

# Scaling Scope 3 Refrigerant Value Chain Interventions

## REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)

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<b>Inquiry Deadline for Clarifications:</b>	Jul 17, 2026
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<b>Letter of Intent (LOI)</b>	Jul 24, 2026
<b>Submission Deadline for Proposals*:</b>	Aug 26, 2026 3:00 PM (PT)
<b>Notification of Shortlisted Finalists:</b>	September, 2026
<b>Final Selection Notification(s):</b>	October, 2026

*\*The Alliance maintains authority to modify these timelines to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of all prospective submissions.*

This RFP invites proposals for interventions, market mechanisms, and implementation models capable of accelerating refrigerant emissions reductions across global value chains while creating transparent, auditable, and claimable environmental outcomes.

Particular interest will be given to approaches that can mobilize investment toward activities such as refrigerant recovery, reclaim, destruction, leak reduction, equipment modernization, and other interventions that address the underlying drivers of emissions and support lasting transformation across the refrigerant value chain as noted in the examples and evaluation considerations provided in this solicitation.

Please note that there is no fixed funding cap or award quota associated with this RFP. Proposals will be evaluated based on their ability to satisfy the requirements and objectives outlined herein.

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## Response Preparation and Submission

### Questions and Clarification Process

A public informational briefing will be held on **July 10 at 12 noon (PT)** to offer technical guidance regarding this solicitation's objectives and the formal application sequence.

Please register here: [Registration Link](#)

All prospective applicants are encouraged to attend this session to ensure their submission is well aligned with the proposals requirements established within this RFP.

Clarification questions and technical inquiries regarding the RFP requirements may be submitted to [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com) through **July 17**. To maintain procurement integrity, all questions will be anonymized and published as a collective FAQ for all participants by **July 20**. For the latest compilation of technical inquiries and formal responses issued as of this publication, please consult the Appendix.

### Letter of Intent

Respondents intending to submit a proposal should provide a non-binding Letter of Intent (LOI) via email to [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com) by **July 24**, with the subject line "[Organization Name] Letter of Intent – Scope 3 Refrigerant RFP."

The LOI should confirm the respondent's intent to participate and provide a brief overview of the proposed intervention, including:

- Target sector(s);
- Geographic focus;
- Expected intervention model (Direct Investment, Market Activation, or both);
- Estimated annual emissions reduction potential (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e);
- Indicative cost or price range, if known;
- Expected timeline for implementation and emissions reduction outcomes; and
- Whether the proposal intends to utilize an existing or alternative accounting framework.

The LOI is intended solely to support planning and does not constitute a binding commitment to submit a proposal.

### Proposal Submission

Prospective respondents must transmit all formal proposals to [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com) by the 3:00 p.m. (PT) deadline on the date specified in the solicitation schedule above.

Respondents may submit Word, Excel, or PDF files. Individual files should be 100MB or less in file size. Proposal PDFs should be searchable and should be created by direct conversion from MS

Word, or other conversion utility. Files should not be scanned. For ease of identification, all electronic files must be named using the proposer's entity name in the title of the document.

## Solicitation Background and Objective

### The Strategic Case for Accelerating Supplier Action on Refrigerants

Global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise at a time when they need to be rapidly falling. To effectively reduce them, we need clarity on where they come from and which mitigation strategies deliver the greatest impact. Today, refrigerant emissions are responsible for an estimated 3%–4% of global emissions, surpassing the impact of cement (3%), aviation (1.9%)<sup>1</sup>. Crucially, these figures use 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP) values, whereas if IPCC 20yr values were used, the impact of refrigerant emissions would more than double to 6%–8% of global emissions. As the grid decarbonizes and transportation electrifies, the relative prominence of these refrigerant emissions will only grow.

**This context is essential to recognize.** While refrigerants are frequently dismissed or misreported as non-material (negligible) in broad corporate Scope 3 inventories, financial economic input-output (EIO) modeling reveals they consistently represent a material 2% to 3% of Scope 3 footprints for Big Tech, and up to 60% for other sectors, such as cold-chain, and manufacturing, where they represent the largest, and most readily addressable source of climate impact.

**Why this matters:** Refrigerants represent a significant volume of absolute emissions that can be abated using commercially available and relatively affordable solutions. This makes refrigerant supplier action a highly attractive, cost-effective target for immediate climate action, and one that can also create a "force multiplier" effect across the global supply chain. Further, it can help to increase the broader market's supply of near-zero GWP refrigerants, as well as support investments in infrastructure and workforce education.

### The Challenge and Opportunity

Market-based approaches to Scope 3 can help companies overcome persistent challenges associated with traditional accounting methods, such as limited primary data, poor traceability, and the "free rider" problem. These approaches enable companies to deploy capital today to decarbonize their value chains, mitigate business risk, strengthen supply chain resilience, and support their transition pathways.

At the same time, refrigerants present a distinct challenge compared to other materials when it comes to market-based approaches. For example, a company can "inset" cement by purchasing low-carbon concrete for a new facility. The emissions reduction is effectively locked in at the point of purchase: the material is static, its footprint can be clearly quantified, and the carbon remains embedded in the structure for decades. This enables attributional, product-based certifications that can be readily verified through a robust chain of custody.

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<sup>1</sup> Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org>

By contrast, refrigerants defy this one-time accounting approach, because they behave fundamentally differently to other embodied-carbon commodities. Their climate impact is not primarily embedded at manufacture. Rather, because refrigerants are dynamic "working fluids" present in nearly all cooling and refrigeration assets, they have the potential to impact the environment throughout their life, when they are leaked during operation, service, or end-of-life.

While frameworks like the SBTi allow for inseting across other static emission sources, the rigorous, verifiable "guardrails" needed to track the fluid movements of refrigerants do not yet exist, even though the atmosphere is ultimately indifferent to these accounting hurdles.

To support companies ready to act on refrigerant-related Scope 3 emissions, refrigerant management must evolve from a discretionary sustainability initiative to a core business, asset management, and investment strategy. This requires approaches capable of creating transparent, auditable, and claimable environmental outcomes that enable organizations to credibly account for the emissions reductions associated with their investments.

### **Beyond's Call for Climate Action**

The Beyond Alliance is a business-led coalition of global corporations and NGOs accelerating investment in market-based climate action.

This solicitation represents a foundational step in operationalizing the Beyond Alliance's commitment to reducing superpollutant emissions by 2030 by identifying scalable interventions that address Scope 3 refrigerant emissions across global value chains and can attract targeted corporate investment within the next 12–18 months.

### **Proposal Request Overview and Purpose**

The Beyond Alliance, in partnership with effecterra, is pleased to announce this Request for Proposals (RFP) that seeks to accelerate the near-term deployment of high-integrity, scalable interventions that deliver measurable atmospheric impact by reducing refrigerant emissions and other eligible fluorinated gas (F-gas) emissions arising from data centers, commercial real estate assets, and, where applicable, cold chain operations that form part of the Scope 3 value chains of global enterprises.

### **Moving Beyond the RFI**

This RFP builds upon findings from the preceding RFI, which identified a diverse set of promising technologies, intervention strategies, and market enablement approaches capable of delivering immediate emissions reductions suitable for credible reporting by downstream corporate buyers.

While the RFI confirmed that multiple implementation models can drive significant mitigation, it also underscored that the claim-integrity framework—specifically the quantification, allocation, and exclusive reporting of reductions—is the essential catalyst for unlocking large-scale corporate investment. Consequently, this solicitation prioritizes how measurable emissions reduction

outcomes will be achieved over the adoption of any single technology, solution, or implementation approach as follows.

### Claim Integrity Framework

All proposals must clearly demonstrate how the proposed intervention satisfies the following claim-integrity requirements. These criteria will serve as the primary basis for proposal evaluation:

- A clearly defined emissions source and intervention boundary;
- A credible baseline and quantification methodology;
- Regulatory surplus and evidence of additionality;
- Transparent attribution of emissions reductions to the proposed intervention;
- Independent verification of outcomes;
- Traceability through a qualified system of record;
- Contractual and accounting safeguards that prevent double-claiming and establish clear ownership and reporting rights; and
- Compatibility with book-and-claim transaction structures consistent with the AIM Platform Standard and Guidance V1.0 (April 2026), where applicable.

This framework is intended to ensure claim integrity, not limit innovation. While proposals should align with established methodologies wherever possible, the RFI process demonstrated that some promising intervention models, technologies, and market mechanisms may not fit neatly within existing accounting methodologies or currently recognized book-and-claim frameworks.

Further, given standards will continue to evolve in response to real-world implementation experience and emerging evidence, the absence of an established methodology does not, on its own, disqualify a proposal. As such, any respondent proposing an approach that is not recognized by an existing methodology may present a defensible alternative framework, provided it demonstrates comparable rigor with respect to quantification, attribution, verification, allocation, traceability, and avoidance of double-counting. Such proposals should also describe how resulting performance data, implementation experience, and market learnings could help inform future methodology development and strengthen the evidence base available to standards bodies and market participants. Please refer to the proposal evaluation section for more information.

### Intervention Classification

Once the foundational claim-integrity requirements have been satisfied, proposals should clearly describe the intervention model through which emissions reductions are generated, allocated, and reported. For the purposes of evaluation, interventions will generally be categorized as Direct Investment, Market Activation, or a combination of both:

**Direct Investment:** Capital deployed into physical assets or operational programs that directly reduce, recover, avoid or destroy emissions at the source and produce audit-ready outcomes traceable to specific facilities, assets, or equipment. Direct investments are expected to meet the activity pool or sector-level action requirements as defined in SBTI's CNZS V2.0, and the

environmental outcomes from direct investments are expected to be conveyed to the investing party through a book and claim system.

**Market Activation:** Financial, contractual, or market-based mechanisms that aggregate, enable, or catalyze emissions reductions beyond specific asset ownership.

Proposals may utilize attributional and/or consequential accounting approaches to demonstrate atmospheric impact, provided reductions are supported by a defensible quantification methodology and credible counterfactual baseline as outlined in the evaluation section.

### Priority Sectors and Geographic Focus

All proposed interventions must be aligned with the priority sectors identified in this RFP. Preference will be given to proposals that demonstrate a clear connection to the value chains of corporate buyers, particularly where interventions can be linked to partners operating in Asia Pacific, North America and Latin America.

Interventions in other non-priority regions may also be proposed but must be accompanied by a clear justification demonstrating their relevance, impact potential, and alignment with the objectives of this RFP.

Interventions located within Europe are generally considered outside the primary scope of this RFP due to challenges associated with demonstrating regulatory surplus and additionality. However, proposals may be considered where respondents can provide notably exceptional justification, including evidence of unmet corporate buyer demand, a clear value-chain connection, and emissions reductions that demonstrably exceed existing market and regulatory expectations. Please review the evaluation criteria for more information.

### Partnerships and Collaborative Proposals

Respondents may submit independently or as part of a partnership, provided the proposal demonstrates the capabilities necessary to implement the intervention and satisfy the claim-integrity framework outlined in this RFP. Proposals must define project hosts willing to convey environmental outcomes, solution providers, and project developers. Organizations that do not independently possess these capabilities are encouraged to form partnerships with complementary organizations.

For example, organizations whose primary role is focused on engagement, education, awareness building, procurement facilitation, or other enabling functions are particularly encouraged to participate through partnerships unless they can independently demonstrate a direct and measurable connection between their activities and verifiable emissions reductions.

Partnership proposals must clearly define the role and contribution of each participant and demonstrate how the partnership collectively satisfies all applicable requirements. Partnerships should clearly define the project hosts. Regardless of organizational structure, proposals will be

evaluated on their ability to deliver measurable atmospheric impact, maintain robust accounting and traceability practices, and provide downstream corporate buyers with a credible, exclusive, and defensible right to report resulting emissions reductions.

### Non-Competitive Activities

While all innovative ideas are welcome, proposals are unlikely to be competitive under this RFP if they:

- Cannot demonstrate a direct and measurable connection between the proposed intervention and verifiable emissions reductions;
- Rely primarily on education, awareness building, stakeholder engagement, advocacy, procurement facilitation, or other enabling activities without a clear pathway to quantified emissions reductions;
- Cannot support independent verification, traceability, and credible reporting of resulting emissions reductions;
- Depend primarily on future policy changes, regulatory action, technology development, or market conditions that are not reasonably expected within the proposed implementation period;
- Focus on technologies, business models, or intervention concepts that remain in early-stage research, development, or demonstration and cannot demonstrate near-term commercial deployability, scalability, and verifiable impact;
- Generate emissions reductions that are already required by applicable laws, regulations, compliance obligations, or contractual requirements, or otherwise fail to demonstrate regulatory surplus and additionality;
- Seek to monetize historical emissions reductions, legacy refrigerant stockpiles, or previously recovered or destroyed gases without demonstrating that the proposed intervention directly incentivizes new recovery, avoidance, destruction, or mitigation activities; or
- Rely on projected, modeled, or speculative outcomes that have not yet occurred and cannot be supported by implemented actions and verifiable results.

### Scopes of Interest and Illustrative Project Examples

The purpose of this RFP is not to prescribe a specific intervention or market mechanism, but to identify credible approaches for reducing refrigerant emissions.

Refrigerant emissions reductions may be achieved through a wide range of interventions, business models, and market approaches. The examples below are illustrative only and are not intended to be exhaustive, mutually exclusive, or limiting. Respondents are encouraged to propose alternative or integrated approaches, including those utilizing Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs), carbon credits, registry-issued units, book-and-claim systems, chain-of-custody frameworks, digital tracking platforms, or other market structures, provided they clearly demonstrate how emissions

reductions and associated environmental outcomes are quantified, attributed, allocated, and reported in a manner consistent with applicable accounting principles.

### Example 1: Equipment Transformation and Refrigerant Avoidance

**Goal:** Accelerate the deployment of lower-GWP, natural refrigerant, or refrigerant-free cooling technologies by overcoming financial, operational, or market barriers that limit adoption.

**Desired Outcome:** Quantifiable and durable reductions in refrigerant-related emissions resulting from direct project investments that replace, retrofit, redesign, or avoid the installation of high-GWP refrigerant-dependent equipment.

#### Illustrative Requirements:

- Describe the financial, commercial, or implementation mechanism used to accelerate deployment.
- Quantify refrigerant emissions reductions attributable to the intervention using a credible baseline and project methodology.
- Define project hosts
- Demonstrate how resulting environmental outcomes will be allocated, reported, and protected from double claiming.

#### Examples:

- Climate finance mechanisms that bridge the cost premium associated with lower-GWP technologies.
- Natural refrigerant or ultra-low-GWP equipment replacement programs.
- Refrigerant-free cooling technologies that eliminate reliance on refrigerants altogether.\*\*

*\*\* This category may include refrigerant-free cooling technologies, commercially available high-TRL solutions, and cooling load reduction measures that reduce or eliminate dependence on refrigerant-based equipment. Because emissions benefits may be derived from avoided future refrigerant use, respondents should describe technology readiness, commercialization status, and any proposed methodology for quantifying avoided refrigerant-related emissions and associated environmental claims.*

### Example 2: Recovery, Reclaim, and Lifecycle Refrigerant Management

**Goal:** Increase recovery, aggregation, reclaim, and responsible reuse of refrigerants already in circulation.

**Desired Outcome:** Reduced emissions from venting, improved refrigerant stewardship, and increased availability of reclaimed refrigerants that displace demand for virgin production.

#### Illustrative Requirements:

- Demonstrate chain-of-custody and traceability for recovered refrigerants.
- Quantify emissions reductions associated with recovery and reclaim activities.
- Define project hosts.

- Explain how environmental outcomes are allocated and how double counting is prevented.
- Describe how the intervention expands recovery, reclaim, or responsible lifecycle management beyond business-as-usual practices.

**Examples:**

- Refrigerant recovery, collection, and aggregation programs that increase refrigerant recovery, return, and reclaim of refrigerants.

Please note: While molecule tracking, chain-of-custody, registry, and traceability systems are critical to ensuring transparency, verification, attribution, and transfer of environmental claims, they are considered enabling infrastructure rather than stand-alone interventions. As such, proposals centered exclusively on a chain of custody mechanisms, without a clear connection to generating measurable environmental outcomes, will not be considered responsive to the objectives of this RFP.

**Example 3: End-of-Life Recovery and Destruction**

**Goal:** Ensure high-GWP refrigerants and other eligible fluorinated gases are permanently removed from circulation and prevented from being released to the atmosphere. While refrigerants are the primary focus of this RFP, proposals addressing SF<sub>6</sub> emissions associated with data-center electrical infrastructure may also be considered where respondents can demonstrate a clear connection to the target value chain and a credible pathway for quantifying, allocating, and reporting resulting emissions reductions.

**Desired Outcome:** Verified recovery and destruction of refrigerants and other eligible F-gases.

**Illustrative Requirements:**

- Establish an auditable chain of custody from recovery through destruction.
- Demonstrate additionality and appropriate vintage controls.
- Clearly define ownership, allocation, and demonstrate how destruction activities result in unique and exclusive claims.

**Examples:**

- Certified refrigerant destruction programs for ODS, HFC retirement initiatives and other eligible f-gases.
- Take-back and producer responsibility programs that help to aggregate verified destruction.

**Example 4: Partnership, Traceability, and Market Enablement Solutions**

**Goal:** Enable, accelerate, and scale one or more primary refrigerant emissions reduction pathways through partnerships, systems, services, and market infrastructure that improve implementation, accountability, quantification, verification, traceability, and environmental claim integrity.

**Desired Outcome:** Increased adoption, scalability, transparency, and investment readiness of one or more refrigerant emissions reduction interventions through partnerships that strengthen implementation, traceability, accountability, and environmental claim integrity across complex value chains.

### **Illustrative Requirements:**

Proposals submitted under this category should not rely solely on software, education, awareness-building, procurement facilitation, data management, or other enabling activities in isolation. Respondents should:

- Clearly identify the primary intervention(s) being enabled or supported.
- Demonstrate how the proposed partnership, tool, platform, service, or program contributes to measurable emissions reductions generated through the primary intervention.
- Demonstrate why the proposed capability is necessary to enable, accelerate, validate, or scale the underlying emissions reduction activity.

### **Examples:**

- Digital systems of record and environmental attribute tracking platforms supporting one or more primary intervention pathways.
- Supplier engagement, procurement, or accountability programs that directly support implementation of refrigerant emissions reduction activities.

## **Proposal Content Requirements**

Proposal content should be clear, concise, and organized in accordance with the Proposal Submission Template. Responses should focus on demonstrating how the proposed intervention satisfies the eligibility requirements, claim-integrity framework, and evaluation criteria established within this RFP.

## **Proposal Submission Template**

As outlined in the template, respondents will be required to provide information including, but not limited to:

### **Respondent and Partnership Overview**

- Organization overview and primary points of contact;
- Relevant experience and capabilities;
- Identification of key implementation partners and their respective roles, where applicable.

### **Intervention Description**

- Description of the proposed intervention and implementation approach;
- Target sector(s), emissions source(s), and value-chain participants/project hosts;
- Geographic scope and target market(s);
- Classification of the intervention as Direct Investment, Market Activation, or a combination of both.

### Emissions Reduction and Claim Integrity Information

- Estimated annual and cumulative emissions reduction potential (GWP100, mtCO<sub>2</sub>e);
- Baseline assumptions and quantification methodology;
- Additionality and regulatory surplus justification;
- Attribution and allocation methodology;
- Monitoring, reporting, verification, and traceability approach;
- Description of systems, registries, or other mechanisms used to prevent double-counting and support buyer reporting claims.

### Market and Buyer Considerations

- Expected timeline for implementation and availability of emissions reduction outcomes;
- Identification of prospective buyer sectors, value-chain connections, or demand signals;
- Expected cost per tonne of emissions reduced and any associated pricing assumptions.

### Methodology and Framework Alignment

- Identification of any established accounting methodologies, standards, or book-and-claim frameworks utilized by the proposal; and
- Where no established methodology exists, a description of the proposed alternative framework and how it satisfies the principles of attribution, additionality, traceability, verification, and avoidance of double-counting.

### Supporting Documentation

Required and optional supporting documentation is identified within the Proposal Submission Template and may include letters of commitment, buyer interest letters, verification documentation, methodology references, implementation plans, case studies, or other materials supporting the proposed intervention.

Supporting documentation should be consolidated and submitted as a single PDF file separate from any required spreadsheets or calculation tools.

### Full Proposal Submission Requirements

All Full Proposals must conform to the following requirements:

#### Format

Respondents must use the provided proposal templates and supporting forms. Materials submitted in substantially different formats may be deemed non-responsive.

#### Document Specifications

All submissions must be provided in English. Proposal narratives must be submitted in PDF format. Any required calculation tools or spreadsheets must remain in their original editable format.

Required documents include:

- Proposal Submission Template

### Identification

Each proposal must clearly identify the submitting organization and include page numbering throughout.

### Partnership Documentation

Where proposals rely on implementation partners, buyers, verifiers, registries, technology providers, financiers, or other third parties, respondents should provide letters of commitment or support describing the anticipated role of each participant.

### Additional Materials

Respondents should provide only those materials necessary to present a complete and effective proposal. Excessive supplemental materials will not influence proposal evaluation.

## Proposal Evaluation Process

Proposals will be evaluated through a two-stage review process designed to identify interventions capable of delivering high-integrity, verifiable emissions reductions that can support credible reporting claims by downstream corporate buyers.

Among eligible proposals, the Evaluation Team will also assess cost competitiveness per mtCO<sub>2e</sub>, emissions performance and environmental integrity, ability to match buyer demand and delivery timing, and innovation and scaling potential of the intervention proposed.

Final selection will balance these factors holistically, rather than relying on any single metric, with the goal of identifying high-integrity solutions that best meet buyer needs at competitive cost.

### Stage 1: Eligibility and Claim-Integrity Review

All proposals will first undergo an eligibility review to determine whether the proposed intervention satisfies the minimum requirements established within this solicitation.

The purpose of this review is not to prescribe a specific environmental claims framework or market instrument, but rather to evaluate whether the proposed approach can generate credible, auditable, and transferable environmental claims associated with the proposed refrigerant-related emissions reduction intervention while maintaining environmental integrity.

For example, respondents may propose a variety of mechanisms, including Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs), carbon credits, chain-of-custody frameworks, digital tracking platforms, or other innovative market structures or registries. Where applicable, respondents should also describe how their approach may support future interoperability with emerging initiatives such as the AIM Platform.

To be considered eligible, proposals should demonstrate:

## Environmental Outcome and Claim Creation

This information is necessary to establish what environmental benefit is being created, who is entitled to claim that benefit, and how ownership and reporting rights may be transferred between parties to reduce the risk of ambiguity, misrepresentation, double claiming, and fraudulent use of environmental outcomes. For example, a refrigerant recovery project may generate a quantified avoided-emissions outcome that is subsequently converted into a transferable certificate, credit, or registry-issued unit. Understanding how a claim is initially assigned to a holder is necessary for subsequent ownership and claim management.

Respondents should clearly identify:

- The intervention being incentivized
- The environmental outcome being generated and measured.
- The methodology used to quantify the outcome.
- The entity initially entitled to the claim.
- The process by which ownership of the claim may be transferred.

## Quantification, Verification, and Traceability

This information is necessary to evaluate whether environmental outcomes can be consistently measured, independently verified, and traced back to the underlying intervention throughout the lifecycle of the claim. For example, a proposal may rely on recovery records, service documentation, equipment inventories, refrigerant transaction data, destruction certificates, or other primary-source records to quantify and verify emissions reductions. Following, respondents should clearly identify:

- Quantification methodologies and baseline assumptions.
- Data collection and recordkeeping requirements.
- Verification and quality assurance procedures.
- Systems used to maintain traceability between the intervention, environmental outcome, and resulting claim.

Note, preference may be given to approaches that leverage primary-source data and maintain a transparent chain of custody throughout the lifecycle of the claim.

## Claim Lifecycle Management

This information is necessary to understand how environmental claims are managed after issuance and to ensure claims remain representative of the underlying environmental outcome over time.

Respondents should describe the full lifecycle of the claim from creation through retirement. For example, this may include issuance through a registry, transfer between market participants, retirement by a final buyer, expiration after a defined period, or treatment of unsold “archived” inventory.

Respondents should address:

- Vintage and issuance requirements.
- Transferability and ownership controls.
- Limitations on claim age or holding periods.
- Retirement requirements and timing.
- Treatment of inactive, expired, or unsold claims.

Note, preference may be given to approaches that promote timely retirement and minimize the accumulation of long-held claims that may no longer reflect current environmental outcomes.

**Prevention of Double Counting and Claim Integrity**

This information is necessary to ensure environmental outcomes remain uniquely attributable to a single beneficiary and are protected against duplicate issuance, transfer, ownership, or use.

Respondents should describe the safeguards, contractual controls, or other accounting procedures to maintain claim integrity. Specifically, proposals should describe mechanisms used to prevent:

- Double issuance.
- Double selling.
- Double claiming.
- Overlapping ownership rights.
- Re-entry of retired claims into the marketplace.

Where claims are transferred, respondents should clearly identify the conditions under which a final environmental claim may be asserted and the process by which claim rights are permanently retired.

**Stage 1 Review Process**

All proposals will be subject to a pass/fail eligibility review. Failure to adequately address the criteria described in the section above and paraphrased below may result in disqualification from further evaluation.

Requirement	Key Evaluation Question	(Pass/Fail)
<b>Environmental Outcomes</b>	Are the emissions source, intervention boundary, and benefits clearly defined?	
<b>Quantification &amp; Traceability</b>	Is the baseline credible, and is there primary-source data to trace the outcome?	

<b>Double-Counting Prevention</b>	Are there robust safeguards (registry/contractual) to ensure exclusivity?	
<b>Claim Lifecycle</b>	Is the full lifecycle (creation, transfer, retirement) documented?	

## Stage 2: Comparative Proposal Evaluation

Only proposals deemed eligible and complete through the Stage 1 review process will advance to Stage 2.

Eligible proposals will be evaluated using the weighted scoring criteria below. The assigned weighting reflects the relative importance of each criterion in the overall evaluation.

### Stage 2 Review Process

<b>Evaluation Criterion</b>	<b>Technical Considerations</b>	<b>Weighted Score</b>
<b>Atmospheric Impact Potential</b>	Accurate assessment of anticipated emissions reductions relative to target market using a baseline consistent with refrigerant GWP.	15%
<b>Geographic &amp; Value-chain Alignment</b>	Evidence of regional alignment, intervention fit with targeted asset classes, and indicative demand volumes. Proposals should demonstrate how investments can be directed to regions and asset classes that are relevant to the corporate buyer's value chain, enabling a stronger connection between the intervention and the associated environmental claim.	15%
<b>Regulatory Surplus &amp; Additionality</b>	Verification that atmospheric benefits exceed existing mandates or local regulatory obligations.	15%
<b>Technical Merit &amp; Commercial Feasibility</b>	Documentation of TRL/CRL maturity and a comprehensive description of the proposed intervention. Interventions must demonstrate a clear pathway to commercialization and scalability across the value chain and should not rely on future technology breakthroughs to achieve impact.	25%

<b>Implementation Readiness &amp; Execution Timeline</b>	Demonstrated ability to implement the proposed intervention under current market conditions, including organizational capability, partner readiness, technical maturity, implementation planning, and likelihood of delivering emissions reductions within a proposed (min and max) timeframe.	10%
<b>Scaling Potential</b>	Ability to deploy and expand beyond the initial intervention model and achieve broader emissions reductions across additional geographies, sectors, value chains or market participants.	10%
<b>Economic Profile &amp; Cost Efficiency</b>	Calculated cost per metric tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> e abated and ability to leverage additional capital, co-investment etc.	10%
<b>Standards Transformation Potential</b>	Extent to which the proposed approach can inform, validate, or strengthen emerging accounting, reporting, and environmental claims methodologies.	Non-weighted / bonus criteria
<b>Force Multiplier Impact</b>	Description of secondary (non-refrigerant/f-gas emissions) mitigation or ancillary environmental or indirect energy load benefits that catalyze broader value-chain decarbonization.	Non-weighted / bonus criteria

## General Conditions

### Data Assurance and Protection

The Beyond Alliance and effecterra team is committed to safeguarding all respondents data disclosed under this solicitation, and submitted information will be restricted to review by the RFP Advisory Group – a body composed of global industry leaders, standards organizations, and implementation specialists.

### Proprietary Information

Careful consideration should be given before confidential information is submitted under this RFP as part of your proposal. Review should include whether it is critical for evaluating a proposal, and whether general, non-confidential information, may be adequate for review purposes.

**Inquiries and NDAs:** For inquiries regarding specific data protections or the establishment of a formal non-disclosure agreement (NDA), please reach out to [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com).

## Antitrust Compliance Statement

The Beyond Alliance and effecterra team is dedicated to ensuring that all collaborative efforts operate in full adherence to international competition and antitrust regulations. All information submitted in response to this solicitation will be treated as confidential, anonymized where appropriate, and made available only to members of the RFP Advisory Group. The Advisory Group will be responsible for reviewing and evaluating proposals against the criteria outlined in this RFP and providing recommendations to inform final selection decisions.

Respondents are responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of their own submissions and protecting any proprietary or commercially sensitive information contained therein. Any attempt to access, solicit, disclose, or otherwise obtain confidential proposal information belonging to another respondent may result in immediate exclusion from the RFP process.

By participating in this solicitation, respondents agree not to request, disclose, share, or discuss commercially sensitive information related to another respondent, including but not limited to:

- **Pricing & Cost Structures:** Details regarding product-specific rates, internal margins, or proprietary discount frameworks.
- **Market Allocation Agreements:** Efforts to partition geographic territories, client bases, or exclusive supply chain partnerships.
- **Refusal to Deal:** Coordinated boycotts or agreements to exclude specific competitors, contractors, or vendors.
- **Coordinated Bidding:** Alignment on procurement terms or strategic positioning regarding Tier 2 and Tier 3 service providers.

Communication must remain strictly focused on the technical and strategic objectives defined in this solicitation. Should any inquiry appear to conflict with antitrust principles, respondents must notify the team immediately via [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com).

## Contract Award and Limitations

Participation in this solicitation does not obligate the Beyond Alliance to execute a formal agreement, reimburse expenses related to proposal development, or guarantee the procurement of any services. There are no pre-established funding limits, award quotas, or mandatory contract minimums associated with this solicitation, aside from the other guidelines mentioned in this proposal. The Beyond Alliance and effecterra team reserves the right to recommend one, multiple, or no awards to the RFP Advisory Group based on the quality of proposals received and their alignment with the objectives and eligibility requirements outlined.

Awards may be finalized based on the strength of primary submissions without further inquiry, or may follow a period of technical clarification and refinement of the Statement of Work, as dictated by the Advisory Group to support successful implementation and ensure that buyers can credibly account for and report emissions reduction outcomes generated through this RFP under frameworks such as the AIM Platform.

**Project Schedule**

Structural commercial terms and project durations will be subject to individual review. While applicants may suggest implementation schedules spanning up to 36 months, the definitive contractual length and operational scope remain contingent upon the specific intervention model and its projected atmospheric impact.

**Standard-Setting and Operational Independence**

With respect to any standard-setting information or technical benchmarks, it is explicitly understood that the Beyond Alliance is not establishing mandatory collective sourcing rules among its members. Equivalent technical solutions that meet the required performance thresholds are permissible. Furthermore, this initiative will not result in any form of vendor “blacklists” or member-wide vendor policies with which members must comply; each participating company retains full independence regarding its procurement activities and vendor relationships.

All discussions must be limited to the technical and strategic goals of the Alliance under this RFI. If any respondent feels that questions being asked raise antitrust concerns, they should raise the issue immediately by reaching out to Zoe Dawson at [zoe.dawson@effecterra.com](mailto:zoe.dawson@effecterra.com).

**Due Diligence**

The Beyond Alliance and effecterra team, at its discretion, may conduct broad due diligence to validate any or all elements of an application and to assess applicants’ prospects of success, including gathering information to assess a proposal relative to any of the topics listed in evaluation criteria, whether or not such topic is explicitly addressed in a proposal.

**Appendix A: Consolidated Glossary of Key Terms, Concepts and Resources**

To support clear and consistent technical exchange, please find below a brief glossary of key climate accounting terms and a curated set of resources on carbon accounting below.

This is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather to highlight foundational references for understanding value chain emissions, climate action claims, and the role of efficient, low-GWP cooling solutions.

**Key Concepts**

Term	Definition
Additionality	The principle that a carbon reduction would not have occurred without the specific project or investment.

Attribute Sharing	A mechanism where the carbon benefit of a "natural refrigerant" or "leak-free" system is shared /sold between entities in the same supply chain.
Book and Claim	<p>A book-and-claim approach allows the environmental benefits associated with an intervention to be tracked, transferred, and claimed independently from the underlying physical product or material. In the context of refrigerants, this may include activities such as verified refrigerant recovery, reclamation, recycling, destruction, leak reduction, equipment upgrades, or other interventions that generate measurable environmental outcomes and may be represented through Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs) or other comparable tracking mechanisms.</p> <p>To secure the corporate buyer's unique right to report the reduction, the serialized EACs must be formally and permanently retired on the registry immediately upon transfer to the buyer. This strict retirement process guarantees that the specific environmental benefit is uniquely assigned to one single beneficiary. It legally prevents the underlying attribute from being subjected to double-issuance, double-selling, or double-claiming by downstream users.</p>
Carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	The universal unit of measurement to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each greenhouse gas (GHG). It is used to evaluate releasing or avoid releasing different GHGs against a common basis.
Double Claiming	When two different companies claim the same MTCO <sub>2</sub> reduction toward their individual targets. High-integrity frameworks aim to prevent this.
Double issuance and double selling	Where a supplier sells the same specific environmental attributes to another buyer or creates a second record of the exact same intervention
Environmental Attribute Certificate (EAC)	A certificate representing the environmental attributes associated with a given quantity of low emissions product, issued under a book and claim system and tracked through a system of record.
Environmental health and safety (EHS) impacts	Non-GHG impacts associated with an emissions reduction including net-benefits on air, water, soil, ecosystems, worker health and safety, and surrounding communities.
Product carbon footprint (PCF)	The total GHG emissions associated with a product, calculated across a defined lifecycle boundary, and calculated in accordance with recognized standards and methodologies such as ISO.

Regulatory Surplus	A reduction that goes beyond what is already required by law. If a law mandates a 10% leak rate, "surplus" only counts the reductions achieved below that 10% threshold.
Scope 3	Indirect greenhouse gas emissions that occur in a company's value chain, including upstream and downstream activities.
System of Record	A generally accepted registry or recordkeeping process to issue, track, transfer, and retire EACs under a book and claim approach.
Vintage	The specific calendar year in which an emission reduction or removal actually took place.
Insetting	Direct investment in emissions reduction activities that occur within a company's own supply chain or industry "sphere of influence."

### Key Resources

This RFP is designed with the intention to align with and build from existing standards, methodologies and guidance developed by recognized standards-setting bodies, including the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP), the Advanced and Indirect Mitigation Platform (AIM Platform), relevant ISO standards, and common methods for calculating carbon footprints. It is not intended to function as standalone guidance nor supersede established emissions accounting, target-setting, or verification frameworks. Rather, the criteria outlined are designed to operationalize these existing standards for the specific purposes of this RFP, and to enable consistent, comparable evaluation of refrigerant emission reduction interventions. While certain requirements and thresholds are tailored to the objectives of this procurement, they are intended to remain aligned with, and not distinct from, prevailing standards and best practices. For more information please refer to the following sources.

#### Value Chain Emissions and Climate Claims

[Advanced and Indirect Mitigation \(AIM\) Platform Standard and Guidance V1.0](#): Provides accounting and reporting guidance on value chain associated interventions.

[GHG Protocol: Corporate Value Chain \(Scope 3\) Standard](#): The global standard for defining and categorizing the 15 types of Scope 3 emissions.

[SBTi: Above and Beyond Value Chain Mitigation \(BVCM\)](#): A technical report guiding companies on funding climate action outside their official targets while maintaining accounting integrity.

[Insetting & Value Chain Mitigation](#): Clarifies the concept of "insetting" (interventions within a company's own value chain) as distinct from traditional offsetting.

[ICVCM Core Carbon Principles](#): Defines the rigorous verification standards necessary for "Attribute Sharing" within a company's value chain.

[Science Based Targets initiative \(SBTi\): Sector-Specific Guidance](#): Explains how different industries (e.g., Electronics, Buildings) are expected to treat their Scope 3 emissions.

### **Avoided Emissions and Financial Accounting**

[WBCSD: Avoided Emissions Guidance v2.0](#): Provides information and a standardized methodology for quantifying how a low-GWP or high-efficiency HVAC system prevents emissions compared to a standard market alternative.

[Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials](#): Offers guidance related to financed emissions and the accounting of avoided emissions

### **The Role of Cooling**

[UNEP/Cool Coalition Global Cooling Watch 2025](#): Explains the "Triple Win" approach to cooling: passive cooling, highly efficient equipment, and the adoption of low-GWP refrigerants.

## Appendix B: Clarifying Questions

The following list of questions and answers is current as of the RFP publication date **June 29, 2026**. If you have additional clarification requests, please submit them by the designated deadline.

All formal responses will be added to this document, and a revised FAQ list will be shared with all organizations that have submitted a Letter of Intent (LOI).

### Administrative and Proposal Submission

#### What should be included in the LOI?

The Letter of Intent (LOI) should be submitted via email to [sustainability@effecterra.com](mailto:sustainability@effecterra.com), confirming your intent to submit a full response to the RFP. Please include a high-level project description as outlined in the RFP guidance.

#### Can respondents set up direct meetings with the Beyond Alliance and effecterra team?

No. Direct meetings with the project team are not permitted during the open RFP window to ensure an equitable process for all bidders.

#### Can respondents know who is on the advisory group?

No. The identities of the advisory group members remain confidential to maintain evaluation objectivity.

#### Are joint proposals allowed?

Yes. Joint proposals are permitted. Please ensure that sufficient information is provided to clearly define each party's role, responsibilities, and capabilities.

#### What level of detail is expected in the final response?

Respondents should thoroughly review and follow the specific instructions and formatting frameworks detailed in the RFP document.

### Eligibility and Technology Scope

#### Do you have to be a technology provider to respond?

No. Consultants, project developers, and aggregators working in partnership with technology providers are welcome to respond.

#### Do respondents need pre-existing relationships with Tier 2 or Tier 3 suppliers?

No. Pre-existing relationships are not required. However, it is beneficial to demonstrate an understanding of, or existing access to, likely suppliers within your target sectors.

#### Are there any geographic limitations to submitting a proposal?

There are no strict geographic restrictions on where proposals can originate, but priority regions are highlighted within the RFP. Respondents should review those regional priorities before structuring their replies.

#### Will the RFP consider other fluorinated gases (e.g., SF<sub>6</sub>)?

Yes, provided they are addressed within the context of a Scope 3 intervention.

**Are you limiting the RFP to technology transitions involving low Global Warming Potential (GWP) solutions (e.g., less than 10 GWP)? Would solutions that lead to a slightly higher GWP refrigerant be considered?**

No, this RFP does not set an absolute GWP threshold. However, any proposed intervention must comply with local regulatory surplus and additionality requirements, which may include baseline GWP prohibitions. Note that solutions delivering the largest net reduction in emissions will naturally be those utilizing the lowest-GWP alternatives.

**Will the RFP consider Alternative Cooling Technology (ACT)?**

Yes. However, the proposed technology must be commercially viable and ready for deployment within the next 12 to 18 months.

**Do emissions reductions need to come entirely from refrigerant mitigations, or can system improvements and cooling load reductions contribute?**

Emissions reductions can come from both cooling load reductions and system efficiency improvements, though direct refrigerant emissions mitigations and eligible fluorinated gases (f-gases) are prioritized.

**Will the RFP consider the additionality of other emission reductions (e.g., natural gas or electrical savings)?**

Yes. Respondents are encouraged to explicitly detail whether and how these auxiliary resource savings would be accounted for alongside the primary refrigerant intervention.

## **Carbon Accounting and Methodologies**

**Is this RFP focused on attributional or consequential accounting?**

This RFP supports both accounting structures. Most buyers are more familiar with contracting for certificates conveyed through attributional accounting which may provide an advantage for project proposals. However this RFP actively accepts and encourages approaches measured using consequential accounting (e.g., measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided), as might be reported by a refrigerant recovery and reclamation project).

**What if a current approach cannot be effectively claimed within existing carbon accounting standards?**

Where broadly accepted methodologies do not yet exist, respondents are encouraged to describe the underlying principles or alternative frameworks their approach aligns with (e.g., GHG Protocol LCA, Project Accounting Standards, or specific ISO standards). In these instances, proposals should outline a reasonable, transparent pathway for verifying the claimed emissions reductions.

**Are there examples of existing book-and-claim approaches we should reference?**

Yes. Please review the recently updated [Advanced and Indirect Mitigation \(AIM\) Platform Standard and Guidance V1.0 \(April 2026\)](#) for established models.

**Why is a baseline definition required?**

A defined baseline ensures that reported emissions reductions reflect a real, measurable improvement relative to a clear reference case. This baseline provides transparency, allows for equitable comparison across proposals, and guarantees that funded reductions are net-new.

### **Environmental Attribute Certificates (EACs) and Registries**

**How will the EACs generated from the book-and-claim approach be carved out from existing output-based Scope 3 reporting to avoid double counting?**

Please reference the AIM Standard and Guidance frameworks. They dictate the necessary tracking registries, systems of record, and legal attestations required between the intervention host and supplier to prevent the double counting, reselling, or unauthorized transferring of environmental attributes.

**How will EAC issuance take place?**

If approved and applicable, EAC may be issued through a registry or alternative system of record mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties prior to final execution. To ensure the integrity of the value chain, issuance may also be contingent on proof of physical reduction and cannot be issued against forecasted or contracted volumes.

### **Pricing and Procurement**

**What is the typical price range buyers are willing to pay per metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e)?**

While there is no fixed price ceiling, respondents should assume a buyer baseline willingness to pay greater than \$20 per ton. Buyers under this initiative are downstream, consumer-facing market leaders with ambitious climate goals who have historically shown a willingness to absorb the costs required to achieve credible value-chain reductions. Price remains one of several key decision factors, and this RFP will help define a competitive market rate.

**Is there a minimum mtCO<sub>2</sub>e reduction threshold required to participate?**

There is no minimum entry threshold. However, respondents should demonstrate how their proposed structure supports either deeper reductions over a longer timeline versus immediate delivery with a higher emissions intensity profile, and provide an estimate of what volumes and performance metrics they can reliably scale to by 2030 so that the evaluation team can assess proposals based on overall potential impact vs. a single metric.

**How will awardees and buyers be connected?**

Buyers and suppliers will be connected bilaterally once an award has been determined and the general contract terms have been aligned.

**Will awardees be matched with multiple buyers?**

This is to be determined during final contract procurement.