 1 had to be dropped. Alternatively, the optimization of window unit was carried out using modeling approach.

Overall, the analyses presented by the design assessment through modeling provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning when using novel refrigerants. The tests in activities 3-5 partially served as validation for the models developed, and as check for previous test data from PRAHA I.

### **3.7. Project Implementation and Findings**

The full AHRTI report is an annex to this report. The summary of findings per activity are given below

#### **3.7.1. Activity 1 – Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes**

Activity 1 was comprised of three major tasks including: a) reception of 12 physical units at the OTS facility followed by visual inspection and parts identification; b) review of performance test reports from PRAHA I tests; and c), analysis of data and identification, for units of interest, opportunities for improvement targeting higher performance and minimal charge.

The twelve units are shown in Table 3 with the PRAHA-I test results and the new refrigerants to be used.

**TABLE 3: MATRIX OF UNITS AND NEW REFRIGERANTS TO BE TESTED**

Category	Unit #	Ref.	Designed Capacity Btu/h	Measured Cap. Btu/h	Voltage	Ref. (New designs)	Ref. (Tests)
Window	1	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	19,104	208-230/60/1	R-444B, R-454C, HC-290, R-457A	HC-290
	2	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	16,924	208-230/60/1		
	3	DR-3 (R-454C)	18,000	18,063	208-230/60/1		
Decorative splits	4	HC-290	24000 (18,000)	19,000	208-230/60/1	HC-290	HC-290
	5	HFC-32	24000 (18,000)	19,328	208-230/60/1		
	6	HFC-32	24,000	25,456	208-230/60/1	HFC-32, R-454B	HFC-32, R-454B
	7	L-41 (R-447A)	24,000	24,830	208-230/60/1		
	8	L-20 (R-444B)	24,000	22,740	208-230/60/1		
	9	R-454C	24,000	14,638	208-230/60/1		
Ducted splits	10	HFC-32	36,000	35,500	220-240/50/1	R-447B, R-452B	R-447B, R-452B
	11	R-444B	36,000	36,553	220-240/50/1		
	12	DR-3 (R-454C)	36,000	33,032	220-240/50/1		

Following is a summary of findings from Activity I

**A. Analysis of PRAHA-I Test Results:**

- **For the window units:** *Evaporator:* The inlet refrigerant temperature and pressure were not measured. The outlet pressure was estimated from suction pressure, a reasonable assumption given the short distance between the evaporator and compressor. The outlet temperature was measured so the superheat was computed. *Condenser:* The inlet refrigerant temperature and pressure were measured. The outlet pressure was not measured, but the outlet temperature was measured.
- **For the decorative splits:** *Evaporator:* The "Inlet Pressure" is the value measured at the service port at the exit of the outdoor unit, after the expansion device (capillary tubes). So, there is significant, but unmeasured pressure and saturation temperature drop between the measurement location and the actual inlet of the evaporator as abovementioned. The "Outlet Pressure" was measured at the service port before entering the outdoor unit. There was an unmeasured pressure drop in the suction line from the evaporator outlet to that measurement location. The inlet and outlet temperature measurements seem like reasonable numbers for the actual inlet and outlet. *Condenser:* The inlet pressure was not measured, the inlet temperature was measured, and the outlet pressure was only measured for Unit 4. The outlet liquid temperature was not measured, rather, the "OD Liq" temperature measurement was likely taken at the liquid service port, near the pressure

measurement. The temperature was much too low to be the actual condenser outlet, but not cold enough to be the evaporator inlet.

- **For the ducted splits:** *Evaporator:* The "Inlet Liquid" temperatures and pressures were taken before the TXV, so they were not actual measurements of the evaporator inlet condition. The outlet temperature and pressure measurements were available so the superheat could be calculated (lab used the compressor suction temperature rather than evaporator outlet temperature to compute superheat.) *Condenser:* The inlet temperature was measured, but the pressure was not. The outlet temperature and pressure were measured, so the sub-cooling was calculated. The sub-cooling computed by the lab ranged between 17 to 18°F, which doesn't correspond to the measured conditions. The calculated sub-cooling for Unit 11, however, was negative for all three tests; as such, it is possible that there was a two-phase refrigerant at the condenser outlet.

### B. Hardware Improvement Assessment

This section defines a first order analysis of the effect of hardware assessment for units 1, 4, 6, and 10. A first order analysis is structural analysis that is performed without taking the unit apart or making any changes to. The analysis is made for the different components.

#### Unit Component Modification Potential

Table 4 shows the detailed existing components for the units of interest for modification.

**TABLE 4: COMPONENTS FOR UNITS 1, 4, 6, AND 10**

System	Unit 1	Unit 4	Unit 6	Unit 10
Refrigerant	R444B	R290	R32	R32
Compressor	HIGHLY SL260DG-C8EU	HIGHLY PSH356DG-C8DU3	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP42K5E-PFJ-XXX
Condenser	5mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Wavy TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube
Evaporator	9.5mm Louver TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	7mm Slit TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX

- **Heat Exchangers (HX):** OTS put as an objective to improve performance while minimizing charge. One way of addressing both objectives is by reducing the tube/channel diameter since heat transfer coefficients are inversely proportional to tube diameters. Pressure drop is also inversely proportional to tube diameter so smaller tubes result in reduced size and reduced internal volume but higher pressure drop.

A qualitative analysis using values from literature was carried out to demonstrate the relative impact of diameter over abovementioned metrics, specifically: heat transfer coefficient, compactness and overall thermal conductance (UA). The left-hand side plot in Figure 3 shows three curves inversely proportional to the diameter; a 5mm tube can achieve, in this example, 70% greater UA than a conventional 9.5mm, within the same cabinet.



These are further explored to illustrate the impact on a system level. Systems respond to UA of both condenser and evaporators, but for the purposes of this analysis, the condenser is only considered. UA represents the overall thermal conductance, which will impact the approach temperatures in the system ( $\Delta T_{app}$ ). If the heat of rejection is kept constant, the higher the UA, the smaller are the  $\Delta T_{app}$ 's, thus allowing the condenser to operate in lower pressure levels, which will consequently increase the system performance. An example using a hypothetical HFC-32 cycle with an EER of 12 as base is shown in the right-hand side plot in Figure 3. Performance improvement is limited by the Second Law, when the approach temperatures near zero. In this illustration, the EER has the potential to increase by over 20% with better condenser design alone.

It is imperative to note that the results presented in this section are first order analysis for illustration purposes only. Further in this report it is presented in more detail a re-design framework, applied to the units of interest in this project, using the metrics outlined in this section.

Unit 1 already had a 5mm condenser, which limits the options for HX re-design. Unit 6 had a 7mm HX on both the indoor and outdoor units, which allows some room for improvement if reducing to 5mm. Lastly, both coils for Unit 10 had 9.5mm tubes, thus there is greater potential for charge reduction and performance improvement for that unit in particular.

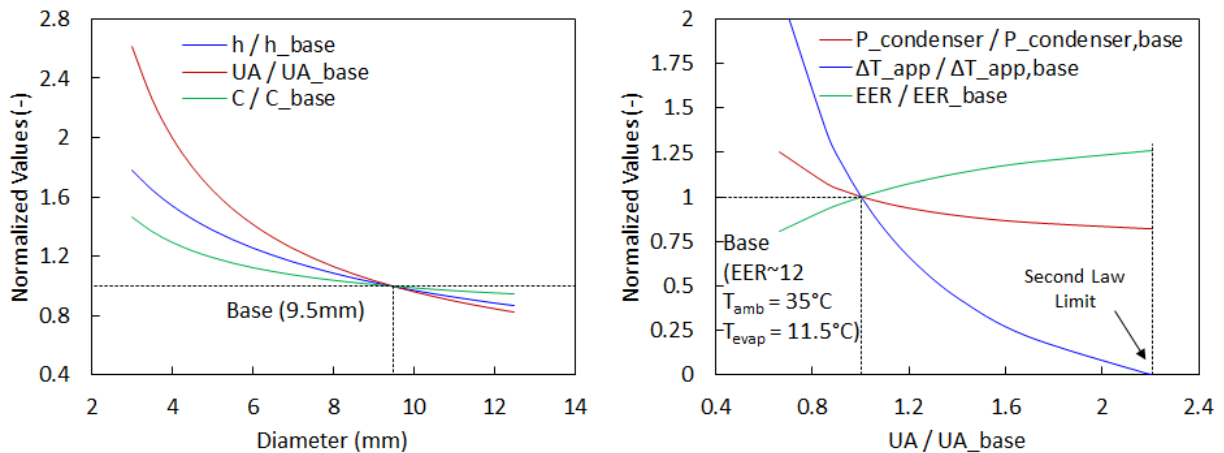


FIGURE 3: HEAT EXCHANGER FIRST ORDER ANALYSIS (FOA)

- **Compressors:** The existing units mostly use compressors sized specifically for R-410A or HCFC-22 and in some cases custom made for the particular application. This presents an opportunity for a better compressor selection when migrating to other refrigerants such as R454B or R447B on Units 6 and 10, respectively. A compressor designed for a particular refrigerant having a higher efficiency rating will result in better energy efficiency performance of the same unit.
- **Expansion Devices:** Expansion devices such as TXV's and EXV's may allow for better control and reduced losses in connecting pipes if located near the evaporator. Some units, such as 6 and 10, have a capillary tube in the outdoor unit, which forces the refrigerant to travel in two-phase

along the connecting pipes, and at lower temperatures, thus increasing pressure drop and heat gain. In some regions, expansion devices are installed in the outdoor units for noise control purposes.

- **Fans and Blowers:** Replacing the fan and blower may be necessary if newly designed HXs offer considerable change in pressure drop over the baseline since the flow rates are kept constant. The lack of test data on pressure drop forces us to rely on predicted values only.

### 3.7.2. Activity 2 – Design Improvements

OTS developed improved designs for some units, including use with additional refrigerants. The main goals were to maintain capacity while minimizing internal volume (refrigerant charge) and maximizing performance (COP). The exercise in optimizing the improved designs is subject to limitation in component availability from pre-established vendors. The activity involved:

- Developing a cycle simulation model for each of the baseline systems.
- Calibrating the models using the data provided in Activity 1 (relying on the performance test data for the three ambient conditions).
- For each system, evaluating whether the existing compressor and fans are the best fit, or if alternate designs would be preferred.
- Evaluating heat exchanger design options and suppliers for alternative off-the-shelf solutions. As appropriate, conduct a thorough parametric analysis study for the air-to-refrigerant heat exchangers for use with the alternative refrigerants. In addition to heat exchanger type and/or tube diameter and fin pattern, this may include revised circuitry.
- For each of the targeted design cases/refrigerants, evaluating the performance of optimum component selections and quantifying any anticipated performance gains.

Following is a summary of findings from modeling and simulation:

- A. Hardware:** A first order analysis in Activity 1 showed that moving towards smaller hydraulic diameter tubes can be beneficial from a charge reduction standpoint. Units 4 and 10 use conventional 9.5mm diameter tube condensers making them good candidates for condenser replacement with either a smaller tube diameter or a microchannel heat exchanger (MCHX). The compressors used on Units 1, 4 and 6 do not have available performance maps making it difficult to assess their fitness for the system. The focus of this study is on proper compressor selection and condenser re-design.
- B. Refrigerant:** HC-290 and HFC-32 have wider saturation regions, as can be seen from Figure 4 and Figure 5 for P/h and T/s, putting them at an advantage since they may operate with smaller superheat and sub-cooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer. Their cycles may get closer to that of the ideal Carnot cycle compared to refrigerants with narrower saturation. Although this appears to be the case, this is not universally true for mixtures since they can exhibit other properties that make them suitable for certain designs.

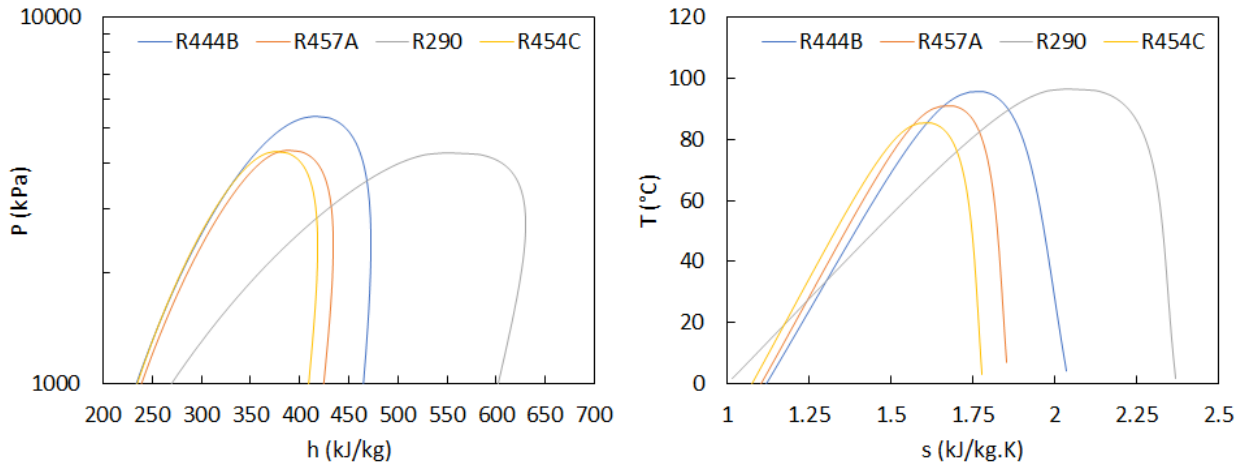


FIGURE 4: P-H AND T-S DIAGRAMS FOR HCFC-22 ALTERNATIVES

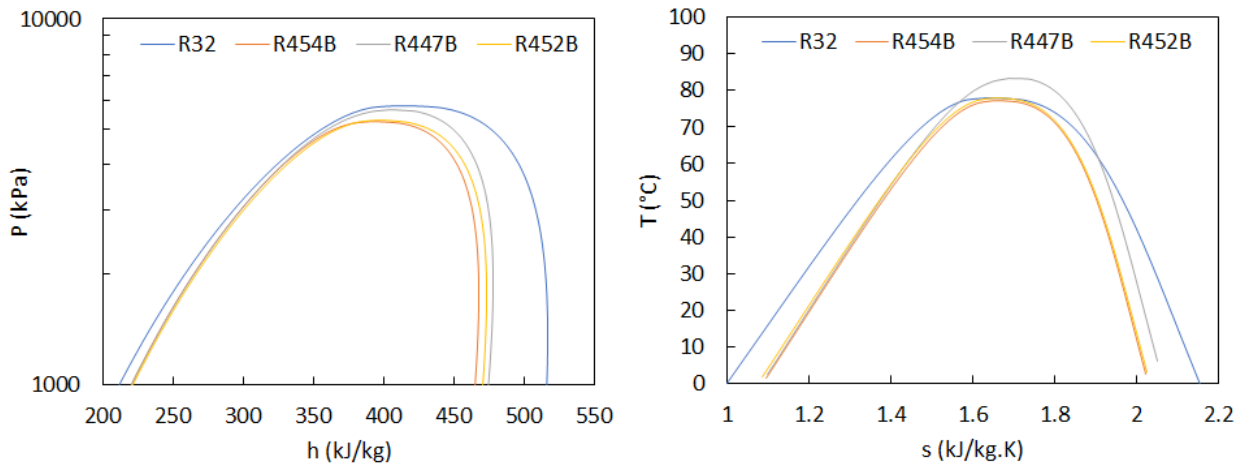


FIGURE 5: P-H AND T-S DIAGRAMS FOR R-410A ALTERNATIVES

Amongst the blends investigated for Unit 1, R-444B has the widest saturation region while also having the highest temperature glide Figure 6 .The latter is typically not beneficial, in particular for evaporators, but it may help the condenser. The glide enables the refrigerant temperature profile to get closer to the air temperature profile without crossing (Figure 6). From a thermodynamic perspective, this means R-444B can have its condensing pressure reduced further, resulting in higher theoretical COP.

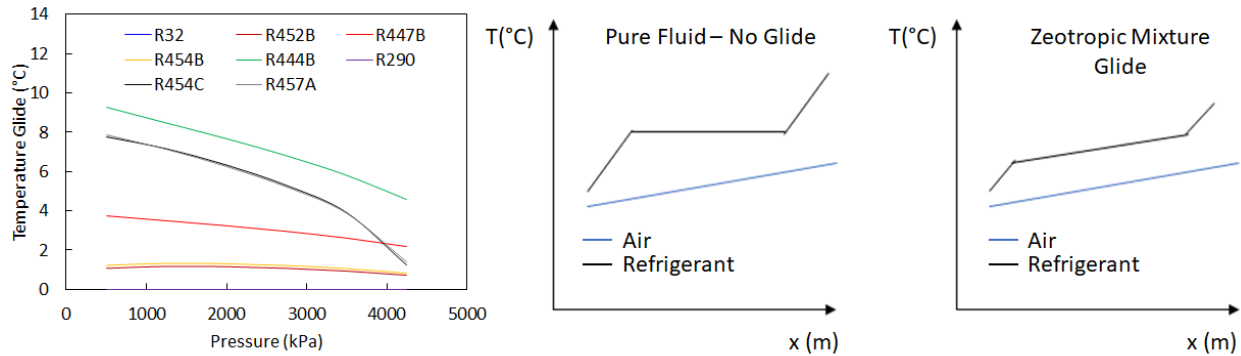


FIGURE 6: PROFILES OF REFRIGERANTS

For Units 6 and 10, the investigated blends, although having narrower saturation than the baseline R32, have similar thermophysical characteristics (Figure 4) with lower temperature glides (Figure 6/Figure 7) making them more competitive from a capacity and performance perspective.

**C. System Design Optimization / Modification Framework:** The framework consists of a retrofit of the existing units by properly designing and selecting components that can be replaced with no modification of the cabinets. In other words, any component replaced must occupy the same envelope as the baseline component. The focus of the re-design is on:

- Compressor
- Condenser, and
- Expansion valve

The evaporator designs were not changed for two main reasons: a) some are custom-made wrap-around the blower units, such as in Unit 6, making it hard to quickly find an off-the-shelf option; and, b) the goal is to deliver the same cooling capacity while improving efficiency. For the latter, there is more room for improvement in the condenser by reducing condensing pressure, assuming the evaporator can already deliver the expected capacity.

The fans and blowers were also not considered for change, in part due to the lack of information on the performance curves from the baseline models, but also due to potential high cost and lead time for replacement with secondary impact on performance since 80-90% of the power consumed comes from the compressor.

The first step to assess the level of performance required for each component is to investigate an improved theoretical cycle, which will indicate how much COP improvement can be expected, as well as refrigerant flow rate needs and HX size (UA). To improve the performance of a vapor compression cycle, the pressure lift between evaporating and condensing pressures must be reduced. Consequently, the approach temperatures between air and refrigerant will be reduced as well (Figure 7), thus the thermal capacitance of the heat exchangers must increase. Furthermore, the closer to the saturation region, the closer the cycle reaches the ideal Carnot efficiency (Figure 8).

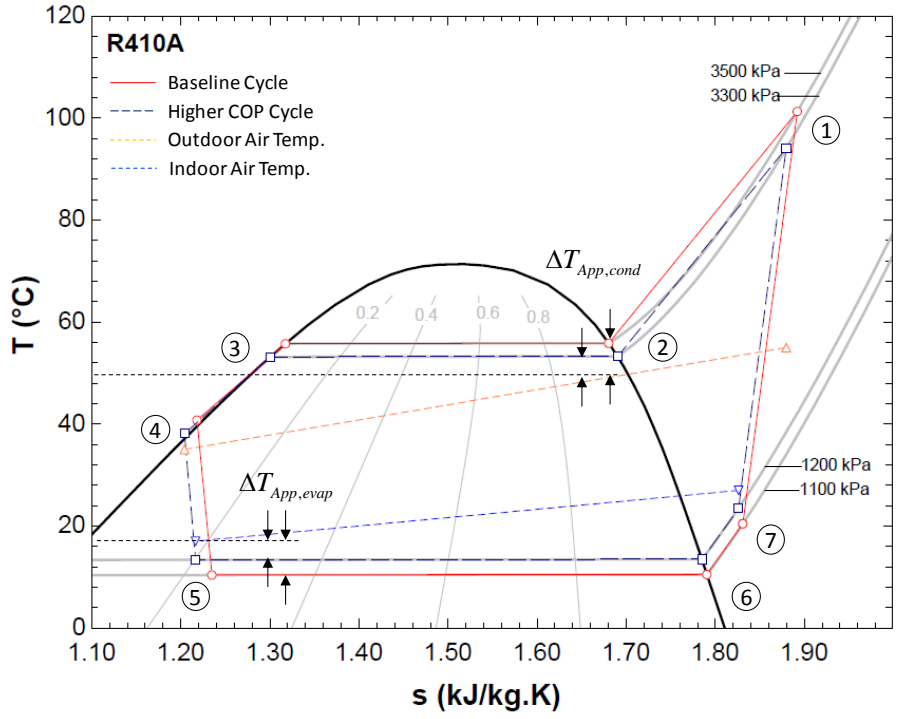


FIGURE 7: ILLUSTRATIVE T-S DIAGRAM FOR BASELINE AND IMPROVED CYCLE

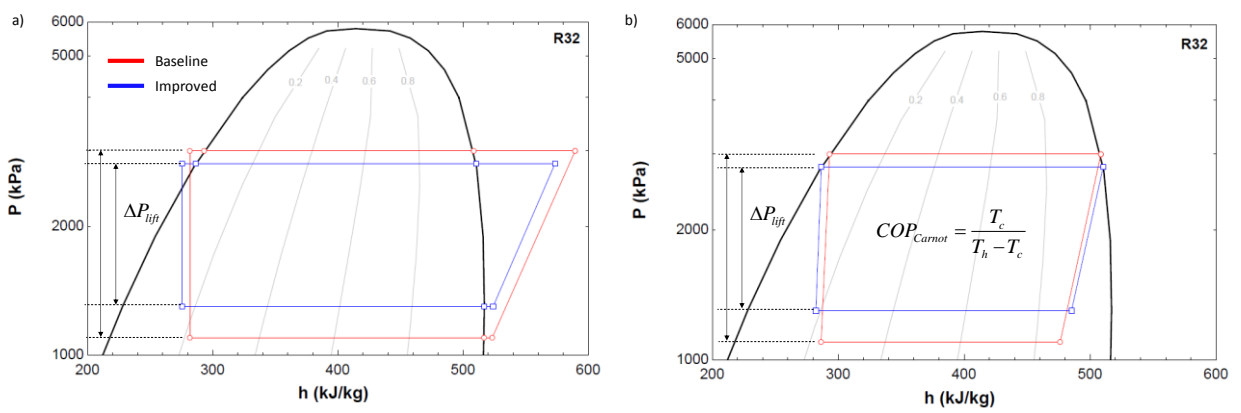


FIGURE 8: DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING COP IMPROVEMENT A) REAL CYCLE, B) IDEAL CYCLE (CARNOT)

The system design framework is performed according to Figure 9

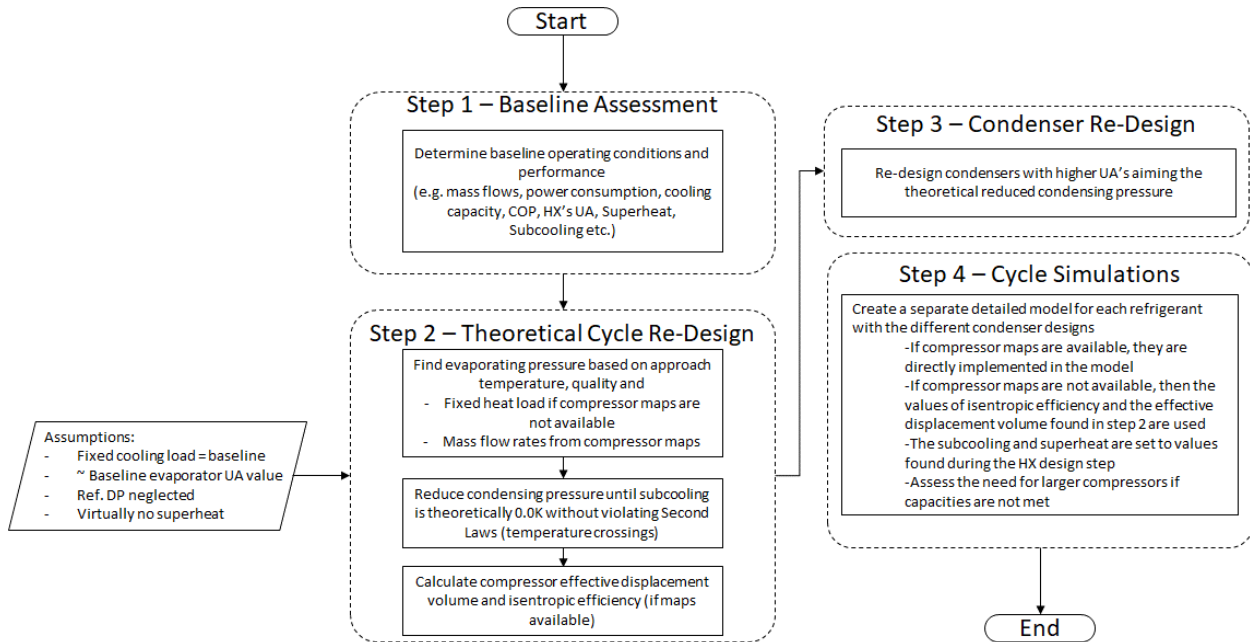


FIGURE 9: SYSTEM DESIGN FRAMEWORK

C. **Compressors:** Modeling compressors are handled in two possible ways, as suggested previously: using performance maps when available or using fixed isentropic efficiency and effective displacement volume. For the larger capacity units (6 and 10), performance maps were provided. Although these compressors were originally designed for R410A refrigerant they may operate – not necessarily optimally – with other refrigerants. Compressor manufacturers supporting this project used proprietary simulation tools, with aid from available empirical data (tests with other refrigerants), to develop theoretical maps for the various refrigerants of interest (Table 5) and made them available to OTS for modeling purposes. It is understood that the predictions are for reference only, and the compressor manufacturer does not guarantee performance for any refrigerants for which the compressors haven't been fully tested.

TABLE 5: COMPRESSOR MODELS

Model	Capacity (BTU/hr)	Frequency (Hz)	Refrigerants
ZP20K5E-PFV	24,000	60	HFC-32, R-454B, R-410A
ZP21K5E-PFV	24,000		
ZP31K6E-PFV	36,000	50/60	R-447B, R-452B, R-454B, R-410A
ZP34K6E-PFV	36,000		

For the smaller units (1 and 4), which were re-designed using HC-290 (Propane), compressor performance maps were not available. The approach for these units then was to set a target isentropic efficiency of 0.7 (baseline data suggests that the compressor efficiencies ranged from 0.55 to 0.65). The required mass flow rate is calculated based on capacity in the theoretical cycle model described above. From there, the effective displacement volume can be determined by the

equation below<sup>1</sup>. The latter serves to determine whether a system can use the same compressors for different refrigerants.

$$V_{eff} = \eta_{vol} \cdot V_{disp} = \frac{\dot{m}_{required}}{f \cdot \rho_{suction}}$$

D. **Heat Exchangers:** The condensers design procedure takes into consideration the following:

- **Face area:** baseline face area must be preserved or at most reduced. Furthermore, the aspect ratio must also match that of the baseline so the HX can be drop-in replaced in the same cabinet.
  - o Find the number of tube rows and tube length to match as closely as possible to tube face area and aspect ratio
- **Airside pressure drop and flow rate:** the test data from reports contain only air flow rate measurements, while no information on pressure drop is provided. Additionally, the fan performance curves are also not available, which limits the ability to find the exact operating condition. The baseline models provide an estimate prediction for the pressure drop, which is used as reference.
- **Thermal performance:** this step must be iteratively conducted with the previous step, as such for each design change the air flow rate and capacity are evaluated under the new conditions found in the theoretical cycle re-design.
  - o Gradually increment the condensing pressure until attainable performance is achieved. This process is done iteratively using the theoretical cycle model, to find new expected operating conditions for evaporating pressure, superheat, sub-cooling and refrigerant flow rate.
- **HX Form:** as indicated previously, the HX design is constrained by cabinet dimensions as well as form. In the case of units 1 and 4, the condensers are flat coils placed 90° inside the cabinet (Figure 10), which makes it simpler for drop-in replacement as long as new designs have the same overall dimensions. For units 6 and 10, however, the condensers are L-shaped inside the cabinet (Figure 10). Forming coils is widely done, however, for custom coils it may be a challenge, in particular for MCHX. For this reason, the MCHX designs for units 6 and 10 are sized for a full-face area, assuming the coil can be formed, and a second design that is a single flat slab placed in longer side of the “L” shape (Figure 11).

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<sup>1</sup> See Nomenclature at the end of this chapter



FIGURE 10. CONDENSER FORMS: UNIT 1 (LEFT), UNIT 10 (CENTER), UNIT 6 CABINET (RIGHT).

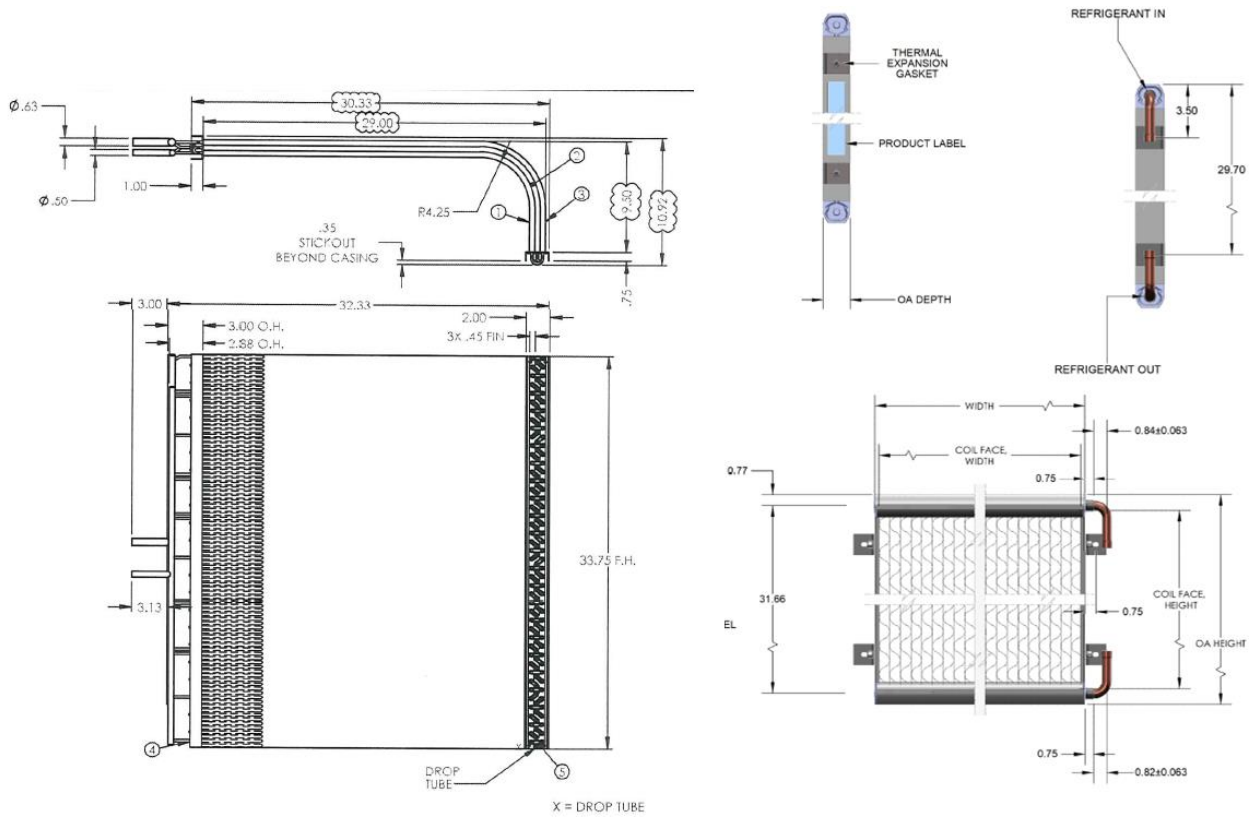


FIGURE 11. HX FORM EXAMPLES: L-SHAPE (LEFT), FLAT (RIGHT).

### Summary of Results for Activity 2

Table 6 shows the summary from the design simulation activity



**TABLE 6: ACTIVITY 2 RESULTS.**

System	General Information			Hardware					Performance	
	Rated Capacity (@35°C)	System Configuration	Refrigerant	Compressor		Condenser		Exp Device	CC @ 46°C	EER @ 46°C
-	BTU/hr	-	-	Effective Disp. Vol. (cm <sup>3</sup> )*	Efficiency (-)	Type	Effectiveness (-)	Type	%	%
Unit 1	18000	Baseline	R-444B	19.8	0.66	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.20	Passive	0.00%	0.00%
		Alternate 1	HC-290	25.9	0.70	Same as Baseline	0.35	Active (EXV)	1.40%	8.20%
		Alternate 2	R-454C	24.8	0.69		0.26		4.00%	-1.30%
		Alternate 3	R-444B	19.6	0.70		0.23		4.20%	9.90%
		Alternate 4	R-457A	25.3	0.68	MCHX	0.24	2.00%	3.10%	
Unit 4	24000	Baseline	HC-290	26.4	0.61	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.24	Passive	0.00%	0.00%
		Alternate 1	HC-290	26.3	0.70	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.26	Active (EXV)	1.20%	21.40%
		Alternate 2	HC-290	37.9	0.70		0.20		34.40%	-10.60%
Unit 6	24000	Baseline	HFC-32	16.0	0.60	Tube-Fin (7mm Tube)	0.12	Passive	0.00%	0.00%
		Alternate 1	HFC-32	16.9	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.15	Active (EXV)	3.00%	11.20%
		Alternate 2	R-454B	18.4	0.67		0.19		-1.00%	14.80%
		Alternate 3	R-452B	19.0	0.70		0.17		2.50%	13.50%
Unit 10	36000	Baseline	HFC-32	19.6	0.44	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.13	Passive	0.00%	0.00%
		Alternate 1	R-447B	22.3	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.25	Active (EXV)	5.10%	47.50%
		Alternate 2	R-452B	23.0	0.67		0.25		6.20%	60.70%
		Alternate 3	R-454B	23.3	0.67		0.25		6.20%	56.50%

\* Product of displacement volume and volumetric efficiency

The General Information describes the baseline unit with the alternate refrigerants used, while the Hardware describes the Compressor, Condenser and the Exp. (expansion) Device for each alternative.

The performance at 46°C is given as a percentage of the baseline performance for the cooling capacity (CC) and Efficiency (EER).

For unit 1 (window unit), the optimized design with the same refrigerant as the baseline can improve EER by 9.9% and using HC-290 can lead to an improvement in the EER by up to 8%.

For unit 4 (decorative split with HC-290), the baseline unit which was supposed to be a true 24,000 Btuh unit had an 18,000 Btuh (26.4 cm<sup>3</sup> effective displacement) compressor with a 24,000 Btuh coils. Optimizing the unit with an 18,000 Btuh compressor would lead to 21.4% improvement in EER, while if a 24,000 Btuh compressor (37.9 cm<sup>3</sup> effective displacement) is used, the EER drops by 10.6%.

The other decorative split (unit 6) running with HFC-32 shows an improvement in EER for all alternative refrigerants.

The unusual results for unit 10 (ducted split) showing a 50% increase in EER is due to using bigger condensers (0.25 effectiveness vs 0.13 for the baseline).

### 3.7.3. Activities 3, 4, and 5

#### A. Scope and Implementation of activities

##### Activity 3: Prototype Units Fabrication

Using design decisions made in Activity 2, OTS constructed two prototypes out of the three that were targeted (see section 4.6 Challenges and Changes). The two units are outlined in Table 7.

**TABLE 7: PROTOTYPE UNITS FOR COMPONENT MODIFICATION AND FURTHER TESTING**

Category	Unit	Refrigerant(s) for Prototype Development
Decorative Split	6	HFC-32
		R-454B
Ducted Split	10	R-447B
		R-452B

This activity involves modifying the existing prototypes to include the new components while making additional changes, such as adding valves, to enable leak testing in Activity 5.

##### Activity 4: Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes

This activity involves physically testing performance of the modified units for at least two ambient conditions:

- ❖ Measurement points include:
  - a. Refrigerant Side
    - i. Compressor suction – temperature, pressure
    - ii. Compressor discharge – temperature, pressure
    - iii. Expansion valve inlet – temperature, pressure
    - iv. Evaporator Inlet – temperature, pressure
    - v. Evaporator Outlet – temperature
  - b. Air Side
    - i. Environmental chamber ambient temperature, relative humidity
    - ii. Condenser incoming air temperature

- iii. Condenser exhaust air temperature
- iv. Evaporator incoming air temperature
- v. Evaporator exhaust air temperature
- vi. Evaporator pressure drop
- vii. Indoor air flow rate
- c. Power
  - i. Compressor
  - ii. Fans
  - iii. Any additional controls or electrical components
- ❖ Conduct troubleshooting measures, as needed, to confirm operation prior to start of testing.
- ❖ Charging the unit was conducted at 35°C (95°F) in the outdoor unit environmental chamber. Conduct a charge optimization to assess the most appropriate refrigerant charge given the test set-up. This will include testing the unit at three different charge amounts to determine the charge that produces the best possible result (COP) at the rating condition. Conducting this step ensures appropriate charge levels and good measurement values.
- ❖ Tests repeated at the high ambient condition T3 (46°C outdoor).
- ❖ Test data analyzed and compared against the modeling predictions from Activity 2. Any system modifications that have potential to improve performance, including further adjustments to the refrigerant charge, were identified.

#### Activity 5: Analyzing Leaks of Alternatives

In addition to addressing the performance of the individual systems, analysis on refrigerant leakage is needed to meet Project Objective #3. Additional testing were conducted following the performance tests

#### Results

The detailed outcomes and test data can be found in the OTS report which is attached to this report. The following is a summary of the results:

#### Unit 6

Some modifications were made to Unit 6 to improve its efficiency. The baseline compressor was replaced with alternate models to account for the change in refrigerant and to improve efficiency. The compressor used with R-454B had a higher displacement volume than the one used with HFC-32. Furthermore, the capillary tubes were replaced with a manual throttling valve simulating the TXV that was installed directly at the evaporator inlet to increase the cooling capacity of the evaporator. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 6 is listed in Table 8.

Tables 9 and 10 show the performance of Unit 6 for baseline and modifications at 35°C and 46°C ambient, respectively. There is a discrepancy in the measurements from condenser outlet to expansion inlet in the baseline case, since the capillary tube (removed in the modified systems) was located in the outdoor unit. The expansion causes the refrigerant to flash in the liquid line thus compromising the readings at the expansion device. For calculation purposes, the condenser outlet enthalpy was used instead of the expansion inlet.

**TABLE 8: UNIT 6 MODIFICATIONS FOR TESTING.**

System	Unit 6		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R32	R454B
Compressor	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP20K5E	Copeland ZP21K5E
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube (outdoor unit)	Manual valve <sup>2</sup> (indoor unit)	Manual valve (indoor unit)

Cooling capacity for the modified unit with either refrigerant was consistently lower by 6-12% than the baseline. The modified HFC-32 system reportedly showed lower mass flow rate than expected, likely the main cause for the lower-than-expected thermal performance. The R4-54B system resulted in a lower performance but was less sensitive to ambient temperature than its R32 counterpart - i.e. cooling capacity was near the same at both 35°C and 46°C, while for HFC-32 there was a ~2,000 BTU/hr reduction with the temperature increase. It is also possible that there is a mismatch between thermophysical property library and actual refrigerant properties for R454B which can happen with newer fluids. The libraries need periodic update as more test data become available.

**TABLE 9: UNIT 6 - PERFORMANCE TEST SUMMARY FOR R32 BASELINE (OTS) @ 35°C.**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
Refrigerant	-	HFC-32	HFC-32	R-454B	-	-
Charge	lbs.	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	25,192	23,585	21,966	-6.4%	-12.8%
Energy Balance	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	-15.1%	-16.2%
Fan Power	kW	0.32	0.33	0.33	2.2%	2.2%
Total Power	kW	2.43	2.12	2.10	-12.8%	-13.5%
EER	BTU/hr. W	10.37	11.12	10.44	7.2%	0.68%

**TABLE 10: UNIT 6 - PERFORMANCE TEST SUMMARY FOR R32 BASELINE (OTS) @ 46°C.**

		Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
Refrigerant	-	HFC-32	HFC-32	R-454B	-	-
Charge	lbs.	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	23,390	21,450	21,821	-8.3%	-6.7%
Energy Balance	%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.71	2.32	2.25	-14.2%	-16.6%
Fan Power	kW	0.40	0.42	0.42	5.3%	5.3%
Total Power	kW	3.10	2.74	2.67	-11.7%	-13.8%
EER	BTU/hr. W	7.55	7.84	8.17	3.8%	8.2%

<sup>2</sup> A manual valve was used to mimic a TXV or EXV; recommended as component modification in these systems.

## Unit 10

Applying what was learned in the initial modifications to Unit 6, modifications to Unit 10 were limited to include the compressor and expansion device only. Unlike Unit 6, however, the re-test of the baseline system was not successful; refer Appendix D of the OTS report for additional information. However since Unit 6 baseline re-test showed good reproducibility from original data, it is assumed that the Unit 10 original baseline will act similarly. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 10 is listed in Table 11. The detailed test data is presented in Appendix E of the OTS report.

**TABLE 11: UNIT 10 MODIFICATION FOR TETSING**

System	Unit 10		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R447B	R452B
Compressor	Copeland ZP42K6E	Copeland ZP34K5E	Copeland ZP31K5E
Expansion Device	Orifice	Manual Valve	Manual Valve

At 35°C the modified units exhibited almost 20% less cooling capacity with 10% less power consumption, resulting in up to 11% less EER (Table 12). These results were not unexpected since the modified units were re-designed using the 46°C temperature, when the baseline system's performance showed a great degradation of performance. At 46°C condition, the tests confirmed exhibited 2-5% greater cooling capacity with up to 12% less power consumption compared to the baseline, which was equivalent to 13-17% greater system performance.

In Activity 2 the compressor power consumptions were underestimated, as well as the total fan power consumption, leaving the impression the overall performance improvement would considerably be greater than the observed. The cooling capacity, on the other hand, was predicted with less than 2% deviation from test data, validating at least the models created.

**TABLE 12: UNIT 10 - PERFORMANCE TEST SUMMARY AT 35°C.**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
Refrigerant	-	HFC-32	R-447B	R-452B	-	-
Charge	lbs.	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	35,543	32,195	28,128	-9.42%	-20.86%
Energy Balance	%	---	7.52%	-3.29%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	-	2.67	2.4	-	-
Fan Power	kW	-	0.95	0.98	-	-
Total Power	kW	3.761	3.62	3.38	-3.75%	-10.13%
EER	BTU/hr. W	9.451	8.894	8.322	-5.89%	-11.94%

**TABLE 13 : UNIT 10 -PERFORMANCE TEST SUMMARY AT 46°C**

		<b>Baseline (46°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 1 (46°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 2 (46°C)</b>	<b>Alt. 1 vs. Baseline</b>	<b>Alt. 2 vs. Baseline</b>
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>HFC-32</b>	<b>R-447B</b>	<b>R-452B</b>	-	-
<b>Charge</b>	lbs.	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
<b>Cooling Capacity</b>	BTU/hr	29,633	31,073	30,292	4.86%	2.22%
<b>Energy Balance</b>	%	---	4.21%	1.21%	-	-
<b>Compressor Power</b>	kW	---	3.18	2.93	-	-
<b>Fan Power</b>	kW	---	0.95	0.97	-	-
<b>Total Power</b>	kW	4.466	4.13	3.9	-7.52%	-12.67%
<b>EER</b>	BTU/hr. W	6.64	7.52	7.76	13.33%	16.95%

### Leak Tests

In the interest of time the leak tests were conducted only on Unit 10 for R447B. The choice of refrigerant was based on temperature glide, where R447B exhibits the highest glide amongst the refrigerants evaluated between Unit 6 and Unit 10 (refer to Figure 6). The leak tests were conducted to closely represent field operation. The procedure applied include the following steps:

- 1- Run unit until steady-state is achieved (repeat 46°C performance test), monitoring capacity and sub-cooling
- 2- Gradually remove refrigerant from vapor line until capacity is reduced to approximately 50%, if possible
- 3- Store and weigh removed refrigerant
- 4- Re-charge with new refrigerant until same sub-cooling is achieved
- 5- Compare cooling capacities; if more than 5% deviation is observed, repeat steps 1-4, however in step 2, reduce capacity to 25% only
- 6- Repeat steps 1-5 for the liquid line

The comparison herein presented refers to a leakage of approximately 30% of charge, while reducing capacity in approximately 50% based on airside only. The leak tests showed less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity after re-charge from both vapor and liquid lines (Table 14). Since the capacity deviation was less than 5%, no further testing for 25% capacity reduction was conducted. The results suggest little impact due to fractionation.

**TABLE 14: UNIT 10 – R447B LEAK TEST SUMMARY RESULTS.**

System			Liquid Line Leak		Vapor Line Leak	
			Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge
Refrigerant	-	R-447B	R-447B	R-447B	R-447B	R-447B
Charge	lbs.	6.625	4.27	6.625	4.23	6.77
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31,073	14,216	30,865	15,171	30,587
Energy Balance	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Compressor Power	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	*
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Total Power	kW	4.13	3.90	4.16	3.92	*
EER	BTU/hr. W	7.52	3.64	7.42	3.87	*

\*Compressor power consumption was not properly recorded for this test; the error was identified after the fact and the team was unable to retrieve that information. While that compromises the assessment of the overall system performance, the deviations are expected to be marginal. The leak test on liquid line suggest minimal impact on power consumption after re-charge, while cooling capacity was reportedly fully recovered after recharge on both leak tests.

### **3.8. Conclusion and Recommendations from the Optimization Element**

The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The data analysis and processing from the tests conducted in the PRAHA-I project showed that more testing parameters and instrumentation would have been needed to support the optimization and/or redesign process within the scope of PRAHA-II since PRAHA-I was designed to conduct testing and comparison of cooling capacity vs. EER for the prototypes against the baseline units from same manufacturers. This affected the evaluation of the units’ performance and consequently in building the baseline models.

The Conclusion from **Activity 1** is that for systems operating in considerably higher temperatures (greater than 46°C), the resultant impact on performance must be considered since performance will degrade compared to operating under more temperate conditions. Furthermore, the discharge temperature should be considered when selecting alternative refrigerants.

The key components for performance improvement identified were the compressor, condenser and expansion device.

- At higher temperatures, the saturation temperatures and refrigerant density at the compressor suction port can be very different than that from the rated conditions. Larger displacement volumes and efficiency curves optimized for higher pressure lifts might be required. Therefore, the proper selection of the compressor is paramount.

- A better performance condenser will reduce the approach temperature between refrigerant and air, reducing discharge pressure.

At high ambient conditions, the system is forced to operate in higher pressure lift than at rated conditions, but still requires a certain refrigerant mass flow rate. Passive devices such as capillary tubes and orifices may not be able to provide enough expansion to allow the system to operate in higher temperature conditions. An active expansion device such as Electronic expansive valve (EXV) can adequately control operating conditions and maintain design superheat.

The analyses presented in **Activity 2** (design evaluation through modeling) provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning when using alternative refrigerants. The tests in activities 3-5 partially served as validation for the models developed, and as check for previous test data from PRAHA I. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- I. HC-290 and HFC32 have wider saturation regions allowing the system to operate with smaller superheat and sub-cooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer.
- II. Refrigerants with high temperature glide may require new heat exchanger (HX) designs, namely condensers. The original designs proved to be sufficiently effective to allow for most systems to operate with the different refrigerants; however, better designs would allow for higher system efficiency and potentially less charge. HX designs are severely constrained by allowed envelope dimensions. A complete system re-design would provide an opportunity for designing HX's with even higher efficiency.
- III. The results of this analysis suggest that for an effective use of alternate low-GWP refrigerant, a proper compressor selection must be done. Higher isentropic efficiencies are desired for higher temperatures, but most importantly, the displacement volume requirements can vary from one refrigerant to another.
- IV. It is also imperative that having an active expansion device (preferably an EXV) to not only allow for more controlled superheat, but also to enable the unit to run with different refrigerants with very different thermophysical properties.

#### For Activities 3, 4, and 5

- I. Unit 6 re-tested baseline exhibited similar performance to that found in PRAHA I testing. It should be stressed that the baseline unit by design had its capillary tube located in the outdoor unit. This would cause liquid refrigerant leaving the outdoor unit to flash. The refrigerant enthalpy at the condenser outlet state was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity assuming an isenthalpic expansion without heat loss in connecting pipe. This is different from the modified systems of which the capillary tube was removed, and a manual expansion valve was placed at the inlet of the indoor unit. For modified systems, the enthalpy at the expansion valve inlet was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity.
- II. The Unit 6 modified systems had lower performance than expected from the Activity 2 models. The R32 system configuration exhibited more than 10% less flow rate than anticipated due to performance maps over prediction, which corresponded to 10% lower capacity. The R454B configuration exhibited a deviation of 5% between model and test due also in part to a 3% flow rate over prediction in the model.
- III. Unit 10, on the other hand, exhibited an excellent agreement to the models with less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity.



- IV. Unit 10 exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This also indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
- V. The higher-than-expected power consumption in the Unit 10 baseline tests is also evidenced by the fact that even with zeotropic mixtures (R-447B and R-452B), Unit 10 had higher cooling capacity and efficiency than the baseline for the 46°C test condition, as projected in activity 2.
- VI. Because of the differences in saturation curves from the Activity 2 analysis, HFC-32 tends to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge when no modifications to the hardware are made. The results showed however, that making appropriate component selection, such as compressors with larger displacement volumes for the other refrigerants, cooling capacities and overall performance were of the same order of magnitude.
- VII. Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to be a great concern since less than 2% in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- VIII. The model validation adds confidence in the numerical simulation findings and recommendations provided in activity 2.

The **recommendations** for future development are:

- Establish a baseline system by conducting comprehensive testing including measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests.
- Replacing refrigerants is viable and can be competitive to presently used refrigerants but doing so requires proper component design and selection; compressor and expansion device particularly. Drop-in replacement without hardware change is never recommended.
- It is recommended to always perform numerical simulations, and to conduct at least some level of "soft" optimization analyses that will provide information for an educated system re-design / retrofit at much lower costs than gradual trial-and-error changes.
- Always test the modified systems in the same test setup as the baseline, with the same instrumentation.

## *Nomenclature*

COP	Coefficient of Performance	-
$D_o$	Tube Outer Diameter	mm
f	Frequency	Hz
FPI	Fins per Inch	1/in
h	Enthalpy	kJ/kg
$h_t$	Tube Height	mm
HX	Heat Exchanger	-
$\dot{m}$	Mass Flow Rate	kg/s
MCHX	Microchannel Heat Exchanger	-
P	Pressure	kPa
$P_l$	Tube Longitudinal Pitch	mm
$P_t$	Tube Transverse Pitch	mm
s	Entropy	kJ/kg.K
T	Temperature	°C
TFHX	Tube-Fin Heat Exchanger	-

UA	Thermal Conductance	kW/K
V	Volume	m <sup>3</sup>
w <sub>t</sub>	Tube Width	mm
η <sub>vol</sub>	Volumetric Efficiency	-
ρ	Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>

## 4. Risk Assessment

This component includes designing, developing and examining a risk assessment model suitable for the use pattern and operating conditions at high ambient conditions and in particular for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region. The plan was to coordinate with local institutes and experts in HAT countries to build a special risk assessment model that suits the countries' local needs and operating conditions. This process was to be conducted through the following elements:

- I. Developing comprehensive terms of reference for building the local risk assessment model;
- II. Analyzing the needs of local technical and research institutes to implement the risk assessment model including the technical capacities of personnel and laboratories;
- III. Examining the risk assessment model and validating its applicability at levels of manufacturing, installations, operation and servicing.

Each of the above elements was to be led by a local research institute in consultation and cooperation with international associations partnering in this project. This chapter explains what was achieved given the large scope of this component of PRAHA-II.

### 4.1. Background on Risk Assessment

The concept of risk assessment in RACHP applications is fairly new as it was introduced with the advent of flammable refrigerants. A brief background is presented in this section to explain the concept and the different terms.

#### 4.1.1. Flammability Definition and Classes

##### Flammability

For a fire to happen there needs to be three elements: a rapid leak of the flammable gas, a concentration higher than the lower flammability level, and a source of ignition as shown in figure below. Figure 12 shows the probability of ignition as the resultant of these three elements. Lower Flammability Limit (LFL), usually expressed in volume per cent, is the lower end of the concentration range over which a flammable gas can be ignited at a given temperature and pressure.

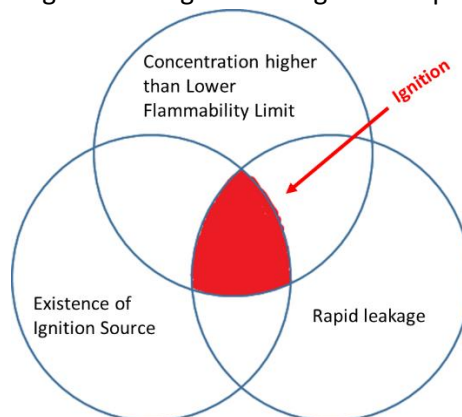


FIGURE 12: FACTORS AND PROBABILITY OF IGNITION

$$Probability = [rapid\ Leakage] \times [High\ Concentration] \times [Ignition\ Source]$$

This report does not aim to cover all aspects of flammability such as the ignition source energy and speed of propagation etc.

Flammability Classification for Refrigerants: Table 15 shows the classes of flammability as defined in ISO 847 and ASHRAE 34.

**TABLE 15: FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR REFRIGERANTS**

Class	
1	No flame propagation when tested at 60°C and 101.3 kPa
2	Flame propagation and LFL > 0.1 kg/m <sup>3</sup> and HOC < 19,000 kJ/kg
2L	Same as 2 except Burning Velocity < 10 cm/s
3	Flame propagation and LFL ≤ 0.1 kg/m <sup>3</sup> and HOC ≥ 19,000 kJ/kg

Refer to Annex II for a discussion on safety and standards.

#### **4.1.2. Concept of Risk Assessment**

The concept behind risk assessment is to define what is an acceptable risk given the conditions for ignition in a particular location. To begin with, a definition of risk is agreed upon and a matrix of probability vs. severity is built. For this purpose, this report adopts the work done by JRAIA in Japan.

##### **Definition of Risk**

Risk is a combination of the probability of concurrence of harm and the severity of that harm. Tolerable risk is the level of risk that is accepted in a given context based on the current acceptable values by a community. Residual risk is the risk remaining after reduction measures have been implemented. Safety is freedom from risk which is not tolerable.

The risk levels depend on the severity of injury, the amount of damage to the environment, the frequency at which people are exposed to the danger and the duration of exposure.

Tolerable risk is determined by the search for an optimal balance between the ideal absolute safety and the demands to be met by a product. The factors influencing risk are the practicality and means to reduce risk, the benefit to users, cost effectiveness, and social conventions.

The concept of tolerable vs. unacceptable risk was introduced based on the probability of harm and the severity of harm as per Figure 13.

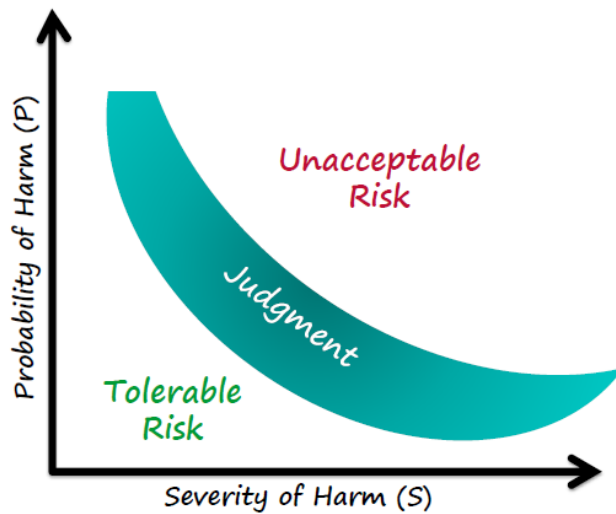


FIGURE 13: TOLERABLE VS. ACCEPTABLE RISK (SOURCE: UL)

The sources of risk start with manufacturing all the way to the end of life of the refrigerant and the equipment. It includes transport and storage, installation and service, operation, as well as removal and dismantling.

#### 4.1.3. Approach of a Risk Assessment Model

The following is part of the process to build a model:

- An outline of the methodology and the components that are the basis for the risk assessment model;
- A model of what data can be collected;
- Information on the regulatory regime and the enforcement mechanisms;
- International standards play a role in the next step of risk assessment in the form of recommendations for local standards; however, the intention is to build a model, not convert it into regulation. Rigorous regulations as those adopted in other regions must be adapted to HAT countries.
- Stakeholders: governments and local research institutions, industry and private sector, and UN Environment & UNIDO;

To determine the outline of the risk assessment model, PRAHA organized a roundtable meeting in cooperation with The Japanese Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA), and the Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) as international partners.

The roundtable briefly reviewed the research and testing projects on lower-GWP alternatives for HAT countries as well as the research projects conducted in the United States on A2L refrigerants such as ASHRAE and AHRTI research on flammable refrigerants. Underwriters Laboratory (UL) presented the work that is being done on safety standards and KISR presented a glimpse of their research projects. The industry was also represented in the proceedings and presented their own research and R&D on flammable refrigerants.

A review of the adoptability of flammable refrigerants globally shows the four regions where refrigerants are accepted to varying degrees. Work still needs to be done on HAT regions.

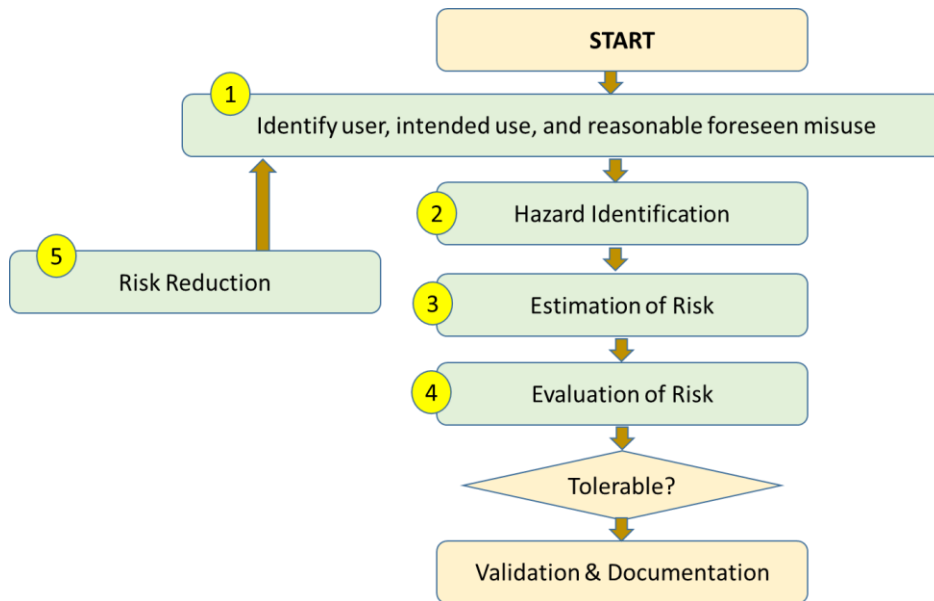
#### 4.1.4. Outline of a Risk Assessment Model

A special expert meeting was held in Cairo in August 2018 focused on the first step of building a risk assessment model through collecting local data and assumptions needed for drafting the model. The meeting aimed to discuss, review and comment on the data collection methodology designed. The meeting was attended by selected experts from the air-conditioning servicing and firefighting sectors, including participation of two members from the Montreal Protocol Refrigeration Technical Options Committee and members of the Halons Technical Options Committee, as well as research institutes' experts, servicing sector expert and National Ozone Officers from Egypt and Kuwait.

JRAIA experts joined the meeting through web-conferencing during the two days. The meeting built clarity and better understanding about the model suggested by JRIAA and included the following:

- Quick Overview of PRAHA-II and First Roundtable Meeting
- JRAIA Risk Assessment Model (Via Web-Meeting)
- Brief Introduction to Risk Assessment Concept
- Risk Scenarios for installation, use and service of split A/Cs
- Explanation of field data/assumptions needed for building the model
- Discussion on Risk Assessment Datasheet and Compilation of Enquiries and Clarification needed from JRAIA
- JRAIA Risk Assessment Model
- Risk Scenarios for installation, use and service of split A/Cs
- Field data/assumptions needed for building the model
- Work plan for Data Collection, Review and Validation

The process that will be used is outlined in Figure 14.



**FIGURE 14: PROCEDURE OF RISK EVALUATION ACCORDING TO ISO/IEC 51 (SOURCE: JRAIA)**

The experts also discussed the application for the model for which data and information which will be collected. Several applications were suggested with size and use of the room and the sources of ignition. One application will be chosen.

An example of the data tables to be filled before the workshop is shown in **Annex I**.

For more info about the Cairo meeting, please refer to:

<https://www.unenvironment.org/ozonaction/news/editorial/un-environment-and-unido-help-countries-high-ambient-temperatures-assess-risk>

#### **4.1.5. Global Risk Assessment Efforts**

The purpose of this section is not to present a comprehensive background on all the work that has been done globally, but to review those efforts that were presented or shared during the different PRAHA-II events. The PRAHA team is aware of risk assessment efforts done in Columbia and India, among others, some done with the help of implementing or bilateral agencies. Similarly, Chinese associations and industry built their own local risk assessment for the use of A3 refrigerants in unitary air-conditioning applications.

The following is a brief review of research projects that were reviewed both at the International Workshop on Risk Assessment for HAT in Kuwait in Oct 2017 and the Flammable Refrigerant Research and Planning Conference in Chicago in Oct 2018:

Note: AHRTI is the research arm of AHRI in the United States, ASHRAE is the Association of engineers and NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association:

- AHRTI-9007 to conduct refrigerant leak and ignition testing and investigate the control limits and safety factors proposed for IEC 603325-2-40 for air conditioners and 60223-2-89 for refrigeration;
- AHRTI-9009 refrigerant leak detector long-term reliability assessment, to conduct a thorough review of sensor technologies that can detect A2L refrigerants;
- AHRTI-9008 investigation of hot surface ignition temperatures for A2L refrigerants in order to establish a standard;
- ASHRAE-1806 to determine the severity of ignition events using computer modeling;
- ASHRAE-1808 to determine leak rates through mechanical joints;
- NFPA evaluation of fire hazard of A3 refrigerants

AS an example of the work done on A3 refrigerants, the project “Benchmarking Risk by Whole Room Scale Leaks and Ignitions Testing of A3 Refrigerants” conducted by AHRTI conducted leak and ignition testing for HC-290 (propane) under whole room scale conditions to develop data and insight into the risks associated with the use of Class A3 refrigerants. This included parametric testing to investigate how key variables (refrigerant charge amount, release rate and height etc.) influence the ‘ignition event’ under whole room scale scenarios. It involved releasing liquid HC-290 refrigerant into spaces with a variety of viable ignition sources present. The testing scenario simulated a Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner (PTAC) and a mini-split air conditioner (AC) in a typical motel room plus a single door reach-in cooler and a three-door reach-in cooler in a convenience store. The testing scenario was according to the existing requirements or proposed requirements in the IEC Standards 60335-2-40 (for air-conditioning products) and IEC 60335-2-89 (for commercial refrigeration products), and their equivalent North American version published by Underwriters Laboratory (UL).

UL in the US has done work in developing requirements for flammable refrigerants applicable to both air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, as well as the requirements for testing and evaluation of flammable refrigerants including A2L refrigerants. As a result of the work, Standards were published for air conditioners recommending three times the Lower Flammability Limit (3xLFL) under UL 484. For refrigeration, Standard UL 250 for household refrigerators published a 57 gram limit, while UL 60335-2-24 published a 150 gram limit for commercial refrigerators. The transitioning to IEC standards 60335-2-40; 60335-2-24; and 60335-2-89 is now complete.

JRAIA developed a comprehensive risk assessment model for A2L refrigerants. The JRAIA model was used by the PRAHA-II team in the risk assessment work and studied in detail in this chapter. PRAHA-II collaborated with JRAIA to build a model that suits the HAT countries usage and servicing practices.

Initially, it was hoped to cover models for both A3 and A2L. UN Environment and UNIDO were planning to build another parallel model for HAT countries addressing flammable (A3) refrigerants in cooperation with China, given China’s expertise and knowledge about hydrocarbon refrigerants, HC-290 in particular. The work which was planned to be with the Chinese association CHEEA.



## 4.2. Process of a Risk Assessment Model

The following is a step-by-step outline of a Risk Assessment model based on the workshop that was held in Japan in April 2019. Experts from Kuwait and Egypt were invited along with the representative of the national Ozone unit of Kuwait to a two and a half days of workshop and lab visit in Tokyo. The agenda covered a reintroduction of the risk assessment model of Japan with focus on minisplits as well as the introduction of Japan's experience in data collections methodology. The rest of the workshop was dedicated to the study of a risk scenario prepared by the PRAHA team.

A Step-by-step approach to the case study by the PRAHA team is outlined below:

- I. **Selection of equipment type and application:** From residential to refrigeration as per figure below identified by JRAIA. The work on VRF and refrigeration assessment by JRAIA is completed. The PRAHA-II team chose residential air conditioning as it is the most used type in number of units and where the risk might be greatest. The team also identified servicing of the indoor unit as the most relevant for the model.

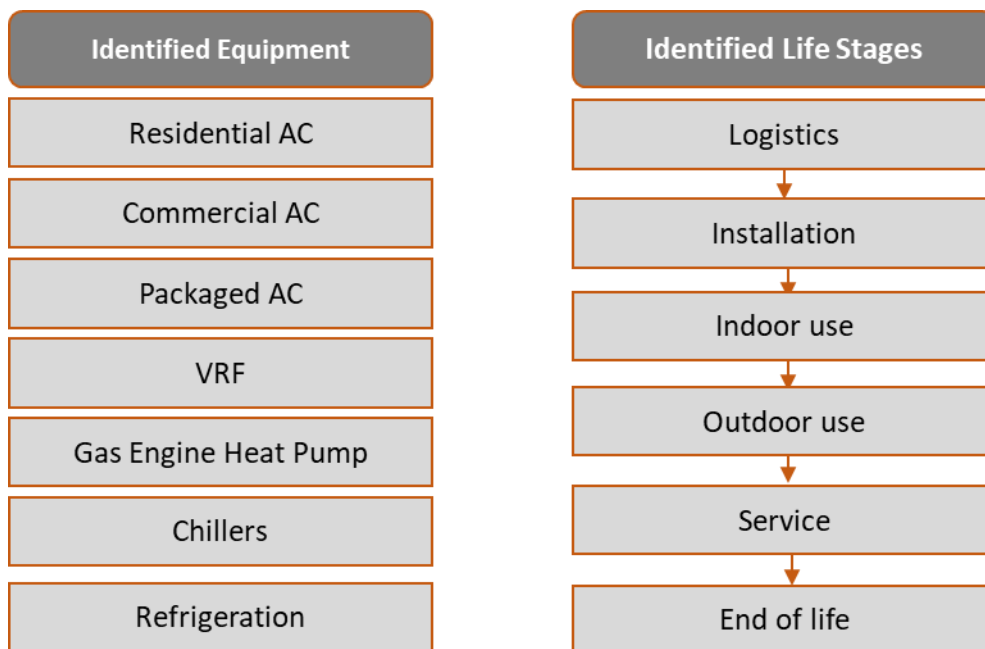


FIGURE 15: SELECTION OF EQUIPMENT AND LIFE STAGE FOR THE RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL

- II. **Identify Acceptable and tolerable risk:** Tolerable risk depends on the number of units in the market of the product identified. Tolerable risk depends on the frequency and severity of the accident.

JRAIA defines risk in terms of probability and frequency vs. severity. A low risk is where the probability of an accident is lower and the severity is least. An extreme risk is where the probability is high and the severity is also high.

Table 16 shows the frequency of accidents vs. severity. Frequent accidents leading to catastrophic events are the least acceptable; while improbable of incredible (as in incredibly low frequency) with the least severity are socially acceptable.

**TABLE 16 RISK MATRIX - FREQUENCY VS. SEVERITY (SOURCE JRAIA)**

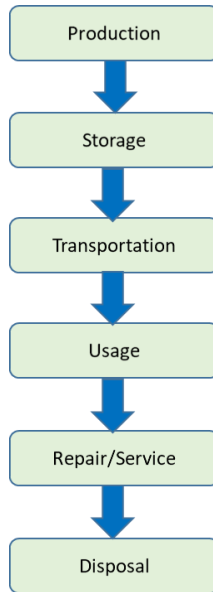
	<b>None</b>	<b>Negligible</b> (slight injury)	<b>Marginal</b> (need for outpatient treatment)	<b>Critical</b> (serious injury or need to be hospitalized)	<b>Catastrophic</b> (death)
<b>Frequent</b>	C	B3	A1	A2	A3
<b>Probable</b>	C	B2	B3	A1	A2
<b>Occasional</b>	C	B1	B2	B3	A1
<b>Remote</b>	C	C	B1	B2	B3
<b>Improbable</b>	C	C	C	B1	B2
<b>Incredible</b>	C	C	C	C	C
A = Unacceptable risk levels: 1=least, 3= highest		B= Risk levels should be reduced 1= least, 3= highest		C= Socially acceptable risk levels	

### III. Analyze Product Cycle

It is necessary to classify the air conditioners into groups and assess the individual risk of each group. If the classification is very narrow, the risk assessment becomes complicated, and data common to different groups cannot be collected because the risk assessment needs to be performed on an individual basis.

The most important considerations for HAT relate primarily to the installation and servicing issue and technicians' skill levels. The temperature has no direct effect on the risk, it is the practice that matters. The question of whether to build a model from scratch or adopt an international model is moot since there is a need to know the status of doing things in the countries that built similar models in order to plug into the locally built model, i.e. level of service, frequency of service, types of installation etc. The team decided to build a model from scratch.

The life cycle range for assessment is shown in Figure 16. Each stage has to be assessed separately and added together to get to the total risk.



**FIGURE 16: LIFE CYCLE RANGE FOR ASSESSMENT**

The determination of tolerable risk depends on the population of products in the country. The example from Japan is in Table 17:

**TABLE 17: DETERMINATION OF TOLERABLE RISK LEVELS**

Product/System	Unit Population	Tolerable risk	
		Usage stage	Service stage
Residential AC	$1 \times 10^8$	$1 \times 10^{-10}$	$1 \times 10^{-9}$
Commercial AC	$7.8 \times 10^6$	$1.3 \times 10^{-9}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-8}$
VRF	$1 \times 10^7$	$1 \times 10^{-9}$	$1 \times 10^{-8}$
Chillers	$1.34 \times 10^5$	$7.5 \times 10^{-7}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-7}$
Condensing units	$1.46 \times 10^5$	$6.9 \times 10^{-8}$	$6.9 \times 10^{-7}$

The PRAHA team used the JRAIA approach to set the tolerable risk for residential units at the following levels:

For the usage stage =  $1 / 100 \times$  unit population

For the service stage =  $1 / 10 \times$  unit population

And the risk map becomes as in Figure 17:

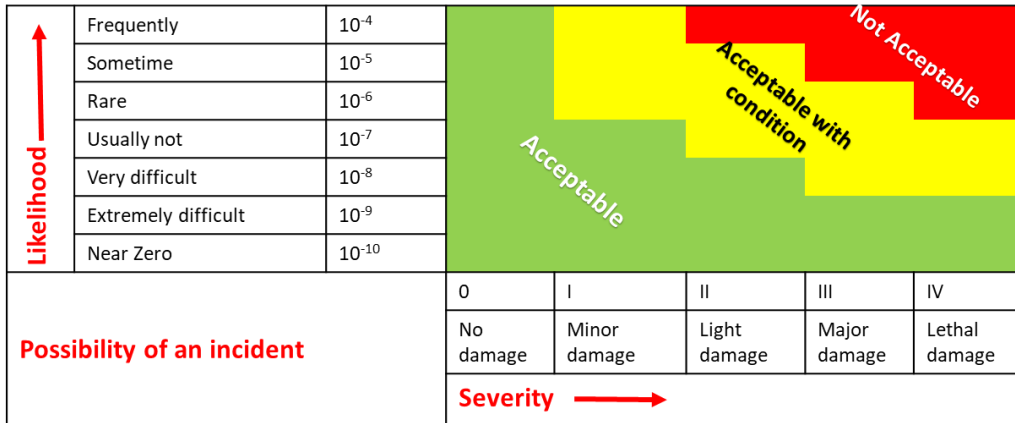


FIGURE 17: RISK MAP

#### IV. Risk Scenarios

A critical stage of the risk assessment is to identify those scenarios in which an ignition source is present in conjunction with a flammable concentration of leaked refrigerant. To better understand these scenarios, one must consider the various triggering events which could cause refrigerant to be released, the location of the release, and the specific type of person that might be present (*i.e.*, a worker, repair person or customer) at the time of the release. It is important to note that, during normal operations, the refrigerant will be contained within the system, and thus there is no risk of adverse events associated with these refrigerants during regular use. However, if refrigerant leaks from the equipment and is not dispersed prior to accumulating to a flammable concentration and a sufficient energy source is present, refrigerant ignition could occur (AHRTI 8009)

The first step in a risk analysis is to select a risk assessment method. There are three known methods used: Event Tree Analysis (ETA), and Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA), and Fault Tree Analysis (FTA). ETA is based on binary logic, in which an event either has or has not happened or a component has or has not failed. FMEA is a structured approach to discovering potential failures that may exist within the design of a product or process. Failure modes are the ways in which a process can fail. Effects are the ways that these failures can lead to harmful outcomes for the user. The goal of FTA is to provide an order of magnitude estimate of the likelihood that the outcome in question will occur (US NRC, 1981).

The team chose the fault tree analysis in line with JRAIA. Refer to item VII for FTA description.

The risk assessment of flammable refrigerants considers two individual phenomena: the presence of an ignition source and the generation of a flammable volume. The risk scenarios that were considered were:

- A. Refrigerant leak during maintenance work on the indoor unit during brazing and due to pipe breakage by corrosion with an ignition source caused by live wire, static electricity, or electric tool such as screw drivers;

- B. Refrigerant leak during brazing of outdoor unit with leakage caused by prior maintenance work or during maintenance work and an ignition source from the brazing torch;
- C. Refrigerant leakage during normal home use caused by pipe breakage through corrosion, external pressure or natural causes such as earthquakes with an ignition source of an open flame, electric spark or static electricity.

## **V. Select Risk Analysis Sources**

The input into the model is taken from data tables for the type of application and usage of the equipment that are being studied. Source for input into the volume of the flammable cloud can be taken from research done for the type of gas. Data for source and time of ignition can sometimes be available from the fire department.

## **VI. Data Collection**

Data collection takes into consideration the following:

- a) Select the stages of the life cycle of the air conditioners. Choose the manner of classification of manufacturing, transportation, use, service, and disposal of an air conditioner into separate stages for evaluation. The evaluation of the manufacturing stages of each product is normally the responsibility of the manufacturer;
- b) Investigate the conditions of installation of the selected air conditioner to determine the conditions to be evaluated during the risk assessment;
- c) Determine the severity of the hazard focusing on the damage caused by flammability;
- d) Set tolerance levels. Set socially acceptable probability of harm for the air conditioner;
- e) Investigate refrigerant leakage rate, speed, and amount based on surveys conducted with air conditioning service companies. The initial leakage location and leakage concentration should also be determined;
- f) Determine flammable time volume through CFD or calculations. For the conditions set as per point (b), the flammable time volume can be calculated by CFD simulation based on the leakage amount, speed, and concentration of the refrigerant as per point (e).
- g) Consider ignition sources. Distinguish the ignition properties depending on whether the ignition source is a spark (for example, electrical contacts, lighter, and/or static electricity), or an open flame (for example, candles, matches, and/or combustion equipment).

## **VII. Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)**

It utilizes a "top-down" approach, starting with the undesired effect as the top event of a tree of logic. Fault trees (FTs) consist of various event boxes, which reflect the probability or frequency of key events leading up to a system failure. The event boxes are linked by connectors (gates),

which describe how the contributing events may combine to produce the system failure. Events may be combined in different ways: in cases where a series of events must all occur to produce an outcome (e.g., ignition source and sufficient oxygen to support combustion), the probabilities or frequencies of the individual contributing events are multiplied via an "AND" gate; in cases where only one of a series of events is needed to produce an outcome (e.g., a strong spark, open flame, or a hot surface all possibly leading to refrigerant ignition), the probabilities are usually added via an "OR" gate. (AHRTI 8009, 2015).

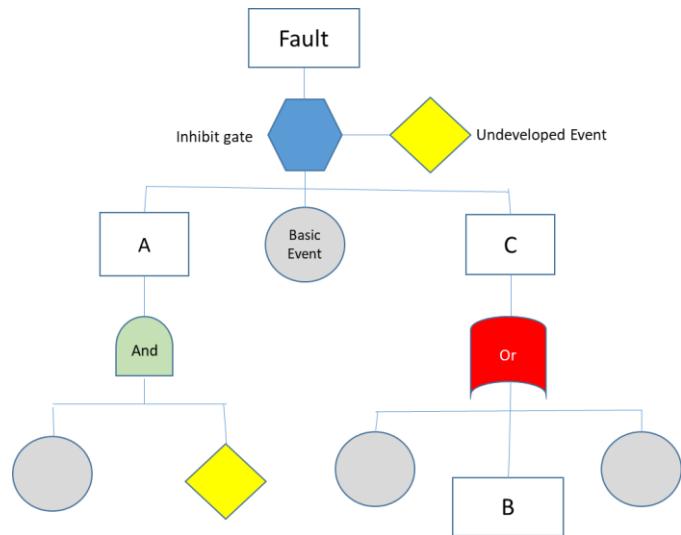


FIGURE 18: FAULT TREE ANALYSIS (FTA) MODEL

In the case of flammability, the probability of leakage is combined with ("and" gate) the possibility that the length of time that flammable cloud exits covered area would lead to ignition in case of the existence of an ignition source (another "and" gate).

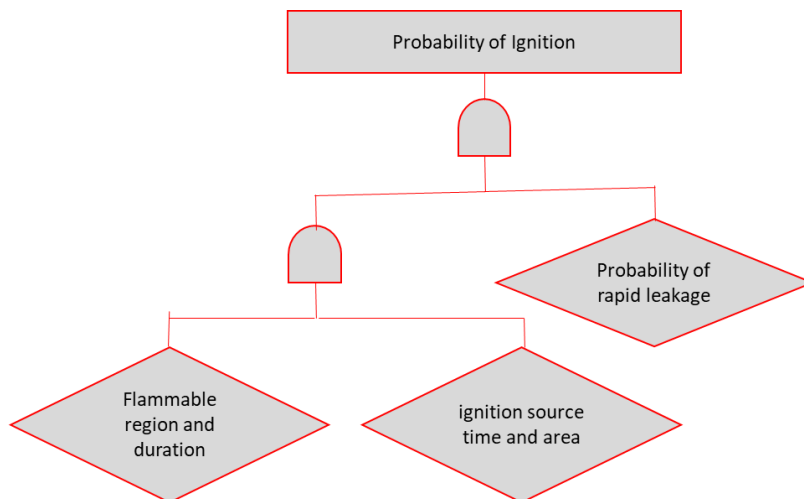


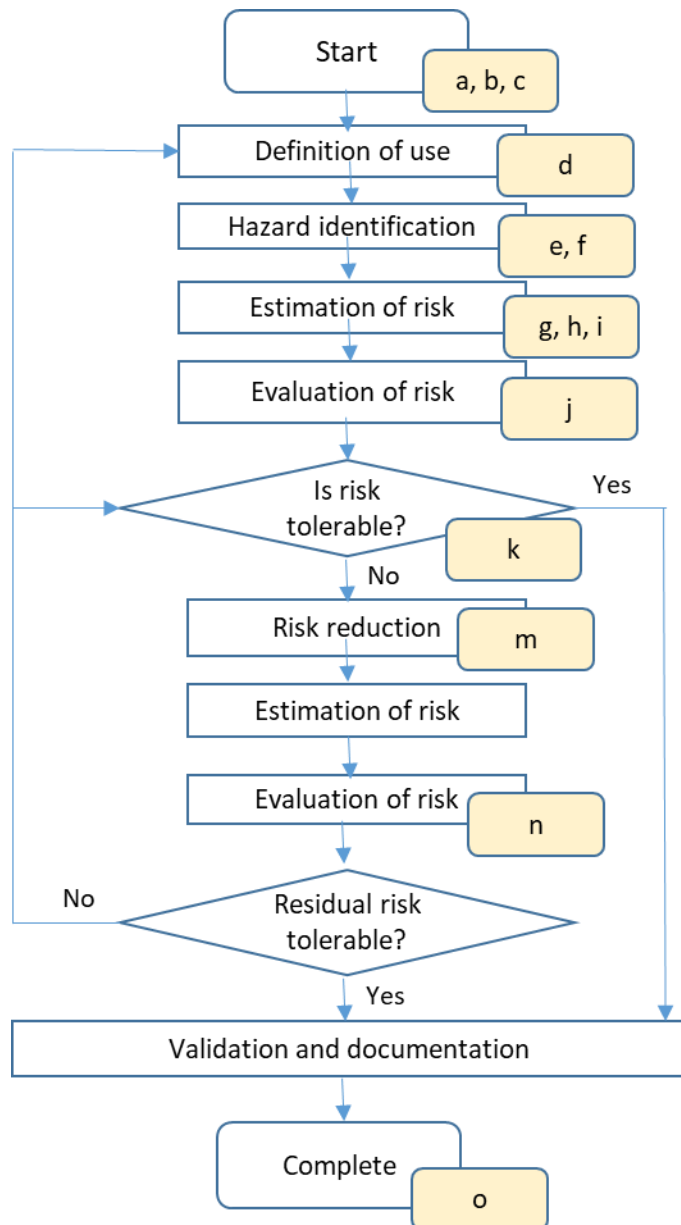
FIGURE 19: PROBABILITY OF IGNITION FTA

In the development of FTA for flammability, the presence of the flammable region and the ignition source correspond to independent trees. Then, their probabilities are multiplied in the final step to calculate the accident probability.

When the contents are reviewed, the risk is evaluated against the risk map in item III above and the calculated accident probability is compared to the acceptable probability in the risk map. The risk tolerance propriety is then determined.

#### **VIII. Suggest Measure to Mitigate Intolerable Risk**

When the tolerance from the risk evaluation in the steps above is satisfactory, the risk assessment ends. If the risk exceeds the tolerance, countermeasures to reduce the risk should be taken. These countermeasures include the implementation of regulations and other measures like introducing safety procedures in order to reduce the risk of accidents. In some instances, it might be necessary to revise laws and regulations in order to ensure that they cover the accepted probability. The reiterative process, which is explained in Figure 20, is as follows:



- a) Select risk assessment method
- b) Select product
- c) Select stages of the product life, i.e. usage or service etc.
- d) Investigate installation circumstances
- e) Determine severity of hazard
- f) Set tolerance levels
- g) Investigate refrigerant leak rate, speed and amount
- h) Determine flammable time volume
- i) Consider ignition sources
- j) Develop FTA
- k) Compare against tolerance
- l) Evaluate risk against tolerance
- m) Reduce risk with countermeasures
- n) Redevelop FTA
- o) Confirm and publish

FIGURE 20: FTA REITERATIVE PROCESS

## IX. Recommend Standards and Codes

Once the countermeasures have been introduced, the FTA factors are reviewed and these countermeasures are added in the appropriate position of the tree. A new calculation can then be made and repeated until the calculations confirm the accepted tolerance according to the risk map. The results can then be released to the public and standards and codes can be drawn.



### 4.3. Example of a Risk Assessment Model

The team chose a case study of an office space in a government building during the usage phase when the equipment is running and during the repair/service stage. The target product is a 5.3 kW split system using an A2L refrigerant. The team selected the Fault Tree Analysis method which is described under item VII below. The target product and the indoor and outdoor conditions plus the service case are shown in the tables below.

At the workshop in Tokyo in April 2019, the PRAHA team worked with the JRAIA experts to do two case studies using the information provided by the PRAHA team. The two case studies are:

- During usage of an air conditioner in a government office. The sources of ignition are extreme including charcoal and lighter used for incense burning, an aroma candle, as well as cigarettes and lighters as smoking is still allowed.
- During the repair stage during brazing with sources of ignition including the brazing burner, a cigarette and a lighter.

Table 18 lists the equipment as well as the indoor and outdoor conditions

**TABLE 18: INFORMATION FOR THE RISK ASSESSMENT MODEL USED BY PRAHA TEAM**

Target Product	Value
Model number	CS-PC36JKF
Type(cooling / HP)	HP
Capacity(kW)	10.5
Refrigerant type	A2L
Refrigerant amount(kg)	2.7
Alternative refrigerant type	HFC-32, R-454B

Indoor Condition during usage of target product		Value
Room size (m <sup>2</sup> )	max	25
	min	16
Height of installation(m)		2.1
Ceiling height(m)		2.8
Ventilation	yes/no	YES
	Ventilation amount (m <sup>3</sup> /hr.)	80
The area of the gap under the door (m <sup>2</sup> )		0.02
other openings, if any (m <sup>2</sup> )		0

Outdoor Condition during usage of target product		Value
Size of the place enclosed with walls , or fences etc.(m <sup>2</sup> )	max	8
	min	4

Condition during repair of target product	value
Average size of outdoor spaces for repairs (m <sup>3</sup> )	20
Percentage of single outdoor unit installations( A%)	50
Percentage of the installations of multiple outdoor units ( B%)	50
Average working hours per repair (outdoor unit) (hr.)	1
Average working hours per repair (indoor unit)(hr.)	0.5
Wind condition (wind velocity) (m/s)	1 TO 3
Windless condition percentage (%)	10

(Windless condition; 0.1m/s or less. the windless rate in one year.)

**Notes:**

- No alternative refrigerant is available from the manufacturer for this product;
- Ventilation amount was calculated based on 1.5 air changes per hour;
- Gap under door was based on the door width is 1.00 m, gap with floor is 2 cm;
- The outdoor unit was assumed to be installed on a roof open area.

The methodology is to calculate the probability of ignition due to a space factor and a time factor.

**Space Factor**

The space factor takes into consideration the space volume, the volume of the flammable cloud, and the volume of the source of ignition. The volume of the flammable cloud depends on the leakage rate and other considerations such as pressure. The volume of the source of ignition can be very small as in the case of a spark, or sizeable as in the case of an open flame.

**Time Factor**

The time factor takes into consideration the number of occurrences of the ignition source and the duration of each occurrence.

**Terminology**

The following terminology will be used in the calculation example:

$T_{Ref}$  = Time of application: 24 hours for usage or duration of maintenance for service

$T_S$  = Time of Ignition Source

$T_F$  = Time of Flammable Cloud

$V_{FT}$  = Flammable Volume Time Integration

$V_{SOI}$  = Volume of source of Ignition

$V_{FCloud}$  = Volume of Flammable Cloud

$V_{Ref}$  = Volume of space or room

$P_{A, B \text{ or } C}$  = Probability of ignition for the different sources of ignition (A), (B), or (C)

$P_R$  = Refrigerant Leak Probability

## Equations

The Volume of Flammable Cloud is the Flammable Volume Time Integration divided by the Time of Flammable Cloud

$$V_{F \text{ Cloud}} = V_{FT} / T_F$$

The probability of ignition is the sum of the space and time factors for each source of ignition.

The probability of time is calculated as the sum of the time of the flammable cloud plus time of source of ignition divided by the time of reference (usage or service time).

$$P_T = (T_F + T_S) / T_{\text{Ref}}$$

The Probability for Space is similarly calculated as the sum of the volume of source of ignition plus the volume of the flammable cloud divided by the reference volume which is the volume of the room or space where service is done.

$$P_S = (V_{F \text{ Cloud}} + V_{\text{SOI}}) / V_{\text{Ref}}$$

The probability for one source of ignition (A), referred to as “Event” is the multiple of the Time probability and the Space probability:

$$P_A = P_T \times P_S$$

The probability for all events is sum of the probabilities for all sources of ignition. The three sources identified in the example i.e. charcoal, cigarette and candle are herein called A, B, and C

$$P_{\text{Events}} = P_A + P_B + P_C$$

$P_R$  = Leak Frequency x Number of Occurrence in a 24 hour period

The Total probability is the multiple of the probability of each event by the Refrigerant Leak probability

$$P_{\text{Total}} = P_{\text{Events}} \times P_R$$

### 4.3.1. Simulation of Time Factor and Space factor During Usage Stage

The data in Table 19 was provided by the PRAHA-II team for the workshop.

TABLE 19: DATA FOR THE CALCULATION OF RISK FOR USAGE STAGE

Event	Ignition source	No. of Occurrence	Duration per day	T <sub>S</sub> = Time of Source
A	Charcoal + lighter	2	1 hour	1 hr/2
B	Cigarette+ lighter	2	0.2 hour	0.2 hr/2
C	Aroma candle	4	3 hours	3 hr/4

Flammable volume Time Integration:

- $T_F = 18 \text{ minutes}/60 \text{ minutes} = 18/60 \text{ hour}$  Time of the flammable cloud. The time is derived from lab data for the type of refrigerant
- $T_s$  is show in table 19
- $V_{F \text{ Cloud}} = 6.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3 \text{ min}/18 \text{ minutes}$ : Volume of the flammable cloud for indoor unit is derived from simulation data for the class of refrigerant and type of application.
- $V_{SOI}$  is negligible.
- $T_{Ref} = 24 \text{ hours}$ : Time of application is 24 hours since usage is throughout the day
- $V_{Ref} = 25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ floor area} \times 2.1 \text{ m height of the indoor unit}$ .
- $1 \times 10^{-3}$  = Leak frequency per year taken from a study for Japan as data is not available from the countries under study.

Figure 21 shows the FTA calculation for the usage stage.

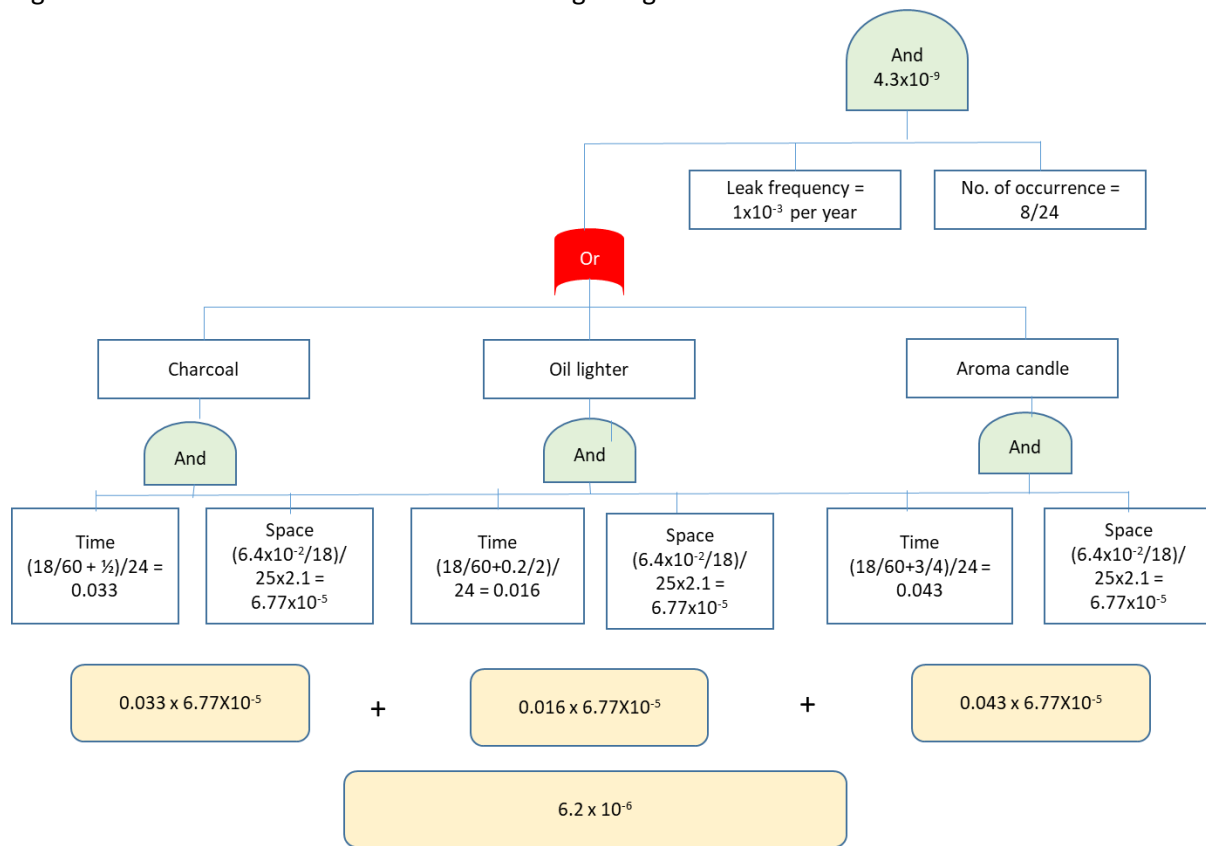


FIGURE 21: FTA FOR USAGE STAGE

For each event, i.e. charcoal, oil lighter, and aroma candle the probability of time and space are calculated according to the equations given above, for example:

- For charcoal the time factor is the sum of the time of the flammable cloud and the time of the ignition source divided by the usage time which is 24 hours. The probability equation is  $(T_F + T_s)/T_{Ref}$ .  $T_F$  is 18/60 derived from data,  $T_s = 1/2$  from table 19 and  $T_{Ref}$  is 24 hours.
- The space factor for charcoal is  $(V_{F \text{ Cloud}} + V_{SOI})/V_{Ref}$ .  $V_{F \text{ Cloud}}$  is  $6.4 \times 10^{-2} / 18$  while  $V_{SOI}$  is negligible.  $V_{Ref}$  is the volume up to the height of the unit =  $25 \times 2.1$

- The addition of the three ignition sources gives a probability of  $6.2 \times 10^{-6}$  which is  $P_{\text{Events}}$
- $P_R = 1 \times 10^{-3} \times (8/24) = 7 \times 10^{-4}$
- The Total probability is  $P_{\text{Events}} \times P_R = (6.2 \times 10^{-6}) \times (7 \times 10^{-4}) = 4.3 \times 10^{-9}$  shown in the top “And”. This puts the probability in the “Extremely Difficult” area of Figure 17: Risk Map.

#### 4.3.2. Simulation of Time Factor and Space factor During Servicing Stage

TABLE 20: DATA FOR CALCULATION OF RISK FOR SERVICE STAGE

Event	Ignition source	No. of Occurrence	Duration per day	$T_s = \text{Time of Source}$
A	Burner	2	2 minutes	4/2
B	Cigarette	2	3 minutes	6/2
C	Lighter	2	10 seconds	0.167/2

Flammable Volume Time Integration

$V_{\text{FCloud}} = 6.3 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ sec} / 3600 \text{ sec}$  Volume of the flammable cloud for outdoor unit is derived from simulation data for the class of refrigerant and type of application.

$V_{\text{SOI}}$  is negligible

$T_{\text{Ref}} = 60 \text{ minutes (1 hour)}$

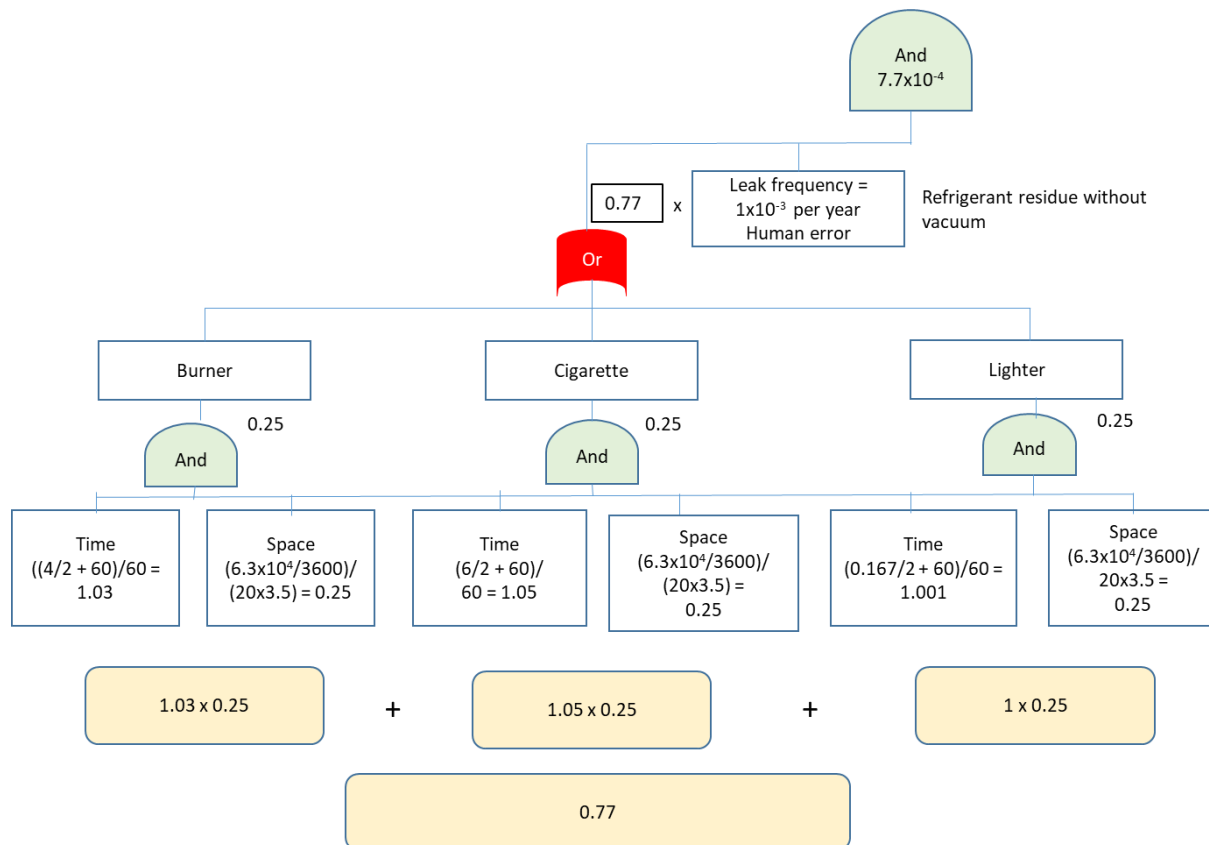
$V_{\text{Ref}} = 20 \text{ m}^2 \text{ space} \times 3.5 \text{ m height}$ . This is the volume of service space for the outdoor unit.

$T_s$  is shown in table 20

$T_F$  is 60 minutes is the time of the flammable cloud

$T_{\text{Ref}}$  is the time of service which is 60 minutes

The FTA for servicing stage is shown in Figure 22.



**FIGURE 22: FTA FOR SERVICING STAGE**

The calculations are similar to the usage stage example given above.

The Total probability is  $0.77 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 7.7 \times 10^{-4}$  which is shown in the top “And”. This puts it in the “Frequent” from the Risk Map of table 17 and mitigation measures should be taken. One evident measure is to ban smoking in the service area!

#### 4.4. Conclusions and Recommendations from the Risk Assessment Element

The above two FTA were created in collaboration with HAT countries and Japan. The purpose of this FTA was to simulate a risk scenario in HAT region with unique climate, product-usage, lifestyle and culture which differs from Japan’s case. The exercise has shown the need for a reliable data for the HAT region on leaks, practices etc.

Building a risk assessment model for the HAT countries that suits the climate and the service practices of the local technicians helps the HAT countries, as well as setting the foot for all A5 countries, in understanding the risk associated with flammable refrigerants and adopting the needed regulations and training programs especially in relation to the logistics of lower-GWP based technologies i.e. installation, transportation, storage, servicing and decommissioning.

The recommendation is for HAT countries to continue the risk assessment based on actual situations, and reduce the risk by implementing various measures that are verified by FTA. It is also important to minimize ignition probability by implementing various measures that are verified by FTA. In addition, the risk assessments of other stages matching cultural and lifestyle aspects should be studied.

## **References for chapter 4**

AHRTI 8009, 2015. Risk Assessment of Refrigeration Systems Using A2L Flammable Refrigerants. April 2015

JSRAE, 2017. Risk Assessment of Mildly Flammable Refrigerants. Final Report 2016. March 2017

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (US NRC). 1981. "Fault Tree Handbook." NUREG-0492. 209p. January.

## 5. Overall Conclusions and Recommendations

The outcomes of PRAHA-II components can draw several concluding remarks in relation to the main objectives of the project which can be summarized as follows:

### **In relation to support the process advancing the promotion and deployment of lower-GWP alternatives:**

- I. A tailored Risk Assessment is essential, not only for HAT countries, in better understanding safety implications associated with deploying alternative refrigerants, either A2L or A3, considering the specifics of different types of equipment and life stages.
- II. Efforts in building risk assessment models should be exerted towards analyzing risks in the logistics side of the supply-chain i.e. Installation, In-door use, outdoor use, servicing and end of life (decommissioning); understanding the design and manufacturing risk assessment are covered by relevant international standards which should more or less apply to most countries.
- III. The concept of risk assessment is quite similar worldwide, including methodologies in calculating and analyzing severity and frequency of risks. However, criteria for acceptable tolerance levels may differ depending on local considerations. Measures to mitigate risks would depend on type of existing/operational standards and/or codes in each country noting
- IV. Few Article 5 countries and some of the non-Article-5 countries have built similar models. Learning from the pioneers in risk assessment models through partnership and cooperation will leapfrog the technical difficulties and provide a quick access to building the model.
- V. PRAHA-II was the first step in providing the impetus for this leapfrogging. Similarly, Building the risk assessment model with the involvement of local research institutes and organizations will add depth and reach for those institutes and involve the HAT countries in the global research efforts on new alternatives as well as build countries' ownership.
- VI. Building a risk assessment model for the HAT countries that suits the climate and the service practices of the local technicians will help the HAT countries will set the foot of A5 countries, not only HAT, in understanding and establishing local risk assessment models hence adopting the needed regulations and training programs especially in relation to the logistics of lower-GWP based technologies i.e. installation, transportation, storage, servicing and decommissioning.

### **In relation to building capacities of local industry to better design with lower-GWP alternatives:**

- VII. The optimization work on the prototypes of PRAHA-I is helping the OEMs who built the original prototypes get the best support in their R&D efforts. The activities of that element substantiated by result of testing of the optimized units confirm that enhanced design and the use of the proper components can lead to better performance and energy efficiency.

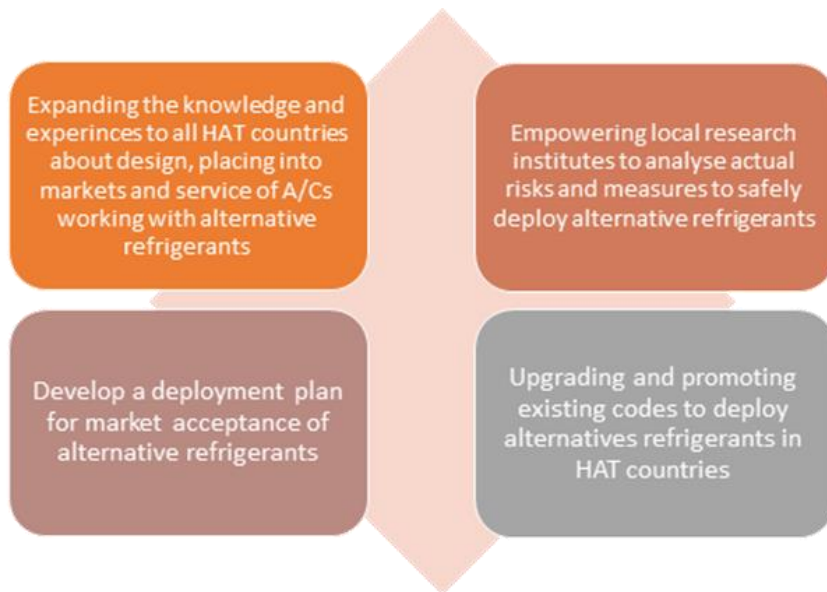


- VIII. The optimization element of PRAHA-II also pointed out that components, especially compressors for the new refrigerants, are still not widely available. These and other limitations have to be dealt in order to help manufacturers make an informed decision on the way forward.
- IX. PRAHA capacity building activities have helped the PRAHA stakeholders in acquiring added knowledge about working with alternative lower-GWP refrigerants that are flammable. The study tours have exposed stakeholders to the latest in technology for both A2L and A3 refrigerants at global technology centers. The capacity building activities helped many manufacturers in HAT countries in building or engaging in other research projects.

**In relation to maintaining sustainable technical platform to support PRAHA process and sharing knowledge about up-to-date technological developments amongst HAT countries:**

- X. The capacity building efforts have turned PRAHA into a global process that can be extended to all 35 HAT countries and not only the Gulf and Middle East countries that were engaged with PRAHA-I.
- XI. PRAHA-II events continued to attract global and regional participation in terms of government authorities, technology providers, manufacturers, and international/regional institutes. PRAHA presentations and knowledge sharing at networks of ozone officers and international conferences have become a fixture for exchanging experiences and knowledge about HAT technological related aspects. PRAHA-II has helped to spread the awareness of HAT challenges in optimization and risk assessment as well as opportunities.

Key take-home messages from PRAHA-II conclusions and recommendations can be illustrated as below.



## Annex I – Examples of Risk Assessment Model Data Tables filled

### A. Target Product

	value
model number	
type(cooling / HP)	
capacity(kW)	
refrigerant type	
refrigerant amount(kg)	
alternative refrigerant type	R32?

### B-1. Indoor condition during usage of target product

		value
room size (m <sup>2</sup> )	max	
	min	
height of installation(m)		
ceiling height(m)		
ventilation	yes/no	
	Ventilation (m <sup>3</sup> /hr.)	
gap under door area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
other openings, if any (m <sup>2</sup> )		

### B-2. Outdoor condition during usage of target product

		value
the size of the place enclosed with walls ,or fences etc.(m <sup>2</sup> )	max	
	min	

(ex. the internal area of a balcony)

### C. Condition during repair of target product

	value
the average size of outdoor spaces for repairs (m <sup>3</sup> )	
the percentage of single outdoor unit installations (A% )	
the percentage of the installations of multiple outdoor units (B% )	
the average working hours per repair (outdoor unit) (hr.)	
the average working hours per repair (indoor unit) (hr.)	
wind condition (wind velocity ) (m/s)	
windless condition (percentage % )	
(Windless condition; 0.1m/s or less. the windless rate in one year.)	

(note1)A+B=100% (note 2) multiple outdoor units installed with a considerable amount of spaces between them is included in the single installation category.

**Praha-II List of Possible Ignition Source and estimation of ignition occurrence in Kuwait's case**

(during usage - indoor)

			Estimate of ignition occurrence / day	
Type of Ignition source	Ignition Source		Occurrence (times/day)	Duration (hours/day)
Ignition source caused within flammable region (triggered by the ignition source)	open flame	cigarette		
	Electric spark (human conduct)	oil lighter		
		ignition switch of heater		
		connect / disconnect of electric plug		
		on/off relay within electrical equipment		
		relay operation of electrical equipment		
		brush motor		
	Electric spark (excluding human conduct)	malfunction of equipment		
		slip on / off the clothes		
	Human conduct	slip on / off the clothes		
open flame (triggered by flammable region)	open flame	candle		
		heater		
		stove burner		
		catch fire		
	High temperature surface	Electric heater		

## Annex II - Safety

**Overview of RACHP safety standards** (Source: TEAP report Volume 4: Decision XXX/5 on Cost and Availability of Low-GWP Technologies/Equipment that Maintain/Enhance Energy Efficiency)

The requirements and implications of various international and regional safety standards covering RACHP sectors are detailed in report TEAP TF XXVIII/4.<sup>3</sup> This includes a table of relevant standards and the applicable various sub-sectors (Table 2-1). An extract of that table is provided below (Table I).

Throughout the report there are discussions on what the upper charge limits are.

Table I: Scope of selected RACHP safety standards that include flammable refrigerants

Sector	Vertical (Product Standards)		Horizontal (Group Standards)
	IEC 60335-2-40	IEC 60335-2-89	ISO 5149-1,-2,-3,-4
Commercial refrigeration		x	x
Air-to-air air conditioners & heat pumps	x		x

Table II attempts to summarise the upper charge limits, where values have been separated into two categories.

- “with limited measures” means only with elimination of potential ignition sources
- “With additional measures” refers to situations where additional protective measures have to be applied, such as imposing a minimum room size, additional ventilation, etc.

It is not straight-forwards to summarise the “with additional measures” charge limits as they often depend upon the choice of several measures, installation conditions and so on. The exercise should be carried out on a case-by-case basis.

Table II: Maximum charge size limits for flammable refrigerants according to RACHP safety standards

	With limited measures			With additional measures		
	A3	A2	A2L	A3	A2	A2L
IEC 60335-2-89	0.15 kg	0.15 kg	0.15 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a
IEC 60335-2-40	0.15 kg	0.5 kg	1.8 kg	0.3 kg/1.0 kg	3.4 kg	8.0 kg/78 kg
ISO 5149	0.15 kg	0.5 kg	1.8 kg	1.5 kg/2.5 kg/ unlimited	3.4 kg/ unlimited	60 kg/ unlimited

All of these standards are in various stages of revision including with special attention to application of flammable refrigerants. Again, a summary of these may be found in the TEAP TF XXVIII/4 report.

### Overview of safe refrigerant handling

In terms of refrigerant safe handling training, the situation differs widely amongst countries, due to the variety of national legislation. The IIR has published an information note on qualification and competence of technicians,<sup>4</sup> which offers an overview of schemes available in many countries.

<sup>3</sup> TEAP TASK FORCE Decision XXVIII/4 Report: on safety standards relevant for low-GWP alternatives

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.iifiir.org/userfiles/file/publications/notes/NoteTech\\_28\\_EN.pdf](http://www.iifiir.org/userfiles/file/publications/notes/NoteTech_28_EN.pdf)

Some international and regional standard touch on the topic. An international standard is under preparation, ISO 22712 - Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Competence of personnel (currently in the form EN 13113), which addresses the required competence of technicians for all refrigerant types and tasks. More specifically, IEC 60335-2-40 includes an Annex (DD) covering requirements for operation, service and installation manuals of appliances using flammable refrigerants, which is essentially a compilation of procedures. Another annex (HH) addresses “Competence of service personnel”. Whilst neither IEC 60335-2-89 nor ISO 5149 contains any such material, EN 378-4 does have a short annex on competence of persons working with flammables.

Most countries tend to operate training programmes that are either national or private schemes. There are also a number of regional training programmes in existence, such as the “Real Alternatives” scheme, which covers most of the European countries.<sup>5</sup> In North America there are two such schemes: North America Training Excellence (NATE) for HVAC<sup>6</sup> and AHAM-Home Appliance<sup>7</sup>. China operates a national training scheme for flammables as does JRAIA in Japan.

The entire topic is rather disparate, but it is expected that the global approach will become more harmonised as introduction of flammable refrigerants become more prevalent.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.realalternatives.eu/learning-platform>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.natex.org/site/1/Homehttp://>

<sup>7</sup> [www.aham.org/AHAM/Safety/Safe Servicing of Cold Appliances/AHAM/Safety/Safe Servicing of Cold Appliances.aspx?hkey=23d1344d-f8b0-410a-9e21-8181048b2b82](http://www.aham.org/AHAM/Safety/Safe_Servicing_of_Cold_Appliances/AHAM/Safety/Safe_Servicing_of_Cold_Appliances.aspx?hkey=23d1344d-f8b0-410a-9e21-8181048b2b82)

ANNEX-III: AHRTI Final Report

**Promoting Alternative Refrigerants in High-Ambient Countries Phase (PRAHA-II):  
Optimization Study on PRAHA I Equipment**

September 2019



**Air-Conditioning, Heating and  
Refrigeration Technology Institute**

## **Final Report**

AHRTI Report No. 9011

### **Promoting Alternative Refrigerants in High-Ambient Countries Phase II (PRAHA-II): Optimization Study on PRAHA I Equipment**

Final Report

September 2019

By

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## 1. Executive Summary

Over the past several years through the Promoting low- Global Warming Potential (GWP) Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High-Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-I) project, 18 different prototypes have been developed and compared to respective baselines to support the assessment of alternative lower-GWP refrigerants for air-conditioning applications. Since the work originally started in 2012, researchers have identified gaps in the performance and operation of the PRAHA-1 prototypes. These gaps include the need to redesign and optimize prototype air-conditioning units, evaluate new alternative refrigerants, and improve component selection. As such, a new project, *Advancing the Designs of PRAHA-I for Meeting or Exceeding the Baseline Designs Performance*, conducted by Optimized Thermal Systems, Inc. (OTS) is herein presented.

The objectives of this project include the following:

- 1) Evaluate the design limitation of the PRAHA-I prototypes;
- 2) Optimize and physically evaluate selected prototypes with new refrigerants not evaluated during PRAHA-I; and,
- 3) Assess potential refrigerant fractionation impact due to leakage.

The project was organized into six activities for which a summary of the results, conclusions and recommendations are presented below:

- 1) [Activity 1: Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes](#)
  - a. Certification laboratories, such as the one used for testing the units in PRAHA I, provide limited information for the purposes of product design and development. For future reference it is recommended that for research-oriented efforts such as this one, the units undergo a more rigorous testing process along with full characterization of the system and its individual components operating conditions and performance.
  - b. In applications of high ambient temperatures, it is expected that performance will degrade as compared to operating under more temperate conditions and the resultant impact on performance must be considered. The key components for performance improvement identified herein were the compressor, condenser and expansion device.
    - i. At higher temperatures, the saturation temperatures and refrigerant density at compressor's suction port can be very different than that from the rated conditions. Larger displacement volumes and efficiency curves optimized for higher pressure lifts might be required. Therefore, the proper selection of the compressor is paramount.
    - ii. A better performance condenser will reduce the approach temperature between refrigerant and air, helping the compressor not to discharge refrigerant at very high pressure and temperatures, which degrade performance.
  - c. At high ambient conditions, the system is forced to operate in higher pressure lift than at rated conditions, but still requires a certain refrigerant mass flow rate. Passive devices such as capillary tubes and orifices may not be able to provide enough expansion to allow the system to operate in higher temperature conditions. An active expansion device such as EXV's can adequately control operating conditions and maintain stable superheat.
- 2) [Activity 2: Design Improvements](#) (Summary results in Table 1)
  - a. R290 and R32 have wider saturation regions allowing the system to operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer. Their cycles

may get closer to that of the ideal Carnot cycle compared to refrigerants with narrower saturation.

- b. Refrigerants with high temperature glide may require new heat exchanger (HX) designs, namely condensers. The original designs proved to be sufficiently effective to allow for most systems to operate with the different refrigerants, however, better designs would allow for higher system efficiency and potentially less charge. HX designs are severely constrained by allowed envelope dimensions. A complete system re-design would provide an opportunity for designing HX's with even higher efficiency.
- c. The results of this analysis suggest that for an effective refrigerant replacement, a proper compressor selection must be accompanied with it. Higher isentropic efficiencies are desired for higher temperatures, but most importantly, the displacement volume requirements can vary considerably from one refrigerant to another.
- d. It is also imperative that having an active expansion device (preferably an Electronic Expansion valve (EXV)) to not only allow for more controlled superheat, but also to enable the unit to run with different refrigerants with very different thermophysical properties.

**Table 1: Activity 2 Summary Modeling Results.**

General Information			Hardware			Performance		
System	Rated Capacity (@35°C)	System Configuration	Compressor	Condenser	Expansion Device	Ref.	Cooling Capacity (@46°C)	EER (@46°C)
-	BTU/hr	-	Efficiency (-)	Type	Type	-	BTU/hr	BTU/hr.W
Unit 1	18000	Baseline	0.66	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Passive	R444B	17403	7.4
		Alternate 1	0.7	Same as Baseline	Active (EXV)	R290	17639	8.01
		Alternate 2	0.69			R454C	18104	7.31
		Alternate 3	0.7	MCHX		R444B	18140	8.14
		Alternate 4	0.68			R457A	17749	7.63
Unit 4	24000	Baseline	0.61	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	Passive	R290	17940	7.52
		Alternate 1	0.7	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R290	18147	9.12
		Alternate 2	0.7			R290	24120	6.72
Unit 6	24000	Baseline	0.6	Tube-Fin (7mm Tube)	Passive	R32	23115	8.46
		Alternate 1	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R32	23798	9.41
		Alternate 2	0.67			R454B	22894	9.71
		Alternate 3	0.7			R452B	23702	9.6
Unit 10	36000	Baseline	0.44	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	Passive	R32	29005	6.39
		Alternate 1	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R447B	30478	9.43
		Alternate 2	0.67			R452B	30796	10.27
		Alternate 3	0.67			R454B	30809	10

3) [Activities 3-5: Prototype Modification and Testing](#) (Summary results in Table 2)

- a. Unit 6 re-tested baseline exhibited similar performance to that found in PRAHA I testing. It should be stressed that the baseline unit by design had its capillary tube located in the outdoor unit. This would cause liquid refrigerant leaving the outdoor unit to flash. The refrigerant enthalpy at the condenser outlet state was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity assuming an isenthalpic expansion without heat loss in connecting pipe. This is different from the modified systems of which the capillary tube was removed, and a manual expansion valve was placed at the inlet of the indoor unit. For modified systems,

the enthalpy at the expansion valve inlet was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity.

- b. Unit 10 exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This supports the hypothesis of low compressor efficiency during PRAHA I tests, which also indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
- c. The above is also evidenced by the fact that even with R447B and R452B (zeotropic mixtures), Unit 10 had higher cooling capacity and efficiency than the baseline for the 46°C test condition, as projected in activity 2. The tests at 35°C, however, did not have the same trend.
- d. The impact of refrigerant replacement was not very clear, in part due to the hardware change along with it. But because of the differences in saturation curves from the Activity 2 analysis, R32 tends to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge. The zeotropic mixtures consistently required compressors with larger displacement volumes and even higher mass flow rates for cooling capacities of the same magnitude.
- e. Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to a great concern since less than 2% in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- f. The Unit 6 modified systems had lower performance than expected from the Activity 2 models. The R32 system configuration exhibited around 10% less flow rate than anticipated, which corresponded to 10% lower capacity. The R454B configuration exhibited a deviation of 5% between model and test due also in part to a 3% flow rate over prediction in the model. Unit 10, on the other hand, exhibited an excellent agreement to the models with less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity.
- g. The model's validation adds confidence in the numerical simulation findings and recommendations provided in activity 2.

**Table 2: Tests Summary Results.**

Syst.	Test	Refrigerant	Charge	35°C			46°C		
				Cooling Capacity	Total Power	EER	Cooling Capacity	Total Power	EER
				lb	BTU/hr	kW	BTU/hr. W	BTU/hr	kW
Unit 6	Performance	R32 (Baseline)	3.83	25192	2.43	10.4	23390	3.10	7.54
		R32 (Alternate 1)	4.27	23585	2.12	11.1	21450	2.74	7.84
		R454B (Alternate 2)	5.02	21966	2.10	10.4	21821	2.67	8.17
Unit 10	Performance	R32 (Baseline)*	5.63	34517	3.76	9.18	29005	3.84	7.55
		R447B (Alternate 1)	6.63	32195	3.62	8.88	31073	3.90	7.96
		R452B (Alternate 2)	6.63	28128	3.38	8.33	30292	3.90	7.76
	Liquid Line	Low Charge	4.23	N/A			14216	3.90	3.64
		Re-Charged	6.63				30865	4.16	7.42
	Vapor Line	Low Charge	4.27				15171	3.92	3.87
		Re-Charged	6.77				30587	-	-

\*Original baseline values from PRAHA

- 4) Conclusions: This report presented a comprehensive set of activities with the objectives of advancing the PRAHA program. The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The tests that were carried out for PRAHA-I, while sufficient for the purpose of measuring capacity and energy efficiency for the purposes of PRAHA-I, did not have enough essential data to enable a complete cycle evaluation for optimization purposes. This is primarily due to using standard test rig on systems with critical hardware configuration differences. The analyses presented in Activity 2 (design assessment through modeling) provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning when using novel refrigerants. The tests in activities 3-5 partially served as validation for the models developed, and as check for previous test data from PRAHA I. The final recommendations for future development are listed as follows:
- a. Establish a baseline system by conducting comprehensive testing including measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests. Furthermore, testing systems with different configurations require custom test rigs as such to adequately measure working fluid's states to avoid mischaracterization of the operating conditions and performance. Such approach is considerably more labor-intensive which should be factored in the scope in future developments.
  - b. Using alternate low-GWP refrigerants is viable and can be competitive to commonly used pure refrigerants but doing so requires proper component design and selection; compressor and expansion device particularly. Drop-in replacement without hardware change is never recommended as evidenced by the change requirements in Activity 2 and performance tests in the subsequent activities.
  - c. It is recommended to always perform numerical simulations, and to conduct at least some level of "soft" optimization analyses that will provide information for an educated system re-design / retrofit at much lower costs than gradual trial-and-error changes.
  - d. Always test the modified systems with the same instrumentation as the baseline, however mindful of the modifications as such to properly place sensors to obtain adequate readings as suggested in item a above.

## 2. Introduction

Over the past several years through the Promoting low- Global Warming Potential (GWP) Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High-Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-I) project, 18 different prototypes have been developed and compared to respective baselines to support the assessment of alternative lower-GWP refrigerants for air-conditioning applications. Since the work originally started in 2012, researchers have identified gaps in the performance and operation of the PRAHA-1 prototypes. These gaps include the need to redesign and optimize prototype air-conditioning units, evaluate new alternative refrigerants, and improve component selection. As such, a new project, *Advancing the Designs of PRAHA-I for Meeting or Exceeding the Baseline Designs Performance*, is desired.

The objectives of this project include the following:

- 4) Evaluate the design limitation of the PRAHA-I prototypes;
- 5) Optimize and physically evaluate selected prototypes with new refrigerants not evaluated during PRAHA-I; and,
- 6) Characterize leaks.

The project is divided into six activities namely:

- **Activity 1 – Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes:** evaluate systems performance from selected units tested in PRAHA-I, and assess potential design improvements
- **Activity 2 – Design Improvement:** improve design of specific units targeting higher efficiencies while using alternate low-GWP refrigerants
- **Activity 3 - Prototype Units Fabrication:** modify the a sub-set of the units according to modifications proposed in Activity 2
- **Activity 4 - Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes:** conduct performance tests on modified units at standard and high ambient temperature conditions (35°C and 46°C)
- **Activity 5 - Analyzing Leaks of Alternatives:** simulate refrigerant leakage and evaluate possible impact of zeotropic mixtures fractionation on performance
- **Activity 6 - Reporting and Data Management:** simulation and test data processing, preparing progress and final reports

## 3. Activity 1 - Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes

Activity 1 was comprised of three major tasks including: reception of 12 physical units at the OTS facility followed by visual inspection and parts identification; review of performance test reports from PRAHA I tests; and lastly, analyze data and identify, for units of interest, opportunity for improvement targeting higher performance and minimal charge. OTS has completed this activity and an executive summary of the findings are presented herein.

### 3.1. Physical Units

All 12 units of interest to this project (Table 3) were received on November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Visual inspection indicated no evident signs of damage. Relevant information to the project such as compressor model, heat exchanger (HX) geometry and circuiting, as well as expansion device were also received.



**Table 3: Unit Specifications Summary.**

Category	Unit #	Ref.	Designed Capacity Btu/h	Measured Cap. Btu/h	Voltage	Ref. (New designs)	Ref. (Tests)
Window	1	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	19,104	208-230/60/1	L-20, R454C, R290, R457A	R290
	2	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	16,924	208-230/60/1		
	3	DR-3 (R-454C)	18,000	18,063	208-230/60/1		
Decorative splits	4	R-290	24000 (18,000)	19,000	208-230/60/1	R-290	R-290
	5	R-32	24000 (18,000)	19,328	208-230/60/1		
	6	R-32	24,000	25,456	208-230/60/1	R32, R459A	R32, R459A
	7	L-41 (R-447A)	24,000	24,830	208-230/60/1		
	8	L-20 (R-444B)	24,000	22,740	208-230/60/1		
	9	DR-3	24,000	14,638	208-230/60/1		
Ducted splits	10	R-32	36,000	35,500	220-240/50/1	R447B, R452B	R447B, R452B
	11	L-20	36,000	36,553	220-240/50/1		
	12	DR-3 (R-454C)	36,000	33,032	220-240/50/1		

### 3.2. PRAHA-I Performance Reports Assessment

OTS received a complete package of files containing the performance reports for all units tested in PRAHA I. The tests conducted in PRAHA I were meant to assess high-level performance of these units focusing on a large control volume where only total energy in and out was evaluated. As such, these tests were not comprehensive in terms of measurements for cycle analysis required in PRAHA II. Refrigerant side measurements, in most cases, were very limited (few pressure and temperature measurements and no flow rates); thus, it is not possible to fully characterize the cycle and perform energy balances between air and refrigerant sides of the system. Common issues found in the reports include:

- Tag mislabeling and / or mismatching sensor location and tag
- No independent outdoor capacity reported – typically reported the same as indoor capacity
- Missing energy balance checks
- Missing measurement on either airside pressure drop and temperature or fan power
- Inconsistent reported measurements with thermophysical properties for units tested with L-20
- Systematic inconsistency in reported superheat and subcooling
- Missing measurements on refrigerant side at evaporator inlet
- Missing temperature and/or pressure measurements on refrigerant side
- Missing refrigerant mass flow measurements

A summary of the original PRAHA-1 data and results of the data reduction are provided under separate documentation.

### 3.3. Hardware Improvement Assessment

#### 3.3.1. Heat Exchanger (HX) First Order Analysis (FOA)

This section outlines a FOA for the HXs of Units 1, 4, 6 and 10 to identify improvement potential. The project's objective, as stated above, is to improve performance while minimizing charge. One way of addressing both objectives is by reducing tube / channel diameter. Heat transfer coefficients are inversely proportional to surface hydraulic diameters, however, so is pressure drop. Smaller tubes result in more compact ( $C = \text{surface area} / \text{footprint volume}$ ), with reduced internal volume, HXs.

A qualitative analysis using values from literature was carried out to demonstrate the relative impact of diameter over abovementioned metrics, specifically: heat transfer coefficient, compactness and overall thermal conductance (UA). The left-hand side plot in Figure 1 show three curves inversely proportional to the diameter; a 5mm tube can achieve, in this example, 70% greater UA than a conventional 9.5mm, within the same footprint volume (or cabinet).

These are further explored to illustrate the impact on a system level. Systems respond to UA of both condenser and evaporators, but for the purposes of this analysis, condenser only is considered. The UA represents the overall thermal conductance, which will impact the approach temperatures in the system ( $\Delta T_{app}$ ). If the heat rejection is kept constant, the higher the UA, the smaller are the  $\Delta T_{app}$ 's, thus allowing the condenser to operate in lower pressure levels, which will consequently increase the system performance. An example using a hypothetical R32 cycle with an EER of 12 as base is shown in the right-hand side plot in Figure 1. Performance improvement is limited by the Second Law, when the approach temperatures near zero; however, in this illustration, the EER has potential to increase in over 20% with better condenser design alone.

It is imperative to note that the results presented in this section are for **illustration purposes only**. Further in this report it is presented in more detail a re-design framework, applied to the units of interest in this project, using the metrics outlined in this section.

Unit 1 already had a 5mm condenser, which limits the options for HX re-design. Unit 6 had a 7mm HX on both the indoor and outdoor units, which allows some room for improvement if reducing to 5mm. Lastly, both coils for Unit 10 had 9.5mm tubes, thus there is greater potential for charge reduction and performance improvement for that unit in particular.

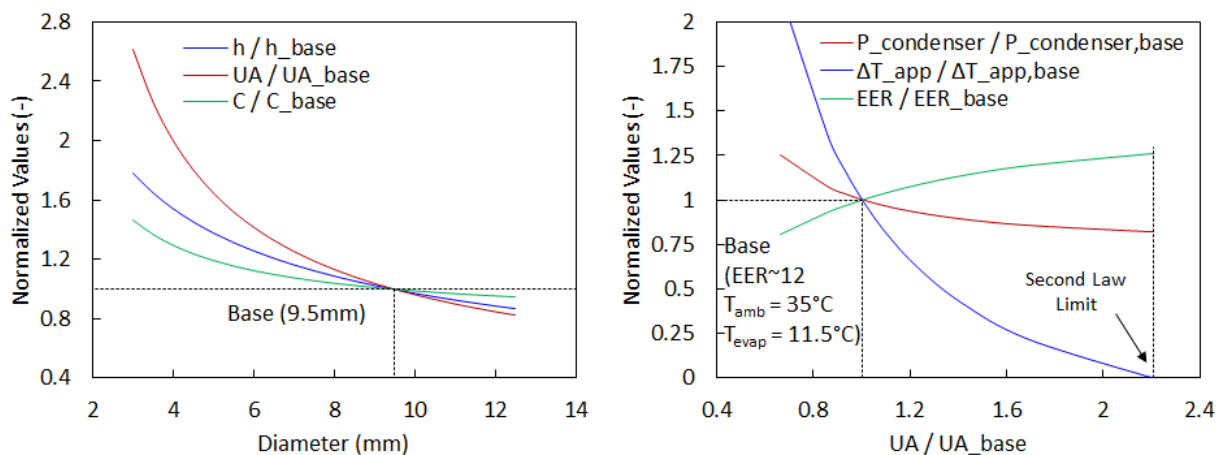


Figure 1. Heat Exchangers FOA.

### 3.3.2. Compressors

The existing units mostly use compressors sized specifically for R410A or R22 and in some cases custom made for this effort. There is, however, opportunity for a better compressor selection when migrating from R32 to R454B or R447B on Units 6 and 10, respectively.

### 3.3.3. Expansion Devices

Expansion devices such as TXV's and EXV's may allow for better control and reduced losses in connecting pipes if located near the evaporator. Some units, such as 6 and 10, have a capillary tube in the outdoor unit, which forces the refrigerant to travel in two-phase along the connecting pipes, and at lower temperatures, thus increasing pressure drop and heat gain.

### 3.3.4. Fan and Blower

Replacing the fan and blower may be necessary if newly designed HXs offer considerable change in pressure drop over the baseline since the flow rates are kept constant. The lack of test data on pressure drop forces us to rely on predicted values only. These will be considered for replacement as a last priority.

### 3.3.5. Units Component Modification Potential

Table 4 shows the detailed existing components for the units of interest for modification.

**Table 4: Units 1, 4, 6 and 10 Components.**

System	Unit 1	Unit 4	Unit 6	Unit 10
Refrigerant	R444B	R290	R32	R32
Compressor	HIGHLY SL260DG-C8EU	HIGHLY PSH356DG-C8DU3	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP42K5E-PFJ-XXX
Condenser	5mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Wavy TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube
Evaporator	9.5mm Louver TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	7mm Slit TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX

## 3.4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The first part of this activity regarded data analysis and processing from the original tests conducted in the original PRAHA-I project, which was designed to conduct testing and comparison of cooling capacity vs. EER for the prototypes against the baseline units from same manufacturers. Since limited certification tests were required then, more testing parameters would have been needed to support the optimization and/or redesign process within the scope of PRAHA-II. The second part pertained assessing potential hardware modifications that could result in higher performance and less charge, with the intent of replacing the original refrigerants with alternative, low-GWP ones. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- Certification laboratories, such as the one used for testing the units in PRAHA I, provide limited information for the purposes of product design and development. For future reference it is recommended that for research-oriented efforts such as this one, the units undergo a more rigorous testing process along with full characterization of the system and its individual components operating conditions and performance.
- 2- In applications of high ambient temperatures, it is expected that performance will degrade as compared to operating under more temperate conditions and the resultant impact on performance must be considered. The key components for performance improvement identified herein were the compressor, condenser and expansion device.

- a. At higher temperatures, the saturation temperatures and refrigerant density at compressor's suction port can be very different than that from the rated conditions. Larger displacement volumes and efficiency curves optimized for higher pressure lifts might be required. Therefore, the proper selection of the compressor is paramount.
  - b. A better performance condenser will reduce the approach temperature between refrigerant and air, helping the compressor not to discharge refrigerant at very high pressure and temperatures, which degrade performance.
- 3- At high ambient conditions, the system is forced to operate in higher pressure lift than at rated conditions, but still requires a certain refrigerant mass flow rate. Passive devices such as capillary tubes and orifices may not be able to provide enough expansion to allow the system to operate in higher temperature conditions. An active expansion device such as EXV's can adequately control operating conditions and maintain stable superheat.

## 4. Activity 2 - Design Improvements

The details of modeling and simulation results are provided in a separate document submitted in conjunction with this one, while in this section only the summarized performance results are presented.

### 4.1. Hardware

A general design improvement assessment was presented in the report for Activity 1, focusing on the units of interest to this study. A first order analysis on the HX's showed that moving towards smaller hydraulic diameter tubes can be beneficial from a material savings and charge reduction standpoint. Units 4 and 10 use conventional 9.5mm diameter tube condensers (Table 4), making them good candidates for condenser replacement with either a smaller tube diameter or a microchannel heat exchanger (MCHX). The compressors used on Units 1, 4 and 6 do not have available performance maps making it difficult to assess their fitness for the system. The focus of this study is on proper compressor selection and condenser re-design.

### 4.2. Refrigerant

R32 and R290 have wide saturation regions (Figure 2 and Figure 3) putting them at an advantage since they may operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer. Their cycles may get closer to that of the ideal Carnot cycle compared to refrigerants with narrower saturation.

Amongst the blends investigated for Unit 1, R444B has the widest saturation region while also having the highest temperature glide (Figure 4). The latter is typically not beneficial, in particular for evaporators, but it may help the condenser. The glide enables the refrigerant temperature profile to get closer to the air temperature profile without crossing (Figure 4). From a thermodynamic perspective, this means R444B can have its condensing pressure reduced further, resulting in higher theoretical COP.

For Units 6 and 10, the investigated blends, although having narrower saturation than the baseline R32, have similar thermophysical characteristics (Figure 3) with lower temperature glides (Figure 4) making them more competitive from a capacity and performance perspective.

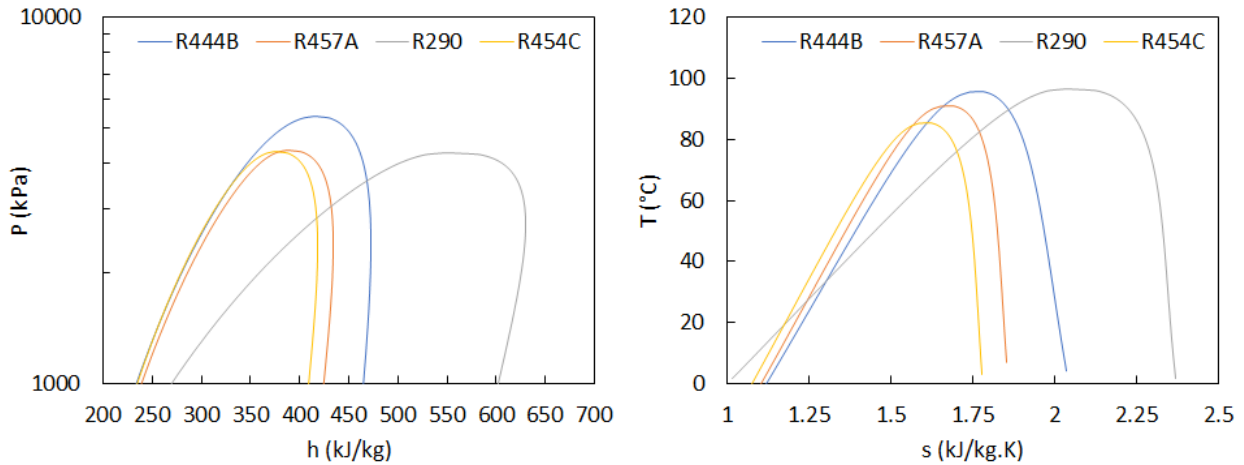


Figure 2. Refrigerants Investigated for Units 1 and 4.

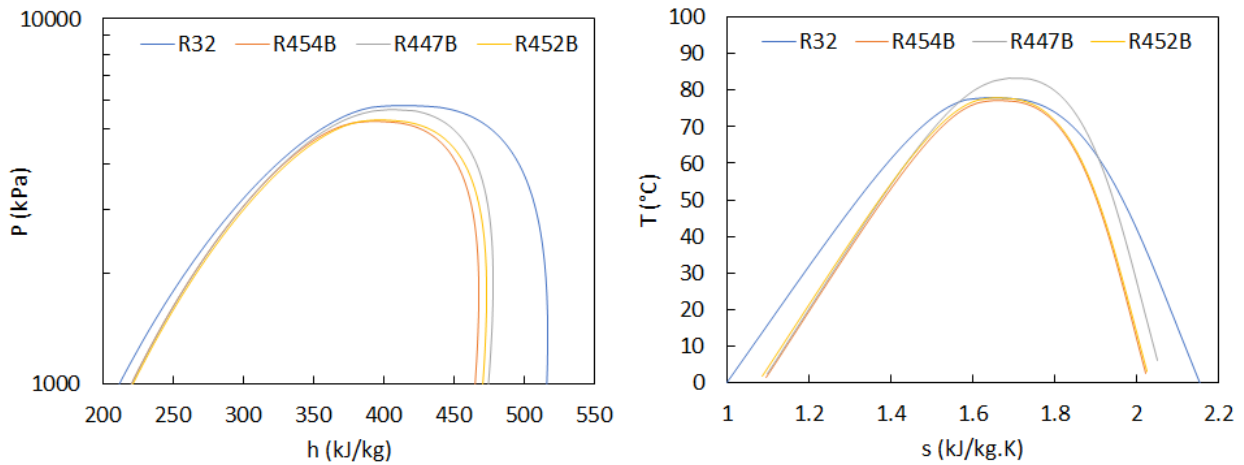


Figure 3. Refrigerants Investigated for Units 6 and 10.

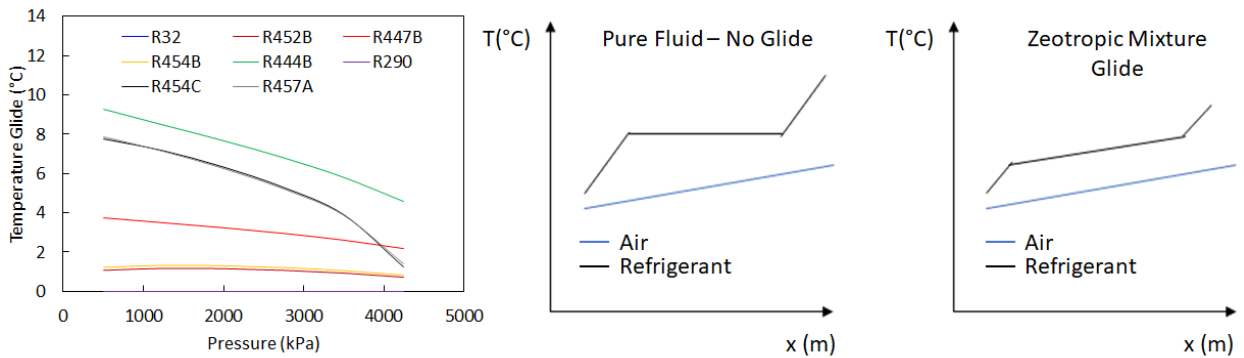


Figure 4. Refrigerant Temperature Glides.

#### 4.3. System Design Modification Framework

The systems' re-design herein presented ultimately consists of a retrofit of the existing units by properly designing and selecting components that can be replaced as drop-ins, with minimal or no modification of

the packaging (cabinets). In other words, any component replaced must occupy the same envelope as the baseline component. The focus of the re-design is on:

- Compressor
- Condenser, and
- Expansion valve

The evaporator designs were not changed for two main reasons: a) some are custom-made wrap-around the blower units, such as in Unit 6, making it harder to quickly find an off-the-shelf option; and, b) the goal is to deliver the same cooling capacity while improving efficiency. For the latter, there's more room for improvement in the condenser by reducing condensing pressure, assuming the evaporator can already deliver the expected capacity.

The fans and blowers were also not considered for change, in part due to the lack of information on the performance curves from the baseline models, but also due to potential high cost and lead time for replacement with secondary impact on performance since 80-90% of the power consumed comes from the compressor.

The first step to assess the level of performance required for each component is to investigate an improved theoretical cycle, which will indicate how much COP improvement can be expected, as well as refrigerant flow rate needs and HX size (UA). To improve the performance of a vapor compression cycle, the pressure lift between evaporating and condensing pressures must be reduced. Consequently, the approach temperatures between air and refrigerant will be reduced as well (Figure 5), thus the thermal capacitance of the heat exchangers must increase. Furthermore, the closer to the saturation region, the closer the cycle reaches the ideal Carnot efficiency (Figure 6).

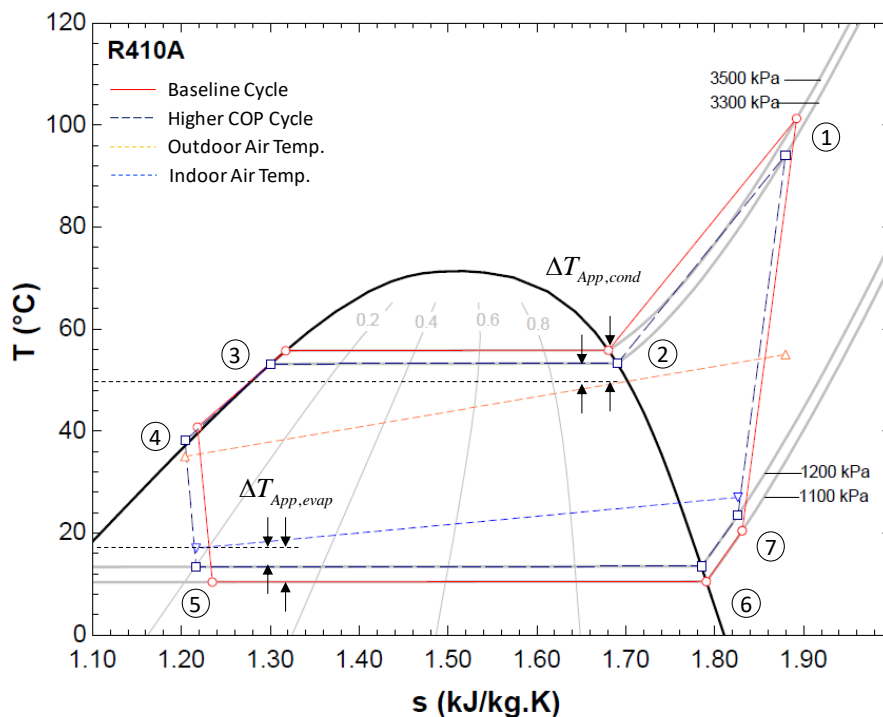


Figure 5. Illustrative T-s diagram for baseline and improved cycles.

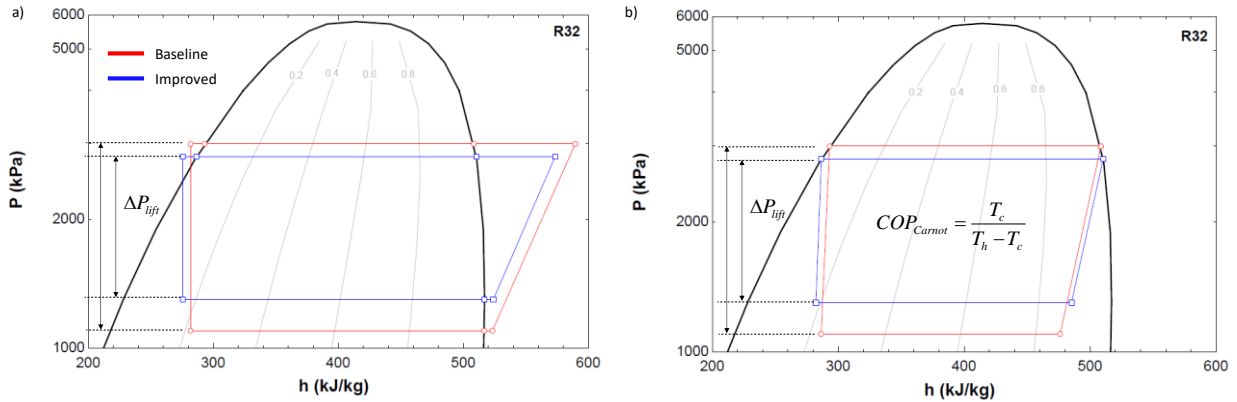


Figure 6. P-h Diagrams Illustrating COP Improvement: a) Real Cycle; b) Ideal Cycle (Carnot).

The system design framework is performed according to Figure 7.

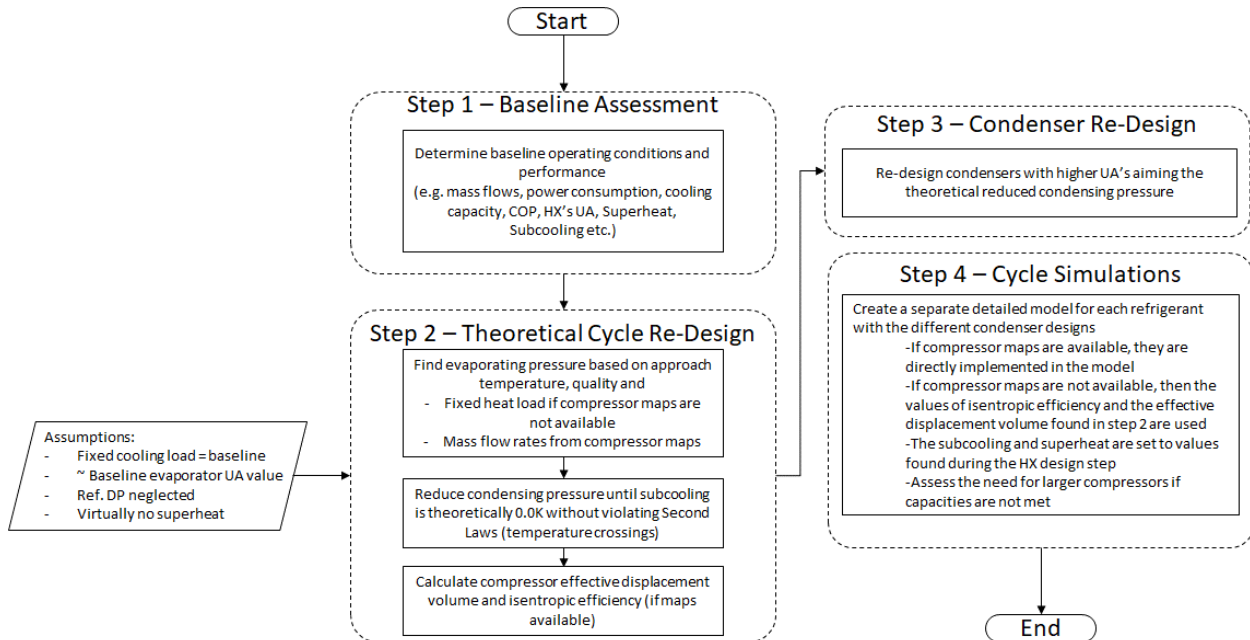


Figure 7. System Re-Design Framework,

#### 4.3.1. Compressors

Modeling compressors are handled in two possible ways, as suggested previously: using performance maps when available or using fixed isentropic efficiency and effective displacement volume. For the larger capacity units (6 and 10), performance maps were provided. Although these compressors were originally designed for R410A refrigerant they may operate – not necessarily optimally – with other refrigerants. Compressor manufacturers supporting this project used proprietary simulation tools, with aid from available empirical data (tests with other refrigerants), to develop theoretical maps for the various refrigerants of interest (Table 5) and made them available to OTS for modeling purposes. It is understood that the predictions are for reference only, and the compressor manufacturer does not guarantee performance for any refrigerants for which the compressors haven't been fully tested.

**Table 5: Compressor Models.**

Model	Capacity (BTU/hr)	Frequency (Hz)	Refrigerants
ZP20K5E-PFV	24,000	60	R32, R459A, R454B, R410A
ZP21K5E-PFV	24,000		
ZP31K6E-PFV	36,000	50/60	R447B, R452B, R454B, R410A
ZP34K6E-PFV	36,000		

For the smaller units (1 and 4), which were re-designed using R290 (Propane), compressor performance maps were not available. The approach for these units then was to set a target isentropic efficiency of 0.7 (baseline data suggests that the compressor efficiencies ranged from 0.55 to 0.65). The required mass flow rate is calculated based on capacity in the theoretical cycle model described above. From there, the effective displacement volume can be determined (eq. (1))<sup>1</sup>. The latter serves to determine whether a system can use the same compressors for different refrigerants.

$$V_{eff} = \eta_{vol} \cdot V_{disp} = \frac{\dot{m}_{required}}{f \cdot \rho_{suction}} \quad (1)$$

#### 4.3.2. HX Design and Selection

The condensers design procedure takes into consideration the following:

- **Face area:** baseline face area must be preserved or at most reduced. Furthermore, the aspect ratio must also match that of the baseline so the HX can be drop-in replaced in the same cabinet.
  - o Find the number of tube rows and tube length to match as closely as possible to tube face area and aspect ratio
- **Airside pressure drop and flow rate:** the test data from reports contain only air flow rate measurements, while no information on pressure drop is provided. Additionally, the fan performance curves are also not available, which limits the ability to find the exact operating condition. The baseline models provide an estimate prediction for the pressure drop, which is used as reference.
- **Thermal performance:** this step must be iteratively conducted with the previous step, as such for each design change the air flow rate and capacity are evaluated under the new conditions found in the theoretical cycle re-design.
  - o Gradually increment the condensing pressure until attainable performance is achieved. This process is done iteratively using the theoretical cycle model, to find new expected operating conditions for evaporating pressure, superheat, subcooling and refrigerant flow rate.
- **HX Form:** as indicated previously, the HX design is constrained by cabinet dimensions as well as form. In the case of units 1 and 4, the condensers are flat coils placed 90° inside the cabinet (Figure 8), which makes it simpler for drop-in replacement as long as new designs have the same overall dimensions. For units 6 and 10, however, the condensers are L-shaped inside the cabinet (Figure 8). Forming coils is widely done, however, for custom coils it may be a challenge, in particular for MCHX. For this reason, the MCHX designs for units 6 and 10 are sized for a full-face area, assuming the coil can be formed, and a second design that is a single flat slab placed in longer side of the “L” shape(Figure 9).

<sup>1</sup> Variable definitions in the Nomenclature list after final conclusions section in this document.



- **HX Name Tag Convention:** for practical purposes, the HX's will be tagged according to the following W XX YY Z
  - **W:** B = Baseline or N = New Design
  - **XX:** TF = Tube-Fin or MC = Microchannel
  - **YY:** D# = Tube Diameter or Height
  - **Z:** R = Reduced Face Area
  - **Example:** New Tube Fin Design with 5.0mm diameter with same face area as the baseline → NTFD5

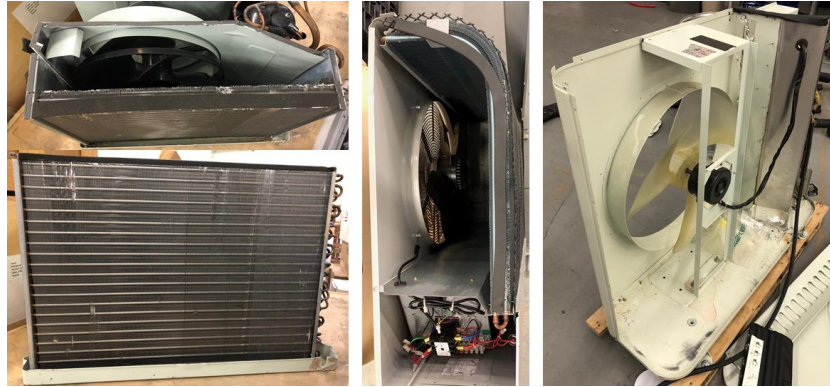


Figure 8. Condenser Forms: Unit 1 (left), Unit 10 (center), Unit 6 Cabinet (right).

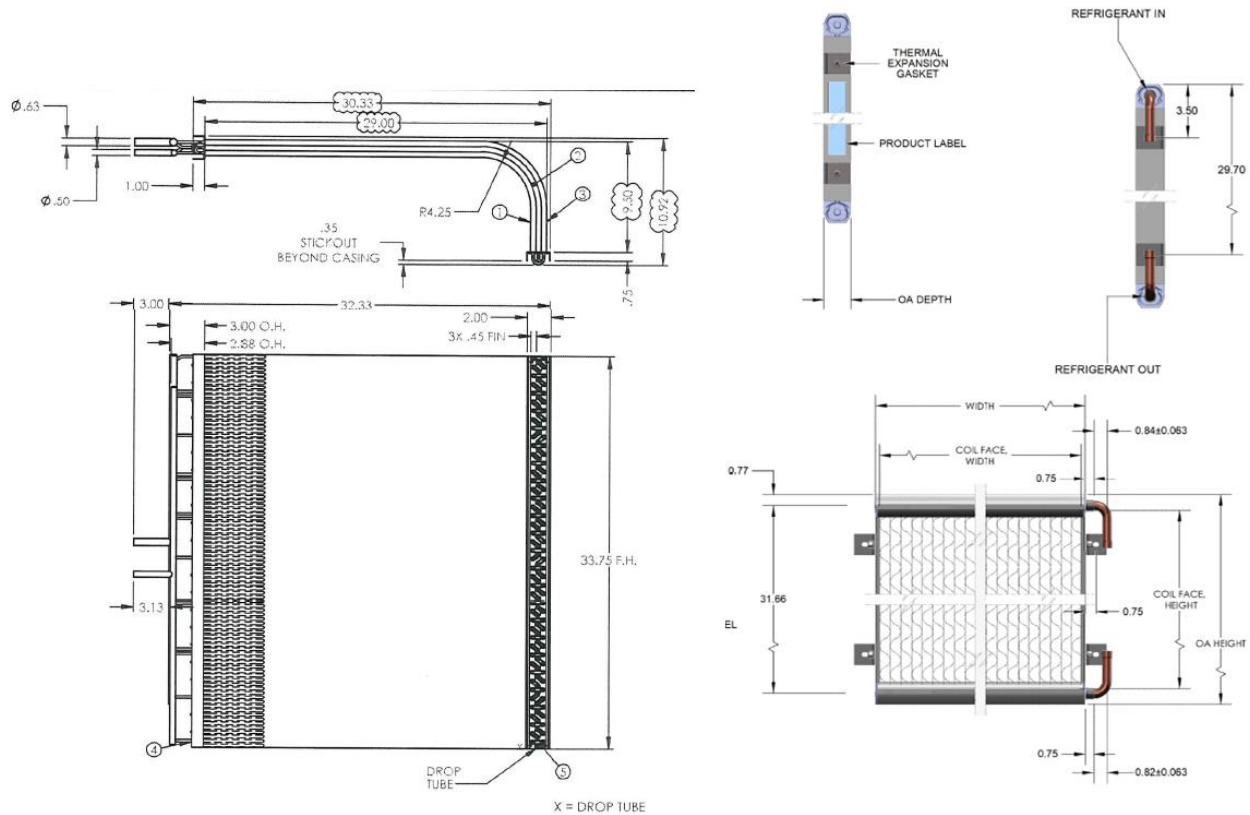


Figure 9. HX Form Examples: L-shape (left), Flat (right).

#### 4.3.3. System Design

In the final step, the modified systems are evaluated holistically through system level modeling and simulation using an in-house Steady-State vapor compression cycle software that has the capability to integrate with the HX and compressor models (performance maps, generic etc.). For each modified system and each refrigerant, a system model was created.

#### 4.4. Modified Systems Results Summary

The final results of Activity 2 are summarized in Table 6. For more detailed results in the framework steps refer to APPENDIX A .

#### 4.5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This section presents a systematic approach based on first order analysis providing educated guidance towards the direction of more efficient systems with fewer simulations and minimal changes to the systems. The study includes a wide variety of refrigerants as well as condenser designs and compressor model options. Given the challenges with original test data the baseline models serve as a numerical reference only. The findings are strictly valid to comparisons against the baseline models and OTS does not guarantee that results would be reflected in actual systems as herein reported. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- R290 and R32 have wider saturation regions allowing the system to operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer.
- 2- Refrigerants with high temperature glide may require new heat exchanger (HX) designs, namely condensers. The original designs proved to be sufficiently effective to allow for most systems to operate with the different refrigerants, however, better designs would allow for higher system efficiency and potentially less charge. HX designs are severely constrained by allowed envelope dimensions. A complete system re-design would provide an opportunity for designing HX's with even higher efficiency.
- 3- The results of this analysis suggest that for an effective use of alternate low-GWP refrigerant, a proper compressor selection must be accompanied with it. Higher isentropic efficiencies are desired for higher temperatures, but most importantly, the displacement volume requirements can vary considerably from one refrigerant to another.
- 4- It is also imperative that having an active expansion device (preferably an EXV) to not only allow for more controlled superheat, but also to enable the unit to run with different refrigerants with very different thermophysical properties.

**Table 6: Activity 2 Results.**

General Information			Hardware					Ref.	Performance			
System	Rated Capacity (@35°C)	System Configuration	Compressor		Condenser		Expansion Device		Cooling Capacity (@46°C)		EER (@46°C)	
-	BTU/hr	-	Effective Disp. Vol. (cm <sup>3</sup> )*	Efficiency (-)	Type	Effectiveness (-)	Type	-	BTU/hr	%	BTU/hr. W	%
Unit 1	18000	Baseline	19.8	0.66	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.20	Passive	R444B	17403	0.00%	7.4	0.00%
		Alternate 1	25.9	0.70	Same as Baseline	0.35	Active (EXV)	R290	17639	1.40%	8.01	8.20%
		Alternate 2	24.8	0.69		0.26		R454C	18104	4.00%	7.31	-1.30%
		Alternate 3	19.6	0.70		0.23		R444B	18140	4.20%	8.14	9.90%
		Alternate 4	25.3	0.68	MCHX	0.24		R457A	17749	2.00%	7.63	3.10%
Unit 4	24000	Baseline	26.4	0.61	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.24	Passive	R290	17940	0.00%	7.52	0.00%
		Alternate 1	26.3	0.70	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.26	Active (EXV)	R290	18147	1.20%	9.12	21.40%
		Alternate 2	37.9	0.70		0.20		R290	24120	34.40%	6.72	-10.60%
Unit 6	24000	Baseline	16.0	0.60	Tube-Fin (7mm Tube)	0.12	Passive	R32	23115	0.00%	8.46	0.00%
		Alternate 1	16.9	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.15	Active (EXV)	R32	23798	3.00%	9.41	11.20%
		Alternate 2	18.4	0.67		0.19		R454B	22894	-1.00%	9.71	14.80%
		Alternate 3	19.0	0.70		0.17		R452B	23702	2.50%	9.6	13.50%
Unit 10	36000	Baseline	19.6	0.44	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.13	Passive	R32	29005	0.00%	6.39	0.00%
		Alternate 1	22.3	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.25	Active (EXV)	R447B	30478	5.10%	9.43	47.50%
		Alternate 2	23.0	0.67		0.25		R452B	30796	6.20%	10.27	60.70%
		Alternate 3	23.3	0.67		0.25		R454B	30809	6.20%	10	56.50%

\* Product of displacement volume and volumetric efficiency

## 5. Activities 3, 4 & 5 - Prototype Units Fabrication, Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes and Analyzing Leaks of Alternatives

Activities 3-5 officially began in April 2019 when the first round of tests on modified Unit 6 were carried out. Initial tests resulting in unsuccessful outcomes leading OTS to change the system modifications and the scope. Additional information found in APPENDIX B . The detailed test data and charge optimization for Units 6 and 10 are presented in APPENDIX C through APPENDIX E . Comparisons between Activity 2 model validations and experimental data are presented in APPENDIX F .

### 5.1. Unit 6

Some modifications were made to Unit 6 to improve its efficiency. The baseline compressor was replaced with alternate models to account for the change in refrigerant and to improve efficiency. The compressor used with R454B had a higher displacement volume than the one used with R32. Furthermore, the capillary tubes were replaced with a manual TXV that was installed directly at the evaporator inlet to increase the cooling capacity of the evaporator. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 6 is listed in Table 7, while Table 8 and Table 9 show the performance of Unit 6 for baseline and modifications at 35°C and 46°C ambient, respectively. The baseline system performed similar, within 2%, to reported performance in PRAHA I. There is a discrepancy in the measurements from condenser outlet to expansion inlet in the baseline case, since the capillary tube (removed in the modified systems) was located in the outdoor unit. The expansion causes the refrigerant to flash in the liquid line thus compromising the readings at the expansion device. For calculation purposes, the condenser outlet enthalpy was used instead of the expansion inlet.

**Table 7: Unit 6 Modifications for Testing.**

System	Unit 6		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R32	R454B
Compressor	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP20K5E	Copeland ZP21K5E
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube (Outdoor unit)	Manual Valve (Indoor Unit) <sup>2</sup>	Manual Valve (Indoor Unit) <sup>2</sup>

Cooling capacity for the modified unit with either refrigerant was consistently lower by 6-12% than the baseline. The modified R32 system reportedly showed lower mass flow rate than expected, likely the main cause for the lower-than-expected thermal performance. The R454B system resulted in a poorer performance but was less sensitive to ambient temperature than its R32 counterpart - i.e. cooling capacity was near the same at both 35°C and 46°C, while for R32 there was a ~2,000BTU/hr reduction with the temperature increase. It is also possible that there is a mismatch between thermophysical property library and actual refrigerant properties for R454B which can happen with newer fluids. The libraries need periodic update as more test data become available.

<sup>2</sup> A manual valve was used to mimic a TXV or EXV recommended as component modification in these systems configurations.

**Table 8: Unit 6 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline (OTS) @ 35°C.**

		<b>Baseline (35°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 1 (35°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 2 (35°C)</b>	<b>Alt. 1 vs. Baseline</b>	<b>Alt. 2 vs. Baseline</b>
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	25192	23585	21966	-6.4%	-12.8%
Energy Balance	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	-15.1%	-16.2%
Fan Power	kW	0.32	0.33	0.33	2.2%	4.2%
Total Power	kW	2.43	2.12	2.10	-12.8%	-13.5%
EER	BTU/hr.W	10.37	11.12	10.44	7.2%	0.68%

**Table 9: Unit 6 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline (OTS) @ 46°C.**

		<b>Baseline (46°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 1 (46°C)</b>	<b>Alternate 2 (46°C)</b>	<b>Alt. 1 vs. Baseline</b>	<b>Alt. 2 vs. Baseline</b>
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	23390	21450	21821	-8.3%	-6.7%
Energy Balance	%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.71	2.32	2.25	-14.2%	-16.6%
Fan Power	kW	0.40	0.42	0.42	5.3%	5.3%
Total Power	kW	3.10	2.74	2.67	-11.7%	-13.8%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.55	7.84	8.17	3.8%	8.2%

## 5.2. Unit 10

Applying what was learned in the initial modifications to Unit 6, modifications to Unit 10 were limited to include the compressor and expansion device only. Unlike Unit 6, however, the re-test of the baseline system was not successful; refer to APPENDIX D for additional information. However since Unit 6 baseline re-test showed good reproducibility from original data, it is assumed that the Unit 10 original baseline is appropriate for comparison against the modified system configurations. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 10 is listed in Table 10. The detailed test data is presented in APPENDIX E .

At 35°C the modified units exhibited almost 20% less cooling capacity with 10% less power consumption, resulting in up to 11% less EER (Table 11). These results were not unexpected since the modified units were re-designed using the 46°C temperature, when the baseline system’s performance showed a great degradation of performance. At 46°C condition, the tests exhibited 2-5% greater cooling capacity with up to 12% less power consumption compared to the baseline, which was equivalent to 13-17% greater system performance.

In Activity 2 the compressor power consumptions were underestimated, as well as the total fan power consumption, leaving the impression the overall performance improvement would considerably be greater than the observed. The cooling capacity, on the other hand, was predicted with less than 2% deviation from test data, validating at least the models created.

**Table 10: Unit 10 Modifications for Testing.**

System	Unit 10		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R447B	R452B
Compressor	Copeland ZP42K6E	Copeland ZP34K5E	Copeland ZP31K5E
Expansion Device	Orifice	Manual Valve	Manual Valve

**Table 11: Unit 10 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline @ 35°C.**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>447B</b>	<b>452B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	35543	32195	28128	-9.42%	-20.86%
Energy Balance	%	---	7.52%	-3.29%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	-	2.67	2.4	-	-
Fan Power	kW	-	0.95	0.98	-	-
Total Power	kW	3.761	3.62	3.38	-3.75%	-10.13%
EER	BTU/hr.W	9.451	8.894	8.322	-5.89%	-11.94%

**Table 12: Unit 10 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline @ 46°C.**

		Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>447B</b>	<b>452B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	29633	31073	30292	4.86%	2.22%
Energy Balance	%	---	4.21%	1.21%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	---	3.18	2.93	-	-
Fan Power	kW	---	0.95	0.97	-	-
Total Power	kW	4.466	4.13	3.9	-7.52%	-12.67%
EER	BTU/hr.W	6.64	7.52	7.76	13.33%	16.95%

### 5.3. Leak Tests

In the interest of time the leak tests were conducted only on Unit 10 for R447B. The choice of refrigerant was based on temperature glide, where R447B exhibits the highest glide amongst the refrigerants evaluated between Unit 6 and Unit 10 (refer to Figure 4). The leak tests were conducted to closely represent field operation. The procedure applied includes the following steps:

- 1- Run unit until steady-state is achieved (repeat 46°C performance test), monitoring capacity and subcooling
- 2- Gradually remove refrigerant from vapor line until capacity is reduced to approximately 50%, if possible
- 3- Store and weigh removed refrigerant
- 4- Re-charge with new refrigerant until same subcooling is achieved
- 5- Compare cooling capacities; if more than 5% deviation is observed, repeat steps 1-4, however in step 2, reduce capacity to 25% only
- 6- Repeat steps 1-5 for the liquid line

The comparison herein presented refers to a leakage of approximately 30% of charge, while reducing capacity by approximately 50% based on airside only. The leak tests showed less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity after re-charge from both vapor and liquid lines (Table 13). Since the capacity deviation was less than 5%, no further testing for 25% capacity reduction was conducted. The results suggest little impact due to fractionation.

**Table 13: Unit 10 – R447B Leak Test Summary Results.**

System		Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
		Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B
Charge	lb	6.625	4.27	6.625	4.23	6.77
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31073	14216	30865	15171	30587
Energy Balance	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Compressor Power	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	.. <sup>3</sup>
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Total Power	kW	4.13	3.90	4.16	3.92	.. <sup>3</sup>
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.52	3.64	7.42	3.87	.. <sup>3</sup>

#### 5.4. Conclusions and Recommendations

This section presented the performance tests conducted on units 6 and 10. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- Unit 6 re-tested baseline exhibited similar performance to that found in PRAHA I testing. It should be stressed that the baseline unit by design had its capillary tube located in the outdoor unit. This would cause liquid refrigerant leaving the outdoor unit to flash. The refrigerant enthalpy at the condenser outlet state was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity assuming an isenthalpic expansion without heat loss in connecting pipe. This is different from the modified systems of which the capillary tube was removed, and a manual expansion valve was placed at the inlet of the indoor unit. For modified systems, the enthalpy at the expansion valve inlet was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity.
- 2- Unit 10 exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This also indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
- 3- The higher-than-expected power consumption in the Unit 10 baseline tests is also evidenced by the fact that even with zeotropic mixtures (R447B and R452B), Unit 10 had higher cooling capacity and efficiency than the baseline for the 46°C test condition, as projected in activity 2.
- 4- Because of the differences in saturation curves from the Activity 2 analysis, R32 tends to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge when no modifications to the hardware are made. The results showed however, that making appropriate component selection, such as compressors with larger displacement volumes and higher mass flow rates for the zeotropic mixtures, cooling capacities and overall performance were of the same order of magnitude.
- 5- Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to be a great concern since less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- 6- The Unit 6 modified systems had lower performance than expected from the Activity 2 models. The R32 system configuration exhibited more than 10% less flow rate than anticipated due to performance

<sup>3</sup> Compressor power consumption was not properly recorded for this test; the error was identified after the fact and the team was unable to retrieve that information. While that compromises the assessment of the overall system performance, the deviations are expected to be marginal. The leak test on liquid line suggest minimal impact on power consumption after re-charge, while cooling capacity was reportedly fully recovered after recharge on both leak tests.

maps overprediction, which corresponded to 10% lower capacity. The R454B configuration exhibited a deviation of 5% between model and test due also in part to a 3% flow rate over prediction in the model. Unit 10, on the other hand, exhibited an excellent agreement to the models with less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity.

- 7- The model's validation adds confidence in the numerical simulation findings and recommendations provided in activity 2.

## 6. Conclusions

This report presents a comprehensive set of activities with the objectives of advancing the PRAHA program. The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The tests that were carried out for PRAHA-I, while sufficient for the purpose of measuring capacity and energy efficiency for the purposes of PRAHA-I, did not have enough essential data to enable a complete cycle evaluation for optimization purposes. This is primarily due to using standard test rig on systems with critical hardware configuration differences. The analyses presented in Activity 2 (design assessment through modeling) provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning, when using novel refrigerants.

The final recommendations for future development are listed as follows:

- 1- Establish a baseline system by conducting comprehensive testing including measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests. Furthermore, testing systems with different configurations require custom test rigs as such to adequately measure working fluid's states to avoid mischaracterization of the operating conditions and performance. Such approach is considerably more labor-intensive which should be factored in the scope in future developments.
- 2- Using alternate low-GWP refrigerants is viable and can be competitive to presently used refrigerants but doing so requires proper component design and selection; compressor and expansion device particularly. Drop-in replacement without hardware change is never recommended as evidenced by the change requirements in Activity 2 and performance tests in the subsequent activities.
- 3- It is recommended to always perform numerical simulations, and to conduct at least some level of "soft" optimization analyses that will provide information for an educated system re-design / retrofit at much lower costs than gradual trial-and-error changes.
- 4- Always test the modified systems with the same instrumentation as the baseline, however mindful of the modifications as such to properly place sensors to obtain adequate readings as suggested in item 1 above.



## Nomenclature

COP	Coefficient of Performance	-
$D_o$	Tube Outer Diameter	mm
f	Frequency	Hz
FPI	Fins per Inch	1/in
h	Enthalpy	kJ/kg
$h_t$	Tube Height	mm
HX	Heat Exchanger	-
$\dot{m}$	Mass Flow Rate	kg/s
MCHX	Microchannel Heat Exchanger	-
P	Pressure	kPa
$P_l$	Tube Longitudinal Pitch	mm
$P_t$	Tube Transverse Pitch	mm
s	Entropy	kJ/kg.K
T	Temperature	°C
TFHX	Tube-Fin Heat Exchanger	-
UA	Thermal Conductance	kW/K
V	Volume	$m^3$
$w_t$	Tube Width	mm
$\eta_{vol}$	Volumetric Efficiency	-
$\rho$	Density	kg/ $m^3$

## APPENDIX A - Activity 2 Design Framework Results

**Table 14: Unit 1 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System		Baseline	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Case	-	Simulation	Target			
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Condenser	-	BTFD5	-	-	-	-
Compressor	-	SL260DG-C8EU	-	-	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17403	17477	17477	17477	17477
Compressor Power	kW	1.92	1.49	1.49	1.33	1.43
Fan Power	kW	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Total Power	kW	2.35	1.92	1.93	1.76	1.86
COP	-	2.17	2.66	2.66	2.91	2.75
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.23	1.23	1.34	1.27

**Table 15: Unit 1 – HX Analysis Summary**

Condenser		R444B		R290		R454C		R457A	
Inputs		BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	2875.0	2875.0	2170.7	2170.7	2436.4	2436.4	2183.9	2183.9
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs									
Heat Load	W	7512.9	7441.2	8232.4	8016.6	6168.0	6040.0	6592.0	6429.0
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	58.6	58.2	59.7	59.6	56.3	56.3	57.0	56.9
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	46.7	48.1	50.3	53.8	47.2	49.5	48.0	51.1
LMTD	°C	12	15	19	23	14	18	16	21
UA	W/K	635.57	482.84	439.36	350.35	451.67	327.93	424.35	313.48
NTU	-	1.04	0.79	0.72	0.57	0.74	0.53	0.69	0.51
Effectiveness	-	0.1915	0.1896	0.2098	0.2043	0.1572	0.1539	0.1680	0.1638
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	78.2	1.4	85.0	1.7	79.3	1.4	87.2	1.7
Airside DP	Pa	75.1	75.5	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.5	75.1	75.5
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K	3341.0	1721.0	4113.0	2033.0	3040.0	1382.0	3423.0	1601.0
Subcooling	°C	13.20	13.14	8.96	7.35	6.77	5.93	5.34	4.05
Charge	kg	0.3822	0.1143	0.1079	0.0352	0.3097	0.094	0.2522	0.0764

**Table 16: Unit 1 – Compressor Performance Summary.**

Compressor		Baseline				
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Isentropic efficiency	-	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.68
Power	kW	1.9175	1.7682	2.0449	1.7966	1.8932
Pressure Lift	kPa	2284.8	1556.0	2087.7	1902.2	1904.9
Effective Displacement Volume	cm <sup>3</sup>	19.80	25.87	24.80	19.64	25.35
Rotation Speed	RPM	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600

**Table 17: Unit 1 – Expected Modified System Performances.**

System		Baseline				
Case	-	Simulation	Expected			
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Condenser	-	BTFD5	BTFD5	BTFD5	BTFD5	NMCD2
Compressor	-	SL260DG-C8EU	-	-	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17403	17639	18104	18140	17749
Compressor Power	kW	1.92	1.77	2.04	1.80	1.89
Fan Power	kW	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Total Power	kW	2.35	2.20	2.48	2.23	2.33
COP	-	2.17	2.35	2.14	2.38	2.24
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.08	0.99	1.10	1.03

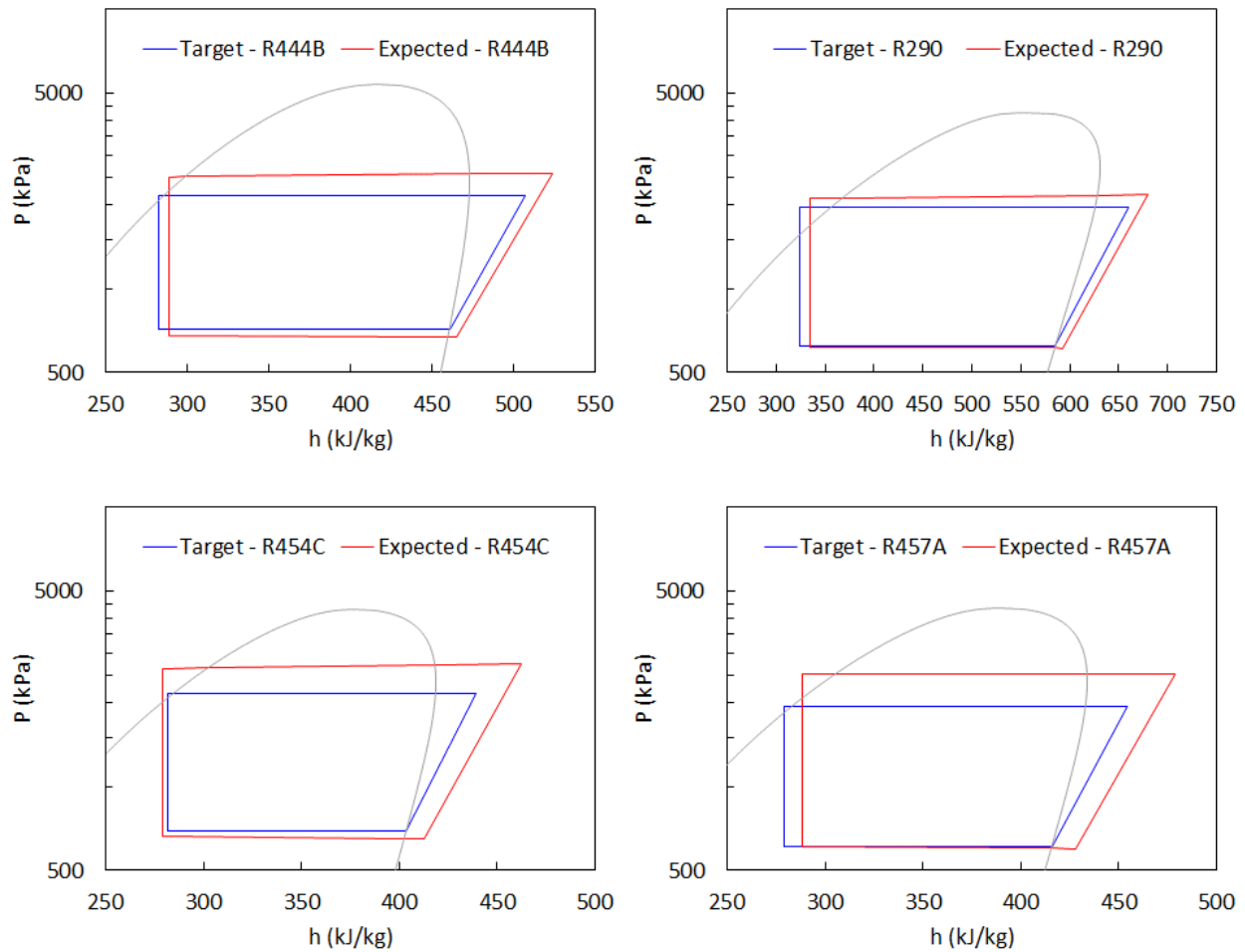


Figure 10. Unit 1 – Modified Systems P-h Diagrams.

Table 18: Unit 4 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.

System	Baseline		Alternative 1	Alternative 2
			Target	Target
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290
Condenser	-	BTFD9	-	-
Compressor	-	PSH356DG-C8DU4	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17940	17940	23920
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.40	3.23
Fan Power	kW	0.28	0.28	0.28
Total Power	kW	2.39	1.68	3.51
COP	-	2.20	3.14	2.00
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.42	0.91

Table 19: Unit 4 – HX Analysis Summary.

Condenser Inputs		R290 - 18kBTU		R290 - 24kBTU	
		BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.81	0.76	0.81	0.76
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	2875	2875	2875	2875
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5

Condenser				R290 - 18kBTU		R290 - 24kBTU	
Inputs				BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5
Refrigerant Temperature	°C			110	110	110	110
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s			0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Outputs							
Heat Load	W			8139	8148	12080	12190
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C			55.0	56.1	59.5	61.2
Refrigerant Temperature	°C			46.2	46.0	47.7	46.4
LMTD	°C			9.6	7.4	14.3	10.0
UA	W/K			848	1097	846	1216
NTU	-			0.97	1.34	0.97	1.48
Effectiveness	-			0.15	0.16	0.22	0.23
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa			4.2	13.4	11.0	35.2
Airside DP	Pa			16.0	15.9	16.0	15.9
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K			82.9	100.7	82.9	100.7
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K			1535.2	1493.7	2382.4	2505.6
Subcooling	°C			29.2	29.2	27.6	28.4
Charge in Tubes	kg			0.90	0.46	0.76	0.39

Table 20: Unit 4 – Compressor Performance Summary.

Compressor		Baseline	18kBTU/Hr			24kBTU/Hr	
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290
Isentropic efficiency	-	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Power	kW	2.1067	1.7364	1.7093	3.3152	3.31	
Pressure Lift	kPa	1457.6	1556.3	1513.7	2947.1	2937.4	
Effective Displacement Volume	cm <sup>3</sup>	26.394	26.309	26.309	37.866	37.866	
Rotation Speed	RPM	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	

Table 21: Unit 4 – Expected Modified System Performances.

System		Baseline	Alternative 1			Alternative 2	
		Expected					
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290	
Condenser	-	BTFD9	BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5	
Compressor	-	PSH356DG-C8DU4	-	-	-	-	
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17940	17991	18147	24045	24120	
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.74	1.71	3.32	3.31	
Fan Power	kW	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	
Total Power	kW	2.39	2.02	1.99	3.60	3.59	
COP	-	2.20	2.61	2.67	1.96	1.97	
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.19	1.21	0.89	0.89	

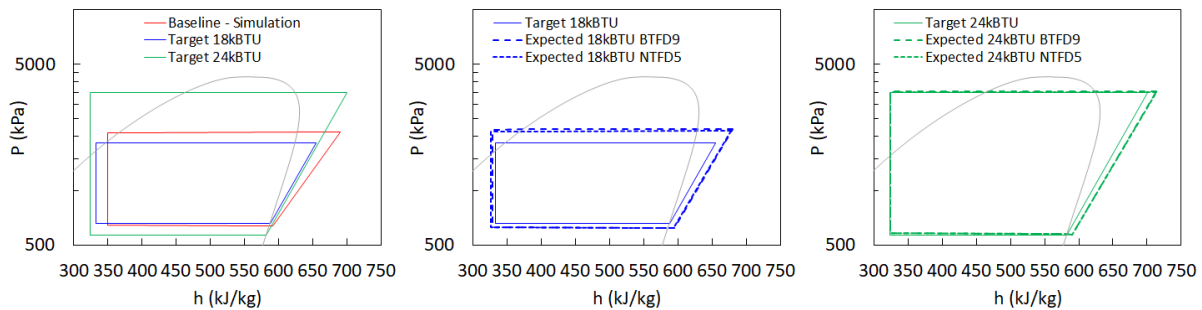


Figure 11. Unit 4 – Modified Systems P-h Diagrams.

**Table 22: Unit 6 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System		Simulation	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
Refrigerant	-	R32	R32	Target R454B	R452B
Condenser	-	BTFD9	-	-	-
Compressor	-	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	ZP20K5E	ZP21K5E	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	23115	23114	23114	23115
Compressor Power	kW	2.73	2.37	2.29	2.04
Fan Power	kW	8.46	9.75	10.10	11.31
Total Power	kW	2.73	2.37	2.29	2.04
COP	-	2.48	2.86	2.96	3.32
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.15	1.19	1.34

**Table 23: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R32**

Condenser			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Inputs						
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3562	3562	3562	3562
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		9159	9416	9332	9113
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		53.63	55.35	54.27	55.24
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		49.78	46.15	47.40	50.47
LMTD	°C		19.94	9.46	15.13	20.57
UA	W/K		459.40	995.12	616.75	443.09
NTU	-		0.39	0.97	0.52	0.43
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		100.98	26.10	3.06	4.70
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		5543.00	2624.00	2353.00	2978.00
Subcooling	°C		4.48	9.04	8.10	5.07
Charge	kg		0.39	0.71	0.17	0.11

**Table 24: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R452B**

Condenser			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Inputs						
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3247	3247	3247	3247
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		7876	7964	7936	7866
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.52	53.94	53.06	53.99
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		47.41	46.05	46.53	47.61
LMTD	°C		15.49	8.09	12.37	15.72
UA	W/K		508.37	984.95	641.46	500.33
NTU	-		0.43	0.96	0.55	0.49
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		71.90	21.03	2.60	3.70
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		4252.00	2077.00	2103.00	2112.00
Subcooling	°C		6.14	8.20	7.99	6.89
Charge	kg		0.55	0.90	0.21	0.15

**Table 25: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R447B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3025	3025	3025	3025
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		7607	8241	8157	7914
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.41	54.19	53.25	54.04
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		50.00	46.24	47.63	51.40
LMTD	°C		20.58	10.45	15.92	22.14
UA	W/K		369.65	788.34	512.32	357.47
NTU	-		0.31	0.77	0.44	0.35
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		185.90	27.30	3.18	4.90
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		5396.00	2439.00	2397.00	3281.00
Subcooling	°C		0.00	6.05	5.17	1.22
Charge	kg		0.33	0.70	0.16	0.11

**Table 26: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R454B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3204	3204	3204	3204
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		7993	8094	8060	7976
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.61	54.06	53.16	54.10
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		47.59	46.06	46.61	47.91
LMTD	°C		15.95	8.28	12.72	16.40
UA	W/K		501.09	977.17	633.67	486.37
NTU	-		0.43	0.96	0.54	0.48
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		74.70	22.02	2.70	4.10
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		4445.93	2140.00	2008.00	2201.00
Subcooling	°C		5.75	8.03	7.75	6.43
Charge	kg		0.51	0.87	0.20	0.14

**Table 27: Unit 6 – Compressor Performance Summary.**

		<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Alternate 1</i>	<i>Alternate 2</i>	<i>Alternate 3</i>
<b>Refrigerant</b>		<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.70
Volumetric Efficiency	-	-	0.87	0.90	-
Displacement Volume	cm³	-	19.34	20.31	-
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60
Effective Displacement	cm³	16.0	16.8	18.3	19.0
Compressor Power	kW	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1

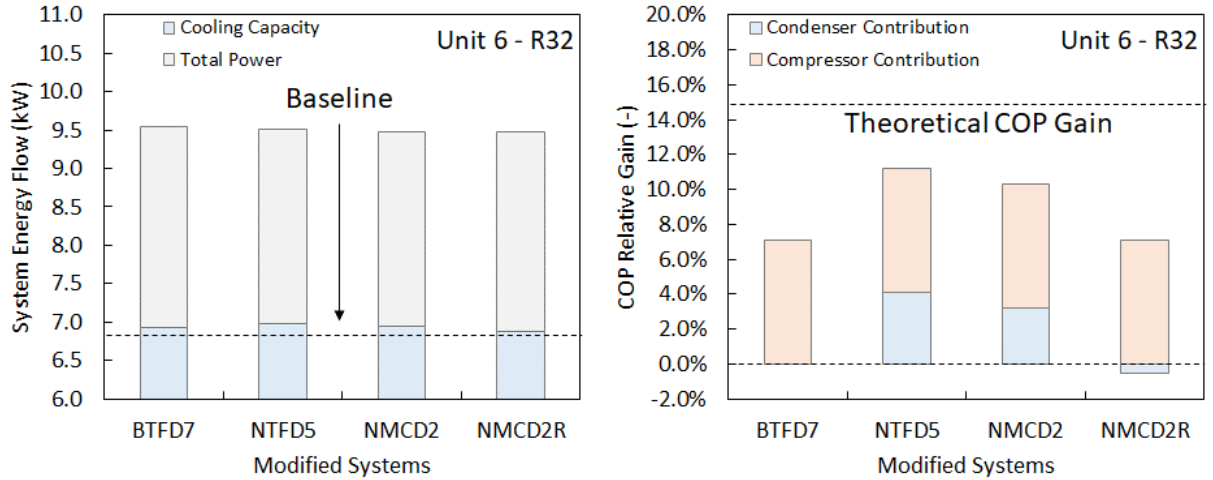


Figure 12. Unit 6 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R32.

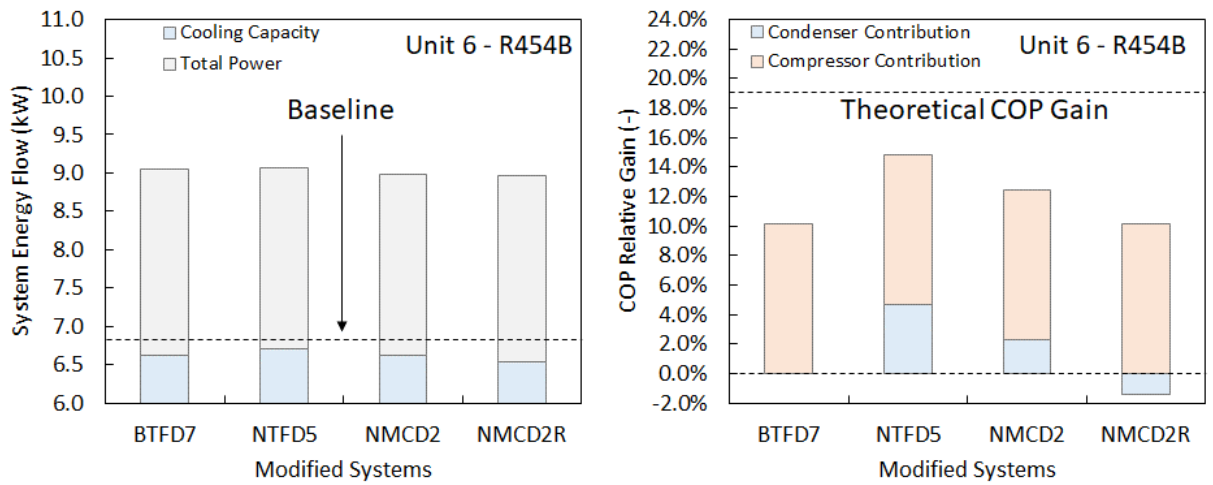


Figure 13. Unit 6 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R454B.

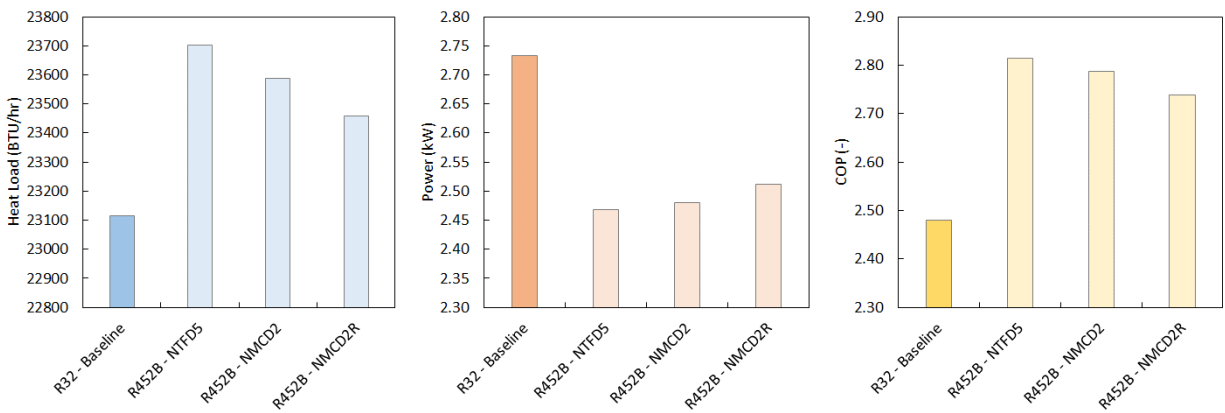


Figure 14. Unit 6 - Comparative System Performance Summary for R452B.

**Table 28: Unit 10 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System			Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
	Refrigerant	-	Simulation R32	R452B	Target R447B	R454B
Condenser	-		BTFD9	-	-	-
Compressor	-		ZP42K5E	ZP31K5E	ZP34K5E	ZP31K5E
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr		29005	34311	31611	34608
Compressor Power	kW		3.84	2.81	2.31	2.65
Fan Power	kW		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total Power	kW		4.54	3.51	3.01	3.35
COP	-		1.87	2.87	3.08	3.03
COP Gain	-		1.00	1.53	1.64	1.62

**Table 29: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R32**

Condenser						
Inputs			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3562	3562	3562	3562
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		10693	11074	11435	10669
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		54.1	57.0	54.9	55.8
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		55.2	52.9	49.3	55.4
LMTD	°C		22.8	19.8	15.9	22.5
UA	W/K		468	560	717	475
NTU	-		0.35	0.55	0.54	0.42
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		26.7	67.1	6.8	10.1
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		3823	4239	3050	3991
Subcooling	°C		0.00	1.75	6.17	0.00
Charge	kg		0.61	0.43	0.17	0.11

**Table 30: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R452B**

Condenser						
Inputs			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3247	3247	3247	3247
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		9549	9812	9751	9500
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		53.2	55.8	53.6	54.8
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		49.5	46.4	47.1	50.1
LMTD	°C		16.7	9.2	12.2	17.1
UA	W/K		573	1067	802	557
NTU	-		0.43	1.04	0.60	0.49
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		17.2	47.1	5.6	8.2
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		2974	3038	2537	2812
Subcooling	°C		4.82	7.51	7.34	4.38
Charge	kg		0.83	0.79	0.23	0.15



**Table 31: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R447B**

<i>Condenser</i>					
<i>Inputs</i>		<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s	1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	3025	3025	3025	3025
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
<i>Outputs</i>					
Heat Load	W	9016	9632	9923	9085
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	52.9	55.6	53.8	54.4
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	52.4	51.7	49.9	52.7
LMTD	°C	20.4	18.9	17.1	20.3
UA	W/K	441	510	579	448
NTU	-	0.33	0.50	0.43	0.40
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	29.2	67.3	7.2	10.8
Airside DP	Pa	29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	3528	3833	2999	3458
Subcooling	°C	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00
Charge	kg	0.56	0.45	0.17	0.10

**Table 32: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R454B**

<i>Condenser</i>					
<i>Inputs</i>		<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s	1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	3204	3204	3204	3204
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
<i>Outputs</i>					
Heat Load	W	9634	9953	9901	9597
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	53.3	55.9	53.8	54.9
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	50.4	46.7	47.3	50.8
LMTD	°C	17.9	10.5	12.7	18.0
UA	W/K	537	952	782	532
NTU	-	0.40	0.93	0.59	0.47
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	18.8	51.1	5.9	8.7
Airside DP	Pa	29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	3095	3211	2633	2942
Subcooling	°C	3.71	6.98	6.98	3.40
Charge	kg	0.78	0.71	0.22	0.14

**Table 33. Unit 10 - Compressor Performance Summary.**

<i>Compressor</i>			Copeland ZP31K5E-PFV	Copeland ZP34K5E-PFV	Copeland ZP31K5E-PFV
<b>Refrigerant</b>		<b>R32</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R454B</b>
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.439	0.638	0.662	0.662
Volumetric Efficiency	-		0.760	0.803	0.790
Displacement Volume	cm³		29.350	29.350	29.350
Frequency	Hz	50	50	50	50
Effective Displacement Volume	cm³	19.646	22.301	23.581	23.183

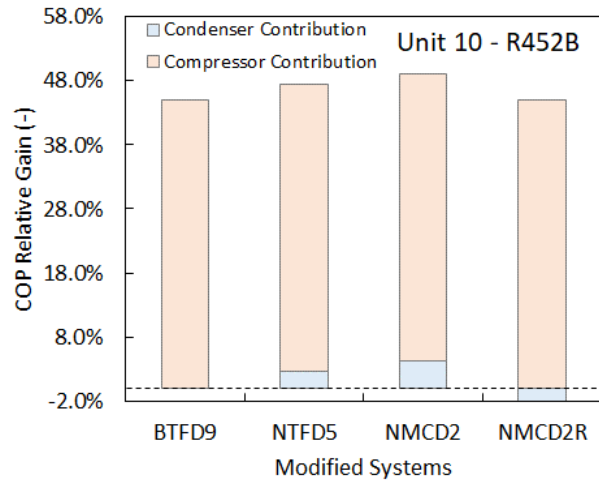
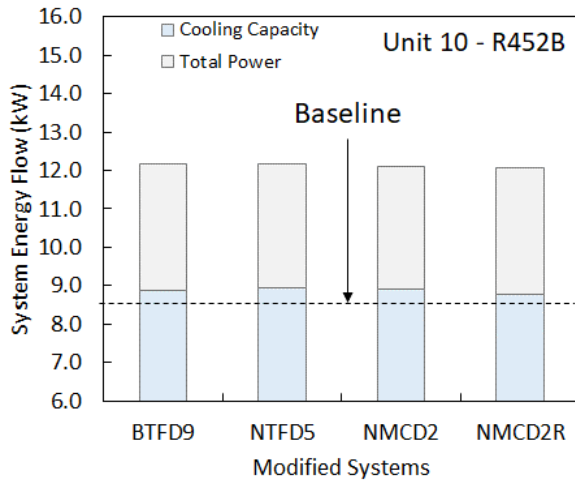


Figure 15. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R452B.

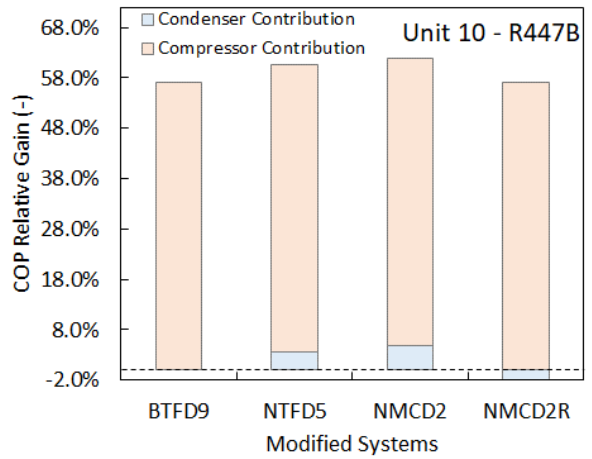
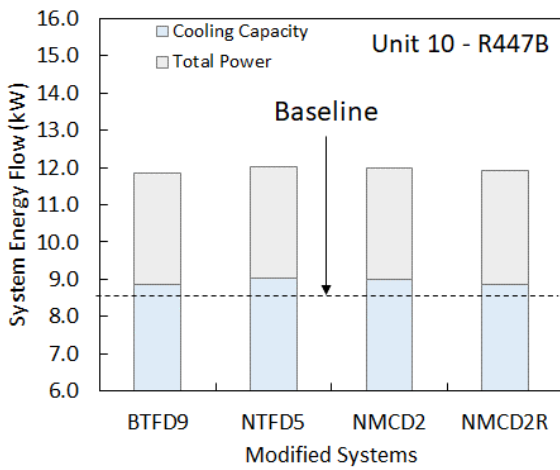


Figure 16. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R447B.

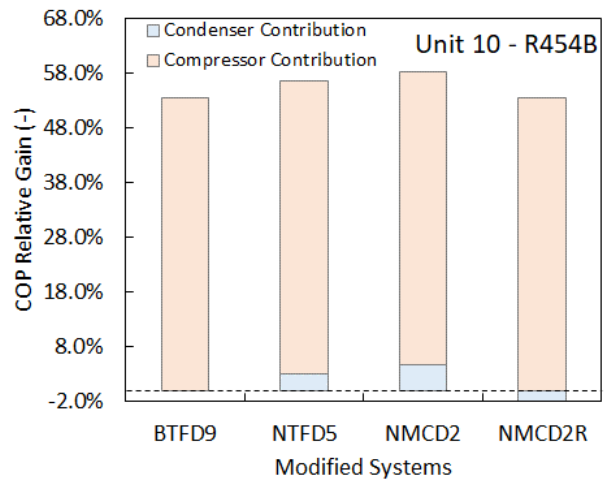
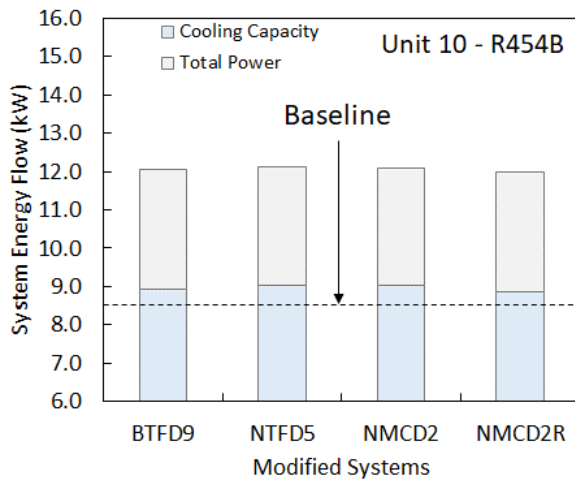


Figure 17. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R454B.

## APPENDIX B – Unit 6 Initial Tests, Scope Change and Test Setup

Unit 6 was initially modified and tested at a separate facility and the test results exhibited a considerably lower cooling capacity than expected (~20%). Power consumption was also greater than designed. The condensing pressures were 20-30% above expectations, and the refrigerant pressure drop across the condenser was at least twice as high as expected. The outlet conditions of the condenser for R32 were possibly in two-phase. The condenser airflow rate was 10%-15% lower than expected. Superheat hardly met the setpoint values.

OTS formulated a hypothesis that the degraded performance was due to the condenser not being fully active; i.e. some regions were not transferring heat. One way for this to happen is by having severe maldistribution thus impeding heat transfer, increasing pressure drop – thus the condensing pressure – and possibly reducing the flow rate as well; all of which were observed in the test data. OTS tested the hypothesis by running hot water through the HX and observing with a thermal camera (Figure 18), which revealed the “dead zones”. Upon inspection by the manufacturer, it was confirmed there were blockages in some of the tubes. A new HX was built, but the same pattern was observed, forcing OTS to remove the condenser replacement from the scope given the project schedule.

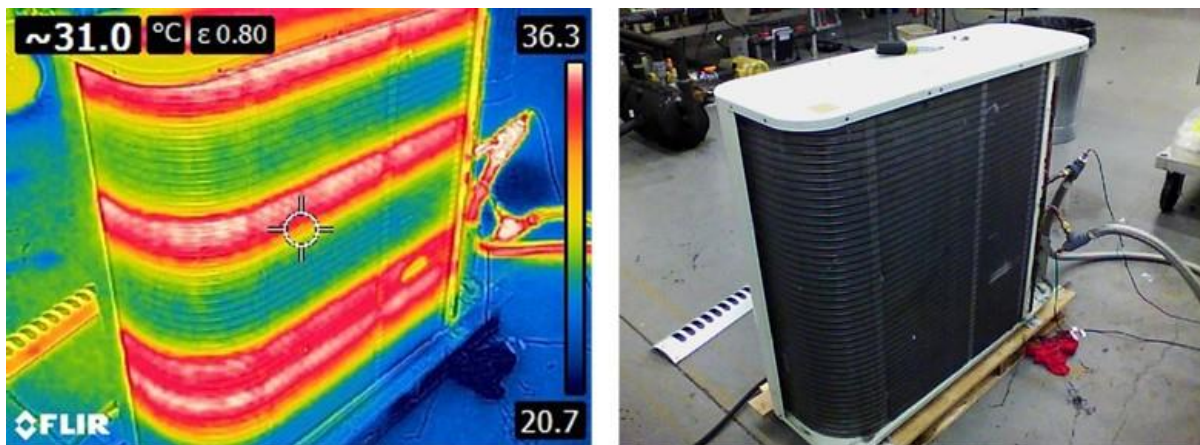


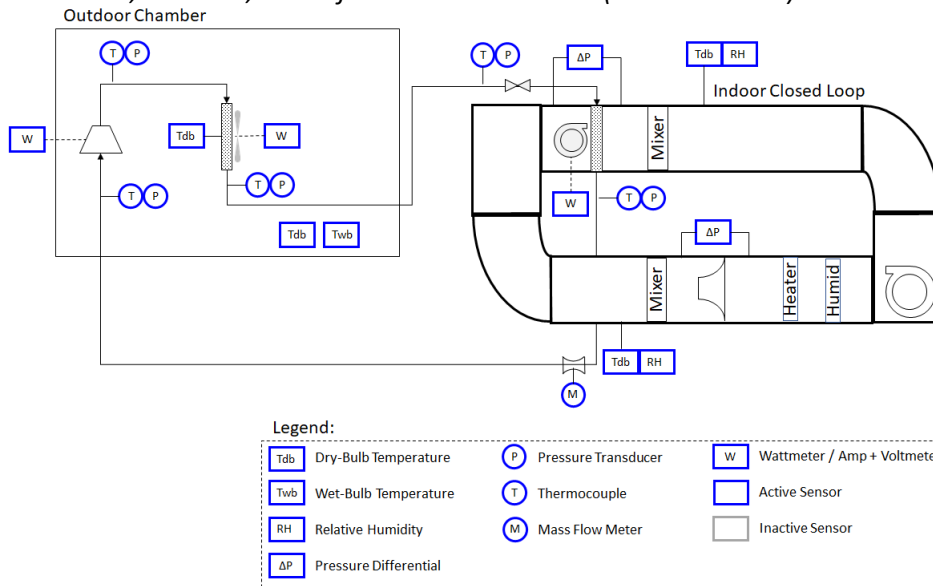
Figure 18. Hot Water Thermal Imaging.

Given the challenges with the initial tests and unit modification, the scope was re-defined. The original test plan was changed to accommodate time and resources as appropriate. Table 34 outlines the major changes to the scope. The tests were conducted at the OTS laboratory (Figure 19 to Figure 22). A summary of the key differences between the test setups (original and at OTS) is presented in Table 35.

**Table 34: Test Scope Change.**

Unit	Refrigerant	Test	Original Scope		New Scope	
			Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Unit 1	R290	Charge Optimization	Yes	No	No	No
		Performance Tests	Yes	No	No	No
Unit 6	R32 (Baseline)	Charge Optimization	No	No	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	No	No	Yes	Yes
	R32 (Modified)	Charge Optimization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	R454B	Charge Optimization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unit 10	R32 (Baseline)	Charge Optimization	No	No	Yes	Yes*
		Performance Tests	No	No	Yes	Yes*
	R447B	Charge Optimization	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	R452B	Leak Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		Charge Optimization	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Performance Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
	Leak Tests	Yes	No	No	No	

\* Tests were conducted; however, no useful data was obtained (see section 5.2)



**Figure 19. Test Diagram.**



**Figure 20. OTS Setup: outdoor chamber (left), Unit 10 and frequency converter inside chamber (right).**

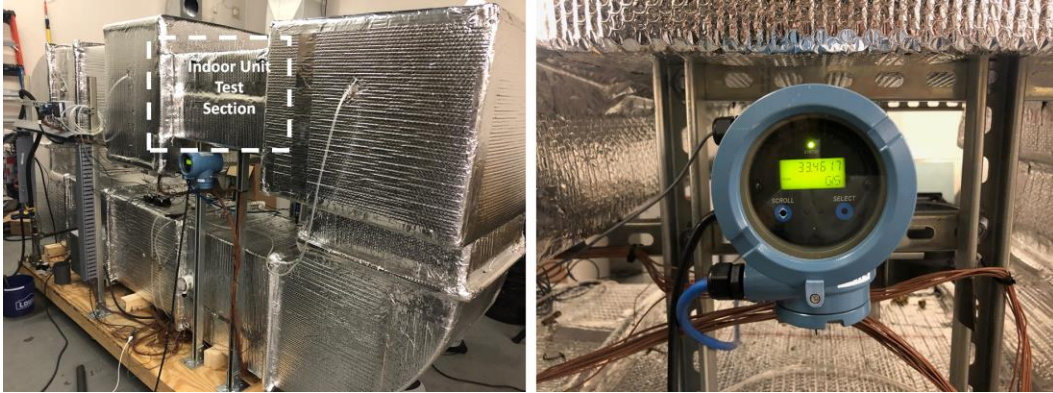


Figure 21. OTS Setup: indoor closed loop left side view (left), refrigerant mass flow meter (right).



Figure 22. OTS Setup: indoor closed loop right side view (left), vapor / liquid lines, sight glasses and TXV (right).

**Table 35: List of Measurements.**

Component	Refrigerant Side			Air Side		
	Measurement	Original Scope	New Scope	Measurement	Original Scope	New Scope
Condenser	Inlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Air Flow Rate	Yes	No
	Inlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Air Pressure Drop	No	No
	Outlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Fan Power	No	Yes
	Outlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Inlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
	Subcooling	Yes*	Yes	Inlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
				Outlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
Evaporator				Outlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
	Inlet Temperature	No	No	Air Flow Rate	Yes	Yes
	Inlet Pressure	No	No	Air Pressure Drop	No	Yes**
	Outlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Blower Power	No	Yes
	Outlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Inlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
	Superheat	Yes*	Yes	Inlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
	Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	No	Yes	Outlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
Compressor				Outlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
	Suction Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Suction Pressure	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Pressure	Yes	Yes			
Expansion Device	Compressor Power	No	Yes			
	Suction Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Suction Pressure	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Temperature	No	No			
	Discharge Pressure	No	No			

Charge Optimization

The charge optimization procedure as originally scoped was not implemented due to the following:

- The systems responded less sensitively to charge on subcooling and superheat, which were difficult to control with charging alone. A manual valve was added (Unit 10 exhibited little expansion) such that superheat could be better controlled. The valve also allowed for better control over the pressure levels compared to charge levels alone.
- For the modified systems, the charge was gradually increased, departing from the original charge from PRAHA I tests, until it was observed that the superheat and subcooling better matched design conditions for validation purposes.
- For the refrigerant blends, removing charge could result in fractionation (evaluated as a separate task), so it was decided to only incrementally increase charge, without removing it. For this procedure, a small gradual increment is necessary to avoid overcharging.

APPENDIX C - Unit 6 Raw and Processed Tested Data

**Table 36: Unit 6 – Performance Tests**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
Refrigerant	-	R32	R32	R454B	R32	R32	R454B
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	3.83	4.27	5.02
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	25193	23585	21966	23390	21450	21821
Energy Balance	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	2.71	2.32	2.25
Fan Power	kW	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.42	0.42
Total Power	kW	2.43	2.12	2.10	3.10	2.74	2.67
EER	BTU/hr.W	10.36	11.12	10.44	7.54	7.84	8.17
<b>Evaporator</b>							
<b>Airside</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>
Temperature	°C	27.0	27.0	27.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	19.68	19.68	19.68	21.33	21.33	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	56.3	56.2	56.2	61.9	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Temperature	°C	14.3	15.1	15.8	16.9	17.7	18.1
Wet Bulb	°C	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Relative Humidity	%	83.6	82.4	80.0	84.5	83.3	81.3
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.19
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	35.8	37.5	38.5	42.7	44.7	45.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	4.58	6.19	4.76	7.49	8.33	8.47
Pressure	kPa	939.13	986.90	876.76	1026.70	1053.10	979.34
Quality	-	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.27
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	273.64	269.78	268.60	301.30	291.37	289.89
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.27	1.32	1.37
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	8.08	9.26	9.46	9.08	13.54	11.80
Pressure	kPa	939	987	877	1027	1053	979
Superheat	K	3.50	3.07	4.89	1.59	5.20	3.58
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	520.49	520.22	473.43	518.52	523.27	472.93
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.15	2.15	2.03	2.13	2.15	2.02
<b>HX Level</b>							
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	7.384	6.912	6.438	6.855	6.287	6.395
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)/Qref	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.64	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.66
Superheat	K	3.500	3.066	4.885	1.593	5.205	3.582
LMTD	K	13.783	12.822	14.015	13.985	12.184	13.041
UA	kW/K	0.573	0.539	0.459	0.550	0.516	0.490
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fan Power	kW	0.120	0.127	0.134	0.196	0.217	0.217
<b>Condenser</b>							
<b>Airside</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.9516	0.9838	1.0091	0.9580	0.9735	1.0613
Temperature	°C	35.01	34.76	35.12	46.06	45.93	46.05
Wet Bulb	°C	20.0	19.8	20.0	27.4	27.3	27.4
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.08
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	57.0	56.4	57.2	86.2	85.8	86.2
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.98	1.01	1.03	0.98	1.00	1.09
Temperature	°C	43.40	42.29	42.08	54.74	53.60	53.19
Wet Bulb	°C	22.4	22.0	22.1	29.3	29.0	29.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	65.6	64.1	64.3	95.2	93.7	93.6
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	89.78	82.73	78.33	109.00	107.24	90.75
Pressure	kPa	2724.15	2643.18	2360.90	3464.77	3365.88	3010.13
Superheat	K	45.9	40.1	35.9	54.7	54.2	38.0
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	580.73	573.07	523.39	594.42	593.52	528.90
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.20	2.18	2.08	2.21	2.21	2.07
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	39.17	34.52	34.68	51.79	45.63	45.79
Pressure	kPa	2675.81	2598.75	2310.89	3416.39	3324.50	2958.91
Subcooling	K	4.00	7.44	5.59	1.89	6.84	5.07
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	273.6	264.0	266.4	301.3	287.0	287.8
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.24	1.21	1.28	1.33	1.28	1.34
<b>HX Level</b>							
Heat Rejection	kW	9.19	8.53	8.08	9.25	8.31	8.42
Subcooling	K	4.00	7.44	5.59	1.89	6.84	5.07
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	48.34	44.43	50.01	48.38	41.38	51.22
Fan Power	kW	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
<b>TXV</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
		4			4		
Temperature	°C	30.64	37.31	35.83	39.70	47.55	46.78
Pressure	kPa	1991.01	2587.20	2301.38	2528.52	3317.42	2945.62
Subcooling	°C	*(Two-Phase)	4.47	4.27	*(Two-Phase)	4.83	3.88
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	*(Two-Phase)	269.8	268.6	*(Two-Phase)	291.4	289.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	*(Two-Phase)	1.233	1.284	*(Two-Phase)	1.299	1.349
<b>Compressor</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	11.57	12.55	12.76	13.81	17.63	13.07
Pressure	kPa	936.06	984.95	874.98	1024.91	1052.17	969.56
Superheat	K	7.09	6.43	8.26	6.38	9.32	5.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	524.9	524.4	477.3	524.6	528.3	474.8
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.170	2.161	2.048	2.156	2.166	2.028
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	89.8	82.7	78.3	109.0	107.2	90.8
Pressure	kPa	2724.2	2643.2	2360.9	3464.8	3365.9	3010.1
Superheat	K	45.9	40.1	35.9	54.7	54.2	38.0
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	580.7	573.1	523.4	594.4	593.5	528.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.200	2.183	2.084	2.205	2.207	2.074
<b>Compressor Level</b>							
Power Consumption	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	2.71	2.32	2.25
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.80	0.84	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.69
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60	60	60

<sup>4</sup> The baseline configuration does not have an expansion valve, the state point herein presented refers to measurement readings at indoor unit inlet.



## APPENDIX D - Unit 10 Baseline Re-Test

Prior to modifying Unit 10, it was tested in its received, baseline condition with the components used to test during PRAHA I. Given the results of the data review in Activity 1, and the challenges experienced in the initial testing of Unit 6, the project team agreed that testing the units in their baseline configuration would be important for more accurate comparison.

The electrical components for Unit 10 have phase mismatch, i.e. the fan and blower are three-phase while the compressor is single-phase, but all operate in 50Hz. OTS does not have a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) for single-phase motors, requiring the use of a frequency converter to reduce the compressor speed. According to the baseline data from PRAHA 1, the total power consumption of Unit 10 varied between 3.5-4.5kW; OTS has a 5.0kW converter, which should be sufficiently large to meet testing needs.

Initial tests suggested that the compressor peak start current exceeds the converter threshold, causing the latter to trip and shut off. Although the blower and the fan run normally with the converter, the compressor alone does not. The compressor motor was tested at 60Hz direct from the grid and it works, thus confirming that the issue is indeed the peak current. A soft starter was acquired with the objective to mitigate the issue. The soft starter capacitors weren't fast enough to smooth the peak current, however, thus requiring manual charging, which eventually lead to component failure.

The last tentative to run the baseline was connecting the compressor to 60Hz and the fans to 50Hz. The refrigerant mass flow rate was too high impeding full condensation and full evaporation. A manual TXV was added along with two sight glasses in the liquid and vapor lines and reasonable data was obtained for the 35°C ambient temperature condition. While attempting to test the system under the 46°C ambient temperature, the compressor overheats and shuts down. Heavier gauge wire, new contactors and switch bypass were unsuccessfully employed. In the interest of time, the baseline re-tests were discontinued. The analysis will be carried out using the original baseline performance for comparison purposes.

## APPENDIX E - Unit 10 Raw and Processed Tested Data

**Table 37: Unit 10 – Performance Tests.**

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Charge	lb	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	32195	28128	31073	30292
Energy Balance	%	7.52%	-3.29%	4.21%	1.21%
Compressor Power	kW	2.67	2.40	3.16	2.93
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.97
Total Power	kW	3.62	3.38	4.11	3.90
EER	BTU/hr.W	8.88	8.33	7.55	7.76
<b>Evaporator</b>					
<b>Airside</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73
Temperature	°C	27.0	27.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	19.68	19.69	21.33	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	56.2	56.3	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R452B	R447B	R452B
<b>Outlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70
Temperature	°C	17.4	19.1	19.7	19.8
Wet Bulb	°C	15.80	16.64	17.91	18.06
Relative Humidity	%	85.1	78.5	84.7	84.5
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Density	kg/m³	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	44.3	46.8	50.7	51.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	9.81	5.53	12.90	13.09
Pressure	kPa	996.41	907.20	1085.49	1133.86
Quality	-	0.19	0.19	0.27	0.25
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	272.43	264.74	296.09	288.71
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.32	1.30	1.40	1.38
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	15.22	25.20	16.76	23.36
Pressure	kPa	996	907	1085	1134
Superheat	K	5.79	19.82	4.42	10.47
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	477.29	485.20	476.43	477.36
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.04	2.09	2.03	2.03
<b>HX Level</b>					
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	9.436	8.244	9.107	8.878
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)/Qref	%	7.52%	-3.29%	4.21%	1.21%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.81	0.85	0.83	0.87
Superheat	K	5.794	19.818	4.422	10.474
LMTD	K	9.534	5.829	9.222	6.171
UA	kW/K	0.990	1.414	0.988	1.439
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fan Power	kW	0.502	0.523	0.501	0.519
<b>Condenser</b>					
<b>Airside</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.44	1.50	1.44	1.42
Temperature	°C	35.03	35.08	46.14	46.22
Wet Bulb	°C	20.0	20.0	27.4	27.5
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.016	0.016
Density	kg/m³	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.07
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	57.0	57.2	86.5	86.7
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
<b>Outlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.47	1.53	1.48	1.45
Temperature	°C	41.90	40.83	53.36	53.26
Wet Bulb	°C	22.0	21.7	29.0	29.1
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.016	0.016
Density	kg/m³	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.05
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	64.0	63.0	94.0	94.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
		0.00010	0.00038	0.00011	-0.00001
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Temperature	°C	78.84	92.46	93.29	97.45
Pressure	kPa	2493.84	2600.61	3199.13	3357.43
Superheat	K	31.5	46.5	35.3	40.4
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	522.20	532.28	529.64	527.68
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.07
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	40.68	35.54	53.44	48.65
Pressure	kPa	2481.63	2599.27	3187.26	3351.92
Subcooling	K	3.37	9.26	1.62	7.33
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	274.8	266.6	300.2	291.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.32	1.29	1.39	1.37
<b>HX Level</b>					
Heat Rejection	kW	11.39	9.94	11.59	11.10
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)	kW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subcooling	K	3.37	9.26	1.62	7.33
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	-	-	-	-
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	12.21	1.34	11.87	5.51
Fan Power	kW	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
<b>TXV</b>					
<b>Refrigerant Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	39.42	34.55	51.55	47.11
Pressure	kPa	2462.98	2583.59	3166.49	3331.97
Subcooling	°C	4.31	9.99	3.21	8.59
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	272.4	264.7	296.1	288.7
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.310	1.284	1.382	1.358
<b>Compressor</b>					
<b>Refrigerant Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	16.84	26.01	17.17	24.96
Pressure	kPa	993.13	902.34	1082.17	1128.72
Superheat	K	7.52	20.81	4.94	12.23
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	479.3	486.2	477.0	479.4
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.052	2.090	2.035	2.042
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	78.8	92.5	93.3	97.5
Pressure	kPa	2493.8	2600.6	3199.1	3357.4
Superheat	K	31.5	46.5	35.3	40.4
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	522.2	532.3	529.6	527.7
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.087	2.112	2.082	2.073
<b>Compressor Level</b>					
Power Consumption	kW	2.67	2.40	3.16	2.93
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.72	0.83	0.68	0.77
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60

**Table 38: Unit 10 – R447B Leak Tests**

System			Liquid Line Leak		Vapor Line Leak	
		Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B
Charge	lb	6.625	4.27	6.625	4.23	6.77

<b>System</b>		<b>Liquid Line Leak</b>			<b>Vapor Line Leak</b>	
		<b>Full Charge</b>	<b>Low Charge</b>	<b>Re-Charged</b>	<b>Low Charge</b>	<b>Re-Charged</b>
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31073	14216	30865	15171	30587
Energy Balance	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Compressor Power	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	-
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Total Power	kW	4.13	3.90	4.16	3.92	-
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.52	3.64	7.42	3.87	-
<b>Evaporator</b>						
<b>Airside</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.74
Temperature	°C	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	21.33	21.34	21.34	21.34	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Outlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.71
Temperature	°C	19.7	23.3	19.6	23.2	19.7
Wet Bulb	°C	17.91	19.87	18.08	19.77	18.05
Relative Humidity	%	84.7	73.1	86.3	73.6	86.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.013	0.012
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	50.7	57.0	51.2	56.7	51.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050
Temperature	°C	12.90	2.61	12.94	2.81	12.75
Pressure	kPa	1085.49	794.22	1086.62	799.23	1080.50
Quality	-	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.27
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	296.09	291.52	296.48	290.79	296.24
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.41
<b>Outlet</b>						
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050
Temperature	°C	16.76	28.23	17.07	27.95	17.01
Pressure	kPa	1085	794	1087	799	1080
Superheat	K	4.42	26.24	4.70	25.76	4.82
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	476.43	496.65	476.77	496.25	476.88
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.03	2.14	2.03	2.13	2.03
<b>HX Level</b>						
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	9.107	4.167	9.046	4.446	8.965
Energy Balance (Qair – Qref)/Qref	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.83	1.18	0.90	1.12	0.89
Superheat	K	4.422	26.235	4.695	25.756	4.823
LMTD	K	9.222	6.051	9.065	6.501	9.217
UA	kW/K	0.988	0.689	0.998	0.684	0.973
Fan Power	kW	0.501	0.524	0.524	0.524	0.524
<b>Condenser</b>						
<b>Airside</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	1.44	1.49	1.42	1.48	1.42
Temperature	°C	46.14	46.08	46.21	45.77	46.02
Wet Bulb	°C	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.2	27.4
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.08
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	86.5	86.3	86.7	85.3	86.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02

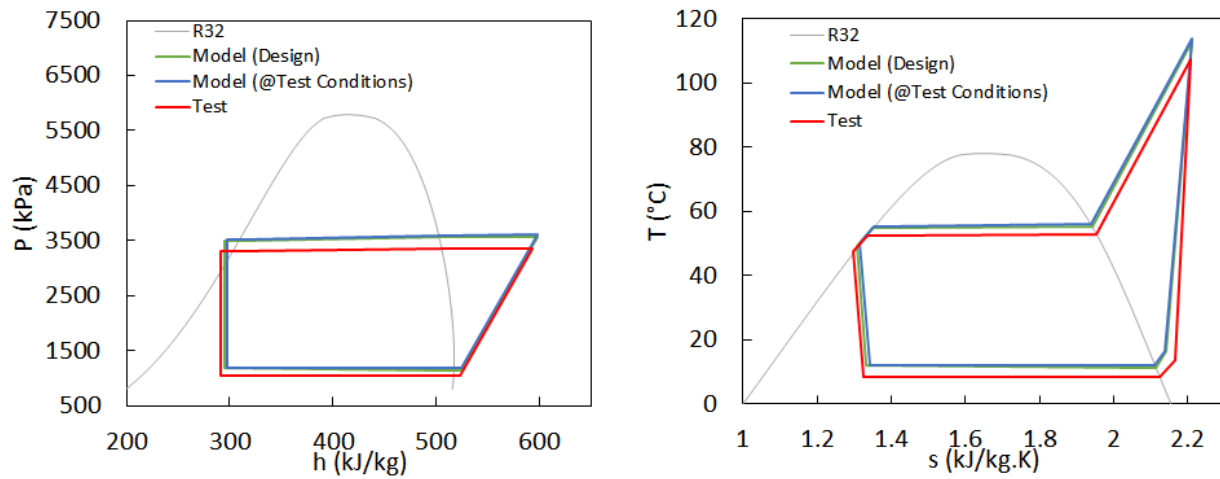
System			Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
Refrigerant	-	Full Charge R447B	Low Charge R447B	Re-Charged R447B	Low Charge R447B	Re-Charged R447B	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.50	1.46	
Temperature	°C	53.36	51.27	53.52	51.05	53.28	
Wet Bulb	°C	29.0	28.6	29.1	28.4	29.0	
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015	
Density	kg/m³	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.05	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	94.0	91.7	94.3	90.8	93.6	
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	93.29	121.77	94.07	120.31	94.34	
Pressure	kPa	3199.13	2846.79	3200.02	2847.47	3175.47	
Superheat	K	35.3	68.9	36.1	67.4	36.7	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	529.64	569.70	530.67	567.95	531.39	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.08	2.20	2.08	2.20	2.09	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	53.44	50.27	53.37	50.13	53.28	
Pressure	kPa	3187.26	2843.00	3188.61	2843.11	3164.31	
Subcooling	K	1.62	-0.33	1.71	-0.19	1.45	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	300.2	293.2	300.0	293.2	299.9	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39	
<b>HX Level</b>							
Heat Rejection	kW	11.59	8.60	11.57	8.69	11.49	
Energy Balance (Qair – Qref)	kW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Subcooling	K	1.62	-0.33	1.71	-0.19	1.45	
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	11.87	3.79	11.40	4.36	11.16	
Fan Power	kW	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	
<b>TXV</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	51.55	49.15	51.74	48.80	51.60	
Pressure	kPa	3166.49	2827.45	3168.66	2827.31	3144.31	
Subcooling	°C	3.21	0.54	3.06	0.89	2.84	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	296.1	291.5	296.5	290.8	296.2	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.382	1.369	1.383	1.366	1.382	
<b>Compressor</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	17.17	29.26	18.00	28.98	18.47	
Pressure	kPa	1082.17	793.15	1082.65	797.99	1076.58	
Superheat	K	4.94	27.30	5.75	26.83	6.41	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	477.0	497.7	478.0	497.3	478.8	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.035	2.140	2.038	2.138	2.041	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	93.3	121.8	94.1	120.3	94.3	
Pressure	kPa	3199.1	2846.8	3200.0	2847.5	3175.5	
Superheat	K	35.3	68.9	36.1	67.4	36.7	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	529.6	569.7	530.7	568.0	531.4	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.082	2.200	2.085	2.195	2.087	
<b>Compressor Level</b>							
Power Consumption	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	0.00	
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.68	
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60	60	

System		Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
Refrigerant	-	Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
		R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B

## APPENDIX F - Model Verification and Validation

**Table 39: Unit 6 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 1 – R32 @ 46°C.**

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	27	31	14%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	21450	23653	10%
Total Power	kW	2.74	2.67	-2%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.84	8.86	13%



**Figure 23. Unit 6 – R32 Performance Test Summary P-h and T-s Diagrams.**

**Table 40: Unit 6 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 2 – R454B @ 46°C.**

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	35	36	3%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	21821	22969	5%
Total Power	kW	2.67	2.49	-7%
EER	BTU/hr.W	8.17	9.24	13%

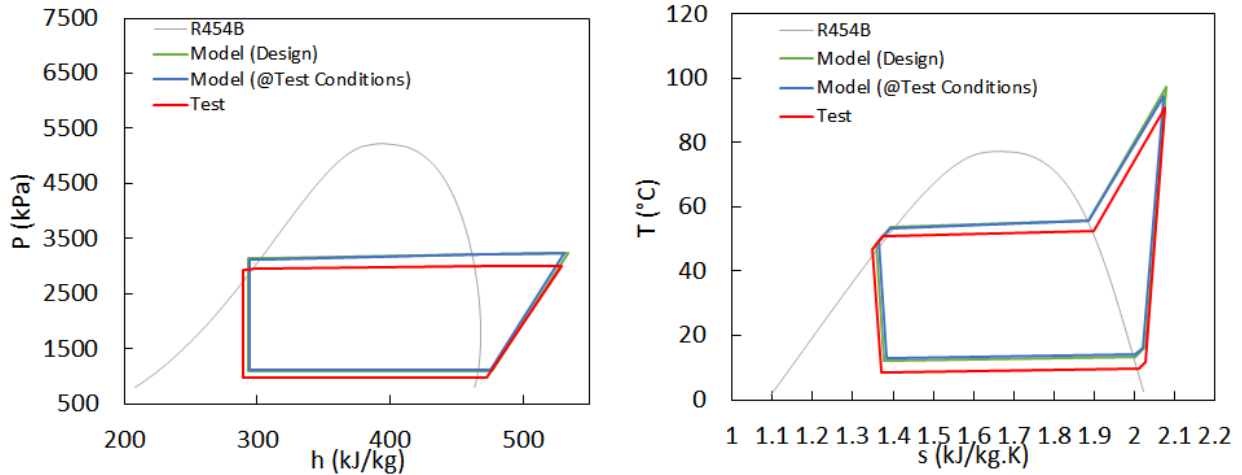


Figure 24. Unit 6 – R454B Performance Test Summary P-h and T-s Diagrams.

Table 41: Unit 10 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 1 – R447B @ 46°C.

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	51	49	-3%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31169	31026	-0.5%
Total Power	kW	2.70	3.00	11%
EER	BTU/hr.W	11.54	10.34	-10%

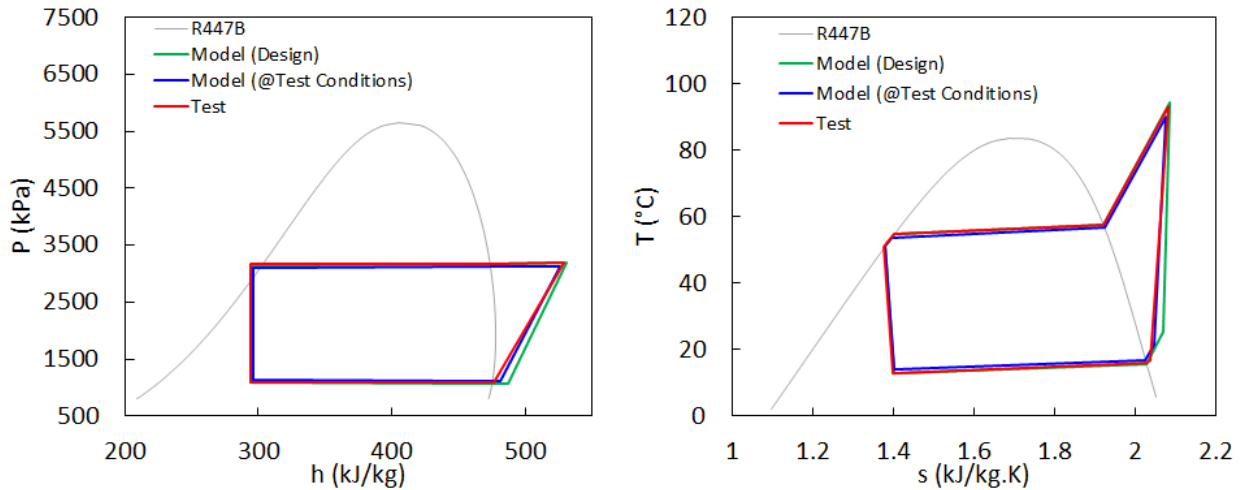


Figure 25. Unit 10 – R447B P-h and T-s Diagrams.

Table 42: Unit 10 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 2 – R452B @ 46°C.

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	47	48	2%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	30292	30704	1.4%
Total Power	kW	3.90	3.34	-14%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.76	9.19	18%

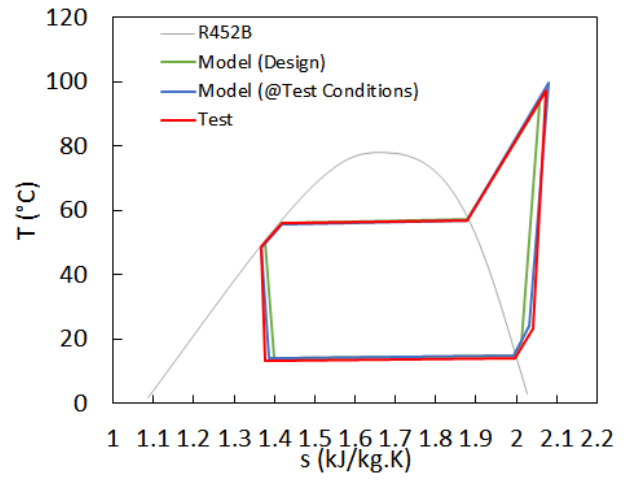
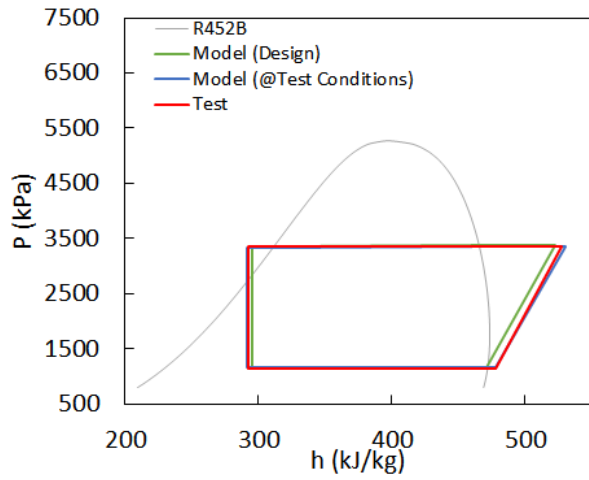


Figure 26. Unit 10 – R452B P-h and T-s Diagrams.





**Air-Conditioning, Heating and  
Refrigeration Technology Institute**

## **Final Report**

AHRTI Report No. 9011

### **Promoting Alternative Refrigerants in High-Ambient Countries Phase II (PRAHA-II): Optimization Study on PRAHA I Equipment**

Final Report

September 2019

By

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## 1. Executive Summary

Over the past several years through the Promoting low- Global Warming Potential (GWP) Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High-Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-I) project, 18 different prototypes have been developed and compared to respective baselines to support the assessment of alternative lower-GWP refrigerants for air-conditioning applications. Since the work originally started in 2012, researchers have identified gaps in the performance and operation of the PRAHA-1 prototypes. These gaps include the need to redesign and optimize prototype air-conditioning units, evaluate new alternative refrigerants, and improve component selection. As such, a new project, *Advancing the Designs of PRAHA-I for Meeting or Exceeding the Baseline Designs Performance*, conducted by Optimized Thermal Systems, Inc. (OTS) is herein presented.

The objectives of this project include the following:

- 1) Evaluate the design limitation of the PRAHA-I prototypes;
- 2) Optimize and physically evaluate selected prototypes with new refrigerants not evaluated during PRAHA-I; and,
- 3) Assess potential refrigerant fractionation impact due to leakage.

The project was organized into six activities for which a summary of the results, conclusions and recommendations are presented below:

- 1) [Activity 1: Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes](#)
  - a. Certification laboratories, such as the one used for testing the units in PRAHA I, provide limited information for the purposes of product design and development. For future reference it is recommended that for research-oriented efforts such as this one, the units undergo a more rigorous testing process along with full characterization of the system and its individual components operating conditions and performance.
  - b. In applications of high ambient temperatures, it is expected that performance will degrade as compared to operating under more temperate conditions and the resultant impact on performance must be considered. The key components for performance improvement identified herein were the compressor, condenser and expansion device.
    - i. At higher temperatures, the saturation temperatures and refrigerant density at compressor's suction port can be very different than that from the rated conditions. Larger displacement volumes and efficiency curves optimized for higher pressure lifts might be required. Therefore, the proper selection of the compressor is paramount.
    - ii. A better performance condenser will reduce the approach temperature between refrigerant and air, helping the compressor not to discharge refrigerant at very high pressure and temperatures, which degrade performance.
  - c. At high ambient conditions, the system is forced to operate in higher pressure lift than at rated conditions, but still requires a certain refrigerant mass flow rate. Passive devices such as capillary tubes and orifices may not be able to provide enough expansion to allow the system to operate in higher temperature conditions. An active expansion device such as EXV's can adequately control operating conditions and maintain stable superheat.
- 2) [Activity 2: Design Improvements](#) (Summary results in Table 1)
  - a. R290 and R32 have wider saturation regions allowing the system to operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer. Their cycles

may get closer to that of the ideal Carnot cycle compared to refrigerants with narrower saturation.

- b. Refrigerants with high temperature glide may require new heat exchanger (HX) designs, namely condensers. The original designs proved to be sufficiently effective to allow for most systems to operate with the different refrigerants, however, better designs would allow for higher system efficiency and potentially less charge. HX designs are severely constrained by allowed envelope dimensions. A complete system re-design would provide an opportunity for designing HX's with even higher efficiency.
- c. The results of this analysis suggest that for an effective refrigerant replacement, a proper compressor selection must be accompanied with it. Higher isentropic efficiencies are desired for higher temperatures, but most importantly, the displacement volume requirements can vary considerably from one refrigerant to another.
- d. It is also imperative that having an active expansion device (preferably an Electronic Expansion valve (EXV)) to not only allow for more controlled superheat, but also to enable the unit to run with different refrigerants with very different thermophysical properties.

**Table 1: Activity 2 Summary Modeling Results.**

General Information			Hardware			Performance		
System	Rated Capacity (@35°C)	System Configuration	Compressor	Condenser	Expansion Device	Ref.	Cooling Capacity (@46°C)	EER (@46°C)
-	BTU/hr	-	Efficiency (-)	Type	Type	-	BTU/hr	BTU/hr.W
Unit 1	18000	Baseline	0.66	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Passive	R444B	17403	7.4
		Alternate 1	0.7	Same as Baseline	Active (EXV)	R290	17639	8.01
		Alternate 2	0.69			R454C	18104	7.31
		Alternate 3	0.7	MCHX		R444B	18140	8.14
		Alternate 4	0.68			R457A	17749	7.63
Unit 4	24000	Baseline	0.61	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	Passive	R290	17940	7.52
		Alternate 1	0.7	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R290	18147	9.12
		Alternate 2	0.7			R290	24120	6.72
Unit 6	24000	Baseline	0.6	Tube-Fin (7mm Tube)	Passive	R32	23115	8.46
		Alternate 1	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R32	23798	9.41
		Alternate 2	0.67			R454B	22894	9.71
		Alternate 3	0.7			R452B	23702	9.6
Unit 10	36000	Baseline	0.44	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	Passive	R32	29005	6.39
		Alternate 1	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	Active (EXV)	R447B	30478	9.43
		Alternate 2	0.67			R452B	30796	10.27
		Alternate 3	0.67			R454B	30809	10

3) [Activities 3-5: Prototype Modification and Testing](#) (Summary results in Table 2)

- a. Unit 6 re-tested baseline exhibited similar performance to that found in PRAHA I testing. It should be stressed that the baseline unit by design had its capillary tube located in the outdoor unit. This would cause liquid refrigerant leaving the outdoor unit to flash. The refrigerant enthalpy at the condenser outlet state was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity assuming an isenthalpic expansion without heat loss in connecting pipe. This is different from the modified systems of which the capillary tube was removed, and a manual expansion valve was placed at the inlet of the indoor unit. For modified systems,

the enthalpy at the expansion valve inlet was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity.

- b. Unit 10 exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This supports the hypothesis of low compressor efficiency during PRAHA I tests, which also indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
- c. The above is also evidenced by the fact that even with R447B and R452B (zeotropic mixtures), Unit 10 had higher cooling capacity and efficiency than the baseline for the 46°C test condition, as projected in activity 2. The tests at 35°C, however, did not have the same trend.
- d. The impact of refrigerant replacement was not very clear, in part due to the hardware change along with it. But because of the differences in saturation curves from the Activity 2 analysis, R32 tends to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge. The zeotropic mixtures consistently required compressors with larger displacement volumes and even higher mass flow rates for cooling capacities of the same magnitude.
- e. Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to a great concern since less than 2% in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- f. The Unit 6 modified systems had lower performance than expected from the Activity 2 models. The R32 system configuration exhibited around 10% less flow rate than anticipated, which corresponded to 10% lower capacity. The R454B configuration exhibited a deviation of 5% between model and test due also in part to a 3% flow rate over prediction in the model. Unit 10, on the other hand, exhibited an excellent agreement to the models with less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity.
- g. The model's validation adds confidence in the numerical simulation findings and recommendations provided in activity 2.

**Table 2: Tests Summary Results.**

Syst.	Test	Refrigerant	Charge	35°C			46°C		
				Cooling Capacity	Total Power	EER	Cooling Capacity	Total Power	EER
				lb	BTU/hr	kW	BTU/hr. W	BTU/hr	kW
Unit 6	Performance	R32 (Baseline)	3.83	25192	2.43	10.4	23390	3.10	7.54
		R32 (Alternate 1)	4.27	23585	2.12	11.1	21450	2.74	7.84
		R454B (Alternate 2)	5.02	21966	2.10	10.4	21821	2.67	8.17
Unit 10	Performance	R32 (Baseline)*	5.63	34517	3.76	9.18	29005	3.84	7.55
		R447B (Alternate 1)	6.63	32195	3.62	8.88	31073	3.90	7.96
		R452B (Alternate 2)	6.63	28128	3.38	8.33	30292	3.90	7.76
	Liquid Line	Low Charge	4.23	N/A			14216	3.90	3.64
		Re-Charged	6.63				30865	4.16	7.42
	Vapor Line	Low Charge	4.27				15171	3.92	3.87
		Re-Charged	6.77				30587	-	-

\*Original baseline values from PRAHA



- 4) Conclusions: This report presented a comprehensive set of activities with the objectives of advancing the PRAHA program. The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The tests that were carried out for PRAHA-I, while sufficient for the purpose of measuring capacity and energy efficiency for the purposes of PRAHA-I, did not have enough essential data to enable a complete cycle evaluation for optimization purposes. This is primarily due to using standard test rig on systems with critical hardware configuration differences. The analyses presented in Activity 2 (design assessment through modeling) provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning when using novel refrigerants. The tests in activities 3-5 partially served as validation for the models developed, and as check for previous test data from PRAHA I. The final recommendations for future development are listed as follows:
- a. Establish a baseline system by conducting comprehensive testing including measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests. Furthermore, testing systems with different configurations require custom test rigs as such to adequately measure working fluid's states to avoid mischaracterization of the operating conditions and performance. Such approach is considerably more labor-intensive which should be factored in the scope in future developments.
  - b. Using alternate low-GWP refrigerants is viable and can be competitive to commonly used pure refrigerants but doing so requires proper component design and selection; compressor and expansion device particularly. Drop-in replacement without hardware change is never recommended as evidenced by the change requirements in Activity 2 and performance tests in the subsequent activities.
  - c. It is recommended to always perform numerical simulations, and to conduct at least some level of "soft" optimization analyses that will provide information for an educated system re-design / retrofit at much lower costs than gradual trial-and-error changes.
  - d. Always test the modified systems with the same instrumentation as the baseline, however mindful of the modifications as such to properly place sensors to obtain adequate readings as suggested in item a above.

## 2. Introduction

Over the past several years through the Promoting low- Global Warming Potential (GWP) Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High-Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-I) project, 18 different prototypes have been developed and compared to respective baselines to support the assessment of alternative lower-GWP refrigerants for air-conditioning applications. Since the work originally started in 2012, researchers have identified gaps in the performance and operation of the PRAHA-1 prototypes. These gaps include the need to redesign and optimize prototype air-conditioning units, evaluate new alternative refrigerants, and improve component selection. As such, a new project, *Advancing the Designs of PRAHA-I for Meeting or Exceeding the Baseline Designs Performance*, is desired.

The objectives of this project include the following:

- 4) Evaluate the design limitation of the PRAHA-I prototypes;
- 5) Optimize and physically evaluate selected prototypes with new refrigerants not evaluated during PRAHA-I; and,
- 6) Characterize leaks.

The project is divided into six activities namely:

- **Activity 1 – Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes:** evaluate systems performance from selected units tested in PRAHA-I, and assess potential design improvements
- **Activity 2 – Design Improvement:** improve design of specific units targeting higher efficiencies while using alternate low-GWP refrigerants
- **Activity 3 - Prototype Units Fabrication:** modify the a sub-set of the units according to modifications proposed in Activity 2
- **Activity 4 - Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes:** conduct performance tests on modified units at standard and high ambient temperature conditions (35°C and 46°C)
- **Activity 5 - Analyzing Leaks of Alternatives:** simulate refrigerant leakage and evaluate possible impact of zeotropic mixtures fractionation on performance
- **Activity 6 - Reporting and Data Management:** simulation and test data processing, preparing progress and final reports

## 3. Activity 1 - Analyzing the Design of PRAHA-I Prototypes

Activity 1 was comprised of three major tasks including: reception of 12 physical units at the OTS facility followed by visual inspection and parts identification; review of performance test reports from PRAHA I tests; and lastly, analyze data and identify, for units of interest, opportunity for improvement targeting higher performance and minimal charge. OTS has completed this activity and an executive summary of the findings are presented herein.

### 3.1. Physical Units

All 12 units of interest to this project (Table 3) were received on November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018. Visual inspection indicated no evident signs of damage. Relevant information to the project such as compressor model, heat exchanger (HX) geometry and circuiting, as well as expansion device were also received.

**Table 3: Unit Specifications Summary.**

Category	Unit #	Ref.	Designed Capacity Btu/h	Measured Cap. Btu/h	Voltage	Ref. (New designs)	Ref. (Tests)
Window	1	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	19,104	208-230/60/1	L-20, R454C, R290, R457A	R290
	2	L-20 (R-444B)	18,000	16,924	208-230/60/1		
	3	DR-3 (R-454C)	18,000	18,063	208-230/60/1		
Decorative splits	4	R-290	24000 (18,000)	19,000	208-230/60/1	R-290	R-290
	5	R-32	24000 (18,000)	19,328	208-230/60/1		
	6	R-32	24,000	25,456	208-230/60/1	R32, R459A	R32, R459A
	7	L-41 (R-447A)	24,000	24,830	208-230/60/1		
	8	L-20 (R-444B)	24,000	22,740	208-230/60/1		
	9	DR-3	24,000	14,638	208-230/60/1		
Ducted splits	10	R-32	36,000	35,500	220-240/50/1	R447B, R452B	R447B, R452B
	11	L-20	36,000	36,553	220-240/50/1		
	12	DR-3 (R-454C)	36,000	33,032	220-240/50/1		

### 3.2. PRAHA-I Performance Reports Assessment

OTS received a complete package of files containing the performance reports for all units tested in PRAHA I. The tests conducted in PRAHA I were meant to assess high-level performance of these units focusing on a large control volume where only total energy in and out was evaluated. As such, these tests were not comprehensive in terms of measurements for cycle analysis required in PRAHA II. Refrigerant side measurements, in most cases, were very limited (few pressure and temperature measurements and no flow rates); thus, it is not possible to fully characterize the cycle and perform energy balances between air and refrigerant sides of the system. Common issues found in the reports include:

- Tag mislabeling and / or mismatching sensor location and tag
- No independent outdoor capacity reported – typically reported the same as indoor capacity
- Missing energy balance checks
- Missing measurement on either airside pressure drop and temperature or fan power
- Inconsistent reported measurements with thermophysical properties for units tested with L-20
- Systematic inconsistency in reported superheat and subcooling
- Missing measurements on refrigerant side at evaporator inlet
- Missing temperature and/or pressure measurements on refrigerant side
- Missing refrigerant mass flow measurements

A summary of the original PRAHA-1 data and results of the data reduction are provided under separate documentation.

### 3.3. Hardware Improvement Assessment

#### 3.3.1. Heat Exchanger (HX) First Order Analysis (FOA)

This section outlines a FOA for the HXs of Units 1, 4, 6 and 10 to identify improvement potential. The project's objective, as stated above, is to improve performance while minimizing charge. One way of addressing both objectives is by reducing tube / channel diameter. Heat transfer coefficients are inversely proportional to surface hydraulic diameters, however, so is pressure drop. Smaller tubes result in more compact ( $C = \text{surface area} / \text{footprint volume}$ ), with reduced internal volume, HXs.

A qualitative analysis using values from literature was carried out to demonstrate the relative impact of diameter over abovementioned metrics, specifically: heat transfer coefficient, compactness and overall thermal conductance (UA). The left-hand side plot in Figure 1 show three curves inversely proportional to the diameter; a 5mm tube can achieve, in this example, 70% greater UA than a conventional 9.5mm, within the same footprint volume (or cabinet).

These are further explored to illustrate the impact on a system level. Systems respond to UA of both condenser and evaporators, but for the purposes of this analysis, condenser only is considered. The UA represents the overall thermal conductance, which will impact the approach temperatures in the system ( $\Delta T_{app}$ ). If the heat rejection is kept constant, the higher the UA, the smaller are the  $\Delta T_{app}$ 's, thus allowing the condenser to operate in lower pressure levels, which will consequently increase the system performance. An example using a hypothetical R32 cycle with an EER of 12 as base is shown in the right-hand side plot in Figure 1. Performance improvement is limited by the Second Law, when the approach temperatures near zero; however, in this illustration, the EER has potential to increase in over 20% with better condenser design alone.

It is imperative to note that the results presented in this section are for **illustration purposes only**. Further in this report it is presented in more detail a re-design framework, applied to the units of interest in this project, using the metrics outlined in this section.

Unit 1 already had a 5mm condenser, which limits the options for HX re-design. Unit 6 had a 7mm HX on both the indoor and outdoor units, which allows some room for improvement if reducing to 5mm. Lastly, both coils for Unit 10 had 9.5mm tubes, thus there is greater potential for charge reduction and performance improvement for that unit in particular.

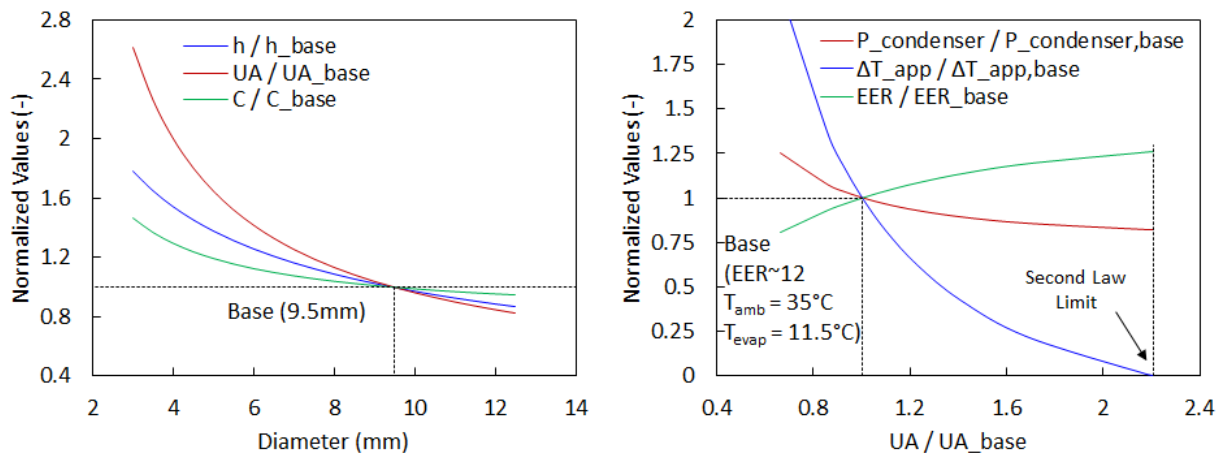


Figure 1. Heat Exchangers FOA.

### 3.3.2. Compressors

The existing units mostly use compressors sized specifically for R410A or R22 and in some cases custom made for this effort. There is, however, opportunity for a better compressor selection when migrating from R32 to R454B or R447B on Units 6 and 10, respectively.

### 3.3.3. Expansion Devices

Expansion devices such as TXV's and EXV's may allow for better control and reduced losses in connecting pipes if located near the evaporator. Some units, such as 6 and 10, have a capillary tube in the outdoor unit, which forces the refrigerant to travel in two-phase along the connecting pipes, and at lower temperatures, thus increasing pressure drop and heat gain.

### 3.3.4. Fan and Blower

Replacing the fan and blower may be necessary if newly designed HXs offer considerable change in pressure drop over the baseline since the flow rates are kept constant. The lack of test data on pressure drop forces us to rely on predicted values only. These will be considered for replacement as a last priority.

### 3.3.5. Units Component Modification Potential

Table 4 shows the detailed existing components for the units of interest for modification.

**Table 4: Units 1, 4, 6 and 10 Components.**

System	Unit 1	Unit 4	Unit 6	Unit 10
Refrigerant	R444B	R290	R32	R32
Compressor	HIGHLY SL260DG-C8EU	HIGHLY PSH356DG-C8DU3	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP42K5E-PFJ-XXX
Condenser	5mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Wavy TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube	Capillary Tube
Evaporator	9.5mm Louver TFHX	7mm Louver TFHX	7mm Slit TFHX	9.5mm Louver TFHX

## 3.4. Conclusions and Recommendations

The first part of this activity regarded data analysis and processing from the original tests conducted in the original PRAHA-I project, which was designed to conduct testing and comparison of cooling capacity vs. EER for the prototypes against the baseline units from same manufacturers. Since limited certification tests were required then, more testing parameters would have been needed to support the optimization and/or redesign process within the scope of PRAHA-II. The second part pertained assessing potential hardware modifications that could result in higher performance and less charge, with the intent of replacing the original refrigerants with alternative, low-GWP ones. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- Certification laboratories, such as the one used for testing the units in PRAHA I, provide limited information for the purposes of product design and development. For future reference it is recommended that for research-oriented efforts such as this one, the units undergo a more rigorous testing process along with full characterization of the system and its individual components operating conditions and performance.
- 2- In applications of high ambient temperatures, it is expected that performance will degrade as compared to operating under more temperate conditions and the resultant impact on performance must be considered. The key components for performance improvement identified herein were the compressor, condenser and expansion device.

- a. At higher temperatures, the saturation temperatures and refrigerant density at compressor's suction port can be very different than that from the rated conditions. Larger displacement volumes and efficiency curves optimized for higher pressure lifts might be required. Therefore, the proper selection of the compressor is paramount.
  - b. A better performance condenser will reduce the approach temperature between refrigerant and air, helping the compressor not to discharge refrigerant at very high pressure and temperatures, which degrade performance.
- 3- At high ambient conditions, the system is forced to operate in higher pressure lift than at rated conditions, but still requires a certain refrigerant mass flow rate. Passive devices such as capillary tubes and orifices may not be able to provide enough expansion to allow the system to operate in higher temperature conditions. An active expansion device such as EXV's can adequately control operating conditions and maintain stable superheat.

## 4. Activity 2 - Design Improvements

The details of modeling and simulation results are provided in a separate document submitted in conjunction with this one, while in this section only the summarized performance results are presented.

### 4.1. Hardware

A general design improvement assessment was presented in the report for Activity 1, focusing on the units of interest to this study. A first order analysis on the HX's showed that moving towards smaller hydraulic diameter tubes can be beneficial from a material savings and charge reduction standpoint. Units 4 and 10 use conventional 9.5mm diameter tube condensers (Table 4), making them good candidates for condenser replacement with either a smaller tube diameter or a microchannel heat exchanger (MCHX). The compressors used on Units 1, 4 and 6 do not have available performance maps making it difficult to assess their fitness for the system. The focus of this study is on proper compressor selection and condenser re-design.

### 4.2. Refrigerant

R32 and R290 have wide saturation regions (Figure 2 and Figure 3) putting them at an advantage since they may operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer. Their cycles may get closer to that of the ideal Carnot cycle compared to refrigerants with narrower saturation.

Amongst the blends investigated for Unit 1, R444B has the widest saturation region while also having the highest temperature glide (Figure 4). The latter is typically not beneficial, in particular for evaporators, but it may help the condenser. The glide enables the refrigerant temperature profile to get closer to the air temperature profile without crossing (Figure 4). From a thermodynamic perspective, this means R444B can have its condensing pressure reduced further, resulting in higher theoretical COP.

For Units 6 and 10, the investigated blends, although having narrower saturation than the baseline R32, have similar thermophysical characteristics (Figure 3) with lower temperature glides (Figure 4) making them more competitive from a capacity and performance perspective.

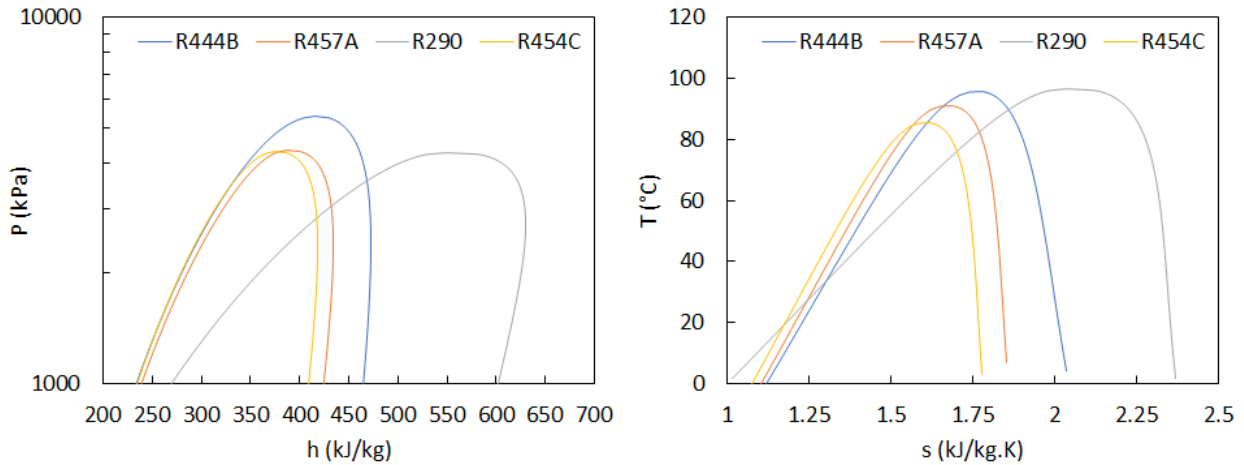


Figure 2. Refrigerants Investigated for Units 1 and 4.

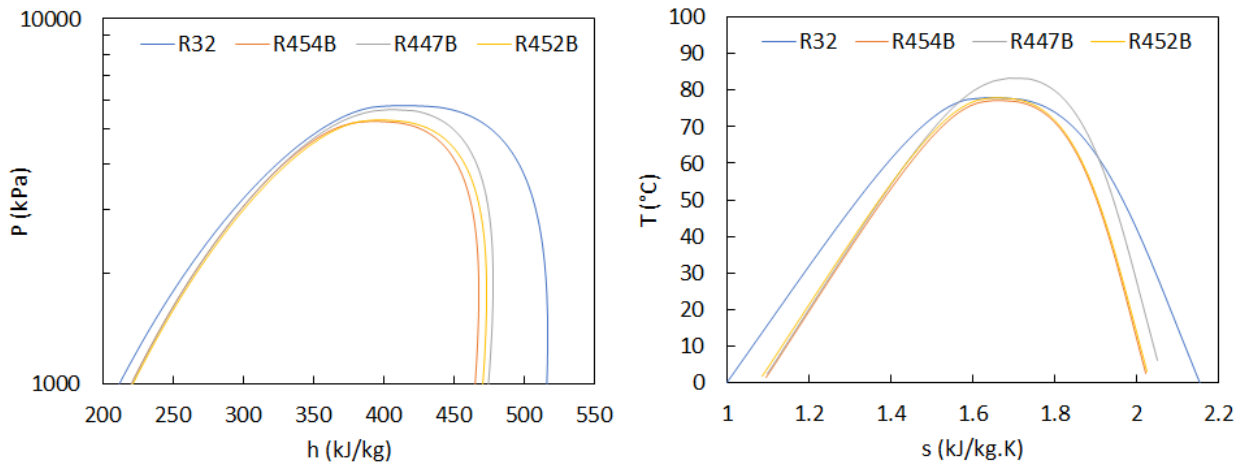


Figure 3. Refrigerants Investigated for Units 6 and 10.

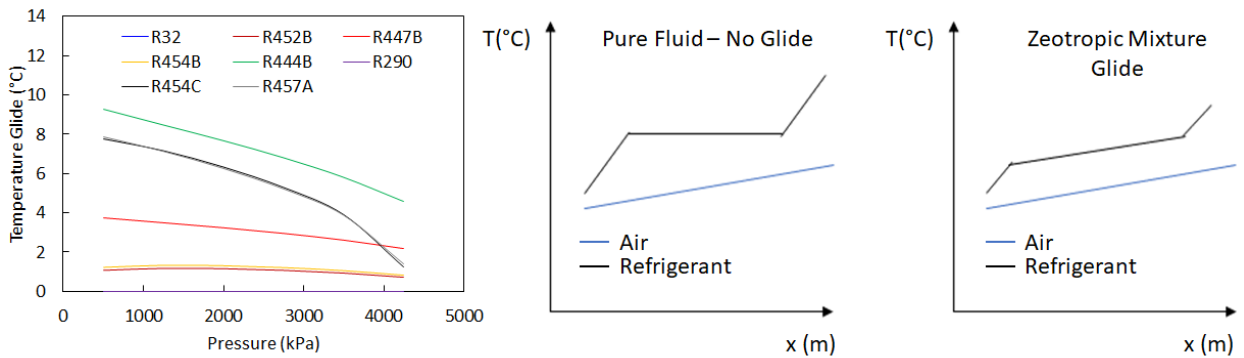


Figure 4. Refrigerant Temperature Glides.

#### 4.3. System Design Modification Framework

The systems' re-design herein presented ultimately consists of a retrofit of the existing units by properly designing and selecting components that can be replaced as drop-ins, with minimal or no modification of

the packaging (cabinets). In other words, any component replaced must occupy the same envelope as the baseline component. The focus of the re-design is on:

- Compressor
- Condenser, and
- Expansion valve

The evaporator designs were not changed for two main reasons: a) some are custom-made wrap-around the blower units, such as in Unit 6, making it harder to quickly find an off-the-shelf option; and, b) the goal is to deliver the same cooling capacity while improving efficiency. For the latter, there's more room for improvement in the condenser by reducing condensing pressure, assuming the evaporator can already deliver the expected capacity.

The fans and blowers were also not considered for change, in part due to the lack of information on the performance curves from the baseline models, but also due to potential high cost and lead time for replacement with secondary impact on performance since 80-90% of the power consumed comes from the compressor.

The first step to assess the level of performance required for each component is to investigate an improved theoretical cycle, which will indicate how much COP improvement can be expected, as well as refrigerant flow rate needs and HX size (UA). To improve the performance of a vapor compression cycle, the pressure lift between evaporating and condensing pressures must be reduced. Consequently, the approach temperatures between air and refrigerant will be reduced as well (Figure 5), thus the thermal capacitance of the heat exchangers must increase. Furthermore, the closer to the saturation region, the closer the cycle reaches the ideal Carnot efficiency (Figure 6).

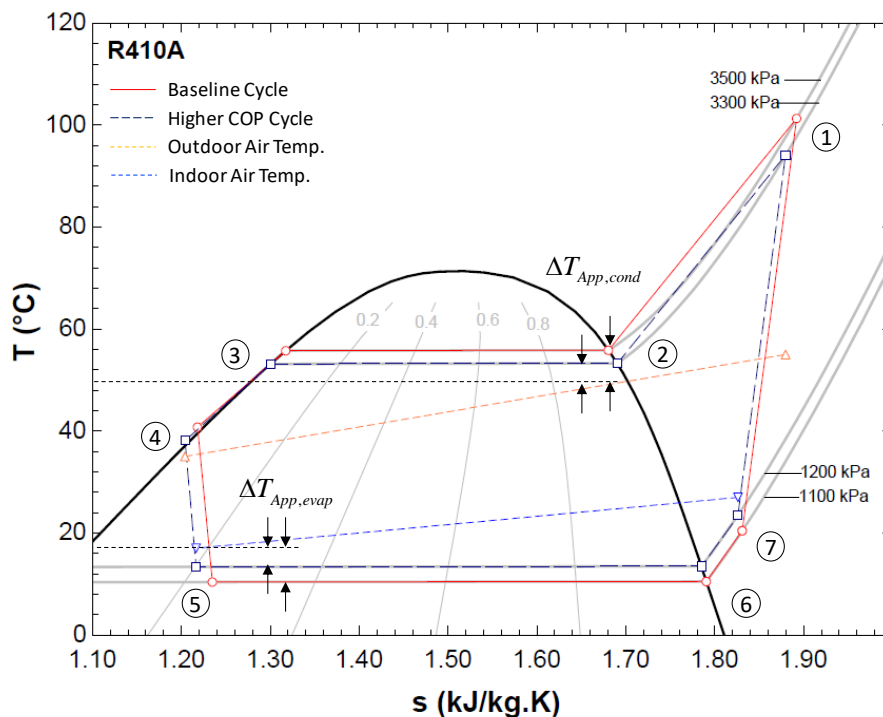


Figure 5. Illustrative T-s diagram for baseline and improved cycles.



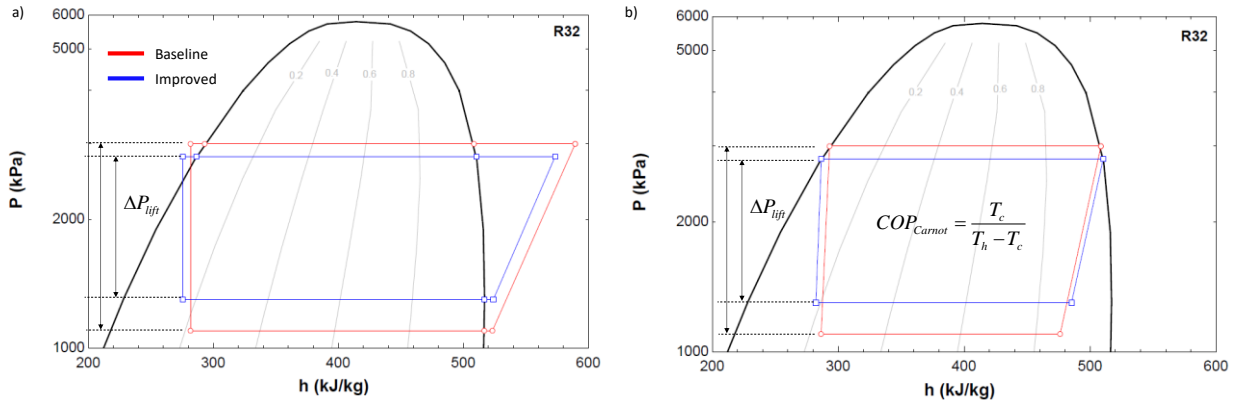


Figure 6. P-h Diagrams Illustrating COP Improvement: a) Real Cycle; b) Ideal Cycle (Carnot).

The system design framework is performed according to Figure 7.

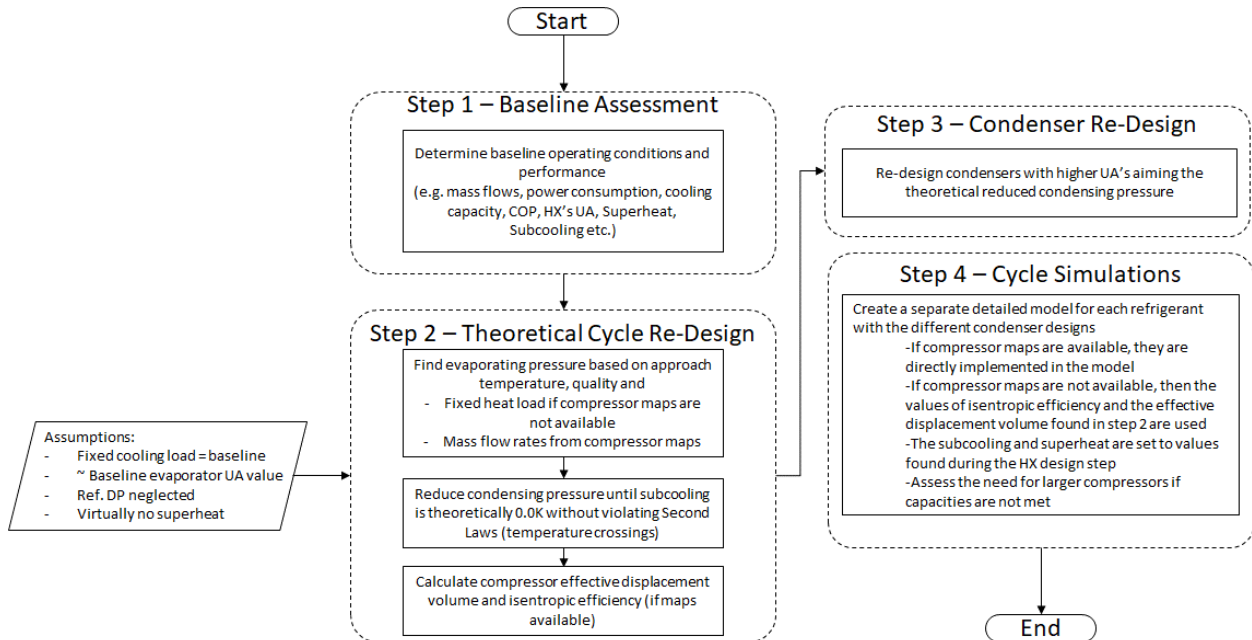


Figure 7. System Re-Design Framework,

#### 4.3.1. Compressors

Modeling compressors are handled in two possible ways, as suggested previously: using performance maps when available or using fixed isentropic efficiency and effective displacement volume. For the larger capacity units (6 and 10), performance maps were provided. Although these compressors were originally designed for R410A refrigerant they may operate – not necessarily optimally – with other refrigerants. Compressor manufacturers supporting this project used proprietary simulation tools, with aid from available empirical data (tests with other refrigerants), to develop theoretical maps for the various refrigerants of interest (Table 5) and made them available to OTS for modeling purposes. It is understood that the predictions are for reference only, and the compressor manufacturer does not guarantee performance for any refrigerants for which the compressors haven't been fully tested.

**Table 5: Compressor Models.**

Model	Capacity (BTU/hr)	Frequency (Hz)	Refrigerants
ZP20K5E-PFV	24,000	60	R32, R459A, R454B, R410A
ZP21K5E-PFV	24,000		
ZP31K6E-PFV	36,000	50/60	R447B, R452B, R454B, R410A
ZP34K6E-PFV	36,000		

For the smaller units (1 and 4), which were re-designed using R290 (Propane), compressor performance maps were not available. The approach for these units then was to set a target isentropic efficiency of 0.7 (baseline data suggests that the compressor efficiencies ranged from 0.55 to 0.65). The required mass flow rate is calculated based on capacity in the theoretical cycle model described above. From there, the effective displacement volume can be determined (eq. (1))<sup>1</sup>. The latter serves to determine whether a system can use the same compressors for different refrigerants.

$$V_{eff} = \eta_{vol} \cdot V_{disp} = \frac{\dot{m}_{required}}{f \cdot \rho_{suction}} \quad (1)$$

#### 4.3.2. HX Design and Selection

The condensers design procedure takes into consideration the following:

- **Face area:** baseline face area must be preserved or at most reduced. Furthermore, the aspect ratio must also match that of the baseline so the HX can be drop-in replaced in the same cabinet.
  - o Find the number of tube rows and tube length to match as closely as possible to tube face area and aspect ratio
- **Airside pressure drop and flow rate:** the test data from reports contain only air flow rate measurements, while no information on pressure drop is provided. Additionally, the fan performance curves are also not available, which limits the ability to find the exact operating condition. The baseline models provide an estimate prediction for the pressure drop, which is used as reference.
- **Thermal performance:** this step must be iteratively conducted with the previous step, as such for each design change the air flow rate and capacity are evaluated under the new conditions found in the theoretical cycle re-design.
  - o Gradually increment the condensing pressure until attainable performance is achieved. This process is done iteratively using the theoretical cycle model, to find new expected operating conditions for evaporating pressure, superheat, subcooling and refrigerant flow rate.
- **HX Form:** as indicated previously, the HX design is constrained by cabinet dimensions as well as form. In the case of units 1 and 4, the condensers are flat coils placed 90° inside the cabinet (Figure 8), which makes it simpler for drop-in replacement as long as new designs have the same overall dimensions. For units 6 and 10, however, the condensers are L-shaped inside the cabinet (Figure 8). Forming coils is widely done, however, for custom coils it may be a challenge, in particular for MCHX. For this reason, the MCHX designs for units 6 and 10 are sized for a full-face area, assuming the coil can be formed, and a second design that is a single flat slab placed in longer side of the “L” shape(Figure 9).

<sup>1</sup> Variable definitions in the Nomenclature list after final conclusions section in this document.

- **HX Name Tag Convention:** for practical purposes, the HX's will be tagged according to the following W XX YY Z
  - **W:** B = Baseline or N = New Design
  - **XX:** TF = Tube-Fin or MC = Microchannel
  - **YY:** D# = Tube Diameter or Height
  - **Z:** R = Reduced Face Area
  - **Example:** New Tube Fin Design with 5.0mm diameter with same face area as the baseline → NTFD5



Figure 8. Condenser Forms: Unit 1 (left), Unit 10 (center), Unit 6 Cabinet (right).

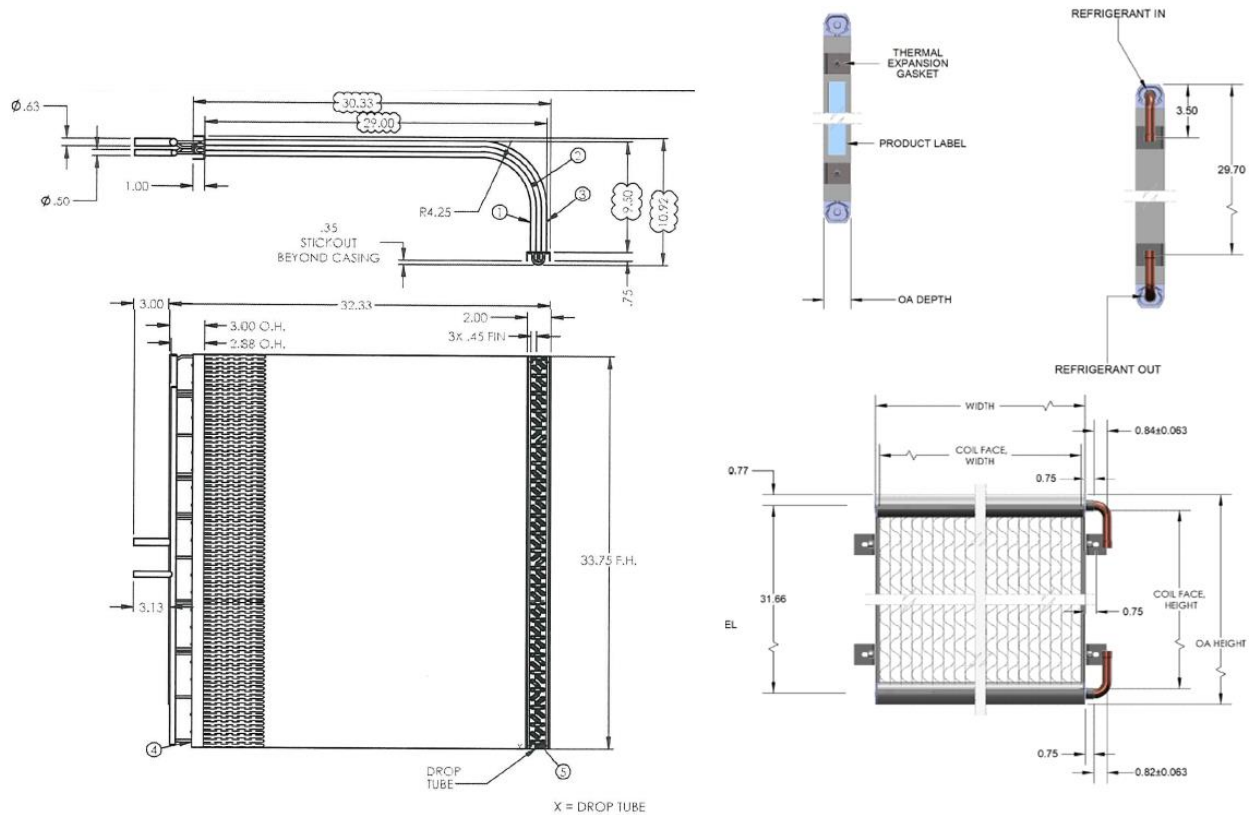


Figure 9. HX Form Examples: L-shape (left), Flat (right).

#### 4.3.3. System Design

In the final step, the modified systems are evaluated holistically through system level modeling and simulation using an in-house Steady-State vapor compression cycle software that has the capability to integrate with the HX and compressor models (performance maps, generic etc.). For each modified system and each refrigerant, a system model was created.

#### 4.4. Modified Systems Results Summary

The final results of Activity 2 are summarized in Table 6. For more detailed results in the framework steps refer to APPENDIX A .

#### 4.5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This section presents a systematic approach based on first order analysis providing educated guidance towards the direction of more efficient systems with fewer simulations and minimal changes to the systems. The study includes a wide variety of refrigerants as well as condenser designs and compressor model options. Given the challenges with original test data the baseline models serve as a numerical reference only. The findings are strictly valid to comparisons against the baseline models and OTS does not guarantee that results would be reflected in actual systems as herein reported. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- R290 and R32 have wider saturation regions allowing the system to operate with smaller superheat and subcooling, while benefiting from two-phase heat transfer.
- 2- Refrigerants with high temperature glide may require new heat exchanger (HX) designs, namely condensers. The original designs proved to be sufficiently effective to allow for most systems to operate with the different refrigerants, however, better designs would allow for higher system efficiency and potentially less charge. HX designs are severely constrained by allowed envelope dimensions. A complete system re-design would provide an opportunity for designing HX's with even higher efficiency.
- 3- The results of this analysis suggest that for an effective use of alternate low-GWP refrigerant, a proper compressor selection must be accompanied with it. Higher isentropic efficiencies are desired for higher temperatures, but most importantly, the displacement volume requirements can vary considerably from one refrigerant to another.
- 4- It is also imperative that having an active expansion device (preferably an EXV) to not only allow for more controlled superheat, but also to enable the unit to run with different refrigerants with very different thermophysical properties.

**Table 6: Activity 2 Results.**

General Information			Hardware					Ref.	Performance			
System	Rated Capacity (@35°C)	System Configuration	Compressor		Condenser		Expansion Device		Cooling Capacity (@46°C)		EER (@46°C)	
-	BTU/hr	-	Effective Disp. Vol. (cm <sup>3</sup> )*	Efficiency (-)	Type	Effectiveness (-)	Type	-	BTU/hr	%	BTU/hr. W	%
Unit 1	18000	Baseline	19.8	0.66	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.20	Passive	R444B	17403	0.00%	7.4	0.00%
		Alternate 1	25.9	0.70	Same as Baseline	0.35	Active (EXV)	R290	17639	1.40%	8.01	8.20%
		Alternate 2	24.8	0.69		0.26		R454C	18104	4.00%	7.31	-1.30%
		Alternate 3	19.6	0.70		0.23		R444B	18140	4.20%	8.14	9.90%
		Alternate 4	25.3	0.68	MCHX	0.24		R457A	17749	2.00%	7.63	3.10%
Unit 4	24000	Baseline	26.4	0.61	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.24	Passive	R290	17940	0.00%	7.52	0.00%
		Alternate 1	26.3	0.70	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.26	Active (EXV)	R290	18147	1.20%	9.12	21.40%
		Alternate 2	37.9	0.70		0.20		R290	24120	34.40%	6.72	-10.60%
Unit 6	24000	Baseline	16.0	0.60	Tube-Fin (7mm Tube)	0.12	Passive	R32	23115	0.00%	8.46	0.00%
		Alternate 1	16.9	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.15	Active (EXV)	R32	23798	3.00%	9.41	11.20%
		Alternate 2	18.4	0.67		0.19		R454B	22894	-1.00%	9.71	14.80%
		Alternate 3	19.0	0.70		0.17		R452B	23702	2.50%	9.6	13.50%
Unit 10	36000	Baseline	19.6	0.44	Tube-Fin (9.5mm Tube)	0.13	Passive	R32	29005	0.00%	6.39	0.00%
		Alternate 1	22.3	0.65	Tube-Fin (5mm Tube)	0.25	Active (EXV)	R447B	30478	5.10%	9.43	47.50%
		Alternate 2	23.0	0.67		0.25		R452B	30796	6.20%	10.27	60.70%
		Alternate 3	23.3	0.67		0.25		R454B	30809	6.20%	10	56.50%

\* Product of displacement volume and volumetric efficiency

## 5. Activities 3, 4 & 5 - Prototype Units Fabrication, Evaluation of the Optimized Prototypes and Analyzing Leaks of Alternatives

Activities 3-5 officially began in April 2019 when the first round of tests on modified Unit 6 were carried out. Initial tests resulting in unsuccessful outcomes leading OTS to change the system modifications and the scope. Additional information found in APPENDIX B . The detailed test data and charge optimization for Units 6 and 10 are presented in APPENDIX C through APPENDIX E . Comparisons between Activity 2 model validations and experimental data are presented in APPENDIX F .

### 5.1. Unit 6

Some modifications were made to Unit 6 to improve its efficiency. The baseline compressor was replaced with alternate models to account for the change in refrigerant and to improve efficiency. The compressor used with R454B had a higher displacement volume than the one used with R32. Furthermore, the capillary tubes were replaced with a manual TXV that was installed directly at the evaporator inlet to increase the cooling capacity of the evaporator. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 6 is listed in Table 7, while Table 8 and Table 9 show the performance of Unit 6 for baseline and modifications at 35°C and 46°C ambient, respectively. The baseline system performed similar, within 2%, to reported performance in PRAHA I. There is a discrepancy in the measurements from condenser outlet to expansion inlet in the baseline case, since the capillary tube (removed in the modified systems) was located in the outdoor unit. The expansion causes the refrigerant to flash in the liquid line thus compromising the readings at the expansion device. For calculation purposes, the condenser outlet enthalpy was used instead of the expansion inlet.

**Table 7: Unit 6 Modifications for Testing.**

System	Unit 6		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R32	R454B
Compressor	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	Copeland ZP20K5E	Copeland ZP21K5E
Expansion Device	Capillary Tube (Outdoor unit)	Manual Valve (Indoor Unit) <sup>2</sup>	Manual Valve (Indoor Unit) <sup>2</sup>

Cooling capacity for the modified unit with either refrigerant was consistently lower by 6-12% than the baseline. The modified R32 system reportedly showed lower mass flow rate than expected, likely the main cause for the lower-than-expected thermal performance. The R454B system resulted in a poorer performance but was less sensitive to ambient temperature than its R32 counterpart - i.e. cooling capacity was near the same at both 35°C and 46°C, while for R32 there was a ~2,000BTU/hr reduction with the temperature increase. It is also possible that there is a mismatch between thermophysical property library and actual refrigerant properties for R454B which can happen with newer fluids. The libraries need periodic update as more test data become available.

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<sup>2</sup> A manual valve was used to mimic a TXV or EXV recommended as component modification in these systems configurations.

**Table 8: Unit 6 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline (OTS) @ 35°C.**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	25192	23585	21966	-6.4%	-12.8%
Energy Balance	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	-15.1%	-16.2%
Fan Power	kW	0.32	0.33	0.33	2.2%	4.2%
Total Power	kW	2.43	2.12	2.10	-12.8%	-13.5%
EER	BTU/hr.W	10.37	11.12	10.44	7.2%	0.68%

**Table 9: Unit 6 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline (OTS) @ 46°C.**

		Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	11.5%	31.1%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	23390	21450	21821	-8.3%	-6.7%
Energy Balance	%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	2.71	2.32	2.25	-14.2%	-16.6%
Fan Power	kW	0.40	0.42	0.42	5.3%	5.3%
Total Power	kW	3.10	2.74	2.67	-11.7%	-13.8%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.55	7.84	8.17	3.8%	8.2%

## 5.2. Unit 10

Applying what was learned in the initial modifications to Unit 6, modifications to Unit 10 were limited to include the compressor and expansion device only. Unlike Unit 6, however, the re-test of the baseline system was not successful; refer to APPENDIX D for additional information. However since Unit 6 baseline re-test showed good reproducibility from original data, it is assumed that the Unit 10 original baseline is appropriate for comparison against the modified system configurations. A summary of the design modifications evaluated for Unit 10 is listed in Table 10. The detailed test data is presented in APPENDIX E .

At 35°C the modified units exhibited almost 20% less cooling capacity with 10% less power consumption, resulting in up to 11% less EER (Table 11). These results were not unexpected since the modified units were re-designed using the 46°C temperature, when the baseline system’s performance showed a great degradation of performance. At 46°C condition, the tests exhibited 2-5% greater cooling capacity with up to 12% less power consumption compared to the baseline, which was equivalent to 13-17% greater system performance.

In Activity 2 the compressor power consumptions were underestimated, as well as the total fan power consumption, leaving the impression the overall performance improvement would considerably be greater than the observed. The cooling capacity, on the other hand, was predicted with less than 2% deviation from test data, validating at least the models created.

**Table 10: Unit 10 Modifications for Testing.**

System	Unit 10		
	Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2
Refrigerant	R32	R447B	R452B
Compressor	Copeland ZP42K6E	Copeland ZP34K5E	Copeland ZP31K5E
Expansion Device	Orifice	Manual Valve	Manual Valve

**Table 11: Unit 10 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline @ 35°C.**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>447B</b>	<b>452B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	35543	32195	28128	-9.42%	-20.86%
Energy Balance	%	---	7.52%	-3.29%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	-	2.67	2.4	-	-
Fan Power	kW	-	0.95	0.98	-	-
Total Power	kW	3.761	3.62	3.38	-3.75%	-10.13%
EER	BTU/hr.W	9.451	8.894	8.322	-5.89%	-11.94%

**Table 12: Unit 10 - Performance Test Summary for R32 Baseline @ 46°C.**

		Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)	Alt. 1 vs. Baseline	Alt. 2 vs. Baseline
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>447B</b>	<b>452B</b>	-	-
Charge	lb	5.625	6.625	6.625	17.78%	17.78%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	29633	31073	30292	4.86%	2.22%
Energy Balance	%	---	4.21%	1.21%	-	-
Compressor Power	kW	---	3.18	2.93	-	-
Fan Power	kW	---	0.95	0.97	-	-
Total Power	kW	4.466	4.13	3.9	-7.52%	-12.67%
EER	BTU/hr.W	6.64	7.52	7.76	13.33%	16.95%

### 5.3. Leak Tests

In the interest of time the leak tests were conducted only on Unit 10 for R447B. The choice of refrigerant was based on temperature glide, where R447B exhibits the highest glide amongst the refrigerants evaluated between Unit 6 and Unit 10 (refer to Figure 4). The leak tests were conducted to closely represent field operation. The procedure applied includes the following steps:

- 1- Run unit until steady-state is achieved (repeat 46°C performance test), monitoring capacity and subcooling
- 2- Gradually remove refrigerant from vapor line until capacity is reduced to approximately 50%, if possible
- 3- Store and weigh removed refrigerant
- 4- Re-charge with new refrigerant until same subcooling is achieved
- 5- Compare cooling capacities; if more than 5% deviation is observed, repeat steps 1-4, however in step 2, reduce capacity to 25% only
- 6- Repeat steps 1-5 for the liquid line



The comparison herein presented refers to a leakage of approximately 30% of charge, while reducing capacity by approximately 50% based on airside only. The leak tests showed less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity after re-charge from both vapor and liquid lines (Table 13). Since the capacity deviation was less than 5%, no further testing for 25% capacity reduction was conducted. The results suggest little impact due to fractionation.

**Table 13: Unit 10 – R447B Leak Test Summary Results.**

System		Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
		Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B
Charge	lb	6.625	4.27	6.625	4.23	6.77
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31073	14216	30865	15171	30587
Energy Balance	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Compressor Power	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	.. <sup>3</sup>
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Total Power	kW	4.13	3.90	4.16	3.92	.. <sup>3</sup>
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.52	3.64	7.42	3.87	.. <sup>3</sup>

#### 5.4. Conclusions and Recommendations

This section presented the performance tests conducted on units 6 and 10. The key conclusions and recommendations are:

- 1- Unit 6 re-tested baseline exhibited similar performance to that found in PRAHA I testing. It should be stressed that the baseline unit by design had its capillary tube located in the outdoor unit. This would cause liquid refrigerant leaving the outdoor unit to flash. The refrigerant enthalpy at the condenser outlet state was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity assuming an isenthalpic expansion without heat loss in connecting pipe. This is different from the modified systems of which the capillary tube was removed, and a manual expansion valve was placed at the inlet of the indoor unit. For modified systems, the enthalpy at the expansion valve inlet was used to calculate the refrigerant-side capacity.
- 2- Unit 10 exhibited a considerable reduction in power consumption at the high ambient test condition (46°C) as compared to the original test data. This also indicates the importance of proper compressor selection.
- 3- The higher-than-expected power consumption in the Unit 10 baseline tests is also evidenced by the fact that even with zeotropic mixtures (R447B and R452B), Unit 10 had higher cooling capacity and efficiency than the baseline for the 46°C test condition, as projected in activity 2.
- 4- Because of the differences in saturation curves from the Activity 2 analysis, R32 tends to result in systems with higher efficiency and less charge when no modifications to the hardware are made. The results showed however, that making appropriate component selection, such as compressors with larger displacement volumes and higher mass flow rates for the zeotropic mixtures, cooling capacities and overall performance were of the same order of magnitude.
- 5- Refrigerant fractionation as evidenced by the leak tests, does not appear to be a great concern since less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity was observed after the system's re-charge.
- 6- The Unit 6 modified systems had lower performance than expected from the Activity 2 models. The R32 system configuration exhibited more than 10% less flow rate than anticipated due to performance

<sup>3</sup> Compressor power consumption was not properly recorded for this test; the error was identified after the fact and the team was unable to retrieve that information. While that compromises the assessment of the overall system performance, the deviations are expected to be marginal. The leak test on liquid line suggest minimal impact on power consumption after re-charge, while cooling capacity was reportedly fully recovered after recharge on both leak tests.

maps overprediction, which corresponded to 10% lower capacity. The R454B configuration exhibited a deviation of 5% between model and test due also in part to a 3% flow rate over prediction in the model. Unit 10, on the other hand, exhibited an excellent agreement to the models with less than 2% deviation in cooling capacity.

- 7- The model's validation adds confidence in the numerical simulation findings and recommendations provided in activity 2.

## 6. Conclusions

This report presents a comprehensive set of activities with the objectives of advancing the PRAHA program. The original scope and schedule were modified during the project as new findings and challenges surfaced. The tests that were carried out for PRAHA-I, while sufficient for the purpose of measuring capacity and energy efficiency for the purposes of PRAHA-I, did not have enough essential data to enable a complete cycle evaluation for optimization purposes. This is primarily due to using standard test rig on systems with critical hardware configuration differences. The analyses presented in Activity 2 (design assessment through modeling) provided good insights on adequate component design and/or selection for proper system functioning, when using novel refrigerants.

The final recommendations for future development are listed as follows:

- 1- Establish a baseline system by conducting comprehensive testing including measurements and metrics not typically performed in energy certification tests. Furthermore, testing systems with different configurations require custom test rigs as such to adequately measure working fluid's states to avoid mischaracterization of the operating conditions and performance. Such approach is considerably more labor-intensive which should be factored in the scope in future developments.
- 2- Using alternate low-GWP refrigerants is viable and can be competitive to presently used refrigerants but doing so requires proper component design and selection; compressor and expansion device particularly. Drop-in replacement without hardware change is never recommended as evidenced by the change requirements in Activity 2 and performance tests in the subsequent activities.
- 3- It is recommended to always perform numerical simulations, and to conduct at least some level of "soft" optimization analyses that will provide information for an educated system re-design / retrofit at much lower costs than gradual trial-and-error changes.
- 4- Always test the modified systems with the same instrumentation as the baseline, however mindful of the modifications as such to properly place sensors to obtain adequate readings as suggested in item 1 above.

## Nomenclature

COP	Coefficient of Performance	-
$D_o$	Tube Outer Diameter	mm
f	Frequency	Hz
FPI	Fins per Inch	1/in
h	Enthalpy	kJ/kg
$h_t$	Tube Height	mm
HX	Heat Exchanger	-
$\dot{m}$	Mass Flow Rate	kg/s
MCHX	Microchannel Heat Exchanger	-
P	Pressure	kPa
$P_l$	Tube Longitudinal Pitch	mm
$P_t$	Tube Transverse Pitch	mm
s	Entropy	kJ/kg.K
T	Temperature	°C
TFHX	Tube-Fin Heat Exchanger	-
UA	Thermal Conductance	kW/K
V	Volume	$m^3$
$w_t$	Tube Width	mm
$\eta_{vol}$	Volumetric Efficiency	-
$\rho$	Density	kg/ $m^3$

## APPENDIX A - Activity 2 Design Framework Results

**Table 14: Unit 1 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System		Baseline	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
Case	-	Simulation	Target			
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Condenser	-	BTFD5	-	-	-	-
Compressor	-	SL260DG-C8EU	-	-	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17403	17477	17477	17477	17477
Compressor Power	kW	1.92	1.49	1.49	1.33	1.43
Fan Power	kW	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Total Power	kW	2.35	1.92	1.93	1.76	1.86
COP	-	2.17	2.66	2.66	2.91	2.75
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.23	1.23	1.34	1.27

**Table 15: Unit 1 – HX Analysis Summary**

Condenser		R444B		R290		R454C		R457A	
Inputs		BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2	BTFD5	NMCD2
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	2875.0	2875.0	2170.7	2170.7	2436.4	2436.4	2183.9	2183.9
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs									
Heat Load	W	7512.9	7441.2	8232.4	8016.6	6168.0	6040.0	6592.0	6429.0
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	58.6	58.2	59.7	59.6	56.3	56.3	57.0	56.9
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	46.7	48.1	50.3	53.8	47.2	49.5	48.0	51.1
LMTD	°C	12	15	19	23	14	18	16	21
UA	W/K	635.57	482.84	439.36	350.35	451.67	327.93	424.35	313.48
NTU	-	1.04	0.79	0.72	0.57	0.74	0.53	0.69	0.51
Effectiveness	-	0.1915	0.1896	0.2098	0.2043	0.1572	0.1539	0.1680	0.1638
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	78.2	1.4	85.0	1.7	79.3	1.4	87.2	1.7
Airside DP	Pa	75.1	75.5	75.1	75.1	75.1	75.5	75.1	75.5
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3	130.0	148.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K	3341.0	1721.0	4113.0	2033.0	3040.0	1382.0	3423.0	1601.0
Subcooling	°C	13.20	13.14	8.96	7.35	6.77	5.93	5.34	4.05
Charge	kg	0.3822	0.1143	0.1079	0.0352	0.3097	0.094	0.2522	0.0764

**Table 16: Unit 1 – Compressor Performance Summary.**

Compressor		Baseline				
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Isentropic efficiency	-	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.68
Power	kW	1.9175	1.7682	2.0449	1.7966	1.8932
Pressure Lift	kPa	2284.8	1556.0	2087.7	1902.2	1904.9
Effective Displacement Volume	cm <sup>3</sup>	19.80	25.87	24.80	19.64	25.35
Rotation Speed	RPM	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600

**Table 17: Unit 1 – Expected Modified System Performances.**

System		Baseline				
Case	-	Simulation	Expected			
Refrigerant	-	R444B	R290	R454C	R444B	R457A
Condenser	-	BTFD5	BTFD5	BTFD5	BTFD5	NMCD2
Compressor	-	SL260DG-C8EU	-	-	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17403	17639	18104	18140	17749
Compressor Power	kW	1.92	1.77	2.04	1.80	1.89
Fan Power	kW	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
Total Power	kW	2.35	2.20	2.48	2.23	2.33
COP	-	2.17	2.35	2.14	2.38	2.24
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.08	0.99	1.10	1.03

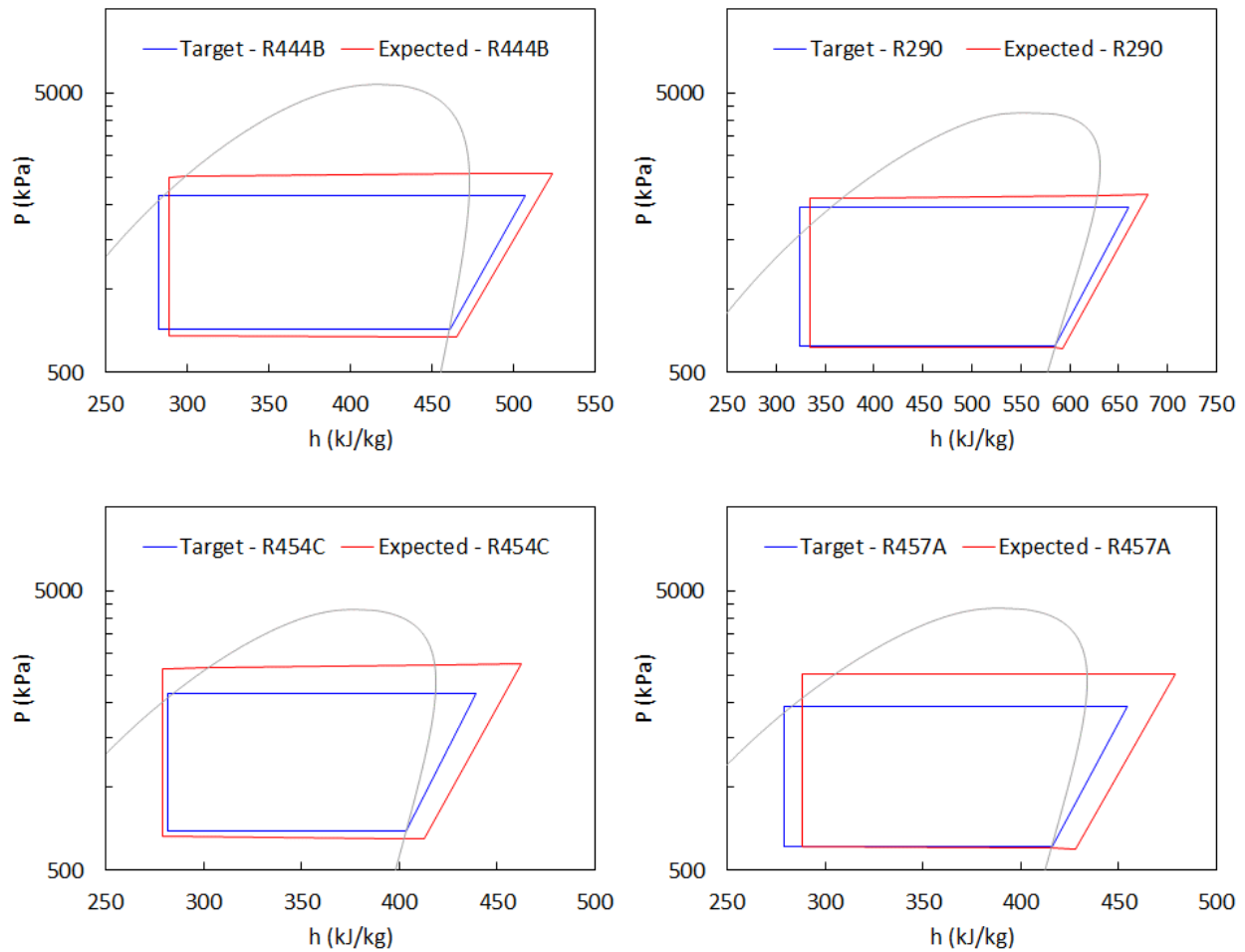


Figure 10. Unit 1 – Modified Systems P-h Diagrams.

Table 18: Unit 4 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.

System	Baseline		Alternative 1	Alternative 2
			Target	Target
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290
Condenser	-	BTFD9	-	-
Compressor	-	PSH356DG-C8DU4	-	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17940	17940	23920
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.40	3.23
Fan Power	kW	0.28	0.28	0.28
Total Power	kW	2.39	1.68	3.51
COP	-	2.20	3.14	2.00
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.42	0.91

Table 19: Unit 4 – HX Analysis Summary.

Condenser			R290 - 18kBTU		R290 - 24kBTU	
Inputs			BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m <sup>3</sup> /s		0.81	0.76	0.81	0.76
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		2875	2875	2875	2875
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5

Condenser				R290 - 18kBTU		R290 - 24kBTU	
Inputs				BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5
Refrigerant Temperature	°C			110	110	110	110
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s			0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Outputs							
Heat Load	W			8139	8148	12080	12190
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C			55.0	56.1	59.5	61.2
Refrigerant Temperature	°C			46.2	46.0	47.7	46.4
LMTD	°C			9.6	7.4	14.3	10.0
UA	W/K			848	1097	846	1216
NTU	-			0.97	1.34	0.97	1.48
Effectiveness	-			0.15	0.16	0.22	0.23
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa			4.2	13.4	11.0	35.2
Airside DP	Pa			16.0	15.9	16.0	15.9
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K			82.9	100.7	82.9	100.7
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m <sup>2</sup> .K			1535.2	1493.7	2382.4	2505.6
Subcooling	°C			29.2	29.2	27.6	28.4
Charge in Tubes	kg			0.90	0.46	0.76	0.39

Table 20: Unit 4 – Compressor Performance Summary.

Compressor		Baseline	18kBTU/Hr			24kBTU/Hr	
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290
Isentropic efficiency	-	0.61	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Power	kW	2.1067	1.7364	1.7093	3.3152	3.31	
Pressure Lift	kPa	1457.6	1556.3	1513.7	2947.1	2937.4	
Effective Displacement Volume	cm <sup>3</sup>	26.394	26.309	26.309	37.866	37.866	
Rotation Speed	RPM	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	

Table 21: Unit 4 – Expected Modified System Performances.

System		Baseline	Alternative 1			Alternative 2	
		Expected					
Refrigerant	-	R290	R290	R290	R290	R290	
Condenser	-	BTFD9	BTFD9	NTFD5	BTFD9	NTFD5	
Compressor	-	PSH356DG-C8DU4	-	-	-	-	
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	17940	17991	18147	24045	24120	
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.74	1.71	3.32	3.31	
Fan Power	kW	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	
Total Power	kW	2.39	2.02	1.99	3.60	3.59	
COP	-	2.20	2.61	2.67	1.96	1.97	
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.19	1.21	0.89	0.89	

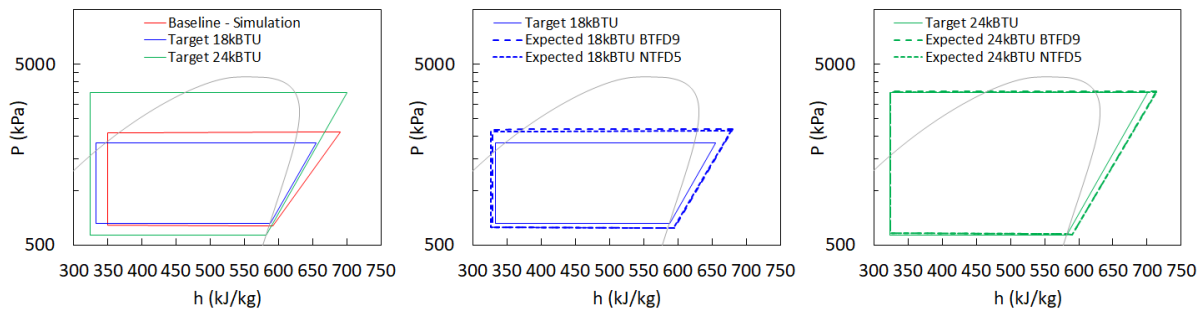


Figure 11. Unit 4 – Modified Systems P-h Diagrams.

**Table 22: Unit 6 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System		Simulation	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
Refrigerant	-	R32	R32	Target R454B	R452B
Condenser	-	BTFD9	-	-	-
Compressor	-	GMCC KSG226N1UMT	ZP20K5E	ZP21K5E	-
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	23115	23114	23114	23115
Compressor Power	kW	2.73	2.37	2.29	2.04
Fan Power	kW	8.46	9.75	10.10	11.31
Total Power	kW	2.73	2.37	2.29	2.04
COP	-	2.48	2.86	2.96	3.32
COP Gain	-	1.00	1.15	1.19	1.34

**Table 23: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R32**

Condenser			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Inputs						
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s	1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	3562	3562	3562	3562	3562
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs						
Heat Load	W	9159	9416	9332	9113	9113
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	53.63	55.35	54.27	55.24	55.24
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	49.78	46.15	47.40	50.47	50.47
LMTD	°C	19.94	9.46	15.13	20.57	20.57
UA	W/K	459.40	995.12	616.75	443.09	443.09
NTU	-	0.39	0.97	0.52	0.43	0.43
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	100.98	26.10	3.06	4.70	4.70
Airside DP	Pa	26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	5543.00	2624.00	2353.00	2978.00	2978.00
Subcooling	°C	4.48	9.04	8.10	5.07	5.07
Charge	kg	0.39	0.71	0.17	0.11	0.11

**Table 24: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R452B**

Condenser			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Inputs						
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s	1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa	3247	3247	3247	3247	3247
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C	55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Outputs						
Heat Load	W	7876	7964	7936	7866	7866
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C	52.52	53.94	53.06	53.99	53.99
Refrigerant Temperature	°C	47.41	46.05	46.53	47.61	47.61
LMTD	°C	15.49	8.09	12.37	15.72	15.72
UA	W/K	508.37	984.95	641.46	500.33	500.33
NTU	-	0.43	0.96	0.55	0.49	0.49
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	71.90	21.03	2.60	3.70	3.70
Airside DP	Pa	26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K	4252.00	2077.00	2103.00	2112.00	2112.00
Subcooling	°C	6.14	8.20	7.99	6.89	6.89
Charge	kg	0.55	0.90	0.21	0.15	0.15

**Table 25: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R447B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3025	3025	3025	3025
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		7607	8241	8157	7914
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.41	54.19	53.25	54.04
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		50.00	46.24	47.63	51.40
LMTD	°C		20.58	10.45	15.92	22.14
UA	W/K		369.65	788.34	512.32	357.47
NTU	-		0.31	0.77	0.44	0.35
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		185.90	27.30	3.18	4.90
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		5396.00	2439.00	2397.00	3281.00
Subcooling	°C		0.00	6.05	5.17	1.22
Charge	kg		0.33	0.70	0.16	0.11

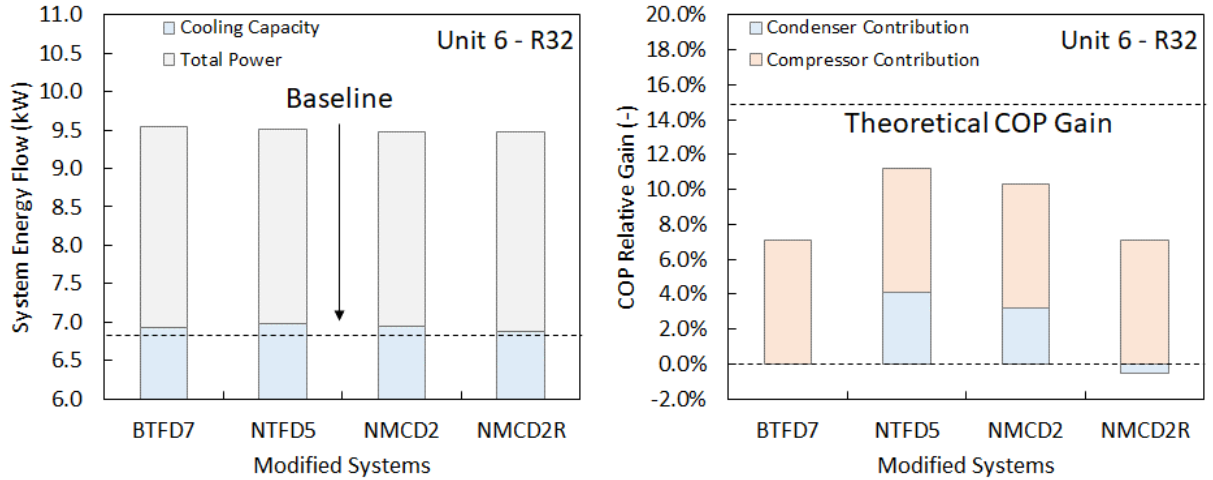
**Table 26: Unit 6 – HX Analysis for R454B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46.01	46.01	46.01	46.01
Relative Humidity	%		16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.08	0.94	1.08	0.94
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3204	3204	3204	3204
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		55.53	55.53	55.53	55.53
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		112.00	112.00	112.00	112.00
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		7993	8094	8060	7976
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.61	54.06	53.16	54.10
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		47.59	46.06	46.61	47.91
LMTD	°C		15.95	8.28	12.72	16.40
UA	W/K		501.09	977.17	633.67	486.37
NTU	-		0.43	0.96	0.54	0.48
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		74.70	22.02	2.70	4.10
Airside DP	Pa		26.30	29.30	27.70	28.90
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		109.57	126.69	128.70	130.84
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		4445.93	2140.00	2008.00	2201.00
Subcooling	°C		5.75	8.03	7.75	6.43
Charge	kg		0.51	0.87	0.20	0.14

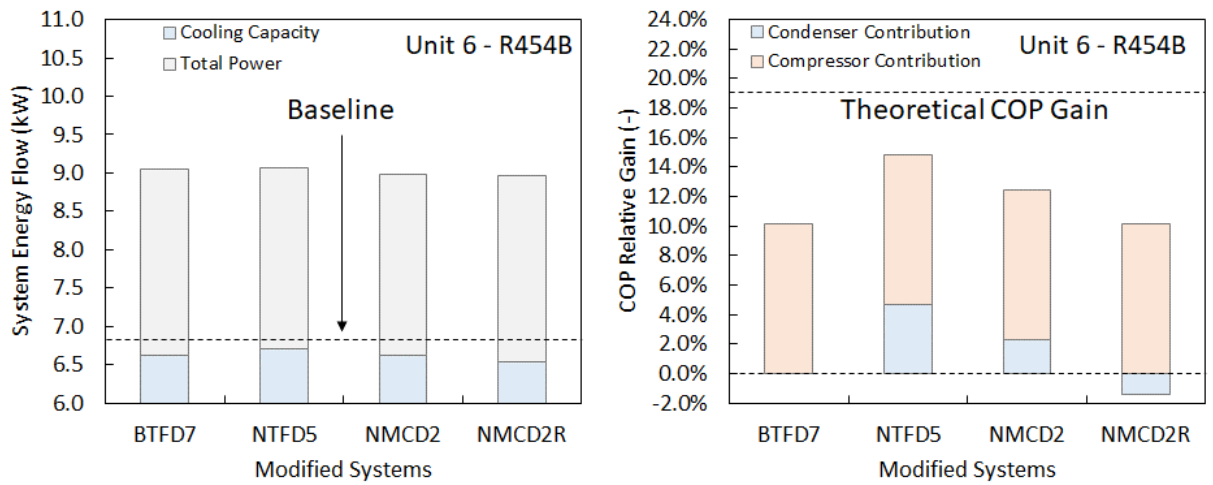
**Table 27: Unit 6 – Compressor Performance Summary.**

		<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Alternate 1</i>	<i>Alternate 2</i>	<i>Alternate 3</i>
<b>Refrigerant</b>		<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.70
Volumetric Efficiency	-	-	0.87	0.90	-
Displacement Volume	cm³	-	19.34	20.31	-
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60
Effective Displacement	cm³	16.0	16.8	18.3	19.0
Compressor Power	kW	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1

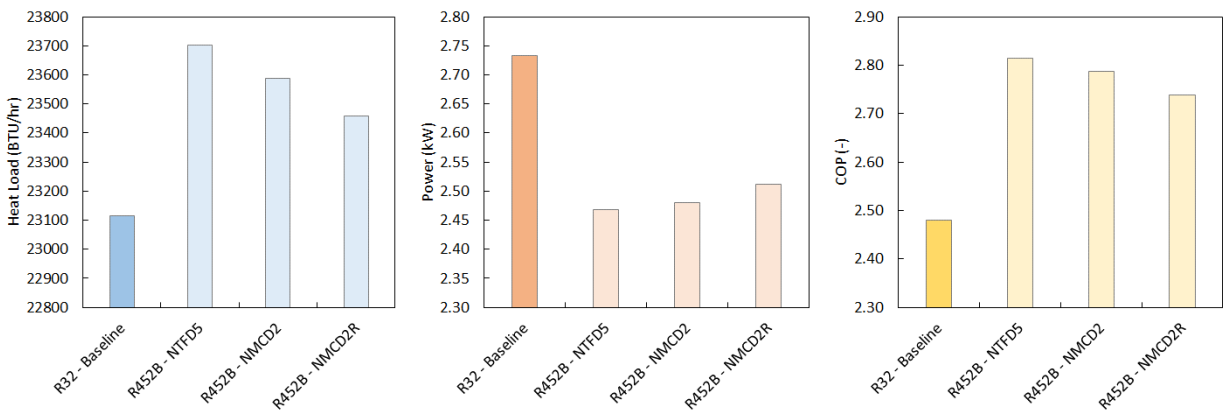




**Figure 12. Unit 6 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R32.**



**Figure 13. Unit 6 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R454B.**



**Figure 14. Unit 6 - Comparative System Performance Summary for R452B.**

**Table 28: Unit 10 – Theoretical Cycle Re-Design Summary.**

System			Baseline	Alternate 1	Alternate 2	Alternate 3
	Refrigerant	-	Simulation R32	R452B	Target R447B	R454B
Condenser	-		BTFD9	-	-	-
Compressor	-		ZP42K5E	ZP31K5E	ZP34K5E	ZP31K5E
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr		29005	34311	31611	34608
Compressor Power	kW		3.84	2.81	2.31	2.65
Fan Power	kW		0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total Power	kW		4.54	3.51	3.01	3.35
COP	-		1.87	2.87	3.08	3.03
COP Gain	-		1.00	1.53	1.64	1.62

**Table 29: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R32**

Condenser						
Inputs			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3562	3562	3562	3562
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		10693	11074	11435	10669
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		54.1	57.0	54.9	55.8
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		55.2	52.9	49.3	55.4
LMTD	°C		22.8	19.8	15.9	22.5
UA	W/K		468	560	717	475
NTU	-		0.35	0.55	0.54	0.42
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		26.7	67.1	6.8	10.1
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		3823	4239	3050	3991
Subcooling	°C		0.00	1.75	6.17	0.00
Charge	kg		0.61	0.43	0.17	0.11

**Table 30: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R452B**

Condenser						
Inputs			BTFD7	NTFD5	NMCD2	NMCD2R
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3247	3247	3247	3247
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Outputs						
Heat Load	W		9549	9812	9751	9500
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		53.2	55.8	53.6	54.8
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		49.5	46.4	47.1	50.1
LMTD	°C		16.7	9.2	12.2	17.1
UA	W/K		573	1067	802	557
NTU	-		0.43	1.04	0.60	0.49
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		17.2	47.1	5.6	8.2
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		2974	3038	2537	2812
Subcooling	°C		4.82	7.51	7.34	4.38
Charge	kg		0.83	0.79	0.23	0.15

**Table 31: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R447B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3025	3025	3025	3025
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		9016	9632	9923	9085
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		52.9	55.6	53.8	54.4
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		52.4	51.7	49.9	52.7
LMTD	°C		20.4	18.9	17.1	20.3
UA	W/K		441	510	579	448
NTU	-		0.33	0.50	0.43	0.40
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		29.2	67.3	7.2	10.8
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		3528	3833	2999	3458
Subcooling	°C		0.00	0.00	2.67	0.00
Charge	kg		0.56	0.45	0.17	0.10

**Table 32: Unit 10 – HX Analysis for R454B**

<i>Condenser</i>						
<i>Inputs</i>			<i>BTFD7</i>	<i>NTFD5</i>	<i>NMCD2</i>	<i>NMCD2R</i>
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		46	46	46	46
Relative Humidity	%		16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Air Flowrate	m³/s		1.23	0.94	1.23	1.04
Refrigerant Pressure	kPa		3204	3204	3204	3204
Saturation Temperature at Inlet	°C		56	56	56	56
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		100	100	100	100
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
<i>Outputs</i>						
Heat Load	W		9634	9953	9901	9597
Air Dry-Bulb Temperature	°C		53.3	55.9	53.8	54.9
Refrigerant Temperature	°C		50.4	46.7	47.3	50.8
LMTD	°C		17.9	10.5	12.7	18.0
UA	W/K		537	952	782	532
NTU	-		0.40	0.93	0.59	0.47
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa		18.8	51.1	5.9	8.7
Airside DP	Pa		29.6	26.7	25.7	26.0
Air Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		100.4	117.0	124.8	125.3
Refrigerant Heat Transfer Coefficient (Average)	W/m².K		3095	3211	2633	2942
Subcooling	°C		3.71	6.98	6.98	3.40
Charge	kg		0.78	0.71	0.22	0.14

**Table 33. Unit 10 - Compressor Performance Summary.**

<i>Compressor</i>			Copeland ZP31K5E-PFV	Copeland ZP34K5E-PFV	Copeland ZP31K5E-PFV
<b>Refrigerant</b>		<b>R32</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R454B</b>
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.439	0.638	0.662	0.662
Volumetric Efficiency	-		0.760	0.803	0.790
Displacement Volume	cm³		29.350	29.350	29.350
Frequency	Hz	50	50	50	50
Effective Displacement Volume	cm³	19.646	22.301	23.581	23.183

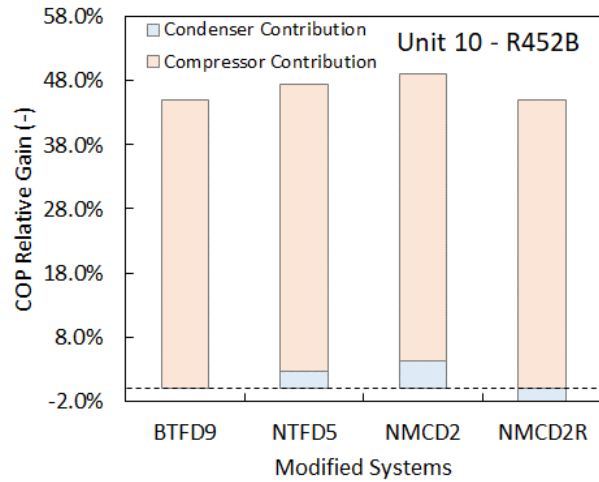
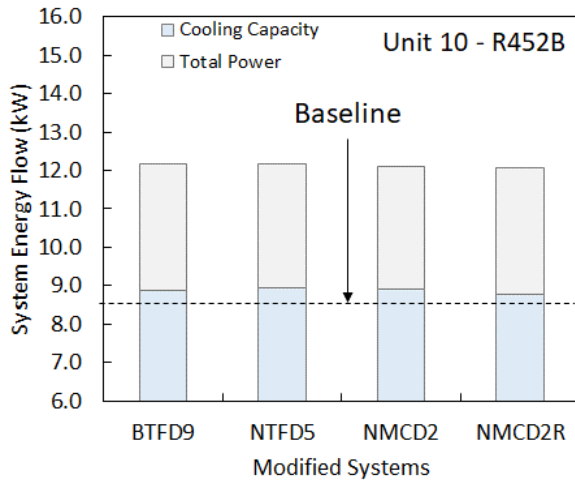


Figure 15. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R452B.

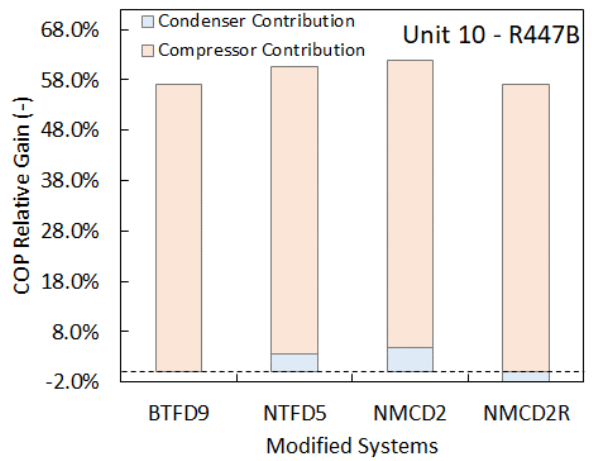
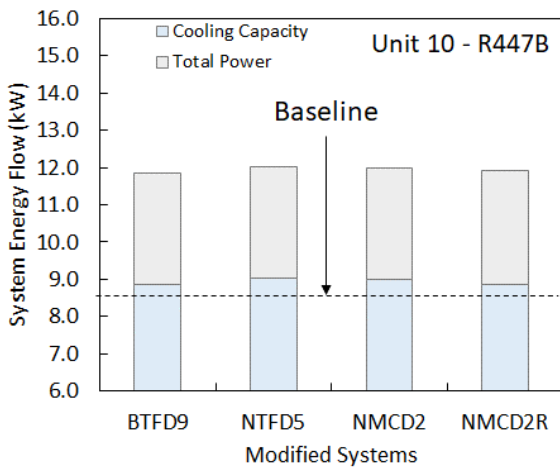


Figure 16. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R447B.

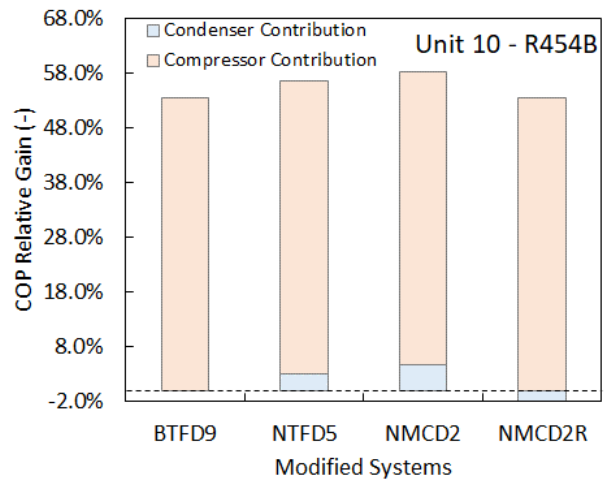
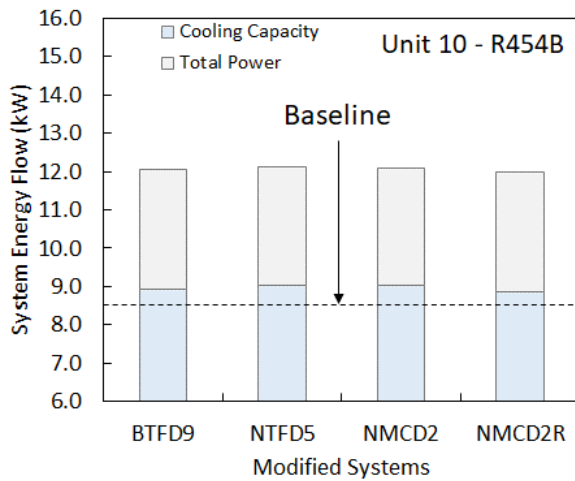


Figure 17. Unit 10 – System Level Analysis: Performance Results for R454B.

## APPENDIX B – Unit 6 Initial Tests, Scope Change and Test Setup

Unit 6 was initially modified and tested at a separate facility and the test results exhibited a considerably lower cooling capacity than expected (~20%). Power consumption was also greater than designed. The condensing pressures were 20-30% above expectations, and the refrigerant pressure drop across the condenser was at least twice as high as expected. The outlet conditions of the condenser for R32 were possibly in two-phase. The condenser airflow rate was 10%-15% lower than expected. Superheat hardly met the setpoint values.

OTS formulated a hypothesis that the degraded performance was due to the condenser not being fully active; i.e. some regions were not transferring heat. One way for this to happen is by having severe maldistribution thus impeding heat transfer, increasing pressure drop – thus the condensing pressure – and possibly reducing the flow rate as well; all of which were observed in the test data. OTS tested the hypothesis by running hot water through the HX and observing with a thermal camera (Figure 18), which revealed the “dead zones”. Upon inspection by the manufacturer, it was confirmed there were blockages in some of the tubes. A new HX was built, but the same pattern was observed, forcing OTS to remove the condenser replacement from the scope given the project schedule.

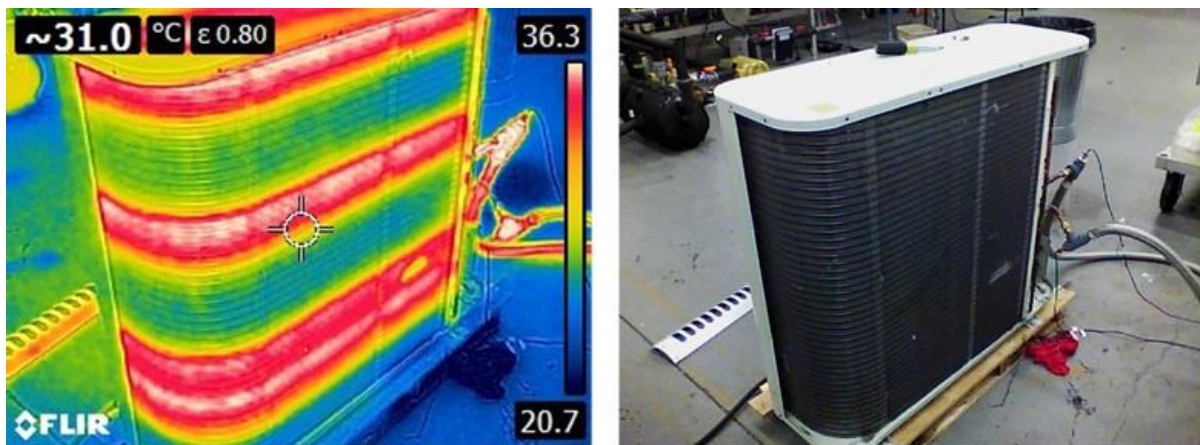


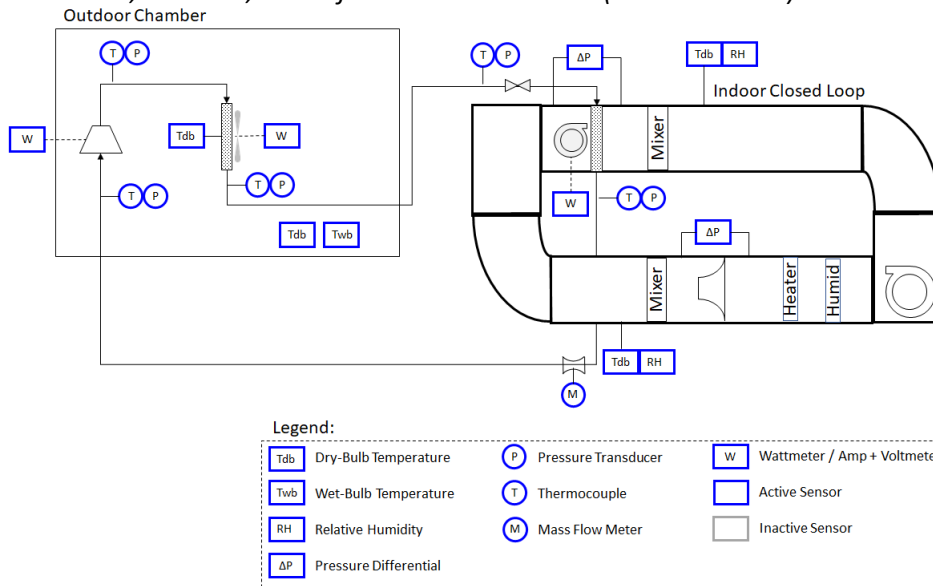
Figure 18. Hot Water Thermal Imaging.

Given the challenges with the initial tests and unit modification, the scope was re-defined. The original test plan was changed to accommodate time and resources as appropriate. Table 34 outlines the major changes to the scope. The tests were conducted at the OTS laboratory (Figure 19 to Figure 22). A summary of the key differences between the test setups (original and at OTS) is presented in Table 35.

**Table 34: Test Scope Change.**

Unit	Refrigerant	Test	Original Scope		New Scope	
			Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Unit 1	R290	Charge Optimization	Yes	No	No	No
		Performance Tests	Yes	No	No	No
Unit 6	R32 (Baseline)	Charge Optimization	No	No	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	No	No	Yes	Yes
	R32 (Modified)	Charge Optimization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	R454B	Charge Optimization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unit 10	R32 (Baseline)	Charge Optimization	No	No	Yes	Yes*
		Performance Tests	No	No	Yes	Yes*
	R447B	Charge Optimization	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		Performance Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	R452B	Leak Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		Charge Optimization	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	R452B	Performance Tests	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
		Leak Tests	Yes	No	No	No

\* Tests were conducted; however, no useful data was obtained (see section 5.2)



**Figure 19. Test Diagram.**



**Figure 20. OTS Setup: outdoor chamber (left), Unit 10 and frequency converter inside chamber (right).**

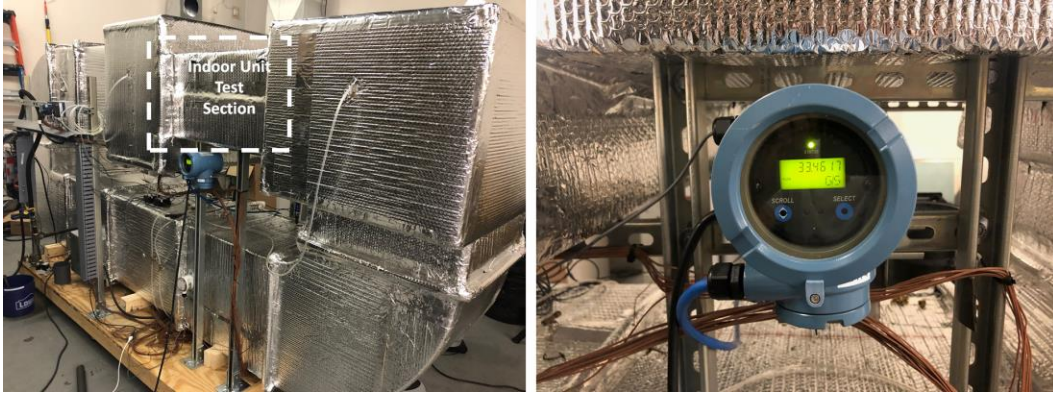


Figure 21. OTS Setup: indoor closed loop left side view (left), refrigerant mass flow meter (right).



Figure 22. OTS Setup: indoor closed loop right side view (left), vapor / liquid lines, sight glasses and TXV (right).

**Table 35: List of Measurements.**

Component	Refrigerant Side			Air Side		
	Measurement	Original Scope	New Scope	Measurement	Original Scope	New Scope
Condenser	Inlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Air Flow Rate	Yes	No
	Inlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Air Pressure Drop	No	No
	Outlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Fan Power	No	Yes
	Outlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Inlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
	Subcooling	Yes*	Yes	Inlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
				Outlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
Evaporator				Outlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
	Inlet Temperature	No	No	Air Flow Rate	Yes	Yes
	Inlet Pressure	No	No	Air Pressure Drop	No	Yes**
	Outlet Temperature	Yes	Yes	Blower Power	No	Yes
	Outlet Pressure	Yes	Yes	Inlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
	Superheat	Yes*	Yes	Inlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
Compressor	Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	No	Yes	Outlet Dry-bulb	Yes	Yes
				Outlet Wet-Bulb / RH	Yes	Yes
	Suction Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Suction Pressure	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Pressure	Yes	Yes			
Expansion Device	Compressor Power	No	Yes			
	Suction Temperature	Yes	Yes			
	Suction Pressure	Yes	Yes			
	Discharge Temperature	No	No			
	Discharge Pressure	No	No			

Charge Optimization

The charge optimization procedure as originally scoped was not implemented due to the following:

- a. The systems responded less sensitively to charge on subcooling and superheat, which were difficult to control with charging alone. A manual valve was added (Unit 10 exhibited little expansion) such that superheat could be better controlled. The valve also allowed for better control over the pressure levels compared to charge levels alone.
- b. For the modified systems, the charge was gradually increased, departing from the original charge from PRAHA I tests, until it was observed that the superheat and subcooling better matched design conditions for validation purposes.
- c. For the refrigerant blends, removing charge could result in fractionation (evaluated as a separate task), so it was decided to only incrementally increase charge, without removing it. For this procedure, a small gradual increment is necessary to avoid overcharging.

APPENDIX C - Unit 6 Raw and Processed Tested Data

**Table 36: Unit 6 – Performance Tests**

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
Refrigerant	-	R32	R32	R454B	R32	R32	R454B
Charge	lb	3.83	4.27	5.02	3.83	4.27	5.02
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	25193	23585	21966	23390	21450	21821
Energy Balance	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%
Compressor Power	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	2.71	2.32	2.25
Fan Power	kW	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.40	0.42	0.42
Total Power	kW	2.43	2.12	2.10	3.10	2.74	2.67
EER	BTU/hr.W	10.36	11.12	10.44	7.54	7.84	8.17
<b>Evaporator</b>							
<b>Airside</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30



		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>
Temperature	°C	27.0	27.0	27.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	19.68	19.68	19.68	21.33	21.33	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	56.3	56.2	56.2	61.9	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Temperature	°C	14.3	15.1	15.8	16.9	17.7	18.1
Wet Bulb	°C	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35
Relative Humidity	%	83.6	82.4	80.0	84.5	83.3	81.3
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.011	0.011
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.19
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	35.8	37.5	38.5	42.7	44.7	45.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	4.58	6.19	4.76	7.49	8.33	8.47
Pressure	kPa	939.13	986.90	876.76	1026.70	1053.10	979.34
Quality	-	0.16	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.27
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	273.64	269.78	268.60	301.30	291.37	289.89
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.27	1.32	1.37
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	8.08	9.26	9.46	9.08	13.54	11.80
Pressure	kPa	939	987	877	1027	1053	979
Superheat	K	3.50	3.07	4.89	1.59	5.20	3.58
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	520.49	520.22	473.43	518.52	523.27	472.93
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.15	2.15	2.03	2.13	2.15	2.02
<b>HX Level</b>							
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	7.384	6.912	6.438	6.855	6.287	6.395
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)/Qref	%	-2.28%	-4.66%	-3.06%	-1.78%	-4.42%	-7.61%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.64	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.67	0.66
Superheat	K	3.500	3.066	4.885	1.593	5.205	3.582
LMTD	K	13.783	12.822	14.015	13.985	12.184	13.041
UA	kW/K	0.573	0.539	0.459	0.550	0.516	0.490
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fan Power	kW	0.120	0.127	0.134	0.196	0.217	0.217
<b>Condenser</b>							
<b>Airside</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.9516	0.9838	1.0091	0.9580	0.9735	1.0613
Temperature	°C	35.01	34.76	35.12	46.06	45.93	46.05
Wet Bulb	°C	20.0	19.8	20.0	27.4	27.3	27.4
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.08
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	57.0	56.4	57.2	86.2	85.8	86.2
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.98	1.01	1.03	0.98	1.00	1.09
Temperature	°C	43.40	42.29	42.08	54.74	53.60	53.19
Wet Bulb	°C	22.4	22.0	22.1	29.3	29.0	29.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.015	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	65.6	64.1	64.3	95.2	93.7	93.6
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02

		Baseline (35°C)	Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Baseline (46°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R32</b>	<b>R454B</b>
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	89.78	82.73	78.33	109.00	107.24	90.75
Pressure	kPa	2724.15	2643.18	2360.90	3464.77	3365.88	3010.13
Superheat	K	45.9	40.1	35.9	54.7	54.2	38.0
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	580.73	573.07	523.39	594.42	593.52	528.90
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.20	2.18	2.08	2.21	2.21	2.07
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	39.17	34.52	34.68	51.79	45.63	45.79
Pressure	kPa	2675.81	2598.75	2310.89	3416.39	3324.50	2958.91
Subcooling	K	4.00	7.44	5.59	1.89	6.84	5.07
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	273.6	264.0	266.4	301.3	287.0	287.8
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.24	1.21	1.28	1.33	1.28	1.34
<b>HX Level</b>							
Heat Rejection	kW	9.19	8.53	8.08	9.25	8.31	8.42
Subcooling	K	4.00	7.44	5.59	1.89	6.84	5.07
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	48.34	44.43	50.01	48.38	41.38	51.22
Fan Power	kW	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
<b>TXV</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
		4			4		
Temperature	°C	30.64	37.31	35.83	39.70	47.55	46.78
Pressure	kPa	1991.01	2587.20	2301.38	2528.52	3317.42	2945.62
Subcooling	°C	*(Two-Phase)	4.47	4.27	*(Two-Phase)	4.83	3.88
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	*(Two-Phase)	269.8	268.6	*(Two-Phase)	291.4	289.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	*(Two-Phase)	1.233	1.284	*(Two-Phase)	1.299	1.349
<b>Compressor</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	11.57	12.55	12.76	13.81	17.63	13.07
Pressure	kPa	936.06	984.95	874.98	1024.91	1052.17	969.56
Superheat	K	7.09	6.43	8.26	6.38	9.32	5.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	524.9	524.4	477.3	524.6	528.3	474.8
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.170	2.161	2.048	2.156	2.166	2.028
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.030	0.028	0.031	0.032	0.027	0.035
Temperature	°C	89.8	82.7	78.3	109.0	107.2	90.8
Pressure	kPa	2724.2	2643.2	2360.9	3464.8	3365.9	3010.1
Superheat	K	45.9	40.1	35.9	54.7	54.2	38.0
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	580.7	573.1	523.4	594.4	593.5	528.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.200	2.183	2.084	2.205	2.207	2.074
<b>Compressor Level</b>							
Power Consumption	kW	2.11	1.79	1.77	2.71	2.32	2.25
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.80	0.84	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.69
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60	60	60

<sup>4</sup> The baseline configuration does not have an expansion valve, the state point herein presented refers to measurement readings at indoor unit inlet.

## APPENDIX D - Unit 10 Baseline Re-Test

Prior to modifying Unit 10, it was tested in its received, baseline condition with the components used to test during PRAHA I. Given the results of the data review in Activity 1, and the challenges experienced in the initial testing of Unit 6, the project team agreed that testing the units in their baseline configuration would be important for more accurate comparison.

The electrical components for Unit 10 have phase mismatch, i.e. the fan and blower are three-phase while the compressor is single-phase, but all operate in 50Hz. OTS does not have a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) for single-phase motors, requiring the use of a frequency converter to reduce the compressor speed. According to the baseline data from PRAHA 1, the total power consumption of Unit 10 varied between 3.5-4.5kW; OTS has a 5.0kW converter, which should be sufficiently large to meet testing needs.

Initial tests suggested that the compressor peak start current exceeds the converter threshold, causing the latter to trip and shut off. Although the blower and the fan run normally with the converter, the compressor alone does not. The compressor motor was tested at 60Hz direct from the grid and it works, thus confirming that the issue is indeed the peak current. A soft starter was acquired with the objective to mitigate the issue. The soft starter capacitors weren't fast enough to smooth the peak current, however, thus requiring manual charging, which eventually lead to component failure.

The last tentative to run the baseline was connecting the compressor to 60Hz and the fans to 50Hz. The refrigerant mass flow rate was too high impeding full condensation and full evaporation. A manual TXV was added along with two sight glasses in the liquid and vapor lines and reasonable data was obtained for the 35°C ambient temperature condition. While attempting to test the system under the 46°C ambient temperature, the compressor overheats and shuts down. Heavier gauge wire, new contactors and switch bypass were unsuccessfully employed. In the interest of time, the baseline re-tests were discontinued. The analysis will be carried out using the original baseline performance for comparison purposes.

## APPENDIX E - Unit 10 Raw and Processed Tested Data

**Table 37: Unit 10 – Performance Tests.**

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Charge	lb	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	32195	28128	31073	30292
Energy Balance	%	7.52%	-3.29%	4.21%	1.21%
Compressor Power	kW	2.67	2.40	3.16	2.93
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.97
Total Power	kW	3.62	3.38	4.11	3.90
EER	BTU/hr.W	8.88	8.33	7.55	7.76
<b>Evaporator</b>					
<b>Airside</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73
Temperature	°C	27.0	27.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	19.68	19.69	21.33	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	56.2	56.3	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R452B	R447B	R452B
<b>Outlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.70
Temperature	°C	17.4	19.1	19.7	19.8
Wet Bulb	°C	15.80	16.64	17.91	18.06
Relative Humidity	%	85.1	78.5	84.7	84.5
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
Density	kg/m³	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	44.3	46.8	50.7	51.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	9.81	5.53	12.90	13.09
Pressure	kPa	996.41	907.20	1085.49	1133.86
Quality	-	0.19	0.19	0.27	0.25
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	272.43	264.74	296.09	288.71
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.32	1.30	1.40	1.38
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	15.22	25.20	16.76	23.36
Pressure	kPa	996	907	1085	1134
Superheat	K	5.79	19.82	4.42	10.47
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	477.29	485.20	476.43	477.36
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.04	2.09	2.03	2.03
<b>HX Level</b>					
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	9.436	8.244	9.107	8.878
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)/Qref	%	7.52%	-3.29%	4.21%	1.21%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.81	0.85	0.83	0.87
Superheat	K	5.794	19.818	4.422	10.474
LMTD	K	9.534	5.829	9.222	6.171
UA	kW/K	0.990	1.414	0.988	1.439
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fan Power	kW	0.502	0.523	0.501	0.519
<b>Condenser</b>					
<b>Airside</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.44	1.50	1.44	1.42
Temperature	°C	35.03	35.08	46.14	46.22
Wet Bulb	°C	20.0	20.0	27.4	27.5
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.016	0.016
Density	kg/m³	1.13	1.13	1.08	1.07
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	57.0	57.2	86.5	86.7
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
<b>Outlet</b>					
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.47	1.53	1.48	1.45
Temperature	°C	41.90	40.83	53.36	53.26
Wet Bulb	°C	22.0	21.7	29.0	29.1
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.008	0.009	0.016	0.016
Density	kg/m³	1.10	1.11	1.05	1.05
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	64.0	63.0	94.0	94.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02
		0.00010	0.00038	0.00011	-0.00001
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>					
<b>Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047

		Alternate 1 (35°C)	Alternate 2 (35°C)	Alternate 1 (46°C)	Alternate 2 (46°C)
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R452B</b>
Temperature	°C	78.84	92.46	93.29	97.45
Pressure	kPa	2493.84	2600.61	3199.13	3357.43
Superheat	K	31.5	46.5	35.3	40.4
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	522.20	532.28	529.64	527.68
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.09	2.11	2.08	2.07
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	40.68	35.54	53.44	48.65
Pressure	kPa	2481.63	2599.27	3187.26	3351.92
Subcooling	K	3.37	9.26	1.62	7.33
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	274.8	266.6	300.2	291.9
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.32	1.29	1.39	1.37
<b>HX Level</b>					
Heat Rejection	kW	11.39	9.94	11.59	11.10
Energy Balance (Qair - Qref)	kW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subcooling	K	3.37	9.26	1.62	7.33
Air Pressure Drop	Pa	-	-	-	-
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	12.21	1.34	11.87	5.51
Fan Power	kW	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
<b>TXV</b>					
<b>Refrigerant Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	39.42	34.55	51.55	47.11
Pressure	kPa	2462.98	2583.59	3166.49	3331.97
Subcooling	°C	4.31	9.99	3.21	8.59
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	272.4	264.7	296.1	288.7
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.310	1.284	1.382	1.358
<b>Compressor</b>					
<b>Refrigerant Inlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	16.84	26.01	17.17	24.96
Pressure	kPa	993.13	902.34	1082.17	1128.72
Superheat	K	7.52	20.81	4.94	12.23
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	479.3	486.2	477.0	479.4
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.052	2.090	2.035	2.042
<b>Outlet</b>					
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.046	0.037	0.051	0.047
Temperature	°C	78.8	92.5	93.3	97.5
Pressure	kPa	2493.8	2600.6	3199.1	3357.4
Superheat	K	31.5	46.5	35.3	40.4
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	522.2	532.3	529.6	527.7
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.087	2.112	2.082	2.073
<b>Compressor Level</b>					
Power Consumption	kW	2.67	2.40	3.16	2.93
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.72	0.83	0.68	0.77
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60

Table 38: Unit 10 – R447B Leak Tests

System			Liquid Line Leak		Vapor Line Leak	
		Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
Refrigerant	-	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B
Charge	lb	6.625	4.27	6.625	4.23	6.77

<b>System</b>		<b>Liquid Line Leak</b>			<b>Vapor Line Leak</b>	
		<b>Full Charge</b>	<b>Low Charge</b>	<b>Re-Charged</b>	<b>Low Charge</b>	<b>Re-Charged</b>
<b>Refrigerant</b>	-	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>	<b>R447B</b>
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31073	14216	30865	15171	30587
Energy Balance	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Compressor Power	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	-
Fan Power	kW	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98
Total Power	kW	4.13	3.90	4.16	3.92	-
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.52	3.64	7.42	3.87	-
<b>Evaporator</b>						
<b>Airside</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.74	0.73	0.74	0.73	0.74
Temperature	°C	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Wet Bulb	°C	21.33	21.34	21.34	21.34	21.34
Relative Humidity	%	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
Density	kg/m³	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Outlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.71
Temperature	°C	19.7	23.3	19.6	23.2	19.7
Wet Bulb	°C	17.91	19.87	18.08	19.77	18.05
Relative Humidity	%	84.7	73.1	86.3	73.6	86.0
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.012	0.013	0.012	0.013	0.012
Density	kg/m³	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.18
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	50.7	57.0	51.2	56.7	51.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050
Temperature	°C	12.90	2.61	12.94	2.81	12.75
Pressure	kPa	1085.49	794.22	1086.62	799.23	1080.50
Quality	-	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.27
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	296.09	291.52	296.48	290.79	296.24
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.41
<b>Outlet</b>						
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050
Temperature	°C	16.76	28.23	17.07	27.95	17.01
Pressure	kPa	1085	794	1087	799	1080
Superheat	K	4.42	26.24	4.70	25.76	4.82
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	476.43	496.65	476.77	496.25	476.88
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.03	2.14	2.03	2.13	2.03
<b>HX Level</b>						
Average Cooling Capacity	kW	9.107	4.167	9.046	4.446	8.965
Energy Balance (Qair – Qref)/Qref	%	4.21%	-34.72%	0.35%	-31.55%	1.87%
Sensible Heat Ratio	-	0.83	1.18	0.90	1.12	0.89
Superheat	K	4.422	26.235	4.695	25.756	4.823
LMTD	K	9.222	6.051	9.065	6.501	9.217
UA	kW/K	0.988	0.689	0.998	0.684	0.973
Fan Power	kW	0.501	0.524	0.524	0.524	0.524
<b>Condenser</b>						
<b>Airside</b>						
<b>Inlet</b>						
Air Flow Rate	m³/s	1.44	1.49	1.42	1.48	1.42
Temperature	°C	46.14	46.08	46.21	45.77	46.02
Wet Bulb	°C	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.2	27.4
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015
Density	kg/m³	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.08
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	86.5	86.3	86.7	85.3	86.1
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02

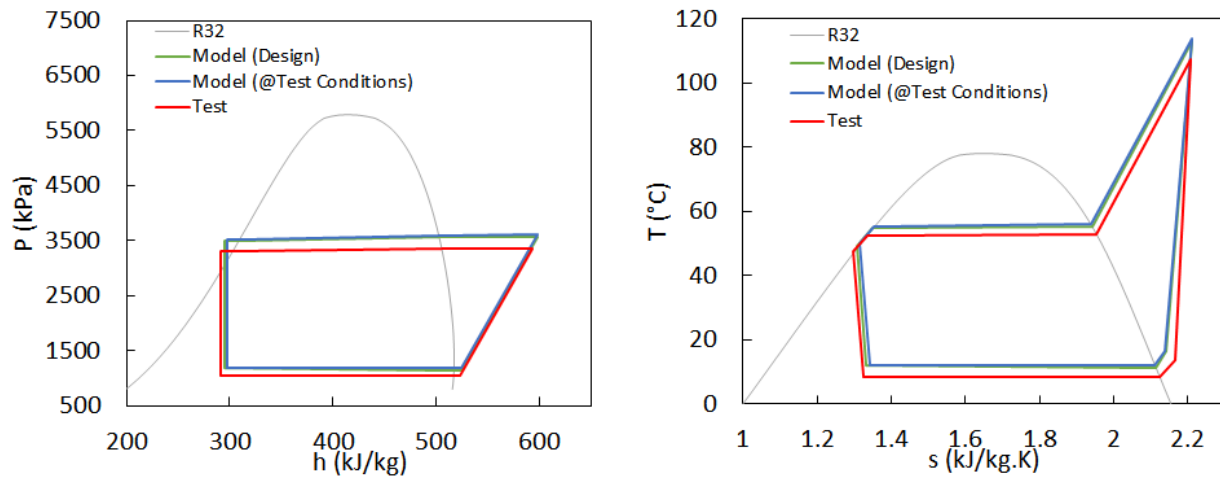
System			Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
Refrigerant	-	Full Charge R447B	Low Charge R447B	Re-Charged R447B	Low Charge R447B	Re-Charged R447B	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Air Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /s	1.48	1.52	1.46	1.50	1.46	
Temperature	°C	53.36	51.27	53.52	51.05	53.28	
Wet Bulb	°C	29.0	28.6	29.1	28.4	29.0	
Humidity Ratio	kg/kg	0.016	0.015	0.016	0.015	0.015	
Density	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.05	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	94.0	91.7	94.3	90.8	93.6	
Specific Heat	kJ/kg.K	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	
<b>Refrigerant Side</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	93.29	121.77	94.07	120.31	94.34	
Pressure	kPa	3199.13	2846.79	3200.02	2847.47	3175.47	
Superheat	K	35.3	68.9	36.1	67.4	36.7	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	529.64	569.70	530.67	567.95	531.39	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.08	2.20	2.08	2.20	2.09	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	53.44	50.27	53.37	50.13	53.28	
Pressure	kPa	3187.26	2843.00	3188.61	2843.11	3164.31	
Subcooling	K	1.62	-0.33	1.71	-0.19	1.45	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	300.2	293.2	300.0	293.2	299.9	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.39	
<b>HX Level</b>							
Heat Rejection	kW	11.59	8.60	11.57	8.69	11.49	
Energy Balance (Qair – Qref)	kW	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Subcooling	K	1.62	-0.33	1.71	-0.19	1.45	
Refrigerant Pressure Drop	kPa	11.87	3.79	11.40	4.36	11.16	
Fan Power	kW	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	
<b>TXV</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	51.55	49.15	51.74	48.80	51.60	
Pressure	kPa	3166.49	2827.45	3168.66	2827.31	3144.31	
Subcooling	°C	3.21	0.54	3.06	0.89	2.84	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	296.1	291.5	296.5	290.8	296.2	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	1.382	1.369	1.383	1.366	1.382	
<b>Compressor</b>							
<b>Refrigerant</b>							
<b>Inlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	17.17	29.26	18.00	28.98	18.47	
Pressure	kPa	1082.17	793.15	1082.65	797.99	1076.58	
Superheat	K	4.94	27.30	5.75	26.83	6.41	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	477.0	497.7	478.0	497.3	478.8	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.035	2.140	2.038	2.138	2.041	
<b>Outlet</b>							
Mass Flow Rate	kg/s	0.051	0.031	0.050	0.032	0.050	
Temperature	°C	93.3	121.8	94.1	120.3	94.3	
Pressure	kPa	3199.1	2846.8	3200.0	2847.5	3175.5	
Superheat	K	35.3	68.9	36.1	67.4	36.7	
Enthalpy	kJ/kg	529.6	569.7	530.7	568.0	531.4	
Entropy	kJ/kg.K	2.082	2.200	2.085	2.195	2.087	
<b>Compressor Level</b>							
Power Consumption	kW	3.18	2.93	3.18	2.94	0.00	
Isentropic Efficiency	-	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.68	
Frequency	Hz	60	60	60	60	60	

System		Liquid Line Leak			Vapor Line Leak	
Refrigerant	-	Full Charge	Low Charge	Re-Charged	Low Charge	Re-Charged
		R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B	R447B

## APPENDIX F - Model Verification and Validation

**Table 39: Unit 6 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 1 – R32 @ 46°C.**

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	27	31	14%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	21450	23653	10%
Total Power	kW	2.74	2.67	-2%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.84	8.86	13%



**Figure 23. Unit 6 – R32 Performance Test Summary P-h and T-s Diagrams.**

**Table 40: Unit 6 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 2 – R454B @ 46°C.**

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	35	36	3%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	21821	22969	5%
Total Power	kW	2.67	2.49	-7%
EER	BTU/hr.W	8.17	9.24	13%



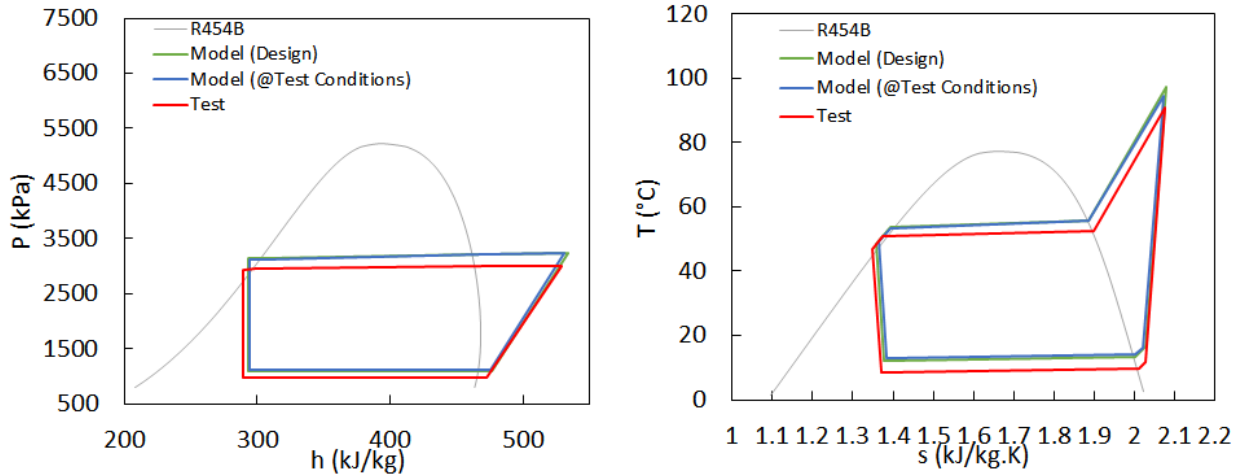


Figure 24. Unit 6 – R454B Performance Test Summary P-h and T-s Diagrams.

Table 41: Unit 10 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 1 – R447B @ 46°C.

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	51	49	-3%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	31169	31026	-0.5%
Total Power	kW	2.70	3.00	11%
EER	BTU/hr.W	11.54	10.34	-10%

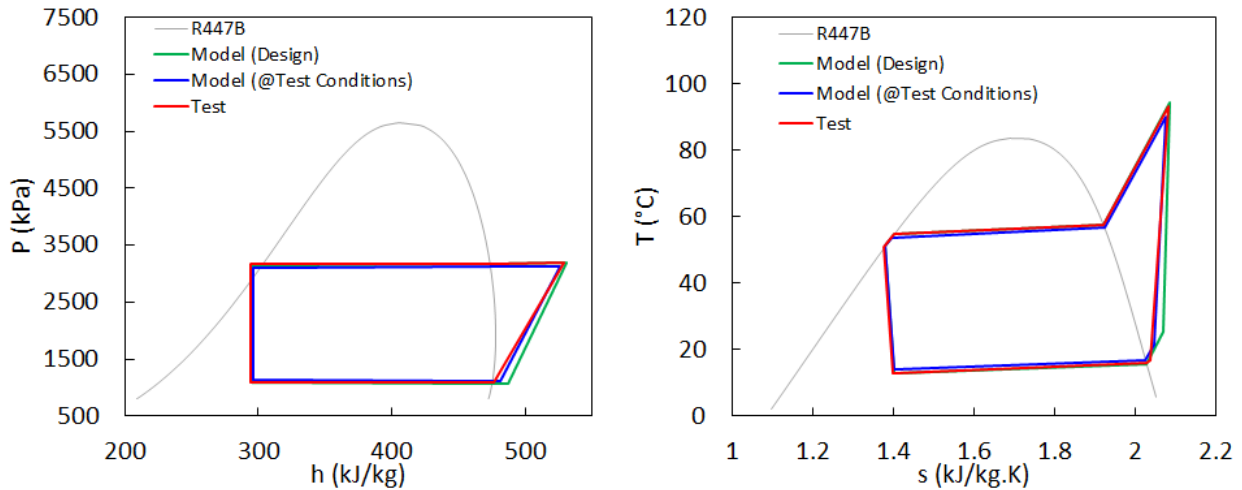


Figure 25. Unit 10 – R447B P-h and T-s Diagrams.

Table 42: Unit 10 – Model Verification and Validation for Alternative 2 – R452B @ 46°C.

		Test	Model (Test Conditions)	Relative Difference
Refrigerant Mass Flow Rate	g/s	47	48	2%
Cooling Capacity	BTU/hr	30292	30704	1.4%
Total Power	kW	3.90	3.34	-14%
EER	BTU/hr.W	7.76	9.19	18%

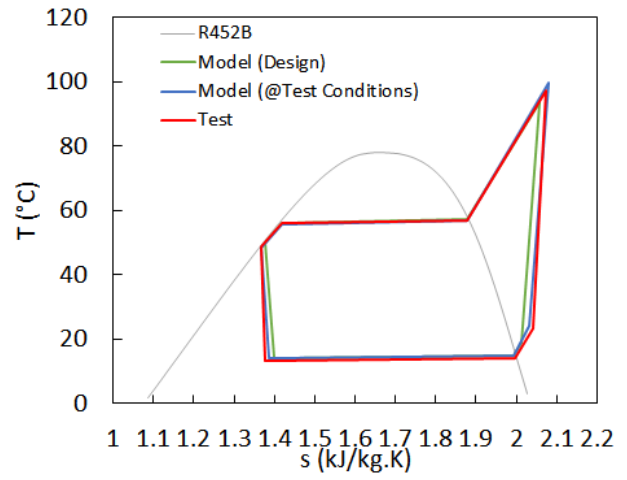
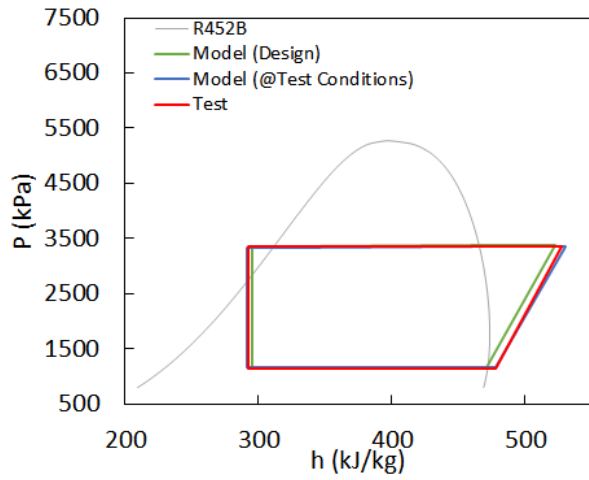


Figure 26. Unit 10 – R452B P-h and T-s Diagrams.

Annex VIII

LIST OF ENTERPRISES WITH REPORTS RELATING TO DECISIONS 84/27 AND 84/42

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Algeria	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Condor Electronics	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to higher costs of HFC-32-based units compared to HCFC-22-based units	
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Friostar	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Argenpur	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Alkanos	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	BASF	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Dow	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Ecopur	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Huntsman	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Poliresinas San Luis	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Química del Caucho	HCFC-141b	HFO-based blowing agent		Delay due to change in agency
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Polystyrene/polyethylene	Celpak	HCFC-22	Carbon dioxide		Delay due to financial difficulties faced by enterprise
Argentina	UNIDO	FOA	Polystyrene/polyethylene	Perfiles Revestidos	HCFC-22	Carbon dioxide		Delay due to change in agency
Bahrain	UNIDO	REF	Domestic	Awal Gulf Manufacturing Company	HCFC-22	HFC-410A or HFC-407C	Project cancelled; enterprise not inclined to adopt R-290/HFC-32 as R-410A technology is available in favorable commercial terms	
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Residential air-conditioning	Walton	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Residential air-conditioning	Elite	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Residential air-conditioning	AC Bazar	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Residential air-conditioning	Supreme AC	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Residential air-conditioning	Unitech Products	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Bangladesh	UNDP	REF	Chiller	Cooling Point	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Panisol	HCFC-141b	Methyl formate/HFO		Enterprise not going to be supported as they were not satisfied with the alternative technology and safety issues faced due to location in urban area
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Systems house	Ecopur (Rodza)	HCFC-141b	HFOs	Delay due to high cost of HFO formulations	
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Systems house	M.Cassab	HCFC-141b	HFOs	Delay due to high cost of HFO formulations	
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Systems house	Polisystem	HCFC-141b	HFOs		Enterprise decided not to participate in HPMP due to business reasons
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Systems house	Shimtek	HCFC-141b	HFOs	Delay due to non-availability of HFOs	
Brazil	UNDP	FOA	Systems house	U-Tech	HCFC-141b	HFOs	Delay due to non-availability of HFOs	
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	S.A. ELGIN	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs	Delay as enterprise not inclined to adopt R-290/HFC-32 as R-410A technology is available in favorable commercial terms and R-410A-based equipment have higher energy efficiency	
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	GREE	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs	Delay as enterprise not inclined to adopt R-290/HFC-32 as R-410A technology is available in favorable commercial terms and R-410A-based equipment have higher energy efficiency	
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	CLIMAZON	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs	Delay as enterprise not inclined to adopt R-290/HFC-32 as R-410A technology is available in favorable commercial terms and R-410A-based equipment have higher energy efficiency	

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Commercial	CMR Refrigeração	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs		Change in enterprise due to economic situation in country and financial difficulties for enterprises
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Commercial	Fermara Refrigeração Indústria e Comércio Ltda	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs		Change in enterprise due to economic situation in country and financial difficulties for enterprises
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Commercial	Freeart Seral Brasil Metalúrgica Ltda.	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs		Change in enterprise due to economic situation in country and financial difficulties for enterprises
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Commercial	Polifrio	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs		Change in enterprise due to economic situation in country and financial difficulties for enterprises
Brazil	UNIDO	REF	Commercial	Spacinox	HCFC-22	TBD: "alternative fluids": propane, Carbon dioxide and HFOs		Change in enterprise due to economic situation in country and financial difficulties for enterprises
Chile	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Superfrigo ingenieria y Refrigeracion Ltda.	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs		Delay due to long time taken by enterprise in assessing technology options and review of agreement for project implementation
Chile	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Ixom group project (6 companies)	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delayed due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
China	UNDP	ICR	Freezers and refrigeration and condensing units	Nanjing TICA	HCFC-22	NH <sub>3</sub> /CO <sub>2</sub>		Delay due to enterprise works relocation
China	UNDP	ICR	Water Chiller (Heat pump)	Dalian Refrigeration	HCFC-22	R-290		Delay due to internal enterprise-level operational delays in project implementation

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
China	UNDP	SOL	Metal and Electronics	Guangdong Dechang Micromotor Co., Ltd.	HCFC-141b	HC solvent, Tans-1,2-dichloroethylene		Delay in testing of new alternatives for adoption
China	UNDP	SOL	Metal and Electronics	Dechang Micromotor (Beihai)Co., Ltd.	HCFC-141b	HC solvent, Tans-1,2-dichloroethylene		Delay in testing of new alternatives for adoption
China	UNDP	SOL	Metal and Electronics	Johnson Electric Industrial Manufactory Co., Ltd.	HCFC-141b	HC solvent, Tans-1,2-dichloroethylene		Delay in testing of new alternatives for adoption
China	UNDP	SOL	DMD	Jiangsu Yile Medical Device Co., Ltd.	HCFC-141b	HC diluent/solvent-free silicon		Delay in manufacturing equipment delivery
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Demonstration	Espumlatex S.A.	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Polyol production	Olaflex S.A.	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Polyol production	Química Industrial y Comercial Limitada	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Polyol production	Espumlatex S.A.	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Polyol production	G.m.p. productos químicos S.A.	HCFC-141b	Different non-ODSs	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Espumlatex S.A.	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Colombia	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Olaflex S.A.	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Croatia	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Pavusin	HCFC-141b	Pentane		Cancelled project – due to enterprise financial situation
Cuba	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Friarc	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Pyongyang Sonbong Foam Factory	HCFC-141b	n.a.		Delay due to UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution resulting in inability to implement project

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Puhung Building Materials Factory	HCFC-142b	n.a.		Delay due to UNSC resolution resulting in inability to implement project
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Mondial Freezers Co.	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due political unrest during project implementation period (i.e., around 2011)
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	El Araby Company	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due political unrest during project implementation period (i.e., around 2011)
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Bahgat	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Everest	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Fresh	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Ocean	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Siltal	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Star	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	TopMaker	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Egypt	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Tredco	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Commissioning delayed due to COVID-19 outbreak
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Air-conditioning	PT Gita Mandiri Teknik	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Air-conditioning	PT Fata Sarana Makmur	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Air-conditioning	PT ITU Airconco	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Air-conditioning	PT Metropolitan Bayu Industri	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Sumo Elco Mandiri	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Rotaryana Prima	HCFC-22	HC-290	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Alpine Cool Utama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Anekacool Citratama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Sabindo Refrigeration Technology	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Global Teknik	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Alpin Servis Triutama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Aneka Froze Triutama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Graha Cool Technic	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT United Refrigeration	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Gaya Teknik Supply	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	PT Ilthabi Mandiri Technic	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Berkat Andijaya Elektrindo	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Cipta Karya Mandiri Insani	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Daikin Aircon	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	



Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Jaya Teknik	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	LG Indonesia	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Maturnuwun Nusantara	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Planet Elektrindo	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Rodamas	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Sarana Aircon Utama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Sarana Sumber Semesta	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Sekawan Abadi Jaya	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Seltech Utama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Tata Solusi Pratama	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Trane Indonesia	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Waskita Prima Guna	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Wira Kusuma Sejahtera	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Airtech Inti	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Jalur Sejuk	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Indo Prima Teknik	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Koronka Nusantara	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	ACR Kapuk	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Jasa Teknik	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Kulkasindo	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Intermas Pacific	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Pagoda Sakti Prima	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Rotaryana Engineering	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Copel Andalan	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Indonesia	UNDP	REF	Commercial	Tegar Inti Sentosa	HCFC-22	HFC-32	Enterprise withdrew due to non-availability and high price of HFC-32-based components	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	FOA	Rigid	Kian Panel Co.	HCFC-141b	Isopentane	Non-availability of suitable raw materials to meet performance standards and equipment supplier delays	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	FOA	Rigid	Parlo Co.	HCFC-141b	Isopentane		Delay in obtaining enterprise counterpart funding
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	FOA	Rigid	Behdor Rangin Co.	HCFC-141b	Equipment modification		Enterprise stopped business operations; project cancelled and funds have been returned to MLF
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	FOA	INT	Zivar Khodro	HCFC-141b	Water-blown		Delay due to UN sanctions resulting in difficulties in supply of imported equipment for conversion and raw material
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Germany	FOA	INT	Erish Khodro	HCFC-141b	Water-blown		Delay due to UN sanctions resulting in difficulties in supply of imported equipment for conversion and raw material
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Emersun	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to UN sanctions resulting in financial restrictions affecting project implementation
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Parto Shiva Sanat	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to UN sanctions resulting in high procurement costs for manufacturing equipment
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Javaهران Tehran	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to UN sanctions resulting in high procurement costs for manufacturing equipment
Kuwait	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Kirby Building Systems	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to lengthy process of issuing local regulations for implementing project and non-availability of standards for new product
Kuwait	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Kuwait Polyurethane Industry Co.	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to the lengthy process of issuing local regulations for implementing project and non-availability of standards for new product

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Kuwait	UNIDO	FOA	XPS	Gulf	HCFC-22	Carbon dioxide/DME/HFO		Delay due to the lengthy process of issuing local regulations for implementing project and non-availability of standards for new product
Kuwait	UNIDO	FOA	XPS	Isofoam	HCFC-22	Carbon dioxide/DME/HFO		Delay due to the lengthy process of issuing local regulations for implementing project and non-availability of standards for new product
Lebanon	UNDP	FOA	Rigid	Iceberg S.A.L.	HCFC-141b	HFC-365mfc	Delay due to non-availability of HFOs	
Libya	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Al-Najah	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to security situation in the country
Libya	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	(Al-Amal Alkhadar) Al Najm	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to security situation in the country
Libya	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Alyem Engineering	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to security situation in the country
Mexico	UNDP	FOA	XPS	Termofoam	HCFC-142b	HFO-1234ze		Delay due to safety certification and commissioning of equipment
Nigeria	UNDP	FOA	Spray/Panel	Slavit Group	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane/Methyl formate		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Nigeria	UNDP	FOA	Spray/Panel	Group project with 37 companies	HCFC-141b	Methyl formate		Delay in signing of project agreement with the Government
Nigeria	UNIDO	FOA	Multiple-subsectors	Group project for the conversions of foam manufacturing (75 enterprises)	HCFC-141b	Methyl formate/water		Delay due to financial difficulties faced by the beneficiaries resulting in delays in counter-part funding
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Shoaibee Industries	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Full Bright Plastic	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Asif Zubair & Co.,	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Tropical Plastic	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Unique Plastic	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Delight Plastic	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Decent Plastic	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Informal Sector	HCFC-141b	Water/carbon dioxide		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Pakistan Insulation (Pvt.) Ltd.,	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to questions raised by NOU in assessment of eligibility of enterprise and eligibility of alternative technology
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	PAECO	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to questions raised by NOU in assessment of eligibility of enterprise and eligibility of alternative technology
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Foster Refrigerators (Pvt.) Ltd.,	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to questions raised by NOU in assessment of eligibility of enterprise and eligibility of alternative technology
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Kold Kraft (Pvt.) Ltd.,	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to questions raised by NOU in assessment of eligibility of enterprise and eligibility of alternative technology
Pakistan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Informal Sector	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay due to questions raised by NOU in assessment of eligibility of enterprise and eligibility of alternative technology
Philippines	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Panasonic	HCFC-22	HFC-32		Delay due to change of agency from World Bank to UNIDO and change in enterprises' business plans
Philippines	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Concepcion-Carrier	HCFC-22	HFC-32		Delay due to change of agency from World Bank to UNIDO, change in enterprises' business plans and financial issues faced by the enterprise
Philippines	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Hitachi	HCFC-22	HFC-32		Delay due to change of agency from World Bank to UNIDO and change in enterprises' business plans
Philippines	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Koppel	HCFC-22	HFC-32		Delay due to change of agency from World Bank to UNIDO, change in enterprises' business plans and financial issues faced by the enterprise
Qatar	UNIDO	FOA	Polystyrene/polyethylene	Orient Insulation	HCFC-22	Carbon dioxide	Delay due to non-availability of equipment in manufacturing line resulting in delay	

Country	Agency	Sector	Sub-sector	Name	HCFC	Alternative	Delays due to availability of technology (decision 84/27)	Enterprises experiencing delays/changes in implementation plan (decision 84/42)
Sudan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Mina Factory for Electrical and Home Appliances	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Sudan	UNIDO	FOA	Rigid	Target Group Factory for Insulation panels	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay in finalisation of implementation modalities with enterprise
Syria Arab Republic	UNIDO	REF	Multiple-subsectors	Al Hafez Group	HCFC-22	HFC-410A		Delay due to security situation in the country
Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	FOA	Multiple-subsectors	Seal Sprayed Solutions (TT) Ltd.	HCFC-141b	Methyl formate	Delay due to non-availability of methyl formate	
Tunisia	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Société Afrivision	HCFC-22	Propane (R-290)	Delay due to non-availability of alternative technology using R-290 in commercially attractive terms	
Tunisia	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Société Electrostar	HCFC-22	Propane (R-290)	Delay due to non-availability of alternative technology using R-290 in commercially attractive terms	
Tunisia	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Hachicha High World Wide (HHW)	HCFC-22	Propane (R-290)	Delay due to non-availability of alternative technology using R-290 in commercially attractive terms	
Tunisia	UNIDO	REF	Air-conditioning	Société Industrielle Mega	HCFC-22	Propane (R-290)	Delay due to non-availability of alternative technology using R-290 in commercially attractive terms	
Uruguay	UNDP	FOA	Multiple-subsectors	Group project (23 companies)	HCFC-141b	HFO-1234ze	Delay due to non-availability and high price of HFOs	
Zimbabwe	Germany	FOA	Rigid	Ref Air Ltd	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay in procurement of raw materials by the enterprise
Zimbabwe	Germany	FOA	Rigid	Capri refrigeration Ltd	HCFC-141b	Cyclopentane		Delay in obtaining enterprise counterpart funding resulting in delays in installation of equipment

**Annex IX**

**DETAILED INFORMATION ON HFC-RELATED INVESTMENT PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

<b>Country:</b> Argentina		<b>Agency:</b> UNIDO		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 81 <sup>st</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Ongoing	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion project for replacement of HFC-134a with isobutane (R-600a)/propane (R-290)-based refrigerant in the manufacture of domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment at Briket, Bambi and Mabe-Kronen							
<b>Sector/application:</b> Domestic and commercial refrigeration							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
HFC-134a	96.6	138,138	R-600a/R-290	48.28	145		
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>		<b>Date of completion</b>			
1,840,755		1,065,380		December 2020			
<b>Status of implementation:</b> The project started in June 2018. Equipment is on site. Installation at the first company Bambi started in March 2019. All activities have to be suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. New appliances have been designed and tested.							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) UNIDO does not use grant agreements. After approval of the project in May 2018, UNIDO expert visited the site in June 2018, discussed and agreed with the Government and the enterprise the scope of activities and delineated the Multilateral Fund and counterpart inputs. Based on this, UNIDO prepared the terms of reference (TOR1) and received the counterparts' agreement to it (July 2018). TOR2 were prepared for the assistance and advice in redesign of appliances by a national expert (September 2018); the three counterparts agreed to redesign the equipment under the guidance of a national expert and cover all the related costs.							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment The equipment bidding process was initiated in September 2018; bids were received in November 2018 and evaluated by UNIDO and the lowest priced, technically acceptable bid was selected. UNIDO's selection was discussed with the counterparts on the site and some adjustments were made. The purchase order was issued in February 2019; the supplier visited the counterpart to agree on the schedule of work. Minutes of meeting (MoM) were signed between the three counterparts and the supplier on June 2019. The supplier manufactured the equipment and delivered it to the site.							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment The equipment was shipped from Europe, passed the customs in November 2019 and delivered to the three counterparts in December 2019. The installation started at Bambi in March 2020 but due to the COVID-19 all activities have been put on hold.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology The counterparts have completed the design of the new appliances; additional details will be communicated upon resumption of the project.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology Not started yet on account of COVID-19.							
6. Energy efficiency performance The details will be communicated to the Secretariat upon resumption of the project.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) N/A							
8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion The details will be communicated upon completion of the project.							

<b>Country:</b> Bangladesh		<b>Agency:</b> UNDP		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 80 <sup>th</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Completed	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane as refrigerant in manufacturing household refrigerator and of reciprocating compressor of HFC-134a to energy efficient compressor (isobutane) in Walton Hi-Tech Industries Limited							
<b>Sector/application:</b> Domestic refrigeration							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
HFC-134a	230.63	329,801	R-600a	143	429		
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>		<b>Date of completion</b>			
3,131,610		3,126,415		December 2020			
<b>Status of implementation:</b> The project is completed. For details, please, refer to the final report being submitted separately to the 86 <sup>th</sup> meeting.							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) The project document is signed.							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment Done.							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment Done.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology Done.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology Final report was submitted separately.							
6. Energy efficiency performance Final report was submitted separately.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) Final report was submitted separately.							
8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion							



<b>Country:</b> China		<b>Agency:</b> UNDP		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 82 <sup>nd</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Ongoing	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion from C5+HFC-245fa to C5+HFOs in a domestic refrigerator manufacturer (Hisense Kelon)							
<b>Sector/application:</b> Domestic refrigeration – insulation foam							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
Cyclopentane +HFC-245fa	250	257,500	Cyclopentane +HFO-1233zd(E)	750	750		
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>		<b>Date of completion</b>			
1,275,000		380,000		December 2020			
<b>Status of implementation:</b> Project document was signed in April 2019; total budget and work plan was signed in July 2019; the contract between FECO and Hisense-Kelon was signed in August 2019; and on-site verification for the CD line conversion was conducted in November 2019. Up to March 2020, Hisense-Kelon has completed the CD line conversion and started trial production in large scale.							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) Project document signed 30 April 2019 by FECO and UNDP; work plan for 2019 and 2020 was agreed and signed between UNDP and FECO on 24 July 2019; and the project agreement between FECO and Hisense-Kelon was signed 8 August 2019							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment The planning for procurement related to modification of the seal rings in the pre-mix units, raw material storage tanks and pumps for converting to HFOs took place in August 2019							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment The change/modification of the seal rings in the essential equipment took place during August to October 2019.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology The capacity of the production manufacturing line is 1.2 million units per year. Details of testing of new blend is given in 5 below.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology Hisense-Kelon conducted trial production with cyclopentane/HFOs blend and sent samples for testing in October 2019. FECO contracted experts and undertook on-site visit to the beneficiary in November 2019, where it was reported that the beneficiary had gained the capacity of using the alternative technology for production.							
6. Energy efficiency performance Since the enterprise manufactures various product models, additional time is needed for the energy efficiency performance testing. FECO will follow up on the progress.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) N/A							
8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion The conversion required significant investment on equipment modification; besides the change of seal rings of essential equipment, the beneficiary enterprise had to modify the foam machines to enhance the control on metering of raw materials, temperature and other (the counterpart funding will be indicated in a future report). During onsite visits, it was reported that knowledge and experience was gained for other production lines that are not financially supported by the MLF.							

<b>Country:</b> Lebanon		<b>Agency:</b> UNIDO		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 81 <sup>st</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Ongoing	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion from HFC-134a and R-404A to R-600a and R-290 in domestic refrigeration at Lematic Industries							
<b>Sector/application:</b> Domestic refrigeration							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
HFC-134a	78.5	112,198	R-600a	33.5	101		
R-404A	34.08	133,662	R-290	6.5	19.5		
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>			<b>Date of completion</b>		
1,053,858		842,975			July 2020		
<b>Status of implementation:</b> The Government endorsed the project for submission in April 2018. The project was approved at the 81 <sup>st</sup> meeting (decision 81/63). The contract with Lematic was signed in December 2018 with an agreed date of completion of 30 December 2019; however, due to the security problems in October 2019, the completion date was extended to July 2020. The conversion is ongoing; procurement equipment and components required for the production line modification is ongoing, all equipment procured from overseas has been received and some items have been installed. While the completion of the project is expected in July 2020, the factory is currently closed due to the COVID-19, and all work is paused until further notice.							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) Agreement with the enterprise was signed in December 2018.							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment Modifications to the storage and refrigerant supply system to make these explosion-proof by replacing the refrigerant supply pumps, refrigerant charging units, installation of a safety system (i.e., leak detectors, fire-fighting equipment, shut-off valves, pressure sensors, water sprinkler, smoke detectors, and ventilation system); and relevant certifications needed for implementing the project. For the assembly line modifications, the installation of helium charging/recycling unit to complement the existing helium sniffer, safety system that includes the installation of HC sensors and ventilation, ultrasonic welding equipment for sealing of the refrigeration system, hand-held HC leak detector for storage area, and addition of repair area on assembly lines with safe recovery of R-600a/R-290, are needed.							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment All equipment procured was delivered to the enterprise in January-February 2020.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology As for the product development using the alternative technology, the enterprise made all the necessary engineering and safety design modifications. Once all the equipment are installed the products (domestic refrigerator and freezer) for the different categories will be produced within a period of two weeks.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology Same as above							
6. Energy efficiency performance Lematic efforts to switch to more efficient appliances are met by several obstacles, among which the switch to testing their equipment and customizing their laboratory according to the new IEC 62552:2015 standard. The current measurement and testing process at Lematic are done with an international instrument acquisition using data system to record refrigerator temperature, ambient temperature, humidity, voltage, amperage, power, and test period using lab-view. In order to perform the testing following IEC 62552:2015, commercial analyzing software is needed, to communicate with the current testing equipment and produce energy calculations and level rating. UNIDO under the K-CEP global project will support Lematic with this transformation, through the purchase of a technical and software support through the delivery of a software package, offering training, and providing support throughout the process.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) Lematic have their own crew of servicing workshops and technicians spread all over Lebanon. All the service workshops were equipped with necessary equipment and tools such as recovery machines, vacuum pumps, leak detectors, scales, and recovery cylinders. A team of 15 senior technicians including the technical director from Lematic were trained on dealing with flammable refrigerants, charging, safety, recovery, in the newly established RAC training center in Beirut in September 2019. In February 2020, a training session was conducted by HEAT team (Germany) and OTB Consults (Lebanon) for lab technician on energy efficiency standards and MEPS that are proposed to be established in Lebanon. Additional training on installation and commissioning of the equipment are also planned.							

8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion

Lematic was keen to move fast in the conversion process mainly by offering their products to the international market. The project helped in building their technical capacities dealing with flammable refrigerants, updating their products to include energy efficiency standards.

The conversion of their products using the alternative technologies including energy efficiency standards led to an increase in their cost of production by 10 per cent. This might lead according to the enterprise to a tough competition with imported products into the local market.

The conversion process time based on BAU could be done in 14-16 months. The cost of the conversion is acceptable without any additional cost from the enterprise.

<b>Country:</b> Mexico		<b>Agency:</b> UNIDO		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 81 <sup>st</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Ongoing	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion of commercial refrigeration manufacturing in two facilities from the use of HFC-134a and R-404A as the refrigerants to propane (R-290) and isobutane (R-600a) at Imbera							
<b>Sector/application:</b> Commercial refrigeration							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
HFC-134a	51.73	73,974	R-600a/R-290	28.3	84.9		
R-404A	4.31	16,904	R-290				
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>		<b>Date of completion</b>			
1,018,123		41		December 2020 (depending on the pandemic; UNIDO can provide update at the 86 <sup>th</sup> meeting)			
<b>Status of implementation:</b> The project started in July 2018. As at 20 March 2020, equipment required for the conversion was shipped from Europe in mid February 2020 and expected to arrive to Mexico in March 2020; new appliances have been designed and tested, but all other activities had to be suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) UNIDO does not use grant agreements. After approval of the project, UNIDO expert visited the site, discussed and agreed with the Government and the enterprise the scope of activities and delineated the Multilateral Fund and counterpart inputs. Based on this, UNIDO prepared TOR and received the counterparts' agreement to it (October 2018). The counterpart agreed to implement all redesign work as counterpart input.							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment The equipment bidding process was initiated by UNIDO in November 2018; the bids were received in March 2019 and evaluated by UNIDO, and the lowest priced technically acceptable bid was selected. UNIDO selection was discussed with the counterparts on the site where adjustments were made. UNIDO and the counterpart signed a MoM reflecting their agreement on 24 April 2019. The purchase order was issued in May 2019. The supplier visited the counterpart to agree on the schedule of work. A MoM was signed between the counterpart and the supplier on 31 July 2019. The supplier manufactured the equipment in 2019, but delivery was delayed until March 2020.							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment The equipment was shipped from Europe in the second half of February 2020 and arrival to Mexico expected around 20 March 2020.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology The counterpart has completed the design of the new appliances. The details will be communicated upon resumption of the project.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology This has not started yet due to suspension of the project.							
6. Energy efficiency performance The details will be communicated upon resumption of the project.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) N/A							
8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion The details will be communicated upon completion of the project.							

<b>Country:</b> Thailand		<b>Agency:</b> IBRD		<b>Meeting approved:</b> 82 <sup>nd</sup>		<b>Status:</b> Ongoing	
<b>Project title and objective:</b> Conversion from HFC to propane (R-290) and isobutene (R-600a) as a refrigerant in manufacturing commercial refrigeration appliances in Pattana Intercool Co. Ltd.							
<b>Sector / application:</b> Commercial refrigeration							
<b>HFC (s)</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>	<b>Alternatives</b>	<b>Metric tonnes</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> eq mt</b>		
HFC-134a	8.78	12,555	R-600a	3.95	12		
<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>		<b>Funds disbursed (US \$)</b>			<b>Date of completion</b>		
183,514		Not available; retroactive payment after sub-grant agreement signature			December 2020		
<b>Status of implementation:</b>							
1. Signature of grant agreement (or equivalent) The grant agreement between the Government and the World Bank has been presented to the Cabinet for its approval. Once the grant Agreement is approved, sub-grant agreement with Pattana Intercool will be processed. The company has already completed preparation of a safety plan focusing on occupational health and safety that meets the local authority's requirement. The plan has been reviewed and endorsed by the Bank.							
2. Status of planning for procurement of equipment Pattana Intercool has developed specifications of equipment items to be financed by the Fund and confirmed its counterpart funding. The procurement process started in September 2019. Any expenditures incurred prior to the signing of the grant agreement will be reimbursed by the Bank through the retroactive financing provision agreed earlier by Department of Industrial Works (DIW) and the Bank. Key equipment includes vacuum pumps, charging machine, leak detectors, and safety equipment (ventilation system and sensor alarm system).							
3. Status of delivery and installation of equipment Not all equipment has arrived. Due to COVID-19, the enterprise is not able to estimate when all equipment can be installed yet.							
4. Status of design of products using alternative technology Not yet started.							
5. Status of commercial production of products using alternative technology Not yet started.							
6. Energy efficiency performance Not available.							
7. Status of implementation of service sector component (as applicable) Not applicable.							
8. Key observations and lessons learnt relating to conversion Not yet available.							

**Annex X**

**LIST OF COUNTRIES WITH ENABLING ACTIVITIES FUNDED UNDER ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Date approved</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
Afghanistan	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Albania	UNIDO	Nov-2017	94,978
Angola	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Argentina	UNIDO	Jun-2018	250,000
Armenia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000
Bahamas	UNEP	Dec-2018	95,000
Benin	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Bhutan	UNEP	Nov-2017	50,000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	UNEP	Dec-2018	150,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNIDO	Nov-2017	95,000
Botswana	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Brunei Darussalam	UNEP	Dec-2018	150,000
Burkina Faso	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000
Cambodia	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Cameroon	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000
Cabo Verde	UNEP	Dec-2018	95,000
Chad	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Chile	UNIDO	Nov-2017	86,000
Chile	UNDP	Nov-2017	33,000
Chile	UNEP	Nov-2017	31,000
China	UNEP	Nov-2017	85,000
China	UNDP	Nov-2017	165,000
Colombia	UNDP	Nov-2017	250,000
Comoros	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Congo	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000
Cook Islands	UNEP	Dec-2018	50,000
Costa Rica	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Djibouti	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Dominica	UNEP	Nov-2017	50,000
Dominican Republic	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Ecuador	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Egypt	UNIDO	Jun-2018	105,000
Egypt	UNEP	Jun-2018	145,000
Equatorial Guinea	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Eritrea	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Eswatini	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Ethiopia	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Fiji	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Gabon	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Gambia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	95,000
Georgia	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Ghana	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Grenada	UNIDO	Jun-2018	50,000
Guatemala	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Guinea-Bissau	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000

<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Date approved</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
Guyana	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Honduras	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Indonesia	IBRD	Jun-2018	250,000
Jamaica	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Kenya	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Kiribati	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Kyrgyzstan	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Lebanon	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Lesotho	UNEP	Nov-2017	55,000
Lesotho	Italy	Nov-2017	40,000
Liberia	Germany	Nov-2017	95,000
Libya	UNIDO	Jun-2018	150,000
Madagascar	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Malawi	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Malaysia	IBRD	Nov-2017	250,000
Maldives	UNEP	Nov-2017	55,000
Maldives	Italy	Nov-2017	40,000
Mali	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Marshall Islands	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Mauritania	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Mexico	UNIDO	Nov-2017	220,000
Mexico	UNEP	Nov-2017	30,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Mongolia	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Montenegro	UNIDO	Nov-2017	49,973
Morocco	UNIDO	Jun-2018	150,000
Mozambique	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Myanmar	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Namibia	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Nauru	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Nepal	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Nicaragua	UNIDO	Jun-2018	150,000
Niger	UNIDO	Jun-2018	150,000
Nigeria	UNEP	Nov-2017	250,000
Niue	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
North Macedonia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	95,000
Palau	UNEP	Nov-2017	50,000
Papua New Guinea	Germany	Nov-2017	95,000
Paraguay	UNDP	Jun-2018	75,000
Paraguay	UNEP	Jun-2018	75,000
Peru	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Philippines	UNIDO	Nov-2017	225,992
Philippines	IBRD	Nov-2017	24,008
Rwanda	UNEP	Nov-2017	55,000
Rwanda	Italy	Nov-2017	40,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Saint Lucia	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNEP	Nov-2017	50,000
Samoa	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Senegal	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Serbia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000

<b>Country</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Date approved</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
Seychelles	Germany	Nov-2017	95,000
Sierra Leone	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Solomon Islands	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Somalia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	150,000
South Africa	UNIDO	Dec-2018	240,000
South Sudan	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Sri Lanka	UNEP	Jun-2018	150,000
Sudan	UNIDO	Nov-2017	75,000
Sudan	UNEP	Nov-2017	75,000
Suriname	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Syrian Arab Republic	UNEP	May-2019	250,000
Thailand	IBRD	Nov-2017	250,000
Togo	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Tonga	UNEP	Nov-2017	50,000
Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	Nov-2017	150,000
Tunisia	Italy	Nov-2017	75,000
Tunisia	UNIDO	Nov-2017	75,000
Turkey	UNIDO	Nov-2017	250,000
Turkmenistan	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
Tuvalu	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Uganda	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
United Republic of Tanzania	UNEP	Jun-2018	95,000
Uruguay	UNIDO	Nov-2017	50,000
Uruguay	UNDP	Nov-2017	100,000
Vanuatu	UNEP	Jun-2018	50,000
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	UNIDO	Jun-2018	250,000
Viet Nam	UNIDO	Nov-2017	250,000
Zambia	UNEP	Nov-2017	95,000
Zimbabwe	UNEP	Nov-2017	150,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>15,184,951</b>



التوصيات	الوكالة	عنوان المشروع	الرمز	البلد
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن إعداد المشروع والتاريخ المقترح لتقديم خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	اليونيدو	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	SYR/PHA/55/PRP/97	الجمهورية العربية السورية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ ومستوى صرف الأموال	اليونيدو	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الخامسة: 2015/1 - 2016/12)	SYR/SEV/73/INS/104	الجمهورية العربية السورية
المطالبة بتقديم تقرير عن الحالة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين عن التقدم المحرز في التنفيذ.	اليونيب	تمديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثامنة: 2015/1 - 2016/12)	YEM/SEV/73/INS/43	اليمن