



联合国
环境规划署



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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：东帝汶

本文件包括：

- 国家方案评价表（基金秘书处编制）
- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 东帝汶政府的送文函
- 国家方案封面页和执行摘要

东帝汶国家方案评价表

国家臭氧机构，经济与发展部

《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》的批准情况

签署	批准	生效
《维也纳公约》（1985年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日
《蒙特利尔议定书》（1987年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日
《伦敦修正案》（1990年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日
《哥本哈根修正案》（1992年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日
《蒙特利尔修正案》（1997年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日
《北京修正案》（1999年）	2009年9月16日	2009年12月15日

受控物质的生产：

没有生产受控物质

所有受控物质的消费量（2009年）：

9.90公吨 0.89 ODP吨

(吨)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-115	各类氟氯化 碳共计	HCFC-22	各类氟氯化碳和氟氯烃共 计
公吨	0	0.34	0.04	0.38	9.52	9.90
ODP 吨	0	0.34	0.03	0.37	0.52	0.89

按照物质分列的ODP分布：

各类氟氯化碳 42% HCFC-22 58%

按照行业分列的ODP分布：

空调和制冷： 100%

各类物质的《蒙特利尔议定书》消费量（ODP吨）

国家方案基准	各类氟氯化 碳	哈龙	甲基氯仿	甲基溴	HCFC-22
基准消费量	36.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.5*
2010年允许消费量水平	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

*估计基准

国家方案期限：

2年（2010-2012年）

消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标：

维持各类氟氯化碳的零消费量

到2014年底减少10%的HCFC-22消费量

优先淘汰领域：

制冷维修业

国家活动费用

271 700美元（外加第六十一次会议上批准的40 000美元体制建设资金）

战略：

东帝汶政府致力于确保遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》条款的规定，并进一步承诺以符合成本效益和分阶段的方式把东帝汶的消耗臭氧层物质消费量降到最低水平，以履行其缔约方义务。国家方案行动计划的目标是遵照《蒙特利尔议定书》维持各类氟氯化碳的零消费量和逐步淘汰氟氯烃消费量。本行动计划包括开展活动以建立和执行一个有效的条例与许可证制度，从而控制和监测消耗臭氧层物质（包括氟氯烃）以及使用消耗臭氧层物质的设备的进口；还包括建设国家能力以改进维修做法的活动。执行国家方案有望协助该国实现消耗臭氧层物质的削减目标。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

说明

1. 根据第 7 条数据和近期为编制东帝汶国家方案开展的一项调查，以及氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，2009 年报告的氟氯烃消费总量为 0.52 ODP 吨。该国还报告有 0.37 ODP 吨各类氟氯化碳被用作制冷剂。同期没有报告哈龙和甲基溴，或其他消耗臭氧层物质的消费量。计算的东帝汶氟氯烃基准为 9.635 公吨（0.53 ODP 吨）。预期 2009 年底以后的氟氯化碳消费量为零。
2. 东帝汶于 2002 年成为独立国家。1999 年底，东帝汶 70% 的经济基础设施都遭到军队和反独立民兵的严重破坏。该国得到了联合国牵头的大量国际援助，以修复其基础设施和重新恢复民政管理。
3. 东帝汶正在加强公共行政能力和制订条例。通过长期顾问和外部技术援助，政府各部委、部门和公共部门继续收到来自联合国和捐助国的大量支助。
4. 东帝汶于 2009 年 9 月加入《蒙特利尔议定书》。多边基金对体制建设第一阶段的资助在第五十六次会议上获得批准，并于 2009 年 10 月公布。在体制建设资金的支持下，在经济与发展部下成立了一个国家臭氧机构。组织了公共信息和传播方案，以提高对《蒙特利尔公约》和淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的认识。还成立了一个臭氧指导委员会，以便把关键政府部委和私营行业的利益攸关方纳入消耗臭氧层物质淘汰方案中。消耗臭氧层物质的进口商、零售商和制冷维修业了解氟氯烃的淘汰工作和对各类氟氯化碳的禁令。利益攸关方表示担心淘汰氟氯烃会对经济造成影响，并要求尽早提供宣传、训练和援助。在执行委员会第五十九次会议上，批准了对国家方案和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制的供资。根据第 56/16 号决定，该国还收到了体制建设第二阶段的资金和用于编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划一由于在调查期间确定存在氟氯烃消费量一的 55,000 美元额外资金。为编制国家方案和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划开展了调查；国家方案和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划现已提交第六十三次会议审议。
5. 东帝汶尚未建立控制消耗臭氧层物质的进口与使用方面的法律、条例和许可证制度。为遵循《蒙特利尔议定书》关于淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的管制措施，国家环境秘书处，经济与发展部颁布了一份政府通告（MED/NOU/2010），禁止进口消耗臭氧层物质和使用消耗臭氧层物质的设备，2010 年 12 月 1 日起生效。东帝汶政府计划建立一项进口/出口许可证政策和配额制度，以便控制氟氯烃的进口。
6. 在环境规划署援助下编制的国家方案包括以下目标：
 - (a) 支持国家臭氧机构履行其在数据收集和报告消耗臭氧层物质消费量方面的义务；
 - (b) 制定和执行控制措施，以维持各类氟氯化碳的零消费量，如禁止进口各类氟氯化碳和使用氟氯化碳的设备；
 - (c) 制定有关法律和有效的许可证及配额制度，以支持淘汰氟氯烃；
 - (d) 开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划活动，确保逐步削减氟氯烃消费量；
 - (e) 建立消耗臭氧层物质进口和消费量监测系统；以及

(f) 开展关于淘汰氟氯烃的公众教育和提高意识方案。

7. 东帝汶国家方案提案包括一项体制建设方案和执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。体制建设方案已获批准，并且曾延长。将在需要延长期限时提交体制建设方案的供资申请。已将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的供资申请和国家方案提案一并提交第六十三次会议。鉴于东帝汶尚未执行任何各类氟氯化碳的淘汰方案，氟氯化碳淘汰活动已被纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中。

秘书处的评论

8. 注意到国家方案和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制工作已经完成，但仍未建立控制消耗臭氧层物质（各类氟氯化碳和氟氯烃）进口和使用的法律、条例和许可证制度，秘书处询问了进口管制方面的法律、条例和许可证制度的进展、当前情况和今后的计划措施。

9. 环境规划署回应说，许可证制度的制定工作正在进行中，但进展缓慢。政府正在考虑把《蒙特利尔议定书》及其修正案纳入国家法律。提交内阁的建议中将包括国家方案，供编制立法。环境规划署告知秘书处，由于议会通过法律需要两至三年的时间，所以将继续采用政府通告程序管制氟氯烃的进口，以确保遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的管制目标。

建议

10. 基金秘书处建议批准东帝汶国家方案，同时指出，批准国家方案并不意味批准其中确定的项目或其供资金额。批准东帝汶国家方案不妨碍启用蒙特利尔议定书机制解决可能的不遵守情事。

11. 基金秘书处还建议请东帝汶政府依据执行委员会关于国家方案执行的决定（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40，第 135 段），每年以核准的在线格式向执行委员会提交国家方案执行进展。应在不迟于 2012 年 5 月 1 日的时间内向基金秘书处提交述及 2011 年 1 月 1 日至 2011 年 12 月 31 日的初次报告。



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT
SECRETARIAT OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT
GABINET OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

To : **Ms. Maria Nolan,**
Chief Officer Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol Montreal, Canada
Fax: (514) 282-0068

Ref. Number: ...15...../GSEMA/0I/11

Date: 31 of January 2011

Subject: **Endorsement Letter for the Multilateral Fund for Country Programme for Timor-Leste**

Dear Ms. Maria Nolan,


It is our great honour to submit the Country Programme for Timor-Leste for consideration at the 63rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (MLF). This Country Programme jointly with HPMP has been developed by the Secretariat of State for Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development with the assistance of UNEP and UNDP Dili.


We would like to thank the MLF for all the support provided to Timor-Leste and appreciate your continuous support to Timor-Leste in its implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

The Secretariat of State for Environment, Ministry of Economy and Development of the Government of Timor-Leste would avail itself of this opportunity to renew its thanks to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely yours,


António de Deus de Jesus Lima
Secretary of State for Environment



Cc: **Rajendra M. Shende**
Chief, Energy and Ozone Action Unit
United Nations Environment Programme,
Division of technology, Industry and Economics; Fax: (+33) 144 37 1474

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY Democratic Republic of Timor Leste

DATE RECEIVED 4 March 2011

LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY Secretary of State for Environment, Ministry of Economic and Development

PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2011 - 2015

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

Substance	2009 Consumption (import) in ODP Tonnes	Planned Total Cons. until end 2015 (Tonnes x ODP)	Planned year of Reduction
CFC-12 & CFC-115 (in R-502)	0.37	0	2010
Total (Annex A)	0.37	0	
HCFC-22 in R-502	0.0022	0	2010
HCFC-22	0.5214	2.621	2015
Total Annex C	0.5236	2.621	

2. ACTION PLAN OF Timor Leste

In order to implement its phase out strategy, the Government has developed an Action Plan as follows: (Since 100% of ODS consumption is in the Refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, this action plan matches the one drawn up within the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan for Phase I up to 2015).

- Support the National Ozone Office which has been established within the Secretariat of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Economy & Development as the focal point for all activities related to the Montreal Protocol.
- Develop and implement control measures including:
 - Ban imports of Annex A substances and equipment using these substances by 2011 or earlier.
 - Prohibit new enterprises producing and/or assembling equipment, foams, or aerosols using ODS at the earliest.
 - Develop and implement appropriate legislation to restrict and control imports and exports of ODS and other refrigerants.
 - Establish import quotas and licenses for HCFCs.
- Establish a monitoring system for ODS imports and consumption
- Embark on a communication programme
- Implement and monitor the following components of the HPMP with assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies/bilateral donors:
 - Development of legislation and regulations
 - Training of Trainers in Good Refrigerant Management Practices
 - Train Customs Department, Statistics Division and NOU in monitoring and collection of data to meet the reporting requirements of the Protocol

- Set up servicing infrastructure for good practice and recovery and recycling

3. PROJECTS

A summary of the projects identified and detailed in the HPMP are as follows:

Name of Project		Time Frame	Amount Requested from Fund (US\$)
HCFC Phase-out Management Plan – Phase 1 (up to 2015)	Training in Monitoring and Control of ODS (including procurement of refrigerant identifiers)	2011 - 2015	\$59,000
	Training of Technicians	2011 - 2015	\$45,000
	Public Awareness	2011 - 2015	\$30,900
	Equipment for Training school and recovery equipment and tools for technicians	2011 - 2015	\$96,800
	Project Coordination & Management	2011 - 2015	\$40,000
TOTAL			\$271,700

4. COSTS

ODP to be phased out	0.418 ODP tonnes
Total Cost of phase-out	US\$ 271,700
Cost of projects being submitted with this Country Programme	US\$ 271,700
Amount being requested from Fund	US\$ 271,700
Cost effectiveness (on Funds requested)	US\$650/ODP kg

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Timor-Leste (officially the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste) is a country at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago. Timor Leste was colonized by Portugal in the 16th century, and was known as Portuguese Timor until Portugal's decolonization of the country. In late 1975 Timor Leste declared its independence but was invaded and occupied by Indonesia later that year, and declared that country's 27th province the following year. In 1999, following the United Nations-sponsored act of self-determination, Indonesia relinquished control of the territory and Timor Leste became the first new sovereign state of the twenty-first century on May 20, 2002 and joined the United Nations on September 22, 2002.

In late 1999, about 70% of the economic infrastructure of Timor Leste was laid waste by Indonesian troops and anti-independence militias. Over the next three years a massive international program, manned by 5,000 peacekeepers (8,000 at peak) and 1,300 police officers, led to substantial reconstruction in both urban and rural areas. The country continues to face great challenges in rebuilding its infrastructure, strengthening the civil administration, and generating jobs for young people entering the work force. The development of oil and gas resources in offshore waters has greatly supplemented government revenues. This technology-intensive industry, however, has done little to create jobs for the unemployed because there are no production facilities in Timor and the gas is piped to Australia. The underlying economic

policy challenge the country faces remains how best to use oil-and-gas wealth to lift the non-oil economy onto a higher growth path and to reduce poverty.

Timor Leste acceded to the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on September 16, 2009. With an Annex A per capita consumption of 0.00033 kilograms (0.38 ODP Tonnes in 2009 for a population of 1.13 million), Timor Leste is classified as a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. In order to comply with the provisions of the Protocol, as a first step, the Government of Timor Leste has carried out a national survey and formulated its Country Programme and HCFC Phase out Management Plan with the assistance of UNEP and funding assistance from the Multilateral Fund.

The Country Programme provides data on consumption and use of ODS in Timor Leste and expresses the commitment of the Government to phase out consumption of Annex A substances immediately and reduce the consumption of Annex C substances as per the requirements of the Protocol. An Action Plan has been defined, and steps will be taken to implement some or all of the action items, after scrutiny, to ensure a smooth phase out and reduction without causing undue economic hardship to the industrial, commercial and, in particular, the domestic consumers.

Timor Leste does not produce any ODS and all its requirements are met through imports. The 2009 Annex A substances import amounted to 0.38 ODP Tonnes, while Annex C substances import amounted to 0.5236 ODP Tonnes. The entire consumption of ODS was in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Service sector.

Timor Leste, as the "new country of the new millennium", is still in the process of building its administration and governmental institutions, developing its own rules, regulations, import export policies, data bases etc. The various government ministries, departments, and the public sector continue to receive a lot of support from UN agencies and donor countries as aid and through the presence of long-term advisors attached to them. There is no specific Environmental Act or Legislation within the Laws of Timor Leste. Consideration is being given to include the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments into the National Laws. This Country Programme will form a part of the recommendations submitted to Cabinet for preparation of legislation. Recently, the Ministry of Development issued a Government Notification (MED/NOU/2010) to ban ODS and ODS using equipment imports (Non HCFC). The efforts to assist the government to establish an import/export licensing policy for HCFCs and other refrigerants is ongoing.

Customs has started using computerized records of all imports and exports but to date the data base does not have any entries for the HS Codes related to ODS and blends and other refrigerants also as they are not declared appropriately and customs does not have the necessary training. Import/Export legislation and regulations will need to be designed with Customs inputs to ensure that ODS can be identified and data entered appropriately.

The Don Bosco Vocational School at Comoro (near Dili) teaches refrigeration and air-conditioning as part of their electrical trade curriculum, but the training concentrates on the electrical aspects of refrigeration and air-conditioning.

Timor Leste's consumption is totally driven by market availability and demand. Annex A substances are no longer available for imports from Indonesia or Singapore and this has resulted in zero imports of CFC-12 and R-502 during the period January – May 2010. The importers also advised that their suppliers in these countries had advised that these refrigerants were not going to be available any more.

In the case of HCFC-22 the demand for comfort air-conditioning has gone up substantially since 2005 with the rebuilding of government buildings, presence of expatriates working as long term advisors to

various government departments, significant presence of international aid agencies, and of course the international peace keeping and police forces in the country. In addition Timorese citizens are also being able to afford the equipment thanks to the low prices of small split and window air-conditioners.

The institutional strengthening project was approved by the Multilateral Fund and the government has established the National Ozone Unit (NOU) under the Secretary of State for Environment, Ministry of Economic & Development. The NOU is the focal point for all ODS phase-out activities, data collection and reporting and for implementing public awareness programs. It will also be the link with the Minister, the Minister of State for Environment and the various departments to ensure the implementation of all measures and coordinate all projects.

The Government is concerned about its lack of an established infrastructure for controlling and phasing out ODS. It has requested that their situation be considered unique and that there be an exception to the strict funding guidelines for HPMPs to enable the country to quickly develop its capacity to manage ODS phase out as otherwise there is a strong possibility of the country being in non-compliance from 2013 onwards.

A total of US\$ 271,700 is being requested from the Multilateral Fund to implement the Country Programme and the first stage HPMP projects to sustain CFC phase-out and to achieve the HCFC freeze from 2013 and 10% phase out from 2015.