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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-third Meeting
Montreal, 15-19 December 2023
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: MONGOLIA

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

Phase-out

- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) UNEP and Japan

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Mongolia

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNEP (lead), Japan	86 th	100% phase-out by 2030

(II) LATEST ARTICLE-7 DATA (Annex C Group I)	Year: 2022	0.05 ODP tonnes
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)							Year: 2022		
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing				
HCFC-22					0.05				0.05

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009-2010 baseline:	1.4	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	1.4
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	1.4	Remaining:	0.0

(V) ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2023	2024	2025	Total
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Funding (US \$)	216,960*	0	0	216,960
Japan	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Funding (US \$)	67,800*	0	0	67,800

*Including US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$13,000, for UNEP for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2020	2021-2022	2023*	2024	2025	2026	2027-2029	2030	Total
Montreal Protocol consumption limits (ODP tonnes)			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	n/a
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	n/a
Funding agreed in principle (US \$)	UNEP	Project costs	116,000	0	192,000	0	0	108,000	0	54,000	470,000
		Support costs	15,080	0	24,960	0	0	14,040	0	7,020	61,100
	Japan	Project costs	110,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	170,000
		Support costs	14,300	0	7,800	0	0	0	0	0	22,100
Funds approved by ExCom (US \$)	Project costs		226,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226,000
	Support costs		29,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,380
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US \$)	Project costs		0	0	252,000	0	0	0	0	0	252,000
	Support costs		0	0	32,760	0	0	0	0	0	32,760

*Funding for 2023 includes US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$13,000, for UNEP for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

Secretariat's recommendation:	Blanket approval
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), at a total cost of US \$284,760, consisting of US \$192,000, plus agency support costs of US \$24,960, for UNEP and US \$60,000, plus agency support costs of US \$7,800, for the Government of Japan.² The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2020 to 2022, a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector,³ and the tranche implementation plan for 2024 to 2026.

Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of Mongolia reported a consumption of 0.05 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2022, which is 96 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Mongolia (2018-2022 Article 7 data)

HCFC-22	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)	12.61	13.38	0.44	3.29	0.96	23.73
ODP tonnes	0.69	0.74	0.02	0.18	0.05	1.4

*In 2022 0.05 mt (0.00 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-142b was also reported under Article 7

3. The overall decrease in the HCFC consumption is due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic during which importers could not import ODS and alternative substances; owing to the closure of the border by China, the country's main import country and the implementation of phase-out activities under the HPMP, including the enforcement of the licensing and quota system, training provided to customs officers and refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and technical assistance provided to the servicing sector. While consumption is predicted to increase in 2023 as importers resume regular importation from China, it is expected to be no more than the maximum allowable consumption under the Agreement for the HPMP as an uptake of HFC-based equipment had been reported. In 2019, the high import was due to stockpiling of HCFCs because of the reduction of HCFC consumption required in 2020 (i.e., from 0.77 ODP tonnes to 0.40 ODP tonnes), as committed by the Government in the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee.

Country programme implementation report

4. The Government of Mongolia reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2022 country programme (CP) implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Verification report

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government was implementing a functional licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2020 to 2022 is correct as shown in table 1 above. The report also identified a small variance in the reported 2022 consumption which had been due to the wrong Harmonized System (HS) code assigned to a substance; the data was subsequently corrected officially with the Ozone Secretariat. The verifier also observed that there were two HCFC consignments, one in 2020 and the other in 2021 which had been brought in by importers without an official import quota and the required licenses; these shipments were confiscated by the customs authority and are currently in storage. Despite these

² As per the letter of 12 September 2023 from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia to UNEP.

³ In line with decision 89/6, low-volume-consuming countries can include in their HPMPs additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.

observations, the verification concluded that Mongolia is enforcing a functioning licensing and quota system for HCFC import and export control and has supporting mechanisms to resolve issues similar to those observed during the verification.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

6. Stage I of the HPMP was completed on 31 December 2021 in line with the Agreement between the country and the Executive Committee. The project completion report was submitted on 30 January 2023.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

7. The Government of Mongolia through the National Ozone Authority (NOA) has an updated resolution⁴ that entered into force, on 1 January 2019, which *inter alia*, regulates the ODS licensing and quota system for ODS alternatives and ODS-based equipment; includes a revised format for import quota applications for controlled substances, and for reporting RAC equipment charged with any type of refrigerant imported and sold; and requires that the servicing of RAC equipment be undertaken only by certified technicians.

8. During the first tranche, the following was achieved: a draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for quota allocation, licensing application/approval, and data reporting was prepared; two consultation workshops for the SOP were held; the initial draft of the process flowchart for the development of the online licensing system was developed; Mongolian laws relevant to the Montreal Protocol implementation were amended, including additional authority to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to amend the list of substances and equipment requiring licenses for import, trade and use by decree instead of regulation and to develop policies and programs for the protection of the ozone layer; to add RAC systems as a criteria for environmental impact assessments; and to mandate the use of non-ODS equipment in new building designs. The Government has enforced a *de facto* ban on the import of equipment containing HCFCs by not granting licenses for HCFC-based equipment imports from 1 January 2022.

9. A total of 28 trainers and 51 customs officers (including 52 women in total) and an additional 166 state environmental inspectors received training on ODS-related regulations, enforcement, identification of refrigerants and HCFC-based equipment, use of refrigerant identifiers, data monitoring and reporting. Eight training videos were finalized for customs training and 34 importers and customs brokers (including 26 women) received training on proper declaration and reporting of ODS and HFC shipments and one capacity building workshop for importers and customs brokers was held.

Refrigeration servicing sector

10. The Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Association (MRA) is currently conducting a survey to identify workshops servicing cold storage in the food processing industry which is expected to be completed by the end of 2023. Specifications and procurement for the tools and equipment for the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions have been initiated; a draft training programme for servicing of cold storage in the food processing industry is undergoing stakeholder consultation, and two terms of reference (ToR) have been developed for updates to the TVET programme based on newly adopted standards for RAC servicing and on the draft training programme for the servicing of cold storage.

11. Training on good servicing practices was held for 60 technicians (including one woman) for cold storage and other large end-users; six RAC engineers and teachers (including one woman) were trained as

⁴ Resolution #277 of 2018.

assessors for the competency assessment for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certification; a meeting was held to discuss expanding the RPL certification to cover the commercial and industrial refrigeration sector; a factsheet on the RPL was prepared in English and Mongolian to promote the voluntary certification; and a policy briefing note for cold chain in meat processing was developed. The procurement process for the RAC technician equipment was initiated.

Project implementation and monitoring

12. Of the US \$24,000 allocated for the project management unit (PMU), US \$18,000 was disbursed for a full-time HPMP coordinator to ensure the overall coordination, monitoring, and reporting of stage II of the HPMP.

Level of fund disbursement

13. As of September 2023, of the US \$226,000 approved so far (US \$116,000 for UNEP and US \$110,000 for Japan), US \$48,972 (22 per cent) had been disbursed (US \$46,678 for UNEP and US \$2,294 for Japan). The balance of US \$177,028 will be disbursed in 2023 and 2024.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

14. The following activities will be implemented between January 2024 and December 2026:

- (a) *Strengthening of HCFC control policies and regulations*: a needs assessment study on relevant international standards for flammable refrigerants that can be applicable to Mongolia; finalization of the online licensing system; finalization of the ban on imports of HCFC-based equipment for submission to Parliament (UNEP) (US \$5,000 and US \$20,205 from the previous tranche);
- (b) *Capacity building of customs and enforcement*: train 80 customs and enforcement officials on new amendments to regulations for the control of ODS including building capacity in risk profiling for ODS trade; finalize the procurement of refrigerant identifiers; organize one regional border dialogue and train customs and enforcement services with neighbouring countries on ODS control in cooperation with World Customs Organization (UNEP) (US \$10,000 and US \$25,500 from the previous tranche);
- (c) *Capacity building for the refrigeration servicing sector*: train 125 technicians on good servicing practices through five training workshops including some focusing on servicing equipment in the cold chain processing and food storage sector, and train at least 20 trainers including some assessors to support the RPL; develop the training modules for commercial and industrial refrigeration as part of the RPL certification scheme; develop a database of certified technicians; finalize the training curriculum for cold storage, and complete updates of training curriculum based on the newly adopted occupational standards for RAC servicing; update RPL certification programmes following consultations with stakeholders (UNEP) (US \$38,500 and US \$14,317 from the previous tranche);
- (d) *Provision of RAC technician equipment*: finalize procurement of equipment for RAC technicians and distribute to workshops engaged in servicing large cold storage facilities in the food processing industry (Government of Japan) (US \$60,000 and US \$107,706 from the previous tranche);
- (e) *Enhancing awareness and outreach*: finalize briefing note on servicing in the cold chain sector; develop sector specific policy briefing notes for one of the identified sectors (construction, foam manufacturing, public procurement, construction sector) and organize

one event for one of the identified sectors; organize one capacity building workshop for importers on how to use the online license and quota system and one for custom brokers on the use of HS codes, record keeping and reporting; develop an awareness video highlighting Mongolia's responsibility under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment (UNEP) (US \$11,500 and US \$3,300 from the previous tranche);

- (f) *Activities to maintain energy efficiency*: these activities are described in detail in the section below (UNEP) (US \$100,000); and
- (g) *Project implementation and monitoring*: overall coordination, monitoring, and reporting of HPMP implementation to cover the cost of one PMU staff (UNEP) (US \$27,000 and US \$6,000 from the previous tranche).

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

15. The project related to energy efficiency is being submitted specifically for activities relating to coordination and collaboration between the NOA and relevant authorities and bodies, and awareness and outreach programmes as listed in decision 89/6(b)(iii) and (v), respectively and includes activities to strengthen understanding and cooperation of stakeholders through capacity building, policy analysis, consultative workshops, training on the development of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for low-GWP RAC applications; outreach programmes promoting the economic gains from improved energy efficiency for importers, retailers, and end users; and awareness workshops on MEPS development and to encourage consumer behaviour for the adoption of low-GWP and energy-efficient RAC technologies.

16. The activities proposed to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector include:

- (a) Developing a framework for coordination and capacity building between the NOA and the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) to initiate the development of MEPS; conducting a gap analysis identifying international best practices and barriers to support the development of MEPS; producing one information note for decision makers with recommendations; one study tour for staff of the MET/NOA and ERC to a country with effective MEPS and energy labeling programme; and four consultation workshops with stakeholders for MEPS development (US \$65,000); and
- (b) An information and outreach programme to support the activities referred to in subparagraph (a) beginning with an economic analysis of the cost savings to consumers when using energy-efficient products with low-GWP alternatives to encourage consumer behaviour for the adoption of these technologies in RAC applications; developing infographics on the results of this analysis for broad dissemination; two awareness workshops for product/equipment importers/retailers to promote low-GWP-energy-efficient products; two targeted workshops for end users including information on cost savings; and developing information materials for retailers/importers and the translation of these materials into the local language (US \$35,000).

COMMENTS

Report on HCFC consumption and verification

17. The Secretariat noted that the 2022 consumption initially reported under Article 7 included a small amount of HCFC-142b (0.0478 mt) as a component of R-406a. During the verification, it was clarified that the country did not import R-406a and that its HS code was erroneously used for R-600a imports. Following this, the Government of Mongolia officially requested a change in the 2022 data report under Article 7 to

the Ozone Secretariat and in the CP data report to the Fund Secretariat which were revised down to 0.05 ODP tonnes from 0.06 ODP tonnes.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

18. The Government of Mongolia has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2023 at 0.4 ODP tonnes, which is lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets and in accordance with the maximum allowable consumption.

19. The Secretariat observed that Mongolia has prohibited the import of equipment relying on HCFCs since 2022 and queried whether the country has instituted an official ban on such imports. UNEP clarified that through the non-issuance of licenses for the import of equipment relying on HCFCs, a de facto ban is in place; however, the Government is working on issuing an amendment to an Order of Parliament that will formalize this ban by the beginning of 2025.

20. A further update on the progress achieved in the development of the online licensing system showed that the system prototype will be ready by December 2023; this is currently undergoing testing for all elements of the licensing system. It is expected that the full system will be launched and operational by the third quarter 2024.

Refrigeration servicing sector

21. The Secretariat requested clarification on the voluntary competency-based technician certification programme based on prior learning and whether this will be made mandatory and when. UNEP noted that having a mandatory technician certification programme is the goal of the NOA and that this work is being done in close coordination with the TVET system which is currently undergoing a process of reform. The Government is considering options for the programme to be mandatory but cannot definitively set a date for this.

22. In responding to the Secretariat's request for explanation on the delays related to equipment procurement and delivery and its impact on the completion of training, UNEP explained that these delays had a major impact on the trainings to be implemented thus the NOA needed to find solutions to enable training to continue despite these challenges. For example, one of the training needs identified was using flammable refrigerants for commercial applications, and NOA and TVET managed to have an agreement with the private sector which loaned equipment to the training center on an exceptional basis making it possible to conduct the trainings for technicians on servicing equipment using R-290 with trainers provided by the master skill training center. In addition, the training curriculum for servicing of cold storages in the food processing industry is being finalized and should be ready by the end of 2023.

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

23. The Secretariat noted that the submission included a detailed work plan for the implementation period 2024 to 2026, as well as targets and performance indicators, and that UNEP has committed to ensure reporting on the project implementation, in line with decision 89/6(d).

24. The Secretariat queried how the proposed activities would enhance the energy efficiency component of the HPMP especially as Mongolia still does not have MEPS nor a labeling system. UNEP explained that Government of Mongolia has developed a National Energy Efficiency Action Program 2018-2022 policy document with the stated purpose of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigating climate change through integrated management of conservation and efficient use of energy, and

introducing and promoting the use of advanced energy efficient techniques and technologies. The proposed activities will leverage the alignment of policy objectives between the ERC and the NOA, improve the coordination among the two entities, and ensure that the NOA is involved in relevant decision-making to advance policies related to energy efficiency for RAC appliances. The planned activities will highlight the need for consideration of air conditioning and heat pump appliances in the country’s overall energy efficiency policy and facilitate the inclusion of these appliances in the MEPS and plans for labelling in a second phase.

25. In the context of the initial policy analysis proposed and how it would improve coordination among decision makers and stakeholders and promote low-GWP-energy-efficient RAC equipment, UNEP explained that one of the objectives for this collaboration will be to reduce the import of inefficient products that will enter the Mongolian market. The ERC will provide a list of allowable goods and products to Customs which will be revised on a three-year basis with the collaboration of NOA. This will also enhance the list of goods and products for mandatory labelling for refrigerators and freezers for domestic and commercial use and promote the entry of products using low-GWP refrigerants.

26. Following the discussions to ensure that the activities included in the outreach and awareness component would contribute to the development of MEPS and that importers and end users would become fully aware of the economic benefits of using energy-efficient products, and thus support these potential standards, UNEP made some revisions to the budget and increased the budget for the component on cooperation and collaboration between the ERC and NOA on the introduction of MEPS. The revised budget for the project is given in the table below:

Table 2. Revised budget for activities to maintain energy efficiency in Mongolia

Particulars	Original budget (US \$)	Revised budget (US \$)
Capacity building for cooperation and collaboration for policy enhancement and introduction of MEPS	56,000	65,000
Awareness and outreach programmes	44,000	35,000
Total	100,000	100,000

27. On the availability of other sources of funding for enhancing energy efficiency, UNEP explained that funds are in general available for projects relating to energy efficiency covering a wide range of applications and reiterated that the funds approved under the project would be used only for those activities identified in the project; therefore, funding would not be duplicated. UNEP further indicated that the Government is committed to ensuring the prudent use of the funds in line with the national regulations and guidelines of the Multilateral Fund.

Gender policy implementation

28. In line with Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming decisions, the PMU is working to ensure equal opportunities for women and men in the implementation of HPMP activities and training programmes. During the first tranche the target of 25 per cent participation was surpassed in the customs and importer/broker training programmes. Results indicators were tracked and reported including: 80 per cent of consultants/experts/technical assistants recruited were women; a database of women experts was established, women accounted for 66 per cent of participants in customs training, 76 per cent in importers and brokers training and 2 per cent of participants in RAC technician training.

Updated Agreement

29. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that

reached at the 86th meeting, as contained in Annex I to the present document. The full updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 93rd meeting.

Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

30. The Government of Mongolia continues to implement its import/export control policies for controlling HCFC consumption in line with the Montreal Protocol and the targets under its Agreement with the Executive Committee. During stage II, the Government has continued to make efforts to ensure the long-term sustainability of the HPMP activities and the HCFC phase-out. Mongolia has already de facto banned the importation of equipment containing HCFC from 1 January 2022 by not granting any license for HCFC-based equipment imports. The long-term sustainability of the training provided to RAC technicians will be supported by the procurement of tools and equipment for RAC training institutes which will continue to facilitate capacity building for the RAC servicing sector and ensure technicians can be better trained in the long-term. Potential risks identified included turnover of personnel from NOA and difficulty in recruiting due to the remuneration level; however, the increase in institutional strengthening funding will be used partially to mitigate this risk. As Mongolia relies on technology imports which are almost exclusively from China, the market will be influenced by what is available for import which will be closely monitored. The Government of Mongolia's commitment to mitigating these risks can be demonstrated through recent changes to Mongolian laws to facilitate the strengthening of related policy and regulations thus supporting the efficient implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Conclusion

31. The Government of Mongolia has reduced its HCFC consumption to 0.05 ODP tonnes in 2022, which is 96 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance (1.4 ODP tonnes). The Government continues to implement its licensing and quota system which will enable further reductions in HCFC consumption. While the overall disbursement reported was 22 per cent, the activities relating to the service sector and customs and enforcement training are under implementation. Activities in the second tranche of stage II relating to training and capacity building of service technicians and the activities planned under the energy efficiency component would accelerate adoption of low-GWP-energy-efficient RAC equipment in the country.

RECOMMENDATION

32. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Note:
 - (i) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Mongolia;
 - (ii) The submission of additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in the amount of US \$100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$13,000, for UNEP only; and
 - (iii) That the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Mongolia and the Executive Committee, as contained in Annex I to the present document, specifically Appendix 2-A, based on the revised funding level due to the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) above; and paragraph 17 that has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 86th meeting.

33. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Mongolia, and the corresponding 2024-2026 tranche implementation plan, at the funding levels shown in the table below.

	Project title	Project funding (US \$)	Support costs (US \$)	Implementing agency
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	192,000	24,960	UNEP
(b)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	60,000	7,800	Japan

Annex I

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF MONGOLIA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE II OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

17. This revised Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Mongolia and the Executive Committee at the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2020	2021-2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027-2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.00	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US \$)	116,000	0	192,000	0	0	108,000	0	54,000	470,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	15,080	0	24,960	0	0	14,040	0	7,020	61,100
2.3	Cooperating IA (Japan) agreed funding (US \$)	110,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	170,000
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)	14,300	0	7,800	0	0	0	0	0	22,100
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	226,000	0	252,000	0	0	108,000	0	54,000	640,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	29,380	0	32,760	0	0	14,040	0	7,020	83,200
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	255,380	0	284,760	0	0	122,040	0	61,020	723,200
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)									0.40
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)									1.00
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)									0.00

*Date of completion of stage I as per stage I Agreement: 31 December 2021