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执行蒙特利尔议定书  
多边基金执行委员会  
第六十五次会议  
2011年11月13日至17日，印度尼西亚巴厘

2011年工发组织工作方案修正

### 基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 工发组织请执行委员会为其 2011 年工作方案修正案核准 330,100 美元，外加 24,758 美元的机构支助费用。工作方案载于本文件后。
2. 工发组织工作方案修正案拟议的活动如下文表 1 所示：

国家	活动/项目	申请金额 (美元)	建议金额 (美元)
<b>A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动</b>			
<b>A1. 体制建设项目延长</b>			
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	体制建设（第三阶段）	95,333	95,333
阿曼	体制建设（第四阶段）	68,467	68,467
塞尔维亚	体制建设（第四阶段）	131,300	131,300
	A 小计：	295,100	295,100
<b>B 节：建议单独审议的活动</b>			
<b>B1. 项目编制：</b>			
区域	欧洲和中亚地区 4 个低消费量国家处置和销毁消耗臭氧层物质战略	35,000	35,000*
	B 小计	35,000	35,000*
	A 和 B 小计：	330,100	330,100
机构支助费用（7.5%用于项目编制和体制建设以及超过 250,000 美元的其他活动，9%用于不超过 250,000 美元的其他活动）：		24,758	24,758
<b>共计：</b>		<b>354,858</b>	<b>354,858</b>

\*供单独审议的项目。

#### A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

##### A1. 体制建设项目延长

- (a) 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那（第三阶段）：95,333 美元
- (b) 阿曼（第四阶段）：68,467 美元
- (c) 塞尔维亚（第四阶段）：131,300 美元

#### 项目说明

3. 工发组织提交了关于上述几个国家体制建设项目延长的申请。这些国家申请的说明载于本文件附件一。

#### 秘书处的说明

4. 基金秘书处审查了工发组织代表波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、阿曼苏丹国及塞尔维亚提交的使用第 61/43 号决定核准的修订的体制建设延长格式编写的体制建设最终报告和行动计划，指出这些国家遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》氟氯化碳、四氯化碳及哈龙淘汰目标。在考虑这一申请时，秘书处已考虑了第 59/17、59/47 (b) 和第 61/43 号决定，特别是第

61/43 号决定，执行委员会在第 61/43 号决定中决定“将维持体制建设支助的供资维持在现有水平，并将体制建设项目从第六十一次会议起再延长两整年”。

### 秘书处的建议

5. 基金秘书处建议，按本文件表 1 所示供资金额，一揽子核准波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、阿曼苏丹国及塞尔维亚体制建设延长申请。谨建议执行委员向相关政府阐明本文件附件二所载评论。

## B 节：建议单独审议的活动

### B1. 项目编制

区域：编制欧洲和中亚地区 4 个低消费量国家处置和销毁消耗臭氧层物质战略的项目编制（35,000 美元）

### 项目说明

6. 捷克共和国政府提交的此项目是双边援助项目，因此，正在关于双边合作的 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/14 号文件下进行审议。项目的部分资金包括在工发组织部分这些工作方案的修正案之中。

### 秘书处的建议

7. 谨建议执行委员会考虑是否根据第 58/19 号决定并参照 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/14 号文件所载秘书处的评论，按本文件表 1 所示供资金额，核准关于编制欧洲和中亚地区 4 个低消费量国家处置和销毁消耗臭氧层物质战略项目编制的申请。

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附件一  
体制建设项目提案

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那：体制建设延长

项目摘要和国情简介	
执行机构:	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额 (美元):	
第一阶段: 1999 年 3 月	110,000
第二阶段: 2004 年 7 月	95,333
共计:	205,333
要求用于延长的金额 (第三阶段) (美元):	95,333
建议用于核准第三阶段的金额 (美元):	95,333
机构支助费用 (美元):	7,150
多边基金体制建设第三阶段的总费用 (美元):	102,483
国家方案的核准日期:	1999 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划核准日期:	提交第六十五次会议
受控物质基准消费量 (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数)	24.2
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数)	4.1
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数)	0.0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数)	1.6
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)	3.5
根据第 7 条报告的消耗臭氧层物质最新消费量 (2010 年) (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳)	0.0
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙)	0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳)	0.0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿)	0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴)	0.0
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质 (氟氯烃)	3.5
共计	3.5
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010 年
所核准的项目金额 (截至 2011 年 7 月) (美元):	3,146,639
付款金额 (截至 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	2,475,114
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2011 年 7 月) (ODP 吨):	251.0
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	309.4

1. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额:

活动摘要	核准的供资数额 (美元)
(a) 投资项目:	2,431,706
(b) 体制建设:	205,333
(c) 项目编制、技术援助、培训及其他非投资项目:	509,600
共计:	3,146,639

## 进度报告

2. 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那实现了 2009 和 2010 年氟氯化碳消费量方面的履约目标。预计，将通过执行体制建设的新阶段，进一步加强目前的监管工作。

3. 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那是欧洲与中亚臭氧区域网的积极成员。波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那所已竭尽所能，重新启动国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划的实施工作，并着手编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。第二阶段下的战略目标是制定氟氯烃加速淘汰时间表的同时，保持已经淘汰了的化学品的零消耗。

## 行动计划

4. 与《蒙特利尔议定书》有关的活动方案构成了波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那以控制和成本高效的方式淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费的承诺的一部分。国家臭氧机构是对外贸易和经济关系部的一部分，主管海关政策、海关关税代码和外贸政策问题。国家臭氧机构协调该国全部的《蒙特利尔议定书》方案，并为政府主管部门为实现氟氯烃淘汰目标而通过的立法和监管措施奠定基础。

5. 在职责分工明确的国家一级和实体各级，监管机构确定消耗臭氧层物质的进口和消费数据，数据随后将进一步完善统一。而国家臭氧机构负责监测这一数据。

6. 国家臭氧机构将按照已《蒙特利尔议定书》核准的淘汰时间表，优先跟进启动措施以加大氟氯烃的控制力度，在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费以及在 2015 年实现 10% 减排目标的问题。

7. 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那的国家臭氧机构将负责监测氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的执行情况。国家臭氧机构将负责跟踪具体侧重氟氯烃管理的政策和法规的颁布和实施情况，并将协助工发组织进一步开展适当的活动，从而最终完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，并落实制冷空调业所必需的各项措施。

8. 政府承诺将拟定加速淘汰氟氯烃的时间表，并将通过加强国家臭氧机构作为波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那对外贸易和经济关系部组织内的行政单位的能力建设来支持这项承诺。

## 阿曼：体制建设延长

项目摘要和国情简介	
执行机构：	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段： 2000 年 12 月	79,000
第二阶段： 2005 年 7 月	68,467
第三阶段： 2008 年 11 月	68,467
共计：	215,934
要求用于延长的金额（第四阶段）（美元）：	68,467
建议用于核准第四阶段的金额（美元）：	68,467
机构支助费用（美元）：	5,135
多边基金体制建设第四阶段的总费用（美元）：	73,602

项目摘要和国情简介	
国家方案的核准日期:	2000年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:	提交第六十五次会议
受控物质基准消费量 (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数)	248.4
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数)	13.7
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数)	0.1
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数)	0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)	1.0
根据第 7 条报告的消耗臭氧层物质最新消费量 (2010 年) (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (各类氟氯化碳)	0.0
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙)	0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳)	0.0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿)	0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴)	0.0
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质 (氟氯烃)	32.2
共计:	32.2
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010 年
所核准的项目金额 (截至 2011 年 7 月) (美元):	1,662,134
付款金额 (截至 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	1,303,364
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2011 年 7 月) (ODP 吨):	259.9
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	238.15

#### 9. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额:

活动摘要	核准的供资数额 (美元)
(a) 投资项目:	470,000
(b) 体制建设:	215,934
(c) 项目编制、技术援助、培训及其他非投资项目:	976,200
共计:	1,662,134

#### 进度报告

10. 阿曼苏丹国实现了 2009 和 2010 年氟氯化碳消费量方面的履约目标。预计,将通过执行体制建设的新阶段,进一步加强目前的监管工作。

11. 阿曼苏丹国是臭氧区域网的积极成员。阿曼苏丹国已竭尽所能,以最终完成其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,启动冻结氟氯烃消费进程,并承诺今后淘汰氟氯烃消费。第二阶段下的战略目标是制定氟氯烃加速淘汰时间表的同时,保持已经淘汰了的化学品的零消耗。

#### 行动计划

12. 在职责分工明确的国家一级和实体各级,监管机构确定消耗臭氧层物质的进口和消费数据,数据随后将进一步完善统一。而国家臭氧机构负责监测这一数据。

13. 国家臭氧机构将按照《蒙特利尔议定书》已核准的淘汰时间表，优先跟进启动措施以加大氟氯烃的控制力度，在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费以及在 2015 年实现 10% 减排目标的问题。

14. 阿曼苏丹国国家臭氧机构将负责监测氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的执行情况。国家臭氧机构将负责跟踪具体侧重氟氯烃管理的政策和法规的颁布和实施情况，并将协助工发组织进一步开展适当的活动，从而最终完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，并落实制冷空调业所必需的各项措施。

### 塞尔维亚：体制建设延长

项目摘要和国情简介	
执行机构：	工发组织
以前核准的体制建设供资数额（美元）：	
第一阶段： 1998 年 7 月	151,500
第二阶段： 2004 年 12 月	131,300
2009 年 11 月和	131,300
第三阶段： 2010 年 4 月	
共计：	414,100
要求用于延长的金额（第八阶段）（美元）：	131,300
建议用于核准第八阶段的金额（美元）：	131,300
机构支助费用（美元）：	9,848
多边基金体制建设第七阶段的总费用（美元）：	141,148
国家方案的核准日期：	1998 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期：	2010 年
受控物质基准消费量（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）（1995-1997 年平均数）	849.2
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）（1995-1997 年平均数）	3.8
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）（1998-2000 年平均数）	18.8
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）（1998-2000 年平均数）	0.0
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）（1995-1998 年平均数）	8.3
根据第 7 条报告的消耗臭氧层物质最新消费量（2010 年）（ODP 吨）：	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质（各类氟氯化碳）	0.0
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质（哈龙）	0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质（四氯化碳）	0.0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质（甲基氯仿）	0.0
(e) 附件 E（甲基溴）	0.0
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质（氟氯烃）	7.8
共计：	7.8
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份：	2010 年
所核准的项目金额（截至 2011 年 7 月）（美元）：	8,687,725
付款金额（截至 2010 年 12 月）（美元）：	6,268,755
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2011 年 7 月）（ODP 吨）：	1,118.27
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质（截至 2010 年 12 月）（ODP 吨）：	848.0

15. 活动摘要及执行委员会核准的供资数额：



活动摘要	核准的供资数额 (美元)
(a) 投资项目:	6,613,813
(b) 体制建设:	414,100
(c) 项目编制、技术援助、培训及其他非投资项目:	1,659,812
共计:	8,687,725

### 进度报告

16. 塞尔维亚体制建设支助的三个阶段已经获批。国家臭氧机构一直在监督和协调《蒙特利尔议定书》所涵盖的全国所有行业的技术转换和淘汰方案。2010年，塞尔维亚根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的管制措施淘汰了所有消耗臭氧层物质。塞尔维亚仍存在消费氟氯烃的情况，消费量为 9.64 ODP 吨（基准消费量）。塞尔维亚的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经编制完成并于 2010 年获批，大多数涉及投资部分的活动已经启动。2010 年通过了消耗臭氧层物质管理以及这些物质进口/出口许可证签发条件的《消耗臭氧层物质条例》，该条例是该领域《大气保护法》的补充完善，它确立了消耗臭氧层物质管理和管制的综合法律基础。已经建立并维持了许可证制度，并做了一些工作，从而引入电子许可证制度。已加大与相关利益攸关方，特别是制冷协会的合作力度。由于在进出口国家之间实行非正式事先知情同意沟通和协商机制，几次成功避免了塞尔维亚的消耗臭氧层物质的非法贸易。与国家海关总署密切合作，包括培训 180 名海关官员使用消耗臭氧层物质识别器，都推动了这一进程。国家臭氧机构还针对官员、投资者和公众开展了大量宣传运动。

### 行动计划

17. 与《蒙特利尔议定书》有关的活动方案构成了塞尔维亚以控制和成本高效的方式淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费的承诺的一部分。在环境、矿业和空间规划部大气保护股内设立了国家臭氧机构。按照各级政府的监督和责任监督其工作。通过双边和部际会议与高层决策者会面。部和政府的工作计划中包括体制建设项目内计划的活动，由此将其与该部的中心目标统一起来。国家臭氧机构将继续开展活动，确保履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的要求，侧重于氟氯烃淘汰计划，并从 2012 年起开始引入氟氯烃进口配额制度。国家臭氧机构将继续监测和报告关于消耗臭氧层物质的进口和消费数据，组织关于培训和提高利益攸关方认识的活动以及打击非法贸易。

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## 附件二

### 执行委员会就向第六十五次会议提交的体制建设项目延长表示的意见

#### 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那

1. 执行委员会审查了关于申请延长波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那体制建设的报告，并赞赏地注意到，该国符合《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰目标。执行委员会还指出，在《国家方案》的框架内，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那在编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划上取得了长足进步，具体而言，启动各行业氟氯烃消费的战略优先方案、消耗臭氧层物质淘汰以及通过许可证和配额制度继续加强监管工作。

2. 执行委员会表示希望，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那在今后两年内将继续实施计划的活动，并取得杰出进展，维持并提高其当前消耗臭氧层物质的削减量，以落实 2013 年和 2015 年氟氯烃的管制措施。

#### 阿曼

3. 执行委员会审查了关于申请延长阿曼苏丹国体制建设的报告，并赞赏地注意到，据阿曼苏丹国报告，该国向多边基金秘书处提交的 2010 年国家方案数据显示，该国已实现 2010 年《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰目标。执行委员会表示，希望阿曼在今后两年内将继续实施计划的活动，并取得杰出进展，从而实现 2013 年和 2015 年氟氯烃管制措施目标。

#### 塞尔维亚

4. 执行委员会审查了关于申请延长塞尔维亚体制建设的报告，并赞赏地注意到，据塞尔维亚报告，该国向多边基金秘书处提交的 2010 年第 7 条数据显示，塞尔维亚符合《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰目标。

5. 执行委员会支持塞尔维亚为减少氟氯烃消费所做的努力，并希望，塞尔维亚在今后两年内将继续实施其消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动，并取得杰出进展，其中包括为实现 2013 年和 2015 年氟氯烃管制措施而开展的活动。

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**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

65<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee of the  
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol

**UNIDO Work Programme**

**65<sup>th</sup> ExCom**

## Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom of the Multilateral Fund has been prepared following the government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2011-2014.

Institutional strengthening extension proposals are included for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Oman to address capacity building issues with a special view to the HCFCs forthcoming countries compliance needs in 2013 and 2015.

In addition, one activity addressing destruction related needs was prepared by UNIDO jointly with UNEP for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region, having regarded the region request.

The document comprises the following sections:

### **Section 1**

Gives in a tabulated form by project types and country a consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above mentioned institutional strengthening support requests and the preparatory funding request for destruction activities in LVCs in EECA region.

Funding is requested as follows:

- IS extension projects: US\$ 317,233 (including US\$ 22,133 representing 7.5% A.S.C.)
- preparatory funding for destruction activities in ECA region: US\$ 37,625 (including US\$ 2,625 representing 7.5% UNIDO A.S.C.)
- **Total: US\$ 330,100 including A.S.C.**

### **Section 2**

Section 2 provides the corresponding project concepts indicating some details and funding requirements.

**Additional Annex** is detailing the preparatory funding request to address destruction needs in LVCs in EECA region, prepared jointly with UNEP.

**Section 1**  
Consolidated table giving project preparation  
and non-investment projects in all countries and sectors

Country	Type	Substance	Title of Project	Requested amount USD	A.S.C USD	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.	Remarks
<b>Institutional strengthening</b>									
BiH	IS	All	Extension of the IS - Phase III	95,333	7,150	102,483	7.5	24	
Serbia	IS	All	Extension of the IS - Phase IV	131,300	9,848	141,148	7.5	24	
Sultanate of Oman	IS	All	Extension of the IS - Phase IV	68,467	5,135	73,602	7.5	24	
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>295,100</b>	<b>22,133</b>	<b>317,233</b>			
<b>Destruction activities in LVCs</b>									
EECA Region	PRP	CFCs	Strategy for disposal and destruction of ODSs for 4 LVCs in the Europe and Central Asia region	35,000	2,625	37,625	7.5	12	Note 1
			<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>37,625</b>			
			<b>Grand TOTAL</b>	<b>330,100</b>	<b>24,758</b>	<b>354,858</b>			

*Note 1: UNEP share is submitted as part of the Czech Republic's bilateral contribution*

## **Section 2**

### Project concepts

## **Project Concept**

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase III
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (March 2012 – March 2014)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	102,483 (including US\$ 7,150 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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## **Project Summary**

The project aims at institutional strengthening and capacity building of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia / National Ozone Unit and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

The programme of activities relating to the Montreal Protocol forms part of commitment of Bosnia and Herzegovina to phase out the consumption of ODSs in a controlled and cost-effective manner. The National Ozone Unit is part of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations which is advance since same ministry is in charge for customs policy, customs tariff codes and for foreign trade policy issues. The NOU mainly coordinates the whole Montreal Protocol programme in the country and prepares the basis for legislative and regulatory measures to be adopted by the responsible government authorities with a view to the HCFCs phase-out targets.

The NOU is responsible for monitoring the ODS import and consumption data which is defined by regulation at State level and entities level with clear division of responsibilities and it will be further improved and harmonized.

The NOU will follow-up with priority the issue of initiating measures to improve the HCFCs control, to freeze the HCFCs consumption in 2013 and to achieve the 10% reduction target in 2015, as per the approved phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol.

The National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the HCFCs National phase-out plan. The NOU will be responsible for tracking the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on HCFCs management and will assist UNIDO, to further develop the appropriate activities in view of finalization of the HPMP and the implementation of needed measures in RAC sector

The commitment of the Government to put in place advanced phase-out schedule for HCFCs will be supported through increased capacity building of the NOU, as administrative unit within the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	<b>SERBIA</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Serbia – Phase IV
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (December 2011 – November 2013)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	141,148 (including US\$ 9,848 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	NOU SERBIA , Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning

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## Project Summary

NOU is established within the Air Protection Unit of the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning. Work is supervised in accordance with governmental vertical levels of supervision and responsibilities. Access to senior decision maker is through bilateral follow up meetings and inter-ministerial meetings. NOU activities are regularly presented at sectoral Collegiums, held by line assistant minister.

Three phases of institutional strengthening support have been approved for Serbia. The National Ozone Unit has been supervising and coordinating the conversion and phase-out programme all over the country in all sectors covered by the Montreal Protocol. In 2010, Serbia phased-out all ODSs in accordance with the Montreal protocol control measures. There is still consumption of HCFCs in Serbia, in quantity of 9,64 ODP tones (baseline consumption). HPMP for Serbia has been prepared and approved in 2010, and activities, mostly related to investment component) have already started. Adoption of Regulation on ODS management and conditions for import/export licence issuance of these substances in 2010, that complements Law on Air protection in this field, has established comprehensive legal bases for ODS management and control. Licensing system has been well established and maintained, and some efforts have been made in order to introduce electronic licensing system. Cooperation with relevant stakeholders, especially with refrigeration association has been improved. Illegal trade in ODS in Serbia was successfully prevented in several cases due to the application of the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism of communication and consultations between importing and exporting countries. Close cooperation with National Customs Directorate, including training of 180 customs officers on use of ODS identifiers, contributed to this process. The NOU has conducted a number of awareness campaigns directed to officials, investors and the general public.

The programme of activities relating to the Montreal Protocol forms part of Serbia's commitment to phase out the consumption of ODSs in a controlled and cost-effective manner. NOU is established within the Air Protection Unit of Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning. Work is supervised in accordance with governmental levels of supervision and responsibilities. Access to senior decision maker is achieved through bilateral and inter-ministerial meetings. Activities planned within IS project are included in the Working Plans of the Ministry and the Government, through which are aligned to the central objectives of the Ministry. NOU will continue activities on assuring compliance with MP requirements, focused on HCFC phase-out plan and introduce quota system for HCFC imports starting with 2012. The NOU will continue to monitor and to report on ODS import and consumption data, as well as to organize activities on training and awareness rising of stakeholders and combat illegal trade.

### **Project Concept**

<b>Country:</b>	Sultanate of Oman
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Oman – Phase IV
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (December 2011 – November 2013)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	73,602 (including US\$ 5,135 representing 7.5% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs / Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU)

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### **Project Summary**

NOU is continuously coordinating and cooperating with reference to control the ODS in the Sultanate of Oman, all the ODS project activities and sharing the technical experience with the concerned authorities such as Customs, Ministry of Manpower and Private Sector.

NOU has direct access to the decision makers in order to facilitate the projects implementation and the enforcement of ODS legislations.

Three phases of institutional strengthening support have been approved for Oman. The National Ozone Unit has been supervising and coordinating the conversion and phase-out programme all over the country in all sectors covered by the Montreal Protocol.

The project aims at institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Ozone Unit and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the National Ozone Office will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption in SMEs sector, up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with a specific focus on HPMP development as well as its future implementation.

The NOU will monitor all the project activities as per the Country Programme and their on-going HCFCs phase-out activities.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL  
PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER

**PROJECT COVER SHEET**

<b>REGION:</b>	Europe and Central Asia (ECA)
<b>IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:</b>	UNEP and UNIDO
<b>PROJECT TITLE:</b>	Strategy for disposal and destruction of ODSs for 4 LVCs in the Europe and Central Asia region
<b>PROJECT IN CURRENT BUSINESS PLAN:</b>	Yes
<b>SECTOR:</b>	Destruction - Project Preparation (PRP)
<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	12 Months Commencing: December 2011 Completion: November 2012
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST:</b>	USD 70,000 ( <i>excluding PSC</i> ).
<b>SUBMITTED BY:</b>	Czech Republic (UNEP will be in charge of project submission, implementation, progress & financial reporting and project completion report) and UNIDO

## Project Concept

### Reference:

This individual project corresponds to the 'Preparation of a regional disposal project for LVCs in Europe and Central Asia', which is part of the 2011 UNEP and UNIDO Business Plans endorsed by the Executive Committee.

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This proposal aims at developing a regional ECA strategy and developing a methodology and tools for LVCs in the region to be able to precisely quantify and address their stocks of unwanted ODS in an effective and systematic approach, taking into account the economic, environmental and legal dimensions. It aims to build upon the experiences in the region such those available in Article 2 countries, non-LVCs and pilot projects in LVCs such as the Georgia project.<sup>1</sup> It will be implemented by UNEP (as part of the bilateral contribution of the Czech Republic) and UNIDO.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The Meeting of Parties requested the Executive Committee in its Decision XXI/2 to set a window for funding for Disposal and Destruction of ODSs, although not directly required for compliance with the Montreal Protocol. This window is reserved to Low-Volume Consuming countries (LVCs).<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to this request, in its Decision 63/5 (c), the Executive Committee decided "to set a window for ODS destruction for low-volume-consuming countries, pursuant to decision XXI/2 of the Twenty-first Meeting of the Parties, amounting to US \$3 million;"

The rationale for this Decision provides the opportunity to look at common solutions to address the question of disposal/destruction of stockpiles of unwanted ODSs in a region. Regional approaches may bring useful solutions for LVCs - countries in which disposal/destruction facilities may not be available - to address existing ODS banks.

Two ODS destruction projects were approved at the 63<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee Meeting in April 2011, including one for a LVC (Ghana) as per Decision 63/27, and also the second pilot demonstration project in Mexico (as per Decision 63/28). An additional project was approved (with funding at a level of US\$ 30 000, for Project Preparation Funding) in the ECA region – for Georgia - at the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting (Decision 64/18).

Additionally, regional level projects have been included in UNEP's and UNIDO's endorsed business plans. For ECA this consisted of:

- USD 100,000 project preparation for 2011
- USD 700,000 for destruction project for 2012

The following LVCs are eligible for MLF funding on these activities in the ECA region:

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<sup>1</sup> "Preparation of an ODS bank management and destruction demonstration project" approved for Georgia as part of decision ExCom 64/18.

<sup>2</sup> See Annexes (10.) for the text of the Decision.

Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova and Turkmenistan.

As noted above, Georgia already has a national-level project approved at the last (64<sup>th</sup>) ExCom Meeting. The other countries in the region have expressed the need to devise a strategy to address current and future stocks of unwanted ODSs. All LVCs in the ECA region have expressed interest in addressing the issue of ODS stocks and the need to devise a strategy to address current and future stocks of unwanted ODSs. Four of these countries in the region have specifically expressed a particular will to work cooperatively on a regional basis in order to devise a coherent strategy addressing their stocks of unwanted ODSs (current and future). These are Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Montenegro; and Turkmenistan. The other countries in the Network will be associated to this project, although not formally part of it, so that they can benefit fully from the lessons and tool developed.

Several LVCs in the ECA region have collected unwanted ODSs, although many still are not certain of the existing inventory of unwanted ODSs which would be eligible/available for destruction as per the Montreal Protocol's accepted technologies.<sup>3</sup>

UNEP, in preparation for the most recent Regional Network Meeting for ECA region, held in Belgrade, Serbia, in May 2011, consulted the countries on this issue. Kyrgyzstan, for example, indicated that the quantity of unwanted ODSs collected is estimated at six tonnes. Croatia indicated that at present eight tonnes of CFCs were already collected through the Recovery and Recycling programme, and these as well as the future quantities to be collected are available for destruction. Bosnia and Herzegovina also identified stocks of halons and methyl bromide but requires more assistance and work to quantify the amounts. Montenegro only has small amounts of collected unwanted ODSs as yet (200kg CFC 11 and some amount of CTC); however, considering that the TPMP for Montenegro was approved in 2007 and Recovery and Recycling equipment have not been operating for a long time, a greater quantity of ODS waste is expected in the forthcoming years.

Albania had proposed to include destruction activities in its HPMP approved at the last ExCom, but destruction was judged as not eligible for HPMP funding. Under this project, non-LVCs in the Region (FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey) will be contacted to share their project' experiences.

The main generic common results of this informal survey were the following:

- An interest in a regional approach was expressed by many of the eligible countries
- The most urgent focus may be to improve the details of the inventory of existing quantities (reachable stockpiles).
- Stocks of unwanted substances will continue to grow in the short term and further with full implementation of the HPMPs
- Few linkages with other chemicals (particularly POPs) have been developed up to now except in specific countries, such as Georgia with a POPs destruction project.

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<sup>3</sup> The TEAP and its Chemicals Technical Options Committee (CTOC), updated destruction technologies identified in the 2002 TEAP Task Force Report under the decision XXI/2 (3), and presented new information on several emerging destruction technologies submitted to the Ozone Secretariat in its May 2010 TEAP Progress Report.

- Interest was expressed by at least two ECA countries in considering utilisation of small destruction units (demonstrated at Port Ghalib’s during the 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Parties).

### 3. PROJECT OBJECTIVE and STRATEGY

The agencies in consultation with the countries and the Secretariat considered several options to respond to the needs expressed and the window set by Decision XXI/2.

In the strategy adopted in this project, several elements were taken into account:

1. There is a clear and distinguished need for such activity in the region to respond to the unique situation in the region and in particular in terms of possible exports to nearby European Union countries, or legal implications in terms of implementing the Basel and Rotterdam Convention or instance.
2. The most advanced LVC in the region in terms of collection, storage, quality of data on available stocks, experience with disposing of other ODSs is Croatia. It would be useful to disseminate the country’s experience in the region while assisting in offering some strategic approaches for solving its remaining issues in terms of ODS disposal.
3. The multi-country approach would respond to the priorities and concerns expressed at ExCom during the discussion leading to decision 58/19. Paragraph 92 of the ExCom report indicates that: *“In order to address the concerns raised by some Members during the present discussion, those proposals should be in some way different from the ones already approved, for example: in terms of the substance or the sector concerned, in the way they were co-financed, or because they related to other geographical areas, to ensure equitable geographical representation”*. This proposal indeed puts forward a different approach for addressing the issues in LVCs in relation to national PRP projects which have been approved up to now and will thus cover *“aspects not yet covered by other demonstration projects”* (Decision 58/19 ii (b)).

The rationale for the multi-country approach is that common issues, threats and opportunities, are considered to exist in several LVCs of the ECA region for which a coordinated action would be beneficial - although LVCs may of course opt to use this national project approach as well. It is understood that the participation in this project could either lead to a full project either through individual or through a regional approach.

The objective of this project is thus to propose for the participating countries, a strategy to deal with their stock of unwanted ODSs, in order to maximise ozone as well as climate benefits. The objective is to ensure the preliminary work (including data collection) in order to launch destruction projects that will destroy the quantities of ODSs identified in the subgroup of countries for which destruction is judged achievable as per the cost criteria of the Multilateral Fund and to ensure the most environmentally and economically appropriate technology.

The means to achieve this objective will be to analyse the following and to provide the results to all LVCs in the region regarding:

- The technological options and their respective feasibility/cost effectiveness for participating countries, as well as their environmental impact. The two main options will be either transportation to a neighboring non-LVC where ODS destruction facilities are available (including but not exclusively in the E.U.); or development of destruction

strategies at the local level in case such options may exist or could be developed at the national level for a participating LVC.

- The legal dimensions (including the ones related to potential transportation of hazardous waste) and the development of the legal and regulatory setting for destruction.
- Synergy with other chemical destruction projects in the region and in participating LVCs. In particular, projects of POPs destruction will be analysed to explore this potential cooperation
- Best practices for implementation at the national level will be sought, for example possibilities for development of joint awareness tools and methods for the stakeholders involved
- Financing components to seek possibilities of co-financing to the Multilateral Fund (national participation, carbon markets, other chemical management financing).
- Benefitting from the lessons learnt in other projects in the region (Non-LVCs and Georgia national destruction project). It is noted that in Georgia's project, approved at the 64<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting, one of the expected results is: "*Dissemination of information on good practices and learning from implementation of the proposed activities*"

The Implementing agencies will bring their experiences in other countries such as for example, UNEP which is the implementing agency for the destruction project in Nepal and UNIDO through the several destruction projects it is involved in (Mexico for example). Non-Article 5 countries in the region, such as the Czech Republic and also Poland and Hungary, will provide their expertise, contacts and experience in order to set the best conditions for appropriate handling of unwanted ODS stocks in the ECA region.

#### **4. EXPECTED RESULTS**

The expected result of the project is to avoid emissions into the atmosphere of ODS that are contained in reachable banks/stocks in the LVCs of the ECA region, since these emissions represent both a large ozone-depleting and global-warming potentials.

#### **5. ACTIVITIES**

- Forming a steering group for the project which will be constituted of all the NOUs participating in the regional strategy, representatives of UNEP, the Czech Republic and UNIDO, and other stakeholder that these members agree to invite to participate. This steering group will use the opportunities offered by the meetings of the ECA Regional ozone network to meet and follow the progress of the project.
- Defining the details of the Terms of Reference for the development of the outputs. This should include a confirmation for each participating country of the quantities actually available for the collection/storage/transportation and the proposed options to destroy these quantities.
- Determine the modalities of the project preparation process (ToR for a consultancy or SSFA with an institute) including a detailed schedule to allow for the outputs to be available by November 2012.
- Contacting potential partners/stakeholders such as:

- The GEF secretariat
  - Private sector
  - Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Convention Secretariats
  - Resource centres in the ECA and broader European region (Brno regional centre on POPs for Central and Eastern Europe in the Czech Republic, Poland destruction facilities or resource centres, for example)
  - European Commission
- Compare and review other approved projects or proposals in preparation to learn from best practices, and from the most recent reports of the TEAP/TOC.

The Implementing agencies will plan to provide lessons learnt to the ExCom by its 68th Meeting, as was indicated as an objective in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/49 (“Report on the experience gained in the implementation of disposal projects (decision 58/19)”).

#### 7. TIMEFRAME:

The timeframe for the project would be 12 months, commencing in December 2011.

#### 8. BUDGET for PROJECT PREPARATION:

US\$ 70,000 (US\$ 35,000 for Czech Republic/UNEP and US\$ 35,000 for UNIDO).

<i>Activity type</i>	Cost
- Consultancy study to confirm data on amounts available for disposal/destruction in LVCs in ECA (UNEP/Czech Republic)	25,000
- Presentation during a meeting with concerned parties on the occasion of an ECA regional network meeting or thematic meeting (UNEP)	0
- Development of a strategy – including technology and legal aspects - for all countries to address current and future quantities of unwanted ODSs, proposing regional and country specific options for destruction project implementation (UNIDO)	35,000
- Dissemination of results to other interested LVCs in the region and beyond, consultation with all other potential partners and co-financing opportunities (UNEP/Czech Republic)	10,000
<b>TOTAL WITHOUT PSC</b>	<b>70,000</b>
Agency fee (13%) for UNEP (implementing on behalf of the Czech Republic)	4,550
Agency fee (7,5%) for UNIDO	2,625
<b>TOTAL including agency fees</b>	<b>77,175</b>

#### 9. ANNEX - ESTIMATE OF TYPES OF STOCKS OF UNWANTED ODS IN THE REGION

**UNIDO - Work Programme – 65<sup>th</sup> ExCom  
(18 September 2011)**



An update on stockpiles of ODSs and ODS for destruction as per ECA network consultations:

Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Montenegro	Turkmenistan
No exact data on quantities available for destruction. There might be some small stockpiles of MeBr (was used in tobacco), 600 kg of halon 1301 (from power management centre) – currently in halon centre in Mostar – there is domestic demand for halon In future, there might be residues from R&R operation;	8 tonnes of CFCs collected and stored. Halons have been collected but have been dealt with without need for additional assistance.	280 kg waste of CFC 11. Possibly some CTCs (to confirm)	Small stockpiles in Turkmenistan – no evaluation at the moment. Small destruction facilities (made in Japan) demonstrated at the MOP in Port Ghalib might be the solution.

10 . ANNEX – MOP Decision - XXI/2: Environmentally sound management of banks of ozone-depleting substances

Recalling Decision XX/7 which called for further study on the size and scope of banks of ozone-depleting substances and requesting the Multilateral Fund to initiate pilot projects on destruction with a view to developing practical data and experience,

Understanding that any such projects approved under the Multilateral Fund would be implemented consistent with national laws and international agreements related to wastes,

Noting the significant climate change and ozone layer benefits associated with destroying many types of ozone-depleting substances;

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to host a one-day seminar on the margins of the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the topic of how to identify and mobilize funds, including funds additional to those being provided under the Multilateral Fund, for ozone-depleting substance destruction, and further requests the Ozone Secretariat to invite the

Multilateral Fund and the Global Environment Facility to consider co-coordinating this effort, and to invite other relevant institutions to attend the seminar;

**2. To request the Executive Committee to continue its consideration of further pilot projects in Article 5 Parties pursuant to decision XX/7, and in that context, to consider the costs of a one-time window within its current destruction activities to address the export and environmentally sound disposal of assembled banks of ozone-depleting substances in low-volume-consuming countries that are not usable in the Party of origin;**

3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review those destruction technologies identified in its 2002 report as having a high potential, and any other technologies, and to report back to the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on these technologies

and their commercial and technical availability;

4. To agree that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should develop and implement, as expeditiously as possible, a methodology to verify the climate benefits and costs associated with Multilateral Fund projects to destroy banks of ozone-depleting substances, and should make such information publicly available on a project-level basis;

5. To request the Executive Committee to continue its deliberations on a special facility and to report on these deliberations, including possible options for such a facility as appropriate, to the 30th meeting of the Open-ended Working Group as an agenda item.

6. To call upon Parties, and institutions not traditionally contributing to the financial mechanism, to consider making additional support available to the Multilateral Fund for destruction of ozone-depleting substances, if they are in a position to do so;

7. To request the Executive Committee to report annually on the results of destruction projects to the Meeting of the Parties, and to request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, based on this, and other available information, to suggest to the thirty-first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group components designed to help Parties of diverse size and with diverse wastes to develop national and/or regional strategic approaches to address the environmentally sound disposal of the banks of ozone-depleting substances that are present in their countries and/or regions. In addition, this information should be available to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Parties to inform the consideration of the financial implications for the Multilateral Fund and other funding sources of addressing the destruction of ozone-depleting-substance banks;