联 合 国 EP



联合国 球境规划署

Distr. GENERAL UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/24 9 March 2011

CHINESE

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

执行蒙特利尔议定书 多边基金执行委员会 第六十三次会议 2011年4月4日至8日,蒙特利尔

项目提案: 不丹

本文件包括基金秘书处对以下项目提案的评论和建议:

淘汰

• 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(第一次付款)

环境规划署/开发计划署

项目评价表 — 多年期项目 不丹

| (一) 项目名称 | 机构 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 | 开发计划署,环境规划署(牵头) |

| (二)最新第7条数据 | 年份: 2009年 | 0.3 (ODP 吨) |
|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | |

| (三) 最新国 | (三)最新国家方案行业数据(ODP 吨) | | | | | | | | 年份: 2009年 |
|----------|----------------------|------|----|------|-----------------|----|-----|-------|-----------|
| 化学品 | 气雾剂 | 泡沫塑料 | 灭火 | 制 | \(\phi\) | 溶剂 | 加工剂 | 实验室用途 | 总计 |
| | | | | 制造行业 | 维修行业 | | | | |
| HCFC123 | | | | | | | | | |
| HCFC124 | | | | | | | | | |
| HCFC141b | | | | | | | | | |
| HCFC142b | | | | | | | | | |
| HCFC22 | | | | | 0.3 | | | | 0.3 |

| (四)消费数据(ODP吨) | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------|------|
| 2009 – 2010 年基准(估计值): | 0.31 | 持续总体削减量起点: | 0.31 |
| 有资格获得供 | 资的消费量(| ODP 吨) | |
| 己核准: | 0.0 | 剩余: | 0 |

| (五)业务计划 | | 2011年 | 2012年 | 2013年 | 2014年 | 2015年 | 2016年 | 2017年 | 2018年 | 2019年 | 2020年 | 总计 |
|---------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| 开发计划署 | 淘汰 ODS(ODP 吨) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 供资 (美元) | 45,682 | 0 | 0 | 45,682 | 0 | 0 | 45,682 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 137,047 |
| 环境规划署 | 淘汰 ODS(ODP 吨) | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | | | 0.1 | | | | 0.2 |
| | 供资 (美元) | 127,904 | | | 127,904 | | | 127,904 | | | | 383, 713 |

| (六)项目数据 | | 2011年 | 2012年 | 2013年 | 2014年 | 2015年 | 2016年 | 2017年 | 2018年 | 2019年 | 2020年 | 总计 | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 蒙特里尔(计值) | 蒙特里尔议定书的消费限量(估 计值) | | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.11 |
| 最高允许》 | 肖费量(OI | DP吨) | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.301 |
| 原则申 | 环境规 | 项目费用 | 100,000 | | 70,000 | | | 82,000 | | | | 30,000 | 282,000 |
| 请项目 | 划署 | 支助费用 | 13,000 | | 9,100 | | | 10,660 | | | | 3,900 | 36,660 |
| 费用 | 开发计 | 项目费用 | 70,000 | | 42,000 | | | 57,000 | | | | 19,000 | 188,000 |
| (美 元) | 划署 | 支助费用 | 6,300 | | 3,780 | | | 5,130 | | | | 1,710 | 16,920 |
| 原则申请互 | 页目总费用 | (美元) | 170,000 | | 112,000 | | | 139,000 | | | | 49,000 | 470,000 |
| 原则申请总 | 总支助费用 | (美元) | 19,300 | | 12,880 | | | 15,790 | | | | 5,610 | 53,580 |
| 原则申请总 | 总资金(美 | 元) | 189,300 | | 124,880 | | | 154,790 | | | | 54,610 | 523,580 |

| (七)申请为第一次付款供资(2011年) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 机构 | 申请的资金(美元) | 支助费用(美元) | | | | | | |
| 环境规划署 | 100,000 | 13,000 | | | | | | |
| 工发组织 | 70,000 | 6,300 | | | | | | |

| 申请供资: | 核准上述第一次付款供资(2011年) |
|---------|--------------------|
| 秘书处的建议: | 供个别审议 |

项目说明

- 1. 在其第六十二次会议上,环境规划署作为牵头执行机构,代表不丹政府提交了不丹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,该计划的目的是到 2020 年全部淘汰其氟氯烃消费,其结尾服务时期为 2025 年。提出的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的总费用为 832,285 美元(不包括机构支助费用),并将由环境规划署会同开发计划署共同执行。根据第 59/17 号决定所申请的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资总额中包括了 2012-2020 年期间的 270.000 美元的体制建设项目费用。
- 2. 经第六十二次会议对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划进行讨论后,执行委员会在第 62/52 号决定中决定将对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的审议推迟到第六十三次会议进行。在作出这一决定之前的讨论中,执行委员会注意到,尽管不丹以书面形式向第六十二次会议提出了高层次的承诺,支持其为早于《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表加快淘汰氟氯烃二要求供资的申请,但执行委员会认为,还可以通过一项行动计划对之作详细的说明,并请其向第六十三次会议提交行动计划。
- 3. 环境规划署作为牵头执行机构,代表不丹政府向执行委员会第六十三次会议进一步提交了关于支持该国请求根据第 60/15 和第 62/52 号决定在《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表之前加快淘汰氟氯烃的强烈国家承诺的资料。第六十二次会议期间所讨论的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,是提交这些资料的基础。
- 4. 如原先所提申请,环境规划署为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划申请 303,685 美元,外加 39,479 美元的机构支助费用,并为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第一次付款申请 134,948 美元,外加给开发计划署的 12,145 美元的机构支助费用。

文件的范围

5. 提交第六十次会议的本文件,根据向环境规划署提交的补充资料对UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/62/22 和 Add.1 号文件作了更新。为便于审查不丹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和所提供的新的资料,本文件概要介绍了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划本身,并提出了对行动计划的说明。评论和建议一节因此相应作了修改。

第1节: 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划文件

背景

消耗臭氧层物质条例

- 6. 不丹王家政府任命国家环境委员会为负责执行《维也纳公约》和《关于消耗臭氧层物质的蒙特利尔议定书》的规定的协调机构。
- 7. 消耗臭氧层物质条例最初于 2005 年制定,后于 2008 年进行了修订,包括了加快淘汰的时间表和加强了处罚的力度。该项立法的范围包括所有消耗臭氧层物质、含有或利用消耗臭氧层物质制造的产品以及受《蒙特利尔议定书》管制的使用消耗臭氧层物质的设

备。立法明确规定了国家臭氧机构和国家臭氧委员会在管理消耗臭氧层物质问题上的角色。这些条例号管制氟氯烃在该国的进出口,禁止进出口各类氟氯化碳等消耗臭氧层物质,并制定了监测要求。该国目前没有制定含氟氯烃的设备的进口令。

氟氯烃消费情况

- 8. 所有进口到该国的氟氯烃主要来自印度,尽管也从泰国、中国等其他国家和本地区 其他国家进口含有消耗臭氧层物质的设备。仅有HCFC-22是主要用于该国的空调和制冷维 修行业。这种情况还将继续发展,因为普遍的经济增长导致了更多的行业,增加了对冷藏 和冷冻食品的处理,增加了越来越多国际级乐观和旅游胜地对于制冷系统的需求。由于夏 天变暖和市场上可以买到设备,为家庭用途使用氟氯烃的情况也有所增加。
- 9. 根据编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划时所作的调查,2005-2009年期间的年度氟氯烃消费量大致估计为年均3.8公吨(0.21 ODP吨)。表1列出了不丹2005-2009年氟氯烃的消费量,将根据第7条报告的数据同氟氯烃调查中所收集的结果作了比较。

| | 第 7 第 | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 调查组 | 吉果 |
|------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 年份 | HCFC-22 | HCFC-22 | HCFC-22 | HCFC-22 |
| | (公吨) | (ODP 吨) | (公吨) | (ODP吨) |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 3.28 | 0.18 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 2.75 | 0.151 |
| 2007 | 1.81 | 0.1 | 3.65 | 0.201 |
| 2008 | 1.81 | 0.1 | 3.67 | 0.202 |
| 2009 | 5.45 | 0.3 | 5.61 | 0.308 |

表 1: 不丹的氟氯烃的消费数量

10. 如表2所示,该国2009年已安装的使用HCFC-22的制冷和空调器的能力估计为1.888套。

| N/ Ed | | 总充装量 | 维修 (吨) | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| 类别 | 总数 | 公吨 | ODP吨 | 公吨 | ODP吨 |
| 剩余空调 | 1,200 | 2.04 | 0.11 | 0.612 | 0.314 |
| 商用/空调 | 688 | 17.03 | 0.93 | 4.9 | 0.27 |
| 共计 | 1,888 | 19.07 | 1.04 | 5.5 | 0.30 |

表 2: 制冷系统 HCFC-22 的分布

11. 预计在2013年冻结之前,不丹的氟氯烃消费量还会增加。用于确定预测增长量的办法,是基于调查中收集到的数据而不是根据第7条数据绘制的线性趋势。该国政府指出,这些数据更实际地反映了该国的实际消费量,因为这些数据顾及了目前已装机设备的维修要求,而不是仅仅顾及进口数据。下表概述了这一预测的情况。

表 3: 不丹氟氯烃的预计消费量

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-------|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 公吨 | 2.67 | 3.23 | 3.75 | 4.35 | 4.91 | 5.47 | 6.03 | 6.58 | 7.14 |
| 预测消费量 | ODP 吨 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.39 |
| 实际消费量 | 公吨 | 3.28 | 2.755 | 3.65 | 3.67 | 5.61 | | | | |
| (调查) | ODP 吨 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.31 | | | | |

氟氯烃淘汰战略

12. 不丹政府建议采取单一阶段的办法,实现 2020 年全部淘汰氟氯烃,其结尾服务为 2025 年之前每年基准的 2.5%。该计划将在 2013 年开始对使用氟氯烃的设备实行进口令。到 2020 年淘汰氟氯烃的决定,系建筑在该国所作同时应对保护臭氧层和气候两重调整的承诺之上。该国政府以书面信函的形式向多边基金秘书处提交了这种加快淘汰的承诺。下表即为该淘汰计划:

表 4: 不丹拟议的氟氯烃淘汰时间表

| 时间表 | 不丹的削减目标 |
|---------------|--|
| 2009-2010 年平均 | 基准数量 |
| 2012年1月1日 | 冻结在基准线上 |
| 2013年1月1日 | 低于基准 10 % |
| 2015年1月1日 | 低于基准 20% |
| 2017年1月1日 | 低于基准 35% |
| 2019年1月1日 | 低于基准 67.5% |
| 2020年1月1日 | 100% 淘汰 * 2025 年之前结尾服务的 2.5%的平均值 |

13. 为实现上述时间表所定目标,不丹将实施三管齐下的氟氯烃淘汰办法,解决对于成功淘汰该国各类氟氯烃而言至关重要的三项战略性内容,即:限制氟氯烃的供应、减少维修现有设备对氟氯烃的需求,以及限制新的需求。这一三管齐下的办法减少了 2020 年最终淘汰之前对于氟氯烃的需求。执行计划包括的措施,将把条例和执法文书、培训和能力建设、信息交流和宣传方案以及项目举措结合在一起。不丹尽早淘汰氟氯烃的目标是一种挑战,该国决心应对的这一挑战。为了实现这些目标,同业界及政府以及其他其他相关利益攸关方建立了伙伴关系。

- 14. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划还设想为维修行业制定技术援助组成部分。根据这一方案,将建立4个小型回收中心,进行氟氯烃的回收和再循环,建议由经过培训的维修技术员来管理这些中心。这些中心还将记录、跟踪和报告制冷剂的进出情况。将向技术员提供 30 套回收工具,并将进行使用这些工具的培训。这一办法的主要概念是承认并驾驭市场力量,以确保商业上的可行性和持久性,并确保对于维修机构的所有权。
- 15. 最终用户改造试点奖励方案将向 70 家受益者提供改造工具包,并在试点的基础上,对较大的最终用户将使用氟氯烃的设备改造为使用不含氟氯烃的设备给予奖励。维修机构在提交证据显示充分和令人满意地进行改造后,将向其发放奖励金。预期在完成这一活动后,成功改造使用氟氯烃的设备和空调系统的演示性案例将增强其他最终用户的信心,从而能够促进及早作出改造决定和减少对氟氯烃的需求。
- 16. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划还列入了体制建设项目的费用。在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中,体制建设资金将用于全面的方案管理和监测,而整个预算中并没有提供这方面的资金。

| 活动 | 执行期 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰政策和实施政策审查以及海关官员的执法和培训 | 整个计划(2011-2020) |
| 信息交流和宣传方案 | 整个计划(2011-2020) |
| 制冷维修技术员培训和证书方案 | 整个计划(2011-2016) |
| 促进臭氧气候共同惠益活动* | 整个计划* |
| ● 标准和标志方案(SLP), | (2010-2020) |
| • 高效和低氟氯烃用量经济发展框架(FELHED) | |
| 制冷维修行业技术援助: | 整个计划 (2011- |
| ● 回收方案 | 2015) |
| ● 最终用户改造/替换试点奖励方案 | |
| 体制建设 | 整个计划 (2012- |
| | 2020) |

表 5: 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的具体活动和拟议的执行期

*将通过多边基金外的来源提供资金

17. 不丹政府制定了将臭氧和气候惠益结合在一起的办法,列入了制定及落实能源效益标准和标志方案的项目组成部分,同时促进基于市场的加快取代消耗臭氧层物质设备的手段。这些项目组成部分正在全面纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中,但将在没有多边基金的援助下予以实施,显示了一种利用共同资金机会的创新性途径。不丹政府还承诺对这些组成部分提供若干段捐助。环境规划署表示,在划拨给这些组成部分的 97,000 美元中,不丹政府将提供 7,000 美元,其余的仍将是来自其他供资来源。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的费用

18. 为了到 2020 年实现全部淘汰 5.6 公吨 (0.30 ODP 吨) 氟氯烃,如下表所示,不丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的全部费用为提交的 832,285 美元,2025 年之前的结尾服务为2.5%,包括体制建设项目的费用。

| 活动说明 | 环境规划署 | 开发计划署 | 共计(美元) |
|------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰政策和执法 | 126,000 | | 126,000 |
| ● 海关培训 | | | |
| • 边界对话 | | | |
| 信息交流和宣传方案 | 83,000 | | 83,000 |
| • 海关官员和其他执法部门的培训 | | | |
| • 教练员的旅差费 | | | |
| 维修技术员培训和证书制度 | 128,371 | | 128,371 |
| 标准和标志方案 | 37,000** | | 37,000** |
| 高效和低氟氯烃用量经济发展框架 | 53,000** | | 53,000** |
| 制冷维修行业技术援助 | | 224,914 | 224,914 |
| • 回收方案 | | | |
| • 最终用户改造试点奖励方案 | | | |
| 体制建设(2012-2020) | 270,000 | | 270,000 |
| 小计 | 697,371 | 224,914 | 922,285 |
| 申请供资总额 | 607,371 | 224,914 | 832,285 |

表 6: 不丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总费用

第 2 节:根据第 62/52 以及为支持根据第 60/15 号决定的要求加快淘汰的坚定国家承诺而采取的的行动计划

说明

- 19. 环境规划署根据第 62/52 号决定,提交了供执行委员会第六十三次会议审议的信息行动计划,将加快的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划纳入不丹国家政策的主流,以期保持该国无碳和碳中性的情况。所提交这些信息显示了该国政府为确保根据第 60/15 号决定的要求,在《蒙特利尔议定书》规定时间表之前完成氟氯烃的淘汰所作的坚定国家承诺。该行动计划载于本文件的附件一。
- 20. 文件提供了关于该国管理环境的法律和宪法背景的资料,而保护臭氧层和与气候变化相关的问题正式这一背景的重要组成部分。根据提交联合国气候变化框架公约(气候公约)的国家来文,同该国作为碳汇的作用来说,不丹的温室气体排放量非常少。保持这一情况,是不丹政府的一项重要目标,也有各项管制措施来支持这一目标,包括减少业界的温室气体排放和将氟氯烃淘汰纳入国家政策和国家宪法框架。这也是该国政府认为必须早于《蒙特利尔议定书》的目标淘汰氟氯烃的根本原因之一。该国政府力求集中解决作为温室气体排放增长最快来源之一的制冷和空调行业,在这方面,如何加快了淘汰,将会对实现这些目标作出积极的贡献。
- 21. 该国政府提交了行动计划来支持其加快十年淘汰氟氯烃的承诺。行动计划力求通过以下办法兑现业已宣布的碳中性和无碳的承诺:

^{**} 不会给多边基金带来费用,将共同筹资

- (a) 确保氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的执行将导致在每年排放 150 万吨二氧化碳当量的基础上进一步减少 9.5%的温室气体。
- (b) 成为已宣布的维持不丹大型碳汇的独特地位的全面战略一部分的第一步。
- 22. 所提交计划列出不少管制和政策措施,其中包括时间表,说明了该国为支持拟议的加快淘汰将要采取的具体行动,这些具体行动包括氟氯烃是使用氟氯烃的设备的进出口管制方面的更严格限制以及氟氯烃集装箱的标志、2011 年制定配额、为限制氟氯烃的使用对使用氟氯烃的设备征收新的环境税等等。该国政府还决心严格实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划所确定的各项活动,将通过这些活动为严格的法律、管制和政策框架制定体制框架,以便拟订并持续执行各项基于市场的举措,提高制冷空调设备的能效,包括强化的标准和标志制度的框架。氟氯烃淘汰管理计划还将包括通过印度和中国这两个作为氟氯烃的生产国的近邻的双边合作/协定将要采取的各种行动,目的是通过鼓励到 2020 年甚至更早实行"不出口"禁令,确保这两个国家支持到 2020 年实现不丹的氟氯烃淘汰目标。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

23. 秘书处根据编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的准则(第 54/39 号决定)、第六十次会议商定的消费行业氟氯烃淘汰的供资标准(第 60/44 号决定)、第六十二次会议所做关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的后续决定,以及多边基金 2011-2014 年业务计划,审查了不丹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。

同氟氯烃消费相关的问题

24. 环境规划署解释了 2008 至 2009 年期间氟氯烃消费量增长的情况。环境规划署指出,由于数据收集方面遇到的困难,以往报告没有正确反映该国的情况。目前所使用的办法能够利用已按照设备的数量确定对消费量的更确切的估计,而将之与海关的数据进行比较后显示,较 2008 年有了很大的增长。环境规划署还解释说,该国最近的经济发展让该国不少地区为旅游目的开放,因而需要新的旅馆和设施,这些旅馆和设施需要使用含HCFC-22 的设备。

基准估计数的计算

25. 不丹政府同意将 2009 年的消费量确定为持续总体削减氟氯烃消费量的起点,而根据《蒙特利尔议定书》第7条所报告的 2009 年的消费量为 0.31 ODP 吨。业务计划指出的基准为 0.3 ODP 吨。

技术和费用问题

26. 秘书处就氟氯烃管理的法律框架的改变和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制时为政策发展提供的资金提出了一些问题。环境规划署指出,该国已有消耗臭氧层物质许可证制度,在本

执行期内,将制定进口配额以监测氟氯烃的进口,禁止含氟氯烃设备的进口,并加强执法 当局的能力促进有效地执行这些消耗臭氧层物质政策。这些政策将于 2013 年起生效。

- 27. 根据氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的设想,维修行业的培训、技术员的发证以及提高认识等活动将成为主要的非投资活动,还设想了该国为遵守本国的目标需要开展的回收和再循环方案。设想的投资组成部分将持续地提供协助,让回收中心能够在第 11 和第 12 段描述的那样在商业基础上进行运作。试点改造方案系以氟氯烃淘汰管理计划汲取的经验教训为基础,并将面向大的最终用户,以期在最终用户实行改造后具体削减氟氯烃。根据环境规划署的说法,这些投资组成部分如果要支持全面淘汰的话,就必须在执行的头几年里完成,同时并为 2010-2015 年设想了执行时间表。
- 28. 秘书处还同环境规划署讨论了为显示早于《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表淘汰氟氯烃的国家承诺而提交的行动计划。秘书处请求澄清氟氯烃淘汰管理计划将如何有助于国家的无碳和碳中性政策。环境规划署指出,不丹承诺打算维持请目前作为碳汇的责任,而加快淘汰氟氯烃是该国政府为实现这一目标给予支持的第一项具体活动。不丹认为,通过加快的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,不仅能够削减消耗臭氧层物质的用途,而且能够的短时间内鼓励实行全球变暖潜能值低的替代品。所提交行动计划说明了这一承诺,列出了业已开展或计划开展的活动以及政府和潜在来源共同出资资助活动的保证。环境规划署确信,不丹将能够兑现这一承诺,因为该国氟氯烃的消费量相对较少,而且政府坚定承诺严格实施这些行动。
- 29. 秘书处还提出的另一关切是,在与不丹毗邻的国家仍然拥有氟氯烃的情况下,该国如何能够实现加快淘汰的目标。环境规划署答复说,所提交行动计划考虑到了这一点,已把同这些邻国、特别是同印度和中国的双边讨论以及打成有利于所有相关国家的协定确定为其重点事项,见项目 8 "同印度和中国的双边合作"。
- 30. 在讨论各项单独活动以及环境规划署和开发计划署原先所提关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的的相应总费用时,秘书处注意到第 62/10 号决定,执行委员会在该决定中决定,对于旨在在《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表之前淘汰氟氯烃、并系根据第 60/15 号决定提交的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,可供实现 100%的淘汰使用的全部供资,应根据可供实现第 60/44 号决定 f(十二)分段的表格所规定削减 35%的消费量的供资来进行推断。根据这一决定,如果执行委员会同意加快淘汰,则不丹有可能享有 470,000 美元的最高供资数额。
- 31. 秘书处还注意到,在向第六十二次会议提交的信息中,氟氯烃淘汰管理计划列入了体制建设的资金(2012-2020 年期间 270,000 美元),秘书处还向环境规划署证实,该国是否仍然希望根据第 62/15 号决定这样做,执行委员会在该决定中决定"重申将体制建设供资根据第 59/17 号决定列入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,就需要遵守涵盖氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的多年期协定下的基于业绩的指标,包括未来资金发放所要求的所有条件"。环境规划署向秘书处指出,该国希望将体制建设排除在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划之外,相应的资金将作相应的调整。
- 32. 在进一步讨论了各项活动以及这些活动如何能够让该国遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的 淘汰措施后,商定了下表 7 中概述的 470,000 美元的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行费用,用于

执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的供资总额。氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行费用的供资金额的决定,根据的是氟氯烃加快淘汰的一次性供资以及利用 2009 年报告的 5.6 公吨(0.31 ODP 吨)的实际消费量为选定的起点。表 7 列出了商定的各项活动的资金分配情况:

| 表 7: | 为不丹加快淘汰的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资的修订金额 | (美元) |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|
| · V C / • | | 、ノ 、ノ し / |

| 活动说明 | 环境规划署 | 开发计划署 | 共计(美元) |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 氟氯烃淘汰政策和执法 | 108,000 | | 108,000 |
| 能力建设 | 63,000 | | 63,000 |
| • 海关官员和其他执法部门的培训 | | | |
| • 教练员的旅差费 | | | |
| 维修技术员培训和证书制度 | 111,000 | | 111,000 |
| 制冷维修行业技术援助 | | 188,000 | 188,000 |
| ● 回收方案 | | | |
| • 最终用户改造试点奖励方案 | | | |
| 共计 | 282,000 | 188,000 | 470,000 |

对气候的影响

33. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中拟议的技术援助活动包括实行更好的维修做法和实施氟氯烃进口管制,这将减少用于制冷维修行业的 HCFC-22 总量。由于采取更好的制冷做法,每减少一公斤 HCFC-22 排放就可少排放约 1.8 吨二氧化碳当量。尽管氟氯烃淘汰管理计划不包括对气候影响的计算,但不丹计划的活动,特别是其竭力改进维修做法和减少相关的制冷剂排放以及其早于《蒙特利尔议定书》实现加快淘汰的提议显示,如同 2011-2014 年业务计划所预测的,该国将减少向大气中排放的二氧化碳当量有可能超过 987 吨。CO2。但此次秘书处无法估算出对气候的量化影响。也许能够借助对执行情况报告进行评价确定这种影响,主要通过从氟氯烃淘汰管理计划开始执行为起点比较每年使用的制冷剂的水平、报告的回收和再循环的制冷剂总量、受训技术员人数和改型的使用 HCFC-22 的设备数量。

共同供资

34. 环境规划署在回应关于根据缔约方第十九次会议第 XIX/6 号决定第 11(b)段调动额外资源以最大程度实现氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的环境惠益的潜在财政奖励措施和机会的第 54/39(h)号决定时解释说,不丹政府将提供 7,000 美元。

多边基金 2011-2014 年业务计划

35. 环境规划署和开发计划署申请 470,000 美元外加支助费用,用于执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。为 2011-2020 年申请的资金总数为 314,180 美元,包括支助费用,在环境规划署和开发计划署在业务计划中所申请的总额范围内。

36. 根据估算的 5.61 ODP 吨的维修行业氟氯烃基准消费量,按照第 60/44 号决定,分配给不丹的期限至 2020 年的淘汰拨款应为 164,500 美元。

协定草案

37. 本文件附件一载有不丹政府与执行委员会关于淘汰氟氯的协定草案。

建议

- 38. 鉴于所提供的新信息, 谨建议执行委员会考虑:
 - (a) 是否原则上核准不丹 2011-2020 年氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,以加快氟氯烃的淘汰,金额为 523,580 美元,其中包括批给环境规划署的 282,000 美元和 36,660 美元的机构支助费用,以及批给开发计划署的 188,000 美元和 16,920 美元的机构支助费用;但有一项谅解,即:2020 年后该国的氟氯烃淘汰将 没有资格得到进一步的资金;
 - (b) 注意到不丹政府在第六十三次会议上同意将 2009 年的消费量确定为其持续总体氟氯烃消费量削减量的起点,根据《蒙特利尔议定书》第7条报告的这一数字为0.31 ODP吨;
 - (c) 是否核准本文件附件二所载不丹政府与执行委员会关于削减氟氯烃消费量的《协定》草案;
 - (d) 请基金秘书处一旦获知基准数据后,更新《协定》草案的附录 2-A ,使其包括最高允许消费量的数据,并通知执行委员会最高允许消费量的最终水平,以及对符合资格的供资额的潜在的相关影响,包括提交下一次付款时需要进行的任何调整;以及
 - (e) 是否核准不丹氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第一次付款和相应的执行计划,总额为 189,300 美元,包括给环境规划署的 100,000 美元和 13,000 美元发机构支助 费用,以及给工发组织的 70,000 美元和 6,300 美元的机构支助费用。

Action plan for Mainstreaming HCFC phase-out Management Plan of Kingdom of Bhutan with the National Policy on Carbon Negative and Carbon Neutral Status

1. **Background**

The Royal Government of Bhutan is fully committed to pursue sustainable development goals based on the philosophy of **Gross National Happiness** (GNH) developed in consonance with Article 5 of the country's Constitution that requires thrust on protection and conservation of the environment. The Royal Government has reaffirmed this commitment to the international community as well. At COP 15 at Copenhagen, the country pledged to remain carbon negative and carbon neutral. Attached at **Annex-I** is the Declaration of the Kingdom of Bhutan of 11th December, 2009 presented at Copenhagen. This document should be read in continuation to our earlier letter to the 62nd ExCom, dated 2.12.2010.

Bhutan is the only country among 194 UN members that has declared itself 'climate negative', Bhutan soaks up more greenhouse gases than it emits. While other countries are still struggling to become carbon neutral but are far from the goal, Bhutan leads with its ambitious projects to reduce the use of fossil fuels.¹

The country has also made a strong commitment to a global deal that limits rise in mean temperatures below 1.5°C, which is better than the commitments of the other Parties to the Copenhagen Accord and Cancun Agreement (of 2°C) by 2050. The Government of Bhutan has accorded a very high priority to maintain its status of being carbon neutral by taking necessary legal and regulatory measures. The country is in the process of development of a comprehensive action plan for this purpose and has sought assistance from various development partners, as indicated in the Declaration. We view the HPMP as an integral part of our national policy and the Declaration on 'Carbon Neutrality' and the very first step of this comprehensive strategy for which we have sought assistance from International partners. The country proposes to put in place a comprehensive framework to enhance mitigation actions so that it not only preserves carbon neutral status but is able to go beyond to being carbon negative. HPMP implementation is an important element of this comprehensive mitigation strategy².

¹ http://southasia.oneworld.net/todaysheadlines/bhutan-caught-in-a-scrabble-of-climate-change

² Bhutan, which has low fossil fuel use because of poverty twinned with strong forest protection, plans to stay "carbon neutral" under a policy of "gross happiness to save our planet". But fossil fuel use is rising with the appearance of more cars on the roads and industrial development. The government has taken a very ambitious decision to declare 'carbon neutrality'. Run on Buddhist principles of respect for nature, Bhutan is the only country among 194 UN members to have formally told the United Nations in 2010 that it is now "climate negative" -- soaking up more greenhouse gases more than it emits.

2. Constitutional Provisions for Maintaining Carbon Neutrality

The Article 5 of the Constitution deals with issue of environment making each Bhutanese citizen a trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment. It also requires the Government to enact suitable legislation for protection, conservation and improvement of environment as well as prevention of pollution to secure an ecologically sustainable environment. The Article also requires the Government to ensure that a minimum of sixty percent of Bhutan's total land shall be maintained under forest cover for all time. Further, Article 8 of the Constitution dealing with Fundamental Duties makes its imperative for every Bhutanese citizen to preserve, protect and respect the environment.

3. Sectoral GHG Emissions of Bhutan

As per the first national Communication of the Government of Bhutan to UNFCCC in 2000, the sector distribution of GHG emissions is as follows:

| S.No | Sector | % GHG Emissions |
|------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Industry | 52% |
| 2 | Transport | 37% |
| 3 | Agriculture | 8% |
| 4 | Others | 3% |

The total GHG emissions of Bhutan were 1.5 million tons while the country provided GHG sink of around 6.3 million tons thereby being carbon negative with -4.8 million tons of GHG emissions. Implementation of HMPM is likely to reduce about 9.5% of overall GHG emissions and 18% of emissions from the industrial sector. The Government has initiated several measures to maintain the status of being carbon neutral as summarized in the next paragraph.

4. Regulatory Measures to maintain neutral GHG emissions

The Government of Bhutan has put in place several measures to mitigate GHG emissions, particularly in sectors where the contribution is high. They are:

(i) Mitigation of GHG emissions in the Industrial Sector

(a) Environmental assessment of industrial establishments under the Environmental Assessment Act 2000 and the Regulation for the Environmental Clearance of Projects 2002 are being conducted in major industries and recommendations are being implemented. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has set up a Cleaner Technology and Environmental Management (CTEM) scheme to promote cleaner technology and environmental management in existing and new industries. A CTEM Fund with a corpus of US\$ 5 million is envisaged to generate interest that can be used to support CTEM initiatives. A significant proportion of GHG emissions reduction will come from RAC sector, with HCFC phaseout to non-ODS and low-GWP alternatives being at the core.

- (b) Power Sector Master Plan and Rural Energy Master Plan have been evolved with the basic principle of developing and enhance access to clean energy for socio-economic development at national as well as local level.
- (c) Regulations for the Environmental Clearance of Projects and Strategic Environmental Assessment 2002 has been promulgated to ensure that environment clearance is mandatory for all new industrial ventures. The new regulations will ensure mandatory use of non-HCFC and low-GWP alternatives for RAC for all new industrial establishments on implementation of HPMP.
- (d) Vehicular pollution abatement with the focus on improved fuel quality and vehicle emissions standards has been put in place. A process of regular certification to emission norms by vehicles has been put in place under a regulation. Further, the Government has banned import of reconditioned vehicles in 1998. In addition, to control GHG emissions in transport, which is the fastest growing in the country, investments in public transport is being promoted.

5. Mainstreaming HCFC Phase out strategy into the National Policy

Mainstreaming HCFC phaseout in the overall framework is important given that the demand for HCFC is rising at an average rate of about 27% per annum. The total installed quantity of HCFC in the country is about 19.07 tons and based on the leakage rates estimated annual need is about 5.6 tons in 2010 as per the HPMP. The industrial sector, large office buildings and Government establishments sector is the biggest HCFC consuming sector in Bhutan and accounts for 89% of total consumption in the country. Domestic and household AC sector consists mainly of window and split type ACs and the split type ACs consumes almost 11% of total HCFC consumed in Bhutan.

Given that industrial sector is the highest emitter and that the Government has initiated measures for mitigation, it is important that these are supported by taking steps to migrate to non-ODS and low-GWP refrigerants. Commonly available alternatives to HCFCs in air-conditioning systems are HFC-blends R-410A and R-407C have similar or higher GWP than HCFC-22. Therefore the new systems installed should have better energy efficiency in order to have climate benefit.

The equipments that will be imported into the country will be based on non-ODS and very low GWP alternatives so that Carbon Negative status can be strengthened. Activities under HPMP have, therefore, been designed to assist Bhutan to maintain this Carbon Negative status.

To address this issue energy efficiency Standard and Labeling Program (SLP) together with a Framework for Efficient and Low HCFC Economic Development (FELHED) is included in the HPMP to ensure that the shift towards non HCFC-will follow the intent of overall carbon emission reduction and contribute to maintain the carbon neutral emission status of the country. Successful implementation of the (HPMP) will achieve total phaseout of HCFCs by 2020. Under the unconstrained demand scenario, elimination of 110

metric tons of HCFC by 2020 will reduce approximately 143,000 tons CO2 eq. emission cumulatively which is about 9.5% of the annual emissions in the country (around 18% of emissions from industrial sector).

Further, implementation of SLP will help reduce the electricity consumption in industrial as well as commercial (Government establishments, offices, etc) uses thereby reducing the GHG emissions further. The energy efficiencies of all the new as well as existing stock of ACs and refrigerators could be increased by at least 20% thereby supplementing the ongoing and future mitigation efforts of the country.

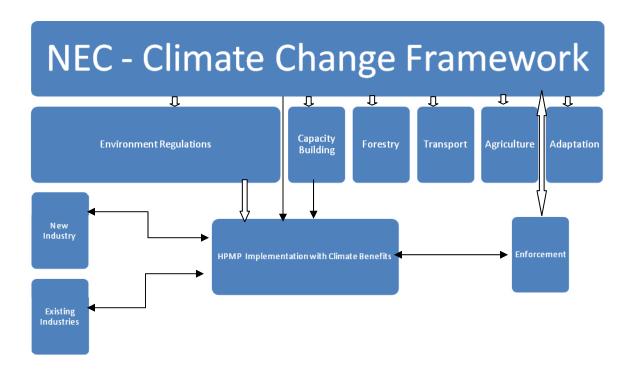
6. Mainstreaming HPMP in the National Institutional Framework

The Royal Government, in an effort, to enhance environmental sustainability has initiated an important program in the implementation of projects for mainstreaming climate and other environmental considerations in all sectors. This means that the five year development plans implemented by the Government will now incorporate environmental considerations in all sectors in their plans and programs starting 2012 (the eleventh five year plan). In such programming at the project level, the use of ODS will be integrated and monitored and will feature prominently in the guidelines that will be developed to enable implementation.

The Government has set up the National Environment Commission (NEC) chaired by the Prime Minister with Ministers from all related Ministries to oversee and decide all matters relating to environment and its management in Bhutan. The NEC is the highest ranking body that has been mandated to oversee the implementation of all environmental commitments of the Government by resolving all inter-ministerial issues as well as fulfilling all international environmental obligations. The objective of an inter-ministerial NEC at the highest level is to ensure expeditious and uniform implementation of NEC decisions by effectively dealing with cross cutting issues. Mainstreaming HPMP activities in this direction has already been initiated. The advancement of HCFC phaseout deadline and introduction of energy efficiency measures has had the approval of the NEC.

The composition of NEC is such that it includes all the relevant Ministries covering the major users of HCFC such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Works and Human Settlement, Ministry of Economic Affairs and others. This includes industrial establishments, Hotels and Restaurants, Households, Offices, etc. HPMP implementation monitoring for the next 10 years will be spearheaded within this national institutional framework thereby providing the necessary political and official commitment to achieve the HPMP targets to complement the this national climate and carbon neutral policy. As indicated earlier in para 3, the industrial and transport sector have the highest share in overall GHG emissions. While the Government has put in place measures for the transport sector and is in the process of further strengthening them. HPMP, with SLP and FELHED components, will provide the necessary push for not only reducing GHG emissions from all new installations of RAC but will also cover the replacements of

existing stock. It is, therefore, an important part of the comprehensive policy that is being ushered in. The emerging institutional arrangement is as under:



7. **Action Plan**

The Government has committed to the following action plan in support of its commitment to accelerate the HCFC phaseout by 10 years. The action plans seeks to achieve the commitment of Carbon Neutrality and Carbon Negativity that has already been announced through:

- (a) Ensuring that the implementation of HPMP would result in additional GHG mitigation of 9.5% of the annual emissions of 1.5 million tons of CO2-eq.
- (b) Being the first step as a part of the comprehensive strategy being unveiled for preserving the unique status of our country in terms of being a large sink of GHG emissions.

The actions that are already underway or are planned not only indicate the resolve of the Government but also lists out the commitment to provide adequate co-financing for these actions:

| S.No | Initiative | Instruments/ Measures | Timelines | Way Forward | | |
|------|------------|--|--------------|---------------------|--|--|
| 1 | | Restriction and import/ export | Notification | - Mandatory use of | | |
| | | controls of HCFC and HCFC | to be issued | non-HCFC and low | | |
| | | based equipments alongwith in 2011 GW | | GWP refrigerants by | | |
| | | labeling of HCFC containers industry and | | | | |
| 2 | Regulatory | The NOU will strengthen the | Action | establishments; | | |

Annex I

| | Interventions | existing import/ licensing | already | - Closure of |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | and their | system incorporating a quota | initiated and | industries/ |
| | enforcement | system as per the new | is likely to be | suspension for not |
| | | requirements in early 2011. | completed in | complying with |
| | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 2011 | HCFC control |
| 3 | | Green environmental tax to be | 2012 | regulations; |
| | | levied by on equipments using | | - Green/ Full cost |
| | | HCFC to discourage their use | | accounting systems |
| 4 | | The equipments that will be | 2013 | for accountability |
| | | imported into the country | | and transparency in |
| | | will be based on non-ODS | | complying with the |
| | | and very low GWP | | regulations by the |
| | | alternatives so that Carbon | | RAC industry on |
| | | Negative status can be | | HCFC issues. |
| | | strengthened. Mandatory | | |
| | | certification of technicians for | | |
| | | servicing RAC equipments. | | |
| 5 | | Design and implement the | 2011 | - Adoption of a |
| 3 | | National Regulations, Policies | 2011 | comprehensive |
| | | and Measures (NRPM) and | | climate change |
| | | establish an institutional | | management |
| | | framework for energy | | strategy including |
| | | efficiency for a robust legal, | | mitigation and |
| | Energy | regulatory and policy | | adaptation. |
| | Efficiency | framework to create and sustain | | - Green tourism with |
| | initiatives | market based energy efficiency | | the objective of |
| 6 | | Establish the Standards and | 2011-2013 | enhancing energy |
| | | Labeling Programme (SLP) | | efficiency as well as |
| | | for ACs and Refrigerators with | | making all hotels/ |
| | | energy efficiency | | resorts free of ODS |
| 7 | | Develop and implement | 2011-2013 | - Public procurement |
| | | FELHED with the objective of | | of non-HCFC and |
| | | retrofitting/ replacement of all | | low GWP products |
| | | HCFC based appliances with | | only after 2013. |
| | | non-HFC ones by 2020. | | |
| | | Development of the Energy | | |
| | | Service Company (ESCO) market with adequate financing | | |
| | | instruments will be the major | | |
| | | activity | | |
| 8 | Bilateral | Bilateral trade arrangements | 2017 | This special |
| | Agreement | will ensure that exporters of | 2017 | dispensation will be |
| | | India HCFCs and HCFC based | | mainstreamed in the |
| | and China | equipments from India and | | ongoing bilateral |
| | | China are obligated as a special | | trade agreements. |
| | | dispensation not to export to | | 5 |
| | | Bhutan and thereby putting | | |
| | | Bhutan into non-compliance, | | |
| | | taking note of the advancement | | |
| | | of HCFC phaseout by Bhutan | | |

Annex I

| | | by 2020. | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 8 | | Mainstreaming upcoming | 2011-2013 | - Enhancing capacity |
| | | regulatory framework and its | | to enforce |
| | | enforcement in training | | environmental |
| | | curriculum of all Customs | | standards of all |
| | | officers in Bhutan, including | | regulatory agencies |
| | | new entrants, adaptation of | | like Customs, |
| | | UNEP and EIA training | | Ministry of Trade |
| | Training and | materials for Customs officers | | _ |
| | Training and | | | and Industry, etc. for |
| | Capacity | on understanding and detecting | | regulations related to |
| | Building | illegal ODS trade across | | HCFC phaseout |
| | | borders, etc. Strengthening | | C '- 1 '11' |
| | | regional networks, exchange of | | -Capacity building |
| | | best practices, etc will be | | for ensuring |
| _ | _ | undertaken. | | compliance with |
| 9 | | Capacity building and training | 2011-2020 | Green Accounting |
| | | of servicing technicians to | | system to be |
| | | improve the servicing practices | | adopted. |
| | | through adoption of good | | |
| | | practices in the servicing sector | | - Environment trust |
| | | by building up and sustaining | | fund for supporting |
| | | the required technician base in | | activities relating to |
| | | Bhutan. The Ministry of | | HPMP |
| | | Labour and Human Resources | | implementation |
| | | has identified the VTI at | | _ |
| | | Samthang for delivering such | | |
| | | training with adequate counter | | |
| | | part funding from the Ministry | | |
| | | in addition to the HPMP funds | | |
| 10 | | Certification of refrigeration | 2011-2015 | |
| 10 | | technicians will be undertaken | 2011 2016 | |
| | | to improve the servicing | | |
| | | practice of the industry and | | |
| | | thereby reduce the use of | | |
| | | HCFCs to service RAC | | |
| | | equipment. The Ministry of | | |
| | | Labour and Human Resources | | |
| | | will conduct training and | | |
| | | establishment of the | | |
| | | | | |
| | | 3 | | |
| | | refrigeration technicians in | | |
| 11 | - | consultation with NOU | 2011 2015 | |
| 11 | | NOU will partner with the | 2011-2015 | |
| | | major industry associations to | | |
| | | organize workshops to update | | |
| | | knowledge of HCFC phase out | | |
| | | policies, alternatives and | | |
| | | market as well as the long-term | | |
| | | financial and environmental | | |
| | | benefits (cost and energy | | |

| | | savings) of investing in ozone and climate friendly energy efficient units. | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| 12 | Information exchange, dissemination | Issue of HPMP strategy brochures, HCFC phase-out schedule and policies and best practices for industry stakeholders as the primary target | 2011-2013 | - Promotion of eco- education curricula in schools with focus on the need for HCFC phase out and climate change |
| 13 | and advocacy programmes | Press releases and promotional programs | 2011-2013 | issues - Media outreach to |
| 14 | | Public awareness: TV spots; Radio broadcasts; Distribution of leaflets, posters and movies | 2011-2013 | influence consumer behavior in favour of non-HCFC and low- |
| 15 | | Learning module will feature in the IT network set-up across country for the interested candidates | 2011-2013 | GWP refrigerants |

8. **Bilateral Cooperation with India and China**

Bhutan has committed to advance the deadline for phaseout of HCFC by 10 years, i.e. by 2020. However, its immediate neighbours, India and China, who supply most of Bhutan's HCFC demand, will phase out their production of HCFC gases and HCFC based equipments only by 2030. It is important, therefore, that Bhutan will seek agreements with these countries to not export their equipments and gases to Bhutan. Such bilateral arrangements will be mainstreamed into the wider annual bilateral trade talks that take place between the two countries (India & Bhutan) under the framework of the Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit between The Government of The Republic of India and The Royal Government of Bhutan. This agreement will ensure that exporters of HCFCs and HCFC based equipments from India are obligated as a special dispensation not to export such equipments to Bhutan and thereby putting Bhutan into non-compliance. Such bilateral arrangements will be initiated in 2017. Annual bilateral talks at the level of DG Customs of the two countries under the Trade Agreement will ensure that differing phaseout schedules of Bhutan and India will not put Bhutan in any undue risk of illegal trade from the neighbours.

9. **Conclusion**

This document presents the comprehensive action plan evolved to implement the strong commitment of the Royal Government of Bhutan of the accelerated phase out of HCFC, 10 years ahead of schedule on the strong resolve and rationale of preserving the carbon neutral status. This is part of the comprehensive action plan that the Government is evolving to maintain its carbon neutral status. The HPMP seeks to target one of the fastest growing sources of GHG emissions, namely the RAC sector that can have an adverse impact on the stated objectives of the Government. The action plan highlights the strong political support (through NEC chaired by the Prime Minister with all other relevant Ministers), mainstreaming HPMP implementation in the five year planning

Annex I

process, institutional strengthening of NOU and focal points in relevant Ministries/Agencies, overarching regulatory architecture, comprehensive training/capacity building/awareness enhancement initiatives, commitment to innovative mechanisms to promote energy efficiency to supplement the regulatory efforts and financial support, both in-kind as well as co-financing.



र्यत्र सूर्य प्रवृत् प्रवृत् । Royal Government of Bhutan क्रिंग केंद्रा



11 December, 2009.

Declaration of the Kingdom of Bhutan - the Land of Gross National Happiness to Save our Planet

The Royal Government of Bhutan, on behalf of all its citizens, makes this commitment to our children and their children, with the conviction that climate change is a reality and that actions need to be taken now rather than later to address its disastrous consequences. We believe that addressing the challenges posed by climate change requires the commitment of all countries, regardless of size, geography, economic or military strength and that it is the moral responsibility of the leaders of the present generation to save the planet for future generations. In spite of our status as a small, mountainous developing country with so many other pressing social and economic development needs and priorities, we feel that there is no need greater or more important than keeping the planet safe for life to continue. Therefore, we commit ourselves to keep absorbing more carbon than we emit - and to maintain our country's status as a net sink for Green House Gases (GHG). Our most recent estimates of annual GHG emission is around 1.5 million tonnes of carbon against a sequestration amount of 6.3 million tonnes (Draft GHG Inventory Report, 2000) leaving us with a net emission of -4.7 million tonnes. This makes us perhaps one of the few countries in the world to have a negative carbon emission. While making this sincere commitment, we call on the global community to come forward with a mechanism to reward our resolve to fulfill this commitment and support us to undertake appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures to adapt to climate change.

Measures taken to protect the environment

Our success in protecting our fragile environment thus far is testimony to the wisdom of pursuing sustainable development based on our philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). We owe it to the enlightened leadership of our Fourth King His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck for giving us this development vision and for skillfully guiding us to balance economic development with the preservation of our environment, culture and security. The following measures were specifically taken to achieve this balanced development:



र्भरा सुन त्रमुण जालुर । Royal Government of Bhutan Prime Minister



- Protection and conservation of forests through adoption of a code of management and use of forests, ban on export of timber, restriction on burning of forests for pasture or agriculture and a considered emphasis on harnessing the indirect benefits from forests through hydropower and ecotourism. As a result, we have over 72% of our country's area under forest cover, an increase from around 45% in 1961 when the first five-year development plan was initiated.
- Dedication of over 35% of the country's geographical area under parks and protected areas since the 1980s. As of now, 5063 species of vascular plants, 678 species of birds and 200 species of mammals are recorded and the scope for discovering new species is very high because of the diverse and intact ecosystems.
- Focus on the development and use of renewable energy from hydro-electricity and solar power.
- Reduction of slash and burn farming (shifting cultivation) by offering alternative eco-friendly land use systems to farmers.
- Adoption of integrated pest and nutrient management relying on physical and biological means of controlling pests and diseases and practicing extensive agriculture as opposed to intensive agriculture. Our annual average use of plant nutrients from chemical fertilisers is only 9 kg per ha against a world average of 90 kg/ha.
- Establishment of the first ever trust fund for environmental conservation in 1996 which enabled the planning and implementation of urgent conservation initiatives.
- Mandatory requirement of environmental clearance for all development projects prior to implementation.



र्भराष्ट्रवायाजुन। Royal Government of Bhutan Prime Minister



- Suspension of operations or closing down of manufacturing industries that do not comply with prescribed pollution control measures.
- Banning of mountaineering and protection of mountain peaks and other sacred sites such as mangroves, lakes and springs.
- Sustained support from our development partners to the environmental sector.

The cost of environmental conservation

Both the country and the people of Bhutan have made significant sacrifices. The success in maintaining a healthy ecosystem has not come easily and without costs. Bhutan has had to forego considerable economic opportunities and its people have made and will continue to make many sacrifices by way of foregoing better options for improving their livelihoods. These include:

- Loss of revenue from logging and export of timber to neighboring countries where the demand for wood is very high.
- Reduced returns from farming due to little or no application of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Loss of crops and livestock to wildlife depredation as a result of the strict enforcement of wildlife protection laws.
- Reduced employment and income generation from tourism as a result of adopting non-intrusive forms of tourism instead of mass tourism.
- Loss of revenue from mining of mineral resources, the economic returns from which are by no means insignificant considering our small population size.

Annex I



र्धयाः सूर्व त्य्युपाः पालुरः | Royal Government of Bhutan क्रांतः स्टेरा



 High pricing of local natural resources and raw materials for construction like timber, stones, sands and non-timber forest products as a result of adopting a strict management code for extracting them.

The way forward - managing for the future

Bhutan can not only manage to keep carbon emission at its current levels but also enhance its carbon sequestration capacity because we have already put in place a number of policy and strategic choices. These include:

- The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008 requires the country to maintain at least 60% of our geographical area under forest cover at all times and mandates every Bhutanese citizen to be a "....trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment for the benefit of present and future generations..." (Article 5).
- Declaration of another 4954 sq.km of land as a national park bringing the total area under parks and protected areas to 19,750 sq.km (or ~51% of land area) of which close to 10% consists of biological corridors allowing the free movement of genes between the parks.
- Empowerment of local communities to take ownership and responsibility for managing natural resources through community forestry schemes. Already 198 community forestry groups are engaged in this scheme involving over 7000 households (~49,000 people) representing nearly 8% of our total population.
- Enhanced capacity to monitor air and water qualities and to enforce environmental standards on industries.
- Prioritisation of eco-friendly hydropower generation, green tourism, and organic agriculture as priority sectors for economic development.
- Adoption of sustainable land management practices to address land degradation.



र्पतासून त्युपा पाबुर । Royal Government of Bhutan Prime Minister



- Adoption of a watershed and climate change management strategy focusing on eco-friendly land use practices, reforestation of existing degraded areas and enhancing regeneration of old forests.
- Adoption of a policy to plough-back 1% royalty on hydroelectricity to watershed management.
- Adoption of a "Green/Full Cost Accounting" system to make agencies and individuals responsible and accountable for adopting proper environmental standards and ethics.
- Promotion of eco-literacy through the school curricula.

(Jigmi Y. Thinley

附件二

不丹政府与多边基金执行委员会关于减少氯氟烃消费量的协定草案

- 1. 本协定是不丹("国家")政府和执行委员会关于按照《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前将附录 1-A 所列消耗臭氧层物质("物质")的控制使用减少到零 ODP 吨的持续数量的协定,但有一项理解,即:在根据第 7 条数据确定履约基准消费量后,将于 2011 年对该数字做一次性订正,根据第 60/44 号决定,将不再对 2020 年后符合供资条件的任何进一步的氟氯烃淘汰提供更多资金。
- 2. 国家同意执行本协定附录 2-A("目标和供资")第 1.2 行以及附录 1-A 提到的《蒙特利尔议定书》中所有物质削减时间表所列各种物质的年度消费量限额。国家接受,在接受本协定以及执行委员会履行第 3 款所述供资义务的情况下,如果物质的任何消费量超过附录 2-A 第 1.2 行规定的数量("附件 C 第一类物质的最高允许消费总量";目标),这是本协定针对附录 1-A 规定的所有物质的最后削减步骤,或者任何一种物质的消费量超过第 4.1.3 行所规定的数量(剩余的符合资助资格的消费量),该国将没有资格就这些物质申请或接受多边基金的进一步供资。
- 3. 以国家遵守本协定所规定义务为条件,执行委员会原则上同意向国家提供附录 2-A ("目标和供资")第 3.1 行规定的资金。执行委员会原则上将在附录 3-A ("资金核准时间表")所指明的执行委员会会议上提供此笔资金。
- 4. 国家应接受本协定第 5 (b) 款所述受相关双边或执行机构委托对本协定附录 2-A ("目标和供资")第 1.2 行所示每种物质的年度消费限额的完成情况进行的独立核查。
- 5. 国家如果至少在资金核准时间表所指明相应执行委员会会议之前 60 天未能满足下列条件,执行委员会将不按照资金核准时间表提供资金:
 - (a) 国家已达到所有相应年份的目标。相应年份指的是核准氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 之年以来的所有年份。在向执行委员会会议提交供资申请之日无义务报告国 家方案数据的年份除外;
 - (b) 已对这些目标的实现情况进行了独立核查,除非执行委员会决定不需要进行 此类核查;
 - (c) 国家已按照附录 4-A 规定的形式提交了涵盖上一个日历年的付款执行情况报告("付款执行情况报告和计划格式"),该国完成了之前已核准付款中规定的大部分执行行动,并且之前已核准付款可提供的资金发放率超过20%;以及
 - (d) 国家按照附录 4-A 规定的形式提交了涵盖每个日历年的付款执行计划 ("付款执行情况报告和计划格式"),并得到执行委员会核准,其中包括 供资日程表预计在完成所有预期活动之前提交下一次付款或者最后一次付款 的年份。

- 6. 国家应确保其对本协定所规定活动进行准确的监测。附录 5-A("监测机构和作用")所述机构应按照附录 5-A 规定的作用和职责,对上一次付款执行计划的活动的执行情况进行监测,并作出报告。这种监测也应接受第 5(b)款所述的独立核查。
- 7. 执行委员会同意,国家可以根据附录 1-A 所述物质实现最平稳减少和淘汰的发展情况,灵活地重新分配已核准的资金或部分资金。对资金分配有重大改变的,应按第 5 (d) 款之规定事先记入下一年度付款执行计划,并征得执行委员会的同意。重大改变所涉及的是: 影响上一次核准付款资金 30%或以上的重新分配、可能影响多边基金规则和政策的问题或者将要修改本协定的任何条款的改变。不被视为有重大改变的重新分配,可纳入正在执行的已核准付款执行计划,并在付款执行情况报告中向执行委员会作出报告。剩余的资金均应在计划的最后一次付款结束时退回多边基金。
- 8. 应特别注意实施制冷维修次级行业活动的执行情况,尤其是:
 - (a) 国家将利用本协定所提供的灵活性处理项目执行过程中可能产生的具体需要;以及
 - (b) 国家和所涉双边及执行机构在执行计划的过程中将充分考虑第 41/100 和第 49/6 号决定的要求。
- 9. 国家同意全面负责管理和执行本协定以及为履行本协定的义务由国家或以国家名义开展的所有活动。对于本协定所规定的国家活动,环境规划署同意担任牵头执行机构("牵头执行机构")并且开发计划署同意在牵头执行机构领导下担任合作执行机构("合作执行机构")。国家同意接受各种评价,评价将在多边基金监测和评价工作方案下或参与协定的任何执行机构的评价方案下进行。
- 10. 牵头执行机构将负责执行首次提交的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中具体列出的计划活动,包括但不限于根据第 5 (b) 款规定的独立核查。此项责任包括必须同合作执行机构协调,以确保在执行过程中适当安排各项活动的时间和顺序。合作执行机构将支持牵头执行机构,在牵头执行机构总体协调下执行附录 6-B 所列的各项活动。牵头执行机构与合作执行机构就本协定规定的计划、报告和责任签订了正式协定,以期为协调执行计划提供便利,包括定期举行协调会议。执行委员会原则上同意向牵头执行机构及合作执行机构提供附录 2-A 第 2.2 和 2.4 行所列经费。
- 11. 如果国家由于任何原因没有达到附录 2-A 第 1.2 行规定的消除这些物质的目标,或没有遵守本协定,则国家同意该国将无权按照资金核准时间表得到资金。执行委员会将酌情处理,在国家证明已履行接受资金核准时间表所列下一期资金之前应当履行的所有义务之后,将按照执行委员会确定的订正资金核准时间表恢复供资。国家承认,执行委员会可按照当年未能削减的消费量的每一 ODP 吨计算,减少附录 7-A 所述金额的资金。执行委员会将针对国家未能履行协定的具体案例进行讨论,并做出相关决定。根据第 5 款,一旦这些决定被采纳,这个具体案例将不会妨碍未来的付款。
- 12. 对本协定的资金,不得根据执行委员会今后做出的可能影响为其他消费行业项目或 国家任何其他相关活动所作供资的任何决定进行修改。
- 13. 国家应遵照执行委员会和牵头执行机构及合作执行机构为促进本协定的执行而提出的任何合理要求行事。国家尤其应该让牵头执行机构及合作执行机构有了解为核查本协定的遵守情况所必需的信息的途径。

- 14. 继上一年在附录 2-A 中规定了最高允许消费总量之后,在本年底将完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划及相关协定。如果届时按照第 5 (d) 款和第 7 款的规定计划及随后几次修订中预期的活动仍未完成,则将在执行剩余活动后推迟到年底完成。如果执行委员会没有另外规定,根据附录 4-A (a) 项、(b) 项、(d) 项和(e) 项的报告要求在完成前将继续执行。
- 15. 本协定中所列的所有协议仅在《蒙特利尔议定书》范围内并按本协定的规定执行。 除本协定另有规定外,本协定使用的所有术语均与《蒙特利尔议定书》中赋予它们的含义 相同。

附录

附录 1-A: 物质

| 物质 | 附件 | 类别 | 消费量总体削减量的起点(ODP吨) |
|---------|----|----|-------------------|
| HCFC-22 | С | _ | 0.31 |

附录 2-A: 目标和供资

| 行 | 参数/年份 | 2011年 | 2012年 | 2013年 | 2014年 | 2015年 | 2016年 | 2017年 | 2018年 | 2019年 | 2020年 | 共计 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1.1 | 《蒙特利尔议定书》削减附件 C 第一类物质的时间表(ODP 吨) | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.11 |
| | 附件 C 第一类物质的最高允许消费总量(ODP吨) | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.007 | 0.301 |
| | 牵头执行机构(环境规划署)议 定的供资(美元) | 100,000 | | 70,000 | | | 82,000 | | | | 30,000 | 282,000 |
| 2.2 | 牵头执行机构支助费用(美元) | 13,000 | | 9,100 | | | 10,660 | | | | 3,900 | 36,660 |
| | 合作执行机构(开发计划署)议 定的供资(美元) | 70,000 | | 42,000 | | | 57,000 | | | | 19,000 | 188,000 |
| 2.4 | 合作执行机构支助费用(美元) | 6,300 | | 3,780 | | | 5,130 | | | | 1,710 | 16,920 |
| 3.1 | 议定的总供资 (美元) | 170,000 | | 112,000 | | | 139,000 | | | | 49,000 | 470,000 |
| 3.2 | 总支助费用 (美元) | 19,300 | | 12,880 | | | 15,790 | | | | 5,610 | 53,580 |
| 3.3 | 议定的总费用 (美元) | 189,300 | | 124,880 | | | 154,790 | | | | 54,610 | 523,580 |
| 4.1.1 | 1.1 本协定下要完成的议定的 HCFC-22 淘汰总量(ODP 吨) | | | | | | | 0.301 | | | | |
| 4.1.2 | 1.2 之前核准项目中要完成的 HCFC-22 淘汰量(ODP 吨) | | | | | | | - | | | | |
| 4.1.3 | 剩余的符合资助条件的 HCFC-22 > | 肖费量(C | DDP吨) | | | | | | | | | 0 |

附录 3-A: 资金核准时间表

1. 审议有待核准的未来供资付款不会早于附录 2-A 中规定年份的第二次会议。

附录 4-A: 付款执行情况报告和计划格式

- 1. 付款执行情况报告和计划的呈件包括五个部分:
 - (a) 关于以往付款进展情况的陈述报告,介绍国家在淘汰各种物质方面的情况,

不同活动对其的影响以及这些活动之间的关系。报告应进一步突出关于列入计划的各种活动的成功、经验和挑战,介绍国家情况的变化并提供其他相关资料。报告还应包括相对于以往呈交的付款计划的任何变化的资料以及调整的理由,例如拖延、按照本协定第7款之规定在执行付款期间运用资金重新分配方面的灵活性,或其他变化。陈述报告将包括本协定第5(a)款中列出的所有相关年份,此外还可能包括有关本年度活动的资料;

- (b) 根据本协定第 5 (b) 款提交的附录 1-A 关于氟氯烃淘汰管理计划结果和所述各种物质消费量的核查报告。如果执行委员会没有另做决定,此项核查必须与各付款申请一起提交,并且必须提交本协定第 5 (a) 款中列出的所有相关年份消费量核查,因为核查报告尚未得到委员会的认可;
- (c) 下一次付款中将开展的各项活动的书面说明,重点说明这些活动之间的相互依存性,并考虑在执行前几次付款中积累的经验和取得的进展。说明还应提及总体计划和取得的进展,以及预期总体计划可能进行的调整。说明应涵盖本协定第 5 (d) 款中列出的年份。说明还应具体列出并说明认为有必要对总体计划做出的任何订正;
- (d) 向数据库提交一组有关报告和计划的量化信息。根据执行委员会的相关决定,这些数据应按规定格式在线提交。按各次付款申请的日历年提交的量化信息将对报告(见上文第 1(a)款)和计划(见上文第 1(c)款)的陈述和说明进行修订,并将涵盖相同的时段和活动;还将囊括根据上文第 1(c)款对总体计划所做任何订正方面的量化信息。虽然只要求之前和未来年份的量化信息,但除此之外,如果国家和牵头执行机构需要,格式将包括选择提交本年度资料的选项;以及
- (e) 关于五条款项的执行摘要,概述上文第1(a)款至第1(d)款的信息。

附录 5-A: 监测机构和作用

- 1. 由工业部国家臭氧机构负责总体监测。
- 2. 将根据从相关政府部门收集到的数据以及与经销商和消费者提供的数据的比较核实,对消费量进行监测。
- 3. 国家臭氧机构负责报告并提交及时以下报告:
 - (a) 向臭氧秘书处提交关于各类物质消费量的年度报告;
 - (b) 向多边基金执行委员会提交关于本协定执行进展的年度报告;以及
 - (c) 向牵头执行机构提交项目相关报告。

附录 6-A: 牵头执行机构的作用

1. 牵头执行机构将负责一系列活动。这些活动将由项目文件进一步规定,但至少包括如下活动:

- (a) 确保按照本协定及国家淘汰计划所规定的具体内部程序和要求,进行绩效和 财务核查;
- (b) 协助国家根据附录 4-A 拟订付款执行计划和后续报告;
- (c) 为执行委员会进行核查,说明目标已实现且相关年度活动已根据附录 4-A 按照付款执行计划的要求完成;
- (d) 确保根据附录 4-A 中第 1(c) 款和第 1(d) 款将经验和进展反映在最新总体计划和未来的付款执行计划中;
- (e) 达到附录 4-A 中所列的付款和总体计划以及提交执行委员会的项目完成报告的报告要求。报告要求包括报告合作执行机构完成的活动情况;
- (f) 确保由胜任的独立技术专家进行技术审查:
- (g) 按要求完成监督任务;
- (h) 确保拥有运作机制能够以有效透明的方式实施付款执行计划和准确报告数据:
- (i) 协调合作执行机构的活动,并确保适当的活动顺序;
- (j) 如果因未遵守本协定第 11 款的规定而减少供资,经与国家和合作执行机构 协商,确定将减款额分配到不同的预算项目以及所涉执行或双边机构的供资中;
- (k) 确保向国家付款以指标为依据;以及
- (I) 需要时提供政策、管理和技术支持等援助。
- 2. 在与国家磋商并考虑到提出的任何看法后,牵头执行机构将根据本协定第 5 (b) 款和附录 4-A 第 1 (b) 款选择并任命一个独立组织,以核查氟氯烃淘汰管理计划结果和附录 1-A 中所述物质的消费情况。

附录 6-B: 合作执行机构的作用

- 1. 合作执行机构将负责一系列活动。这些活动将由各自的项目文件进一步规定,但至少包括如下活动:
 - (a) 按要求提供政策制定援助;
 - (b) 协助国家执行和评估合作执行机构资助的活动,并咨询牵头执行机构以确保 各项活动的顺序得到协调,以及
 - (c) 向牵头执行机构提供这些活动的报告,根据附录 4-A 列入合并报告中。

附录 7-A: 因未履约而减少供资

1. 按照本协定第 11 款,如果每年没有达到附录 2-A 第 1.2 行具体规定的目标,超出附录 2-A 第 1.2 行规定数量的,供资数额将按每一 ODP 吨消费量减少 180 美元。

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/24 Annex II

. - - - -