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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Twenty-ninth Meeting
Beijing, 24-26 November 1999

PROJECT PROPOSALS: SYRIA

This document includes the comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat on the following project proposals:

Refrigeration

• Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration equipment at seven enterprises	UNDP
• CFC emission reduction in central air conditioning	France
• Refrigerant management plan: national recovery and recycling network	Germany
• Refrigerant management plan: training of the established refrigeration technician including train the trainers	UNEP
• Refrigerant management plan: training of custom officials	UNEP
• Refrigerant management plan: establish regulations and legislation	UNEP

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET
SYRIA

SECTOR: Refrigeration ODS use in sector (1998): 1,204 ODP tonnes

Sub-sector cost-effectiveness thresholds: Commercial US $15.21/kg

Project Titles:

(a) Conversion from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and from CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the manufacture of commercial refrigerarion equipment at seven enterprises

Project Data	**Commercial**
	Seven enterprises
Enterprise consumption (ODP tonnes)	55.53
Project impact (ODP tonnes)	51.94
Project duration (months)	36
Initial amount requested (US $)	790,068
Final project cost (US $):	
Incremental capital cost (a)	591,500
Contingency cost (b)	59,150
Incremental operating cost (c)	216,415
Total project cost (a+b+c)	867,065
Local ownership (%)	100%
Export component (%)	0%
Amount requested (US $)	743,419
Cost effectiveness (US $/kg.)	15.21
Counterpart funding confirmed?	Yes
National coordinating agency	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs
Implementing agency	UNDP

Secretariat's Recommendations	
Amount recommended (US $)	
Project impact (ODP tonnes)	
Cost effectiveness (US $/kg)	
Implementing agency support cost (US $)	
Total cost to Multilateral Fund (US $)	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sector Background

- Latest available total ODS consumption (1998)		1,204	ODP tonnes
- Baseline consumption* of Annex A Group I substances (CFCs)		2,224.6	ODP tonnes
- 1998 consumption of Annex A Group I substances		n.a.	
- Baseline consumption of CFCs in refrigeration sector		775.2	
- 1998 consumption of CFCs in refrigeration sector		753.3	
- Funds approved for investment projects in refrigeration sector as of July 1999	US $	8,469,411	
- Quantity of CFC to be phased out in refrigeration sector as of July 1999 (28th Meeting)		556.1	ODP tonnes

*Baseline consumption of Annex A controlled substances refers to average of the consumption for the years 1995-1997 inclusive.

1. The refrigeration sector in Syria consists of four large enterprises (all have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund) with a consumption of about 354 ODP tonnes, and several medium-sized enterprises, seven of which have received assistance from the Multilateral Fund with a consumption of about 174 ODP tonnes. Additionally, there are estimated to be more than 70 small-sized commercial refrigeration enterprises.

Project description

Seven Enterprises

2. This project covers seven medium size commercial refrigeration enterprises. In 1998, these seven companies consumed 45.11 ODP tonnes of CFC-11 and 10.42 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 in the production of refrigeration equipment such as chest freezers, display cabinets, reach-in refrigerators and bottle coolers. In the preceding twelve months (March 1998 to February 1999), the combined total production was 23,250 units. About 60% of refrigeration units produced are equipped with compressors below 250 wt capacity. The seven enterprises will convert their foam operations from CFC-11 to HCFC-141b as the blowing agent (as the interim technology, with a later conversion to an ODS-free technology) and their refrigerant operations from CFC-12 to HFC-134a. The project costs were calculated according to the criteria and threshold for the commercial refrigeration sub-sector. The total impact of the project will be a phase out of 51.94 ODP tonnes. The project document states that the expected ODP phase out will assist the country to meet the 50% ODS reduction target.

3. All the enterprises operate low pressure foaming machines, refrigerant charging equipment, leak detectors and vacuum pumps in the baseline. The proposal include incremental capital costs covering replacement of low pressure foam dispensers with high pressure foaming machines, as well as replacement of refrigerant charging equipment and leak detectors and replacement/retrofits of vacuum pumps to handle HFC-134a refrigerant. The project also includes funding for re-design, testing, trials, technical assistance and training. Incremental

operating costs are sought for the higher cost of chemicals, including increase in foam density, filter/dryers, condensers and HFC-134a compressors.

Justification for the Use of HCFC-141b

4. The two companies have selected HCFC-141b technology to replace CFC-11 in foam blowing operations. A letter indicating the Government's decision to use HCFC technology has been received by the Secretariat in accordance with Executive Committee decision 27/13 and is attached to the end of this document together with the justifications and undertakings from each enterprise.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMENTS

1. The Secretariat discussed with UNDP the issue of the boundary between domestic and commercial refrigeration sub-sectors established by the Executive Committee in Decision 26/36 on the basis of compressor capacity. This has implications for the calculation of incremental operating costs and the eligible level of grant. Because 60% of the combined output, was refrigeration units equipped with compressors of below 250 watts, incremental costs for this proportion of production must be calculated using domestic refrigeration criteria. UNDP has revised the calculations of IOC and the eligible level of the grant accordingly.

2. The Secretariat also discussed the prevailing prices of chemicals on the market and the proposed increase in foam density. UNDP provided clarifications regarding the basis on which chemical prices and increase in foam density were established and applied in calculation of IOC.

3. Syria has not yet ratified London amendment. Since the 1999 freeze came into effect in July this year, the project is referred for individual consideration by the Sub-Committee on Project Review.

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET
SYRIA

SECTOR: Refrigeration ODS use in sector (1998): 753 ODP tonnes

Sub-sector cost-effectiveness thresholds: N/A

Project Titles:

(a) CFC emission reduction in central air conditioning
(b) Refrigerant management plan: national recovery and recycling network
(c) Refrigerant management plan: training of the established refrigeration technician including train the trainers
(d) Refrigerant management plan: training of custom officials
(e) Refrigerant management plan: establish regulations and legislation

Project Data	**Refrigerant management plan**				
	CFC emission reduction central AC	**R&R network**	**Training ref. technicians**	**Training customs**	**Establish regulations & legislation**
Enterprise consumption (ODP tonnes)	0.93				
Project impact (ODP tonnes)	0.63	120.00			
Project duration (months)	30	24	36	18	18
Initial amount requested (US $)	597,300	1,975,264	1,093,000	87,600	26,500
Final project cost (US $):					
Incremental capital cost (a)	130,000	885,890	1,083,000	82,600	25,500
Contingency cost (b)	13,000	88,589	10,000	5,000	1,000
Incremental operating cost (c)					
Total project cost (a+b+c)	143,000	974,479	1,093,000	87,600	26,500
Local ownership (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Export component (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Amount requested (US $)	1430,000	974,479	1,093,000	87,600	26,500
Cost effectiveness (US $/kg.)					
Counterpart funding confirmed?					
National coordinating agency					
Implementing agency	France	Germany	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP

Secretariat's Recommendations					
Amount recommended (US $)	143,000				
Project impact (ODP tonnes)					
Cost effectiveness (US $/kg)					
Implementing agency support cost (US $)	7,150				
Total cost to Multilateral Fund (US $)	150,150				

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Refrigerant Management Plan: Syria

1. The project document provided the following description of ODS consumption in the refrigeration sector in Syria and the activities proposed to be included in the refrigerant management plan.

Background

2. It is expected that almost 75% of the remaining CFC consumption in Syria in 1999 will be CFC-11 and CFC-12 for the refrigeration sector. The phase-out of ODS from this sector is challenging in order to meet the obligation of total phase-out in 2010 agreed upon under the Montreal Protocol. Suggestions for projects to meet the phase-out commitments as well as the more stringent plans of the Syrian Government for achieving this phase-out are presented in the refrigerant management plan.

The servicing sector

3. All ODS are imported by some 10 registered importers/wholesalers. No ODS are exported. In 1998, the total ODS consumption in Syria was reported in the updated country programme as 1,245 ODP tonnes. Consumption in the whole of the refrigeration sector was 753 ODP tonnes.

4. Because imports are prohibited, all domestic refrigerators and freezers are assembled in the country. Some 80 manufacturers produce 150,000 to 200,000 units per year. Many of them still use CFC-12; some have converted to HFC-134a. All compressors are imported. It is estimated that approximately 3.5 million domestic refrigerators and freezers exist in the country. Based on a 30 year lifetime and services every 7 to 12 years each requiring 500 to 800 grams of refrigerant (including flushing with CFCs), it is estimated that some 500,000 units require service each year. This implies a total consumption for domestic refrigeration servicing of 250 to 400 metric tonnes per year. Due to the poor level of some technicians in Syria, HFC equipment is sometimes serviced with CFCs after compressor replacement.

5. In 1991, some 911 firms manufactured industrial and commercial refrigeration equipment and it was estimated that some 36,500 industrial/commercial refrigeration units were in operation. In 1998, some 20,000 commercial refrigeration units were manufactured in the country using imported components, many using CFC-12. Large supermarkets with centralised equipment are very rare. There are estimated to be approximately 20,000 chest freezers in service using CFC-12, resulting in a total of 5 tonnes CFC-12 contained in the equipment. 85 percent of the estimated 5,000 – 6,000 cold storage rooms in Syria are based on HCFC-22. The total installed capacity of commercial refrigeration equipment is estimated to be 600 to 900 ODP tonnes. With leakage rates of around 30 percent annually, the consumption for servicing in this sub-sector is estimated to be 150 to 300 ODP tonnes.

6. All government operated industrial refrigeration plants use ammonia. The private sector is based on CFC and HCFC technology. Residential and small commercial air-conditioning is predominantly HCFC-22 based.

7. A market survey in conjunction with the chiller sub-project submitted by France indicates that 32 CFC-based centrifugal chillers are installed at 8 sites in the country which contain more than 13 MT of refrigerant and which emit an estimated 3.8 tonnes per year. Another 29 chillers use HFC-134a. Almost all new chillers are HFC-134a.

8. There are about 2 million cars in Syria of which 10% are equipped with air-conditioning. Very few of the older cars have air-conditioners. From 1996 onwards, MACs have been based on HFC-134a. The installation of after-market MAC does not exist in Syria with the exception of a few second-hand installations. Approximately 5,000 air-conditioned buses exist in Syria each containing around 8 kg CFC-12, requiring a total of 10 tonnes per year for servicing. Syria has a fleet of about 6,000 refrigerated trucks, all imported. Most of the older trucks hold about 2 kg of CFC-12 or use R-502; the newer trucks use HCFC-22. Approximately 6 tonnes of CFCs are used to service the older trucks. Since 1994, all new equipment coming from Europe and the USA is based on HFC-134a or R-404A. Equipment imported from Korea still contains CFC-12.

9. Approximately 4,000 service stations service mobile air conditioners and most of the stations also service domestic appliances. It is estimated that they use 50 tonnes CFC per year for servicing the existing CFC-12 mobile fleet. That consumption rate is expected to constantly decrease as older CFC-12 equipped cars are put out of service.

10. On the above basis, the total CFC consumption for servicing is estimated to be from 470 to 770 ODP tonnes.

11. Syria has over 120 Vocational Training Centres but the existing curricula do not cover contemporary subjects dealing with alternative technologies recently introduced in the country. The Intermediate Institute for Mechanical & Electrical Engineering (IIMEE) in Damascus conducts two-year degree courses on refrigeration and air conditioning and possesses all the necessary technical equipment but environmental issues including recovery and recycling are not covered in the curriculum. About 40 refrigeration technicians graduate from the IIMEE each year but only 10 to 15 continue to work in this field. A similar percentage is valid for the 100 bachelor degree engineers from Damascus University.

12. A certificate is not required by law to carry out refrigeration service. Therefore, the training standard of the approximately 6,000 to 7,000 refrigeration technicians working in Syria ranges from well-trained and certified technicians in the larger companies servicing industrial and commercial equipment to ‘learning-by-doing’ technicians in the mainly unregistered one-man enterprises servicing the domestic refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and the growing motor vehicle air-conditioning (MAC) sector. Approximately 75 percent of all Syrian refrigeration service operations are carried out by unregistered technicians in the informal sector.

Regulatory framework

13. A ban on permits for new ODS-based industries has been in force since 1994. The import of domestic refrigerators and freezers is also banned. The ban does not limit the use of

CFCs for servicing existing equipment, however licenses are required for all ODS imports through the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade. Although all imports are checked through customs, this is not sufficient to control the entry of ODS or keep detailed statistics on quantities or sources. The proposed CFC import ban will necessitate the introduction of customs code for ODS, which will enable Customs officials to monitor and control the import of these substances. Regulations restricting the import of certain groups of products will be put into force in the coming year. At present, unofficial entry of CFC refrigerants into Syria does not exist as they can enter through official channels and because taxes are similar to those in bordering countries.

Structure of RMP

14. The action plan for the RMP will focus on all sub-sectors as a whole since the Syrian refrigeration and air-conditioning sector does not operate in discrete areas. Workshops servicing residential, automobile and commercial equipment are common. The action plan will be based on the following components: legislation and economic instruments; training of customs officials, training of technicians, implementation of a national recovery and recycling scheme and implementation of a CFC containment programme for chillers. The foremost important action is legislation in the form of decrees or statutory orders defining the phase-out dates, controlling or banning the import and production of ODS and ODS-containing equipment and limiting the consumption of ODS. Legislation is also necessary to make certification/licensing of refrigeration technicians mandatory. Legislation could also establish economic instruments in the form of taxes, fees or rates on refrigerants in order to stimulate the use of CFC-free refrigerants.

Proposed sub-projects

15. The RMP includes the following sub-projects, funding for which is being sought from the Multilateral Fund:

(a) Establish regulations and legislation. Legislation and regulations that will affect the remaining uses of ODS in refrigeration and air conditioning will be drafted and issued. The legislation will: prohibit the importation of new CFC-based equipment from 1 January 2000 onwards; prohibit the importation of new CFCs for use in manufacturing ODS-based products. The import of CFCs for the service sector and for essential uses will not be controlled. A legal expert will assist the ozone officer in reviewing, drafting and publishing legislative measures for 3 months. Two policy making workshops will be organised with participation from international/Arabic experts. The total proposed cost is US$26,500.

(b) Training of customs officials. In order to ensure that they can recognise CFC-containing equipment and enforce bans on CFCs and CFC-containing equipment, a training programme for customs officers is proposed. In phase I, 20 customs officers will be trained as trainers by international experts. In phase II, 400 customs officers will be trained by local experts and the above customs officers. The total cost is US $87,600.

(c) A “train the trainers” programme for refrigeration technicians, aimed at improving service practices to prevent release of CFCs into the atmosphere and thus making it

possible for CFC-based refrigeration equipment to be operated to the end of its useful life. Currently, many servicing shops flush refrigeration system with CFC-12 and vent the CFC prior to final charging. When leaks are discovered after charging the system the charge is vented to repair the leak. In such situations recharging occurs more than once, venting large quantities of CFC. These practices are extremely wasteful and need to be discontinued through training. The programme will: train 80 trainers in good practices in refrigeration and introduce up-to-date practices in CFC, HCFC and HFC handling and charging; train approximately 4,000 established technicians in refrigerant containment and in improving maintenance practices; and implement a campaign to reach 300 to 500 technicians in the informal sector. Assistance by an international consultant will be necessary for the train the trainers classes. In order to bring the training closer to the technicians, approximately 40 training centres will be equipped with relevant training equipment. The total cost of the refrigeration training programme is US $1,093,000.

(d) Establishment of a recovery and recycling scheme. The RMP also includes a sub-project proposed as bilateral cooperation by Germany with the following parts: (i) provide recovery units for 450 commercial refrigeration servicing workshops and 40 recovery and recycling units for workshops specialised in MAC units; (ii) train workshop technicians in the assembly and use of these units; (iii) establish three major reclamation centres, (iii) provide a transportation system for recycled refrigerant, and; (iv) provide for destruction of 40 tonnes of refrigerant per year. It is estimated that about 120 tonnes of CFC will be recovered and recycled every year. The cost proposed for this activity is US $1,975,264.

The project will cover initial operating costs during the first two years of implementation. The recovered and recycled CFC-12 will be sold to distributors for US $2.00/kg, while the market price for new CFCs will be US $5.00/kg (because Germany has indicated that the sub-project will not be implemented until the price has reached this level.) The following table provides the calculation of the operating costs/savings:

Annual costs	US$
Earnings (120 tonnes at US $2.00/kg)	240,000
Maintaining database of refrigeration companies	5,000
Transport system for recovered CFCs	25,000
20% losses of recovery devices	15,000
Running costs reclamation centres	125,000
Destruction facilities/contracts	70,000
Balance	nil

(e) Containment of CFC-based chillers at a major hotel. The RMP also includes a sub-project proposed as bilateral cooperation by France to address ODS consumption arising from leakage from chillers. A thorough survey of the actual situation in the chiller sub-sector has been undertaken. 61 centrifugal chillers

either are in operation or will be in the near future with a total capacity of 33,210 tonnes of refrigeration. Eight sites are equipped with centrifugal chillers. These sites have a total of 32 machines, mostly supplied by Trane, France: 21 machines use CFC-12; 8 use CFC-11 and 3 use CFC-113. The 32 chillers contain more than 13 tonnes of CFC and their emissions can be estimated at around 3.8 tonnes per year. 25 chillers were installed between 1976 and 1986. All the sites are Syrian-owned, but in the case of hotels, the managing company meets the costs for replacement of mechanical equipment. The objectives of this project are: to contain emissions in 4 Carrier centrifugal CFC-11 chillers installed in the Ebla Cham Hotel, Damascus in 1989; to retrofit four CFC-12 chillers in Tartous Hospital to HFC-134a; to demonstrate to three other hotels through technical seminars the benefits of replacing their old centrifugal chillers by new non ODS chillers; and to facilitate the dissemination of this concept to chiller owners and operators in Syria and in Middle East. Total emission reductions of around 0.9 ODP tonnes per year are anticipated. The proposed cost is US $627,165.

16. Syria's Ozone Unit will be responsible for the monitoring, co-ordination and implementation of proposed phase-out activities in the RMP. The total cost of all sub-projects as originally submitted is US $3,690,300. This includes US$90,000 for a programme to increase customer awareness and US $25,000 to assist in establishing a refrigeration technicians association which were subsequently withdrawn.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMENTS

1. Syria ratified the Montreal Protocol in December 1989, but has not yet ratified the London Amendment. Therefore Syria is not currently bound by the obligations arising from the London amendment including the requirement to meet the freeze in consumption of Annex A substances.

2. Funding was approved for UNEP for preparation of a refrigeration management plan in Syria at the 23rd Meeting in November 1997. At the time of approval the plan was to be prepared in coordination with UNIDO, which had previously received funding to prepare a recovery and recycling project for Syria. The Secretariat was informed by UNEP that no activities were commenced by UNIDO and the country decided to assign the R&R project to Germany.

3. In Decision 27/50 the Committee approved funding for preparation of three RMPs for non-LVCs on a trial basis, one in each major geographical region. Funding for Pakistan was approved as a representative of the Asia/Pacific region. Additionally, the RMP concept was developed originally to meet the needs of low-volume-consuming-countries which had little or no opportunity to reduce their consumption other than in the refrigeration servicing sector. Since there is still significant consumption in the industrial sectors in Syria, an RMP may not be essential at this time especially when Syria is not subject to obligations arising from the London Amendment. The Executive Committee is still considering, through a contact group, how RMPs

might proceed in the longer term and the form they might take if they are to be applied to countries with a higher level of consumption.

4. UNEP advised that the country had expressed "shock and surprise" that the RMP could be considered premature, given that project preparation funding had been approved, and that although the RMP was not needed for compliance with the freeze, it would assist in meeting future obligations by sustaining the momentum of phase-out.

5. The Secretariat sought further clarification of consumption in the servicing sector because, when future phase-out approved or foreshadowed in Multilateral Fund refrigeration projects is subtracted from the reported 1998 consumption in the total refrigeration sector, the consumption for servicing appears to be substantially less than 400 ODP tonnes, compared to the estimate of 470 to 770 ODP tonnes included in the project proposal. UNEP replied that the data provided was collected during preparation of the RMP and that best estimates were made based on the end-user data reported by the national ozone unit, given the time and resource limitations for RMP preparation.

6. Upon a request by the Secretariat on how the resource material on legislation/regulations produced by UNEP could be used during implementation of the RMP, UNEP stated that this material will be used as a reference in the preparation of regulatory measures in Syria. The Secretariat also discussed the level of funding requested for logistical arrangements for the customs training workshops and project assistance, monitoring and evaluation. These costs were adjusted accordingly.

7. Regarding the training programme for refrigeration service technicians, the Fund Secretariat and UNEP discussed issues related to the number of technicians to be trained (initially proposed to be 4,000) use of international consultants, the cost of logistical arrangements and equipment proposed for the training programmes. UNEP subsequently proposed that the programme be focused on a core of 200 trainers and 1000 technicians concentrated in four major cities. Incremental costs originally proposed as US $1,093,000 were adjusted to US $201,300.

8. With regard to the recovery and recycling sub-project, the Government of Germany and the Secretariat discussed the numbers of recovery units to be provided and agreed that while the total number of service centres to be included would remain at 450, 410 of these would receive units for commercial refrigeration servicing and the balance of 40 would receive MAC units. The effectiveness of establishing three major reclamation centres for cleaning the CFC-12 was discussed in view of the uncertainty of the volume of refrigerant which might be recovered. It was agreed that one major centre and several smaller recycling units distributed throughout the main cities in Syria was a better approach. The project was modified accordingly. The request for a destruction plant for CFCs (US $70,000) or equivalent costs for contract destruction was withdrawn, on the basis that it was premature in advance of any evidence of the recovery rate and alternative means of disposal, and that destruction has not been funded under the Multilateral Fund or considered by the Executive Committee. The development of a transport system included in the proposal was agreed as ineligible (US $25,000). Taking into consideration these observations and using unit costs for equipment items included in similar approved projects, the overall cost of the sub-project was adjusted to US $1,081,672, inclusive of administrative costs

of 11 per cent. The government of Germany confirmed that the project would not proceed until the necessary institutional measures were in place and the price of CFC-12 had reached US $5/kg.

9. The Secretariat discussed with the Government of France the bilateral sub-project for containment of CFC-11 emissions from four chillers in a Damascus hotel. It was agreed that a component for retrofitting of other chillers originally included in the project would be withdrawn pending any future consideration of policies for chiller retrofits by the Executive Committee. The Government of France provided confirmation that all the relevant hotels were Syrian operated. Agreement was reached on proposed incremental costs for emission containment (US $100,000) and technical assistance (US $30,000).

10. The Governments of France and Germany, UNEP and the Fund Secretariat have agreed on the capital cost of the various individual projects as shown in the table below.

Action	**Cost as submitted (US$)**	**Cost as discussed (US$)**
Establish regulations and legislation (including workshops and legal expert for three months)	26,500	25,500
Training of customs officers	87,600	72,600
Training of trainers and established refrigeration technicians	1,093,000	201,300
Recovery and Recycling system	1,975,264	974,479
Containment of CFC-11 chillers	627,165	143,000
Increase customer awareness	90,000	Withdrawn
Establish refrigeration technician association	25,000	Withdrawn
Total	**3,924,529**	**1,416,879**

11. The Secretariat notes that the incremental operating savings of the R&R sub-project are based on the selling price of the recycled CFCs, that is, US $2.00/kg. In fact, while this revenue offsets the cost of operating the recycling scheme, at the country level, the savings will be based on the cost of imported, new CFCs which will not need to be purchased because recycled CFCs are available. This cost will be US $5.00 per kg, because the Government of Germany has indicated that the project will not be implemented until the price of CFCs has reached this figure. On this basis, incremental operating savings for four years (NPV) are US$1,902,000. If this figure was deducted from the final total project costs no grant would be eligible.

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the project in light of the above comments, including the status of Syria's ratification of amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

2. The subproject for chiller containment submitted by the Government of France is not dependent upon implementation of the RMP and can be recommended for blanket approval at a cost of US $150,150. This recommendation is reflected in the document on bilateral cooperation, UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/29/19, page 21.