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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 第六十六次会议 2012年4月16日至20日,蒙特利尔

2012 年环境规划署工作方案

基金秘书处的评论和建议

- 1. 环境规划署请执行委员会为其 2012 年工作方案核准 1,062,633 美元,外加 32,500 美元的机构支助费用。工作方案载于本文件后。
- 2. 环境规划署工作方案拟议的活动如下表 1 所示:

表 1: 环境规划署工作方案

国家	活动/项目	申请数额	建议数额 (美
		(美元)	元)
A节:建议一揽子标	亥准的活动		
A1. 体制建设项目	目延长		
阿尔巴尼亚	体制建设项目延长 (第五阶段)	109,200	109,200
伯利兹	体制建设项目延长 (第六阶段)	76,700	76,700
马拉维	体制建设项目延长 (第八阶段)	66,733	66,733
纳米比亚	体制建设项目延长 (第七阶段)	60,000	60,000
尼加拉瓜	体制建设项目延长 (第六阶段)	60,000	60,000
巴拉圭	体制建设项目延长 (第六阶段)	60,000	60,000
圣文森特和格林 纳丁斯	体制建设项目延长 (第五阶段)	60,000	60,000
坦桑尼亚联合共 和国	体制建设项目延长(第五阶段)	60,000	60,000
	A1 小计:	552,633	552,633
B 节:建议个别审:	义的活动		
B1. 体制建设项目	延长		
朝鲜民主主义人 民共和国	体制建设项目延长(第六阶段和第七阶段)	260,000	*
	B1 小计:	260,000	
B2. 技术援助			
全球	与美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会合作编制《可持续制冷设施和系统指南》	250,000	*
	B2 小计:	250,000	
	B 节小计:	510,600	
	A 节和 B 节小计	1,062,633	552,633
机构支助费用(体	制建设无,13%用于其他活动):	32,500	0
共计:		1,095,133	552,633

^{*} 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) 阿尔巴尼亚 (第五阶段): 109,200 美元

- (b) 伯利兹(第六阶段): 76,700美元
- (c) 马拉维(第八阶段): 66,733 美元
- (d) 纳米比亚 (第七阶段): 60,000 美元
- (e) 尼加拉瓜(第六阶段): 60,000 美元
- (f) 巴拉圭 (第六阶段): 60,000 美元
- (g) 圣文森特和格林纳丁斯(第五阶段): 60,000 美元
- (h) 坦桑尼亚联合共和国(第五阶段): 60,000 美元

项目说明

3. 环境规划署提交了上述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的附件一。

秘书处的评论

4. 基金秘书处审查了环境规划署代表阿尔巴尼亚、伯利兹、马拉维、纳米比亚、尼加拉瓜、巴拉圭、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯与坦桑尼亚联合共和国提交的体制建设最终报告和行动计划,提交文件采用了第 61/43 号决定所核准的体制建设项目延长的修订格式。秘书处注意到,上述国家符合《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的逐步淘汰氟氯化碳、四氯化碳与哈龙的目标。秘书处在审议这些体制建设申请时考虑到了第 59/17、59/47(a)和 61/43 号决定,特别是第 61/43 号决定,执行委员会在该决定中决定"将为体制建设支助的供资维持在当前的水平,并将体制建设项目从第六十一次会议起延长整个两年期"。

秘书处的建议

5. 秘书处建议按本文件表 1 所列供资数额一揽子核准阿尔巴尼亚、伯利兹、马拉维、纳米比亚、尼加拉瓜、巴拉圭、圣文森特和格林纳丁斯与坦桑尼亚联合共和国的体制建设项目延长申请。谨建议执行委员会向相关国政府阐明本文件附件二所载意见。

B节: 建议单独审议的活动

B1. 体制建设项目延长

(a) 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国(第六阶段和第七阶段): 260,000 美元

项目说明

6. 环境规划署为朝鲜民主主义人民共和国提交了体制建设项目延长的申请。该申请涵盖两个阶段,第六阶段(2010年1月-2011年12月)和第七阶段(2012年1月-2013年12月),前后共四年。该申请的说明载于本文件的附件一。

秘书处的评论

- 7. 基金秘书处审查了环境规划署为支持延长申请代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国提交的体制建设最终报告和行动计划,并考虑到了第 59/17、59/47(a)和 61/43 号决定,特别是第 61/43 号决定,执行委员会在该决定中决定"将为体制建设支助的供资维持在当前的水平,并将体制建设项目从第六十一次会议起延长整个两年期"。
- 8. 秘书处在审查申请时,还考虑到第 61/27 和 64/20 号决定,在该决定中,执行委员会进一步推迟审议体制建设项目延长的申请,同时要求作为执行机构的秘书处和环境规划署,在执行委员会第六十六次会议前向其提供有关付款、组织结构和监督程序的其他方法。协商报告已由环境规划署编制,并将根据议程项目 7(c) "关于附有具体报告规定的核定项目执行情况的报告"进行讨论。

秘书处的建议

9. 根据议程项目 7(c)的讨论结果, 谨建议执行委员会审议朝鲜民主主义人民共和国提出的作为特别情况提供 2010 年 1 月至 2013 年 12 月期间体制建设资金计 260,000 美元的申请。

B2. 技术援助

项目说明

<u>与美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会合作编制《可持续制冷设施和系统指南》: 250,000</u> 美元

项目说明

- 10. 环境规划署就编制《可持续制冷设施和系统指南》事宜提出申请。该出版物系与美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会合作编制并共同出资。出版物总成本为 475,000 美元,环境规划署就其分摊的 250,000 美元向执行委员会提出申请。剩余的 225,000 美元将由美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会负责提供,此外,学会还将为项目提供其他服务。
- 11. 环境规划署/美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会指南将探讨所有市场上有售的制冷剂备用品,评论其各自的优劣及中小企业的适用性。该项评估将鼓励选用全球升温潜值较低或为零的制冷剂,鼓励采用节能技术以及根据缔约国会议第 XIX/6 号决定将逐步淘汰氟氯烃所产生的环境效益最大化的方法。指南将收录设施/系统运行期间对全球升温产生的影响(包括直接排放和间接排放)的计算方法,并说明有关产品和管理的良好做法,包括维护和减排措施。拟议的指南将为替代氟氯烃提供支持,特别是针对所有制冷剂替代品,提供有关产品和环境管理的妥善办法。指南还将探讨制冷设施以及与制冷最终用户有关的多个问题,并以设施所有人、运营商和设计师为目标对象。
- 12. 该项目旨在为低消费量国家的制冷设施及工业、商用制冷系统的设计师、承包商、 所有人和运营商提供有针对性、权威和不偏不倚的信息,为新产品和新技术决策提供支持, 从而为这些国家完成未来逐步淘汰氟氯烃的履约目标提供帮助。项目考虑到发展中国家的 大多数制冷管理和空调设备使用寿命在 10-15 年以上,将在 2015 年以后更新。指南将于

2014年向国家臭氧机构提供,其时机的选择有利于在低消费量国家的设备达到使用年限、需要更新换代时为其技术决策过程提供支持。

13. 环境规划署的提案随附作为其工作方案的一部分。下表列出了环境规划署申请的 250,000 美元的资金明细,以及相应的项目总成本。

表 1: 建议预算

活动	环境规划署 承担部分(向 多边基金申 请)(美元)	美国加热、制 冷和空调工程 师学会承担部 分(美元)	总成本 (美元)
任务 1 - 项目规划和协调 初始会议和规划 纲要指南和内容概要 工作计划编制和调整 与项目监督小组委员会的协调电话和会议 项目管理和报告	30,900	27,810	58,710
任务 2 - 研究 初始背景数据收集 现有文献、研究报告评估 现有小时分析工具评估 获取未发表的实地调查信息(有效工具等)	31,811	28,629	60,440
任务 3 - 技术研究与应用	63,158	56,842	120,000
任务 4 - 文件编写	111,037	99,933	210,970

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任务 5 – 出版支助	13,095	11,785	24,880
共计	250,000 (不包括方 案支助费用)	225,000	475,000

秘书处的评论

- 14. 环境规划署当前呈交的内容源自一份就该主题提交第六十五次会议讨论的资料文件,该次会议对于提交完整方案供执行委员会审议表示了兴趣。该项目已列入环境规划署向本次会议提交的业务计划中。
- 15. 秘书处就指南对于低消费量国家的作用提出问题,因其考虑到该文件可能提及的一些制冷设备在许多低消费量国家可能并不常见。另外,秘书处还对可能列入文件的技术水平及其对本文件主要针对的低消费量国家的适用性表示关注。环境规划署回复表示将确保拟议的指南收录适用于低消费量国家制冷和空调部门对象的信息,例如,鉴于发展中国家的条件和能力各不相同,既有成本较低但不够尖端的方案,也有成果较高、更为精密的方案。
- 16. 秘书处认为与美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会的合作是共同供资的良好范例,但另一方面,根据编制类似技术指南的既往经验,秘书处担心本项目总费用过高。环境规划署表示该出版物花费较高的原因在于美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会非常重视编制一本高质量的出版物,而这导致成本也会相应增加。环境规划署还表示,如果加上美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会承担的部分,这将是金额最大的出版物共同供资项目,环境规划署认为考虑到这本同行审议的出版物的持久生命力,多边基金对于该出版物的投入物有所值。针对秘书处关于环境规划署是否能减少其承担出版部分的预算,环境规划署回复说,除非对整个文件的设计和方法进行重大调整,否则无法降低预算。
- 17. 秘书处同时向环境规划署提出将 2014 年末设为最终完成时间的问题,询问是否能够提前完成,从而为第一阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的实施提供更多的支持。环境规划署解释说,确定这一时间的原因在于本指南计划在 2015 年管制措施实现后,用于第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的实施。秘书处鼓励环境规划署尽量在 2013 年年底前完成该文件,供各国编制第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划时参考。

秘书处的建议

18. 鉴于秘书处的上述评论,特别是其中的第 17 段, 谨建议执行委员会考虑是否批准环境规划署关于出资 250,000 美元与美国加热、制冷和空调工程师学会合作编制《可持续制冷设施和系统指南》外加机构支助费用计 32,500 美元的申请。

附件一

体制建设项目提案

阿尔巴尼亚: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶段:	2001年12月,2002年 11月,2005年7月	151,200
	第二阶段:	2006年7月	109,200
	第三阶段:	2008年4月	109,200
	第四阶段:	2010年7月	109,200
		共计:	478,800
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第五阶段) (美元):			109,200
建议核准数额(第五阶段)(美元):			109,200
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第五阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):			109,200
本国方案的核准日期:			2003年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:			2011年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):			
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997	7年平均数)		40.8
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年·	平均数)		0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳)(1998-2000) 年平均数)		3.1
(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)			00
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2011年)(ODP	吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳)			0.0

项目概述和国情简介	
(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 (各类氟氯烃)	6.5
共计:	6.5
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2011年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	1,386,925
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	1,037,662
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	70.3
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	70.3

1. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况	核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:	443,932
(b)	体制建设:	478,800
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:	464,193
	共计:	1,386,925

进度报告

2. 国家臭氧项目执行机构修订了氟氯烃管制的监管制度。已制定执行配额/许可证制度的辅助立法,并扩大许可证制度的范围,增加了含有氟氯烃的混合物,设立了进口商提交关于氟氯烃的法定报告制度。编制和核准氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,并于 2011 年下半年开始实施。组织开展关于保护臭氧层以及《蒙特利尔议定书》与《气候变化公约》的协同性的研讨会。

行动计划

3. 国家臭氧项目执行机构将继续开展工作,严格实施氟氯烃配额制度,从而确保履行《蒙特利尔议定书》。该机构将进一步确立辅助立法措施,严格控制氟氯烃消费,减少排放。国家臭氧项目执行机构将禁止非重复充装容器的进口和上市,要求从容器(使用期限到期时)、设备(拆卸前和维修、维护过程中,视情况而定)和产品(如果技术条件许可)中强制性回收氟氯烃。将确保立法与欧洲联盟相关指令保持协调一致。国家臭氧项目执行机构将确保已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中各类活动的开展。将继续开展有关保护臭氧层和气候变化的宣传活动。

伯利茲: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶 段:	1999年11月	88,500
	第二阶 段:	2003年7月	76,700
	第三阶 段:	2005年7月	76,700
	第四阶 段:	2007年11月	76,700
	第五阶 段:	2009年11月	76,700
		共计:	395,300
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第六阶段) (美元):			76,700
建议核准数额(第六阶段) (美元):			76,700
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第六阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):			76,700
本国方案的核准日期:			1999年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:			2010年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):			
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997 年平均	匀数)		24.4
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平均数))		0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳)(1998-2000 年平均	匀数)		0.0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿)(1998-2000 年平均	匀数)		0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)			0.0

根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2010年)(ODP吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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(各类氟氯烃)	3.1
共计:	3.1
己报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	1,310,237
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	1,112,193
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	24.4
己淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月)(ODP 吨):	24.5

4. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:		254,000
(b)	体制建设:		395,300
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:		660,937
	共i	计:	1,310,237

进度报告

5. 体制建设项目第五阶段有助于伯利兹为逐步取消进口消耗臭氧层物质采取的行动。 最终淘汰管理计划已成功实施至第五阶段,国家臭氧机构正在实施有关该计划的监督、评 估和报告机制的一系列活动。伯利兹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第五阶段已经开展,第六阶段 将开始实施。

行动计划

6. 体制建设第六阶段供资将用于支持截至 2013 年第二季度的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下项目活动的有效实施。国家臭氧机构正在与环境规划署讨论 2012 年海关教员培训方案,并与瑞士政府就实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的共同供资财务构成进行了接洽。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介		
执行机构:		环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):		
第一阶段 1	1997年2月	142,560
第二阶段 20	000年12月	95,040
第三阶段 20	003年12月	123,552
第四阶段 20	005年11月	123,552
第五阶段 20	007年11月	130,000
	共计:	614,704
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第六阶段和第七阶段)(美元):		260,000
建议核准数额(第六阶段和第七阶段) (美元):		0
机构支助费用 (美元):		0
多边基金第六阶段和第七阶段体制建设的总费用(美元):		0
本国方案的核准日期:		1997年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:		尚未提交
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):		
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997 年平均数)		441.7
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平均数)		0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳)(1998-2000 年平均数)		1,285.2
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质(甲基氯仿)(1998-2000 年平均数)		7.7
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)		30.0

项目概述和国情简介	
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2010年)(ODP吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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 (各类氟氯烃)	94.1
共计:	94.1
己报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	20,685,744
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	20,080,595
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	3,277.6
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	3,089.3

7. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况	核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:	18,114,540
(b)	体制建设:	614,704
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:	1,956,500
	共计:	20,685,744

进度报告

8. 在体制建设项目框架下开展的活动令人满意。主要目标在于实施有效的臭氧层消耗物质监督和控制系统;完成国家淘汰计划的实施;提高关于淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的认识和了解;确保各部对消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动的支持;推动执行《蒙特利尔议定书》的国际和地区合作;履行臭氧秘书处、执行委员会和环境规划署的报告要求。

行动计划

9. 在未来两个阶段,计划开展下列活动,逐步淘汰消耗臭氧层物质:实施有效的消耗臭氧层物质监督和控制制度,包括地区合作倡议,以控制消耗臭氧层物质和使用消耗臭氧层物质产品的贸易;实施以制冷、泡沫等部门为对象的宣传方案,包括有关氟氯烃的宣传活动(取决于目前正在磋商中的氟氯烃淘汰议案),以最终杜绝消耗臭氧层物质的生产和使用;与环境规划署与联合国工业发展组织密切协作,启动氟氯烃淘汰管理计划;确保各部对消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动的支持;推动执行《蒙特利尔议定书》的国际和地区合作;履行臭氧秘书处、执行委员会和环境规划署的报告要求

马拉维: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介		
执行机构:		环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):		
第一阶段	1994年3月	77,000
第二阶段	1998年7月	51,350
第三阶段	2000年7月	51,300
第四阶段	2003年12月	66,733
第五阶段	2005年11月	66,733
第六阶段	2007年11月	66,733
第七阶段	2009年11月	66,733
	共计:	446,582
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第八阶段)(美元):		66,733
建议核准数额(第八阶段)(美元):		66,733
机构支助费用 (美元):		0
多边基金第八阶段体制建设的总费用(美元):		66,733
本国方案的核准日期:		1994 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:		2010年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):		
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997 年平均数)		57.7

项目概述和国情简介	
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平均数)	0.0
(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)	0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)	112.8
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2010年)(ODP吨):	0.0
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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(各类氟氯烃)	13.0
共计:	13.0
己报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	4,588,726
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	4,393,210
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	226.9
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	177.9

10. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况	核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:	2,989,324
(b)	体制建设:	446,582
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:	1,152,820
	共计:	4,588,726

进度报告

11. 《蒙特利尔议定书》活动在马拉维进展顺利。在报告期内,国家臭氧机构实施了体制建设、最终淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划要求的各项活动。国家臭氧机构通过执行许可证和配额制度,对消耗臭氧层物质进行监管。该机构还着手开展宣传方案,培训海关官员、边防警察、制冷技术人员并在全国开展氟氯烃使用情况调查,从而为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划做准备。

行动计划

12. 国家臭氧机构隶属自然资源、能源和环境部,负责协调体制建设方案和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的实施。马拉维努力实施其行动计划,以确保《蒙特利尔议定书》的持续履行。国家臭氧机构将继续开展对制冷部门技术人员的培训方案。还将着手培训新老海关官员,以推动有关消耗臭氧层物质的制度,包括氟氯烃管制措施的执行和实施。国家臭氧机构将继续通过大众媒体、非政府组织、研讨会以及向业内人士和其他利益攸关方派发报纸、手册、宣传册等宣传材料,实施提高认识方案。

纳米比亚: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶段:	1995年11月	61,765
	第二阶段:	2000年7月	41,177
	第三阶段:	2003年12月	53,530
	第四阶段:	2005年11月	60,000
	第五阶段:	2007年11月	60,000
	第六阶段:	2009年11月	60,000
		共计:	336,472
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第七阶段) (美元):			60,000
建议核准数额(第七阶段)(美元):			60,000
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第七阶段体制建设的总费用(美元):			60,000
本国方案的核准日期:			1995 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:			2011年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):			
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997	年平均数)		21.9
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平	与均数)		8.3
(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)		0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)			0.8
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(20	010年)(ODP 吨)	:	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳)			0.0

项目概述和国情简介	
(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(各类氟氯烃)	10.7
共计:	10.7
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	1,252,062
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	905,007
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	18.3
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	18.9

13. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:		552,500
(b)	体制建设:		336,472
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:		363,090
		共计:	1,252,062

进度报告

- 14. 《蒙特利尔议定书》活动在纳米比亚进展顺利。在报告期内,国家臭氧机构实施了体制建设和氟氯化碳最终淘汰管理计划要求的各项活动。国家臭氧机构通过执行许可证和配额制度,对消耗臭氧层物质进行监管。该机构还着手开展宣传方案,培训海关官员、制冷技术人员和其他利益攸关方。
- 15. 纳米比亚向臭氧秘书处提交了 2010 年数据,实现氟氯化碳零消费。通过继续开展一系列活动,纳米比亚有望实现 100%的氟氯化碳削减,并着手开展氟氯烃淘汰活动。

行动计划

16. 国家臭氧机构负责协调体制建设方案的实施,并监督氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的实施。 纳米比亚国家臭氧机构将继续开展对制冷部门技术人员和海关官员的培训方案。国家臭氧 机构将继续通过大众媒体、非政府组织、研讨会以及向业内人士和其他利益攸关方派发报 纸、手册、宣传册等宣传材料,实施提高认识方案。

尼加拉瓜: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶段:	1997年5月	66,000
	第二阶段:	2000年7月	44,000
	第三阶段:	2003年4月	57,200
	第四阶段:	2006年7月	60,000
	第五阶段:	2009年11月	60,000
		共计:	287,200
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第六阶段) (美元):			60,000
建议核准数额 (第六阶段)(美元):			60,000
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第六阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):			60,000
本国方案的核准日期:			1997年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:			向第六十六次会议 提交
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):			
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-199°	7年平均数)		82.8
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年	平均数)		0.0
(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)		0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)			0.4
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2010年) (ODP 吨)	:	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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

项目概述和国情简介	
(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 (各类氟氯烃)	7.5
共计:	7.5
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	1,687,657
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	1,311,175
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	98.4
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月)(ODP 吨):	77.5

17. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动	概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:		450,027
(b)	体制建设:		287,200
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:		950,430
	· ·	共计:	1,687,657

进度报告

18. 环境和自然资源部在国家臭氧机构的支持下,已顺利执行《蒙特利尔议定书》及其国家承诺。在此背景下,尼加拉瓜已成功完成氟氯化碳最终淘汰管理计划。此外,尼加拉瓜维持了氟氯化碳、哈龙和甲基溴的零消费水平。蒙特利尔和北京修正案进入国民议会的最终批准阶段,有望于 2012 年上半年获得新立法机构通过。控制消耗臭氧层物质的新条例已提交行政部门,目前正在审批阶段。该法令将通过建立氟氯烃进口配额以及制冷和空调设备进口商登记册,进一步强化氟氯烃淘汰措施。根据行动计划开展了信息传播和宣传活动。在包括最终用户在内的主要利益攸关方、政府部门、学术机构、非政府组织以及私人部门的共同努力下,有效提高了民众对于保护臭氧层的认识。已分别向多边基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处提交了国家方案进度报告以及 2009 和 2010 年消耗臭氧层物质国家消费数据(第7条数据)。

行动计划

19. 尼加拉瓜的体制建设项目的重点是履行该国根据《蒙特利尔议定书》所承担的义务。为此,需要采取措施,完成国民议会对北京和蒙特利尔修正案的批准程序,同时推动新的消耗臭氧层物质管制条例的通过,以及着手实施氟氯烃淘汰国家战略的第一阶段。该项目还将确保向臭氧秘书处和多边基金秘书处及时提交消耗臭氧层物质国家消费数据以及国家方案进度报告。将通过研讨会、宣传、活动以及在平面媒体、广播和媒体采访中针对民众、国家机构和制冷空调部门主要行动人发布的信息,继续推动和协调有关臭氧层保护的教育和宣传活动。此外,还将通过培训中心,进一步推动制冷技术人员认证,提高有关替代技术和具有臭氧消耗潜能值制冷剂替代品的技术能力和信息。

巴拉圭: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶段:	1997年2月	66,300
	第二阶段:	2000年12月	44,200
	第三阶段:	2003年4月	57,460
	第四阶段:	2007年11月	60,000
	第五阶段:	2010年7月	60,000
		共计:	287,960
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第六阶段) (美元):			60,000
建议核准数额 (第六阶段) (美元):			60,000
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第六阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):			60,000

项目概述和国情简介	
本国方案的核准日期:	1997 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:	2011年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数)	210.6
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平均数)	0.0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质(四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数)	0.6
(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)	0.9
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2010年)(ODP吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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 (各类氟氯烃)	20.9
共计:	20.9
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	2,915,037
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	2,081,141
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	339.2
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月)(ODP 吨):	337.4

20. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:	1,355,479
(b)	体制建设:	287,960

(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:		1,271,598
	共	计:	2,915,037

进度报告

- 21. 在上一阶段取得了如下成果:
 - a) 核准六项国内制冷空调规范:
 - b) 巴拉圭制冷和空调部门通过首次认证。认证由巴拉圭空调、制冷和机械通风协会开展,该协会进一步强化其认证机构的职能,迄今,已有 33 位技术人员获得认证:
 - c) 所有消耗臭氧层物质和含有消耗臭氧层物质的设备进口商已被纳入进口商单一窗口系统。该系统可以通过电子方式发放消耗臭氧层物质和含有消耗臭氧层物质的设备进口许可证;
 - d) 开展两项培训课程:碳氢化合物的使用和节能。两项课程在该地区均属首次;
 - e) 实施氟氯烃进口配额制度。

行动计划

- 22. 计划在下一阶段开展下列活动:
 - a) 着手实施经核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划;
 - b) 推动使用氟氯烃替代品,特别是碳氢化合物;
 - c) 与海关的协调和跟进,预防非法贸易;
 - d) 预备第二国家认证机构: 国家技术和标准化研究所;
 - e) 计划在 2012 年对制冷领域的 800 名技术人员进行认证, 2013 年再认证 800 名技术人员;
 - f) 实现 2013 年冻结目标, 随后实现淘汰氟氯烃的目标;
 - g) 制定和实施制冷剂使用的综合管理制度;
 - h) 为最终用户提供技术支持;
 - i) 在控制氟氯烃、含有氟氯烃的设备以及含有氟氯烃的预混多元醇的进口和预防 非法贸易方面,提高相关机构的能力。

圣文森特和格林纳丁斯: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介	
执行机构:	环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):	
第一阶段: 1998年	7月 30,300
第二阶段: 2004年4 第二阶段: 2005年	
第三阶段: 2006年1	1月 60,000
2009 年 7 <i>。</i> 第四阶段: 2010 年 1	
共计	193,430
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第五阶段)(美元):	60,000
建议核准数额(第五阶段) (美元):	60,000
机构支助费用 (美元):	0
多边基金第五阶段体制建设的总费用(美元):	60,000
本国方案的核准日期:	1998 年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:	2011 年
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997 年平均数)	1.8
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年平均数)	0.0
(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)	0.0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)	0.0
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2011年)(ODP吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (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

项目概述和国情简介	
(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 (各类氟氯烃)	0.3
共计:	0.3
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2011年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	820,354
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	488,570
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截止 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	2.3
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月)(ODP 吨):	2.1

23. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动概况		核准资金 (美元)	
(a)	投资项目:		252,115
(b)	体制建设:		193,430
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:		374,809
		共计:	820,354

进度报告

行动计划

25. 在新阶段,国家臭氧机构将重点实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,即在圣文森特和格林纳丁斯社区学院设立培训中心。国家臭氧机构将侧重设备购买和执行工发组织投资部分,同

时对氟氯烃和含有氟氯烃的设备实施进口限制,从而满足圣文森特和格林纳丁斯加快淘汰时间表的要求。目前,与环境规划署的所有合约已经完成。

坦桑尼亚联合共和国: 体制建设延长

项目概述和国情简介			
执行机构:			环境规划署
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):			
	第一阶段:	1996年10月	66,000
	第二阶段:	2004年12月	57,200
	第三阶段:	2006年11月	60,000
	第四阶段:	2009年4月	60,000
		共计:	243,200
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第五阶段) (美元):			60,000
建议核准数额(第五阶段) (美元):			60,000
机构支助费用 (美元):			0
多边基金第五阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):			60,000
本国方案的核准日期:			1996年
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核准日期:			尚未提交
受控物质的基准消费量(ODP 吨):			
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质(氟氯化碳)(1995-1997	7年平均数)		253.9
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)(1995-1997 年	平均数)		0.3
(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)			0.0
根据第7条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量(2011年)(ODP	吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳)			0.0
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质(哈龙)			0.0

项目概述和国情简介	
(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(各类氟氯烃)	2.0
共计:	2.0
己报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2010年
所核准的项目数额(截止 2011 年 12 月) (美元):	3,044,186
付款数额(截止 2010 年 12 月) (美元):	2,340,482
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2011 年 12 月) (ODP 吨):	360.5
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质(截至 2010 年 12 月)(ODP 吨):	257.1

26. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况:

活动概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目:	1,788,587
(b)	体制建设:	243,200
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目:	1,013,029
	共计:	3,044,186

进度报告

27. 《蒙特利尔议定书》活动在坦桑利亚联合共和国顺利开展。在报告期间,国家臭氧机构实施了体制建设、最终淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划要求的各项活动。国家臭氧机构通过实施许可证和配额制度,对消耗臭氧层物质进行监管。坦桑尼亚联合共和国设立专门机构,负责实施消耗臭氧层物质进口许可证和配额制度。国家臭氧机构着手开展宣传方案,培训海关官员和制冷技术人员,实施氟氯化碳最终淘汰管理计划并编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。

行动计划

28. 国家臭氧机构隶属副总统办公室,负责协调体制建设方案的实施,监督最终淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的实施。坦桑尼亚联合共和国将努力实施其行动计划,以确保《蒙特利尔议定书》的持续履行。国家臭氧机构将继续开展对制冷部门技术人员的培训方案。还将着手培训新老海关官员,以推动有关消耗臭氧层物质的法规,包括氟氯烃管制措施的执行和实施。国家臭氧机构将继续通过大众媒体、非政府组织、研讨会以及向业内人士和其他利益攸关方派发报纸、手册、宣传册等宣传材料,实施提高认识方案。

附件二

执行委员会就提交第六十六次会议的体制建设项目延长表示的意见

阿尔巴尼亚

执行委员会审查了代表阿尔巴尼亚申请体制建设项目延长时提交的报告,并满意地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年第 7 条数据,向多边基金秘书处报告了 2010 年国家方案执行情况数据。执行委员会欣然注意到阿尔巴尼亚 2010 年已经实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于氟氯化碳零消费的目标。执行委员会还注意到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经获得核准并开始实施。执行委员会相信,阿尔巴尼亚将继续保持氟氯化碳淘汰成果,在项目和政策层面着手开展相关活动,以确保其实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费的目标。

伯利兹

执行委员会审查了代表伯利兹申请体制建设项目延长时提交的报告,并满意地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年第 7 条数据,向多边基金秘书处报告了 2010 年国家方案执行情况数据。执行委员会欣然注意到伯利兹 2010 年已经实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于氟氯化碳零消费的目标。执行委员会还注意到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经获得核准并开始实施。执行委员会相信,伯利兹将继续保持氟氯化碳淘汰成果,在项目和政策层面着手开展相关活动,以确保其实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费的目标。

朝鲜民主主义人民共和国

执行委员会审查了代表朝鲜民主主义人民共和国提交的体制建设项目延长申请,并满意地注意到该国已向臭氧秘书处提交数据,说明该国正根据约定继续淘汰剩余的氟氯化碳消费,并开展活动,控制氟氯烃的生产和消费。执行委员会希望朝鲜民主主义人民共和国能够完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制,并成功开展计划实施活动。

马拉维

执行委员会审查了代表马拉维申请体制建设延长时提交的信息,并满意地注意到马拉维向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年数据,履行了氟氯化碳削减约定。执行委员会进一步注意到,马拉维采取了一些重要措施,以在体制建设项目期内逐步停止消耗臭氧层物质的消费。在其提交的文件中,马拉维特别指出已采取重要举措,即通过许可证和配额制度,实施消耗臭氧层物质进口管制,培训海关官员和制冷技术人员。执行委员会对马拉维为减少消耗臭氧层物质的消费而付诸的努力倍感欣慰。执行委员会期望,在未来两年,马拉维能够继续实施许可证和配额制度,进一步淘汰氟氯烃,维持并加大现有的消耗臭氧层物质削减水平,最终实现氯氟烃淘汰目标和维持氟氯化碳的零消费。

纳米比亚

执行委员会审查了代表纳米比亚申请体制建设延长时提交的信息,并满意地注意到纳米比亚向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年数据,履行了氟氯化碳削减约定。执行委员会进一步注意到,纳米比亚采取了一些重要措施,以在体制建设项目期内逐步停止消耗臭氧层物质的消费。在其提交的文件中,纳米比亚特别指出已采取重要举措,即通过许可证和配额制度,实施消耗臭氧层物质进口管制,培训海关官员和制冷技术人员。执行委员会对纳米比亚为减少消耗臭氧层物质的消费而付诸的努力倍感欣慰。执行委员会期望,在未来两年,纳米比亚能够继续实施许可证和配额制度,进一步淘汰氟氯烃,维持并加大现有的消耗臭氧层物质削减水平,最终实现氯氟烃淘汰目标和维持氟氯化碳的零消费。

尼加拉瓜

执行委员会审查了代表尼加拉瓜申请体制建设项目延长时提交的报告,并满意地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年第 7 条数据,向多边基金秘书处报告了 2010 年国家方案执行情况数据。执行委员会欣然注意到尼加拉瓜 2010 年已经实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于氟氯化碳零消费的目标。执行委员会还注意到已向其第六十六次会议提交尼加拉瓜氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,而最终淘汰管理计划的实施活动将于 2012 年 4 月结束。执行委员会相信,尼加拉瓜将继续保持氟氯化碳淘汰成果,在项目和政策层面着手开展相关活动,以确保其实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费的目标。

巴拉圭

执行委员会审查了巴拉圭体制建设项目申请报告,并满意地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年第 7 条数据,向多边基金秘书处报告了 2010 年国家方案执行情况数据。执行委员会欣然注意到巴拉圭 2010 年已经实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于氟氯化碳零消费的目标。执行委员会还注意到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经获得核准并开始实施。执行委员会相信,巴拉圭将继续保持氟氯化碳淘汰成果,在项目和政策层面着手开展相关活动,以确保其实现《蒙特利尔议定书》关于在 2013 年冻结氟氯烃消费的目标。

圣文森特和格林纳丁斯

执行委员会审查了代表圣文森特和格林纳丁斯申请体制建设项目延长时提交的报告,并满意地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2011 年第 7 条数据。执行委员会欣然注意到圣文森特和格林纳丁斯已经早于《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的 2010 年 1 月 1 日这一目标日期,提前实现氟氯化碳零消费的目标。执行委员会还注意到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划已经获得核准并开始实施。执行委员会相信,圣文森特和格林纳丁斯将继续保持氟氯化碳的零消费,在项目和政策层面着手开展相关活动,以确保其实现氟氯烃淘汰管理计划规定的加快目标(全面淘汰),即在 2012 年前冻结氟氯烃消费,在 2013 年实现削减 10%的目标。

坦桑尼亚联合共和国

执行委员会审查了代表坦桑尼亚联合共和国申请体制建设延长时提交的信息,并满意地注意到坦桑尼亚联合共和国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2010 年数据,履行了氟氯化碳和其他消耗臭氧层物质的削减约定。执行委员会进一步注意到,坦桑尼亚联合共和国采取了一些重要措施,以在体制建设项目期内逐步停止消耗臭氧层物质的消费。在其提交的文件中,坦桑尼亚联合共和国特别指出已采取重要举措,即通过许可证和配额制度,实施消耗臭氧层物质进口管制,培训海关官员和制冷技术人员。执行委员会对坦桑尼亚联合共和国为减少消耗臭氧层物质的消费而付诸的努力倍感欣慰。执行委员会期望,在未来两年,坦桑尼亚联合共和国能够继续实施许可证和配额制度,提交氟氯烃淘汰管理计划,维持氟氯化碳的零消费,并实现后续的氯氟烃淘汰目标。



AMENDMENT TO UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME 2012

Presented to the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

February 2012

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

A. INTRODUCTION

- 1. UNEP's Work Programme 2012 was approved at the 65th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
- 2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2012

- 3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2012-2014, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in 8 countries;
- one individual project.1

HCFC Phase-out Management Plans are also submitted for 11 countries to the 66th Executive Committee Meeting (not included in this Work Programme Amendment).

- 4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.
- 5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$		
INDIVIDUAL PI	INDIVIDUAL PROJECT					
Global	Development of a 'Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems', in cooperation with the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)	250,000	32,500	282,500		
	Sub-total for individual projects	250,000	32,500	282,500		
INSTITUTIONA	L STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)					
Albania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	109,200	0	109,200		
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	76,700	0	76,700		
Democratic Republic of Korea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	260,000	0	260,000		
Malawi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	66,733	0	66,733		
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	60,000	0	60,000		
Nicaragua	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000		
Paraguay	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000		
Tanzania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000		
	Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals	552,633	0	552,633		

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¹ UNEP also submitted on behalf of Japan a PRP for Destruction: "ODS destruction project for LVCs"

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 65th Executive Committee meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for HPMP Project Preparation	0	0	0
Sub-total for Individual Projects	250,000	32,500	282,500
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	552,633	0	552,633
Grand Total	<i>al</i> 1,062,633	32,500	1,095,133

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

1. Title:		renewals for (8 countries) Albania, Belize, Korea, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, dines, and Tanzania		
Background:	Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed eight countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.			
	These projects have been included in the UNEP 2012-2014 Business Plan.			
Objectives:	To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.			
Activities and description:	Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.			
Time Frame:	24 months			
Per country cost:	Country	US\$		
	Albania	109,200		
	Belize	76,700		
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	260,000		
	Malawi	66,733		
	Namibia	60,000		
	Nicaragua	60,000		
	Paraguay	60,000		
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	60,000		
	Tanzania	60,000		
	Total	812,633		

^{*}Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.

Title:

Development of a 'Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems', in cooperation with the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE).

Background:

UNEP and the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) propose to collaborate to develop a "Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems" (The Guide). Refrigerated systems in the "cold chain" for food and medicine, including refrigerated warehousing and supermarkets, are growing rapidly in A5 countries as their infrastructure responds to growing urban populations. Currently, where these systems exist, HCFC-22 is the preferred refrigerant particularly for small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Refrigeration is commonly the largest energy end user for refrigerated warehouses, food processing facilities and supermarkets. The growth of integrated refrigerated storage-cold chain facilities in A5 countries and potential HCFC-22 refrigeration focus in second stage HPMPs makes this project timely. Similar Guides in this sector do not exist today. Current TEAP and RTOC activities do not address the detailed guidance required for practitioner project implementation and tend to focus more on policy audiences.

ASHRAE is a world-wide leader in energy efficient buildings and HVAC & Refrigeration systems, system start-up advice, energy standards and the adoption of low/no ODP/GWP refrigerants and refrigeration technologies.

ASHREA and UNEP prepared and submitted an informal document for the 65th ExCom meeting and hosted an informal presentation with questions and answers. The previously submitted informal document was amended and updated to address the major questions and issues raised.

Objectives:

The proposed Guide is expected to assist the HCFC transition but, also significantly, provide proper product and environmental stewardship practices, covering all refrigerant alternatives. The Guide will address multiple issues present within refrigerated facilities and other refrigeration end users, and will target facility owners, operators and designers. The UNEP/ASHRAE Guide will address the entire range of commercially-available alternative refrigerant options and assess advantages and disadvantages of each, and SME applicability. That assessment will encourage low and zero GWP refrigerant selection and energy-efficient technologies and ways to maximize HCFC phase out climate benefits (Decision XIX/6). The Guide will include methodologies for calculating lifetime facility/system global warming contributions (both direct and indirect emissions). It will describe good product and stewardship practices, including servicing and emissions reduction practices. The Guide will specifically address large built-up central plants, engineered multiplex "rack" compressor systems, or multiple "split-system" refrigeration units, processes and technologies. Nearly all such refrigeration systems are custom engineered and constructed of components, rather than being sold as "packages." The methods and concepts addressed will be practical and actionable, consistent with the questions and options that must be addressed by designers, contractors and operators.

The Guide will have a global perspective. Facility and system design, refrigerant choice and potential policy options offer a timely opportunity to provide valuable guidance. The Guide will target refrigerated facility and system owners and operators, refrigeration and air conditioning technicians and National Ozone Units in A5 countries. Feedback from ASHRAE developing country members suggests the guide will have significant value in supporting developing countries' activities in phasing-out HCFC under their MLF funded HPMPS since once completed the Guide will be applicable to numerous A5 projects and country HPMPs. This will facilitate the work of the Implementing Agencies, which otherwise will have to develop guidance on each relevant individual project. For LVCs where integrated systems are not as common, the specific refrigeration component guidance still has significant value, since minimizing waste and contamination of refrigerants is an issue of great relevance to LVCs and proper refrigeration practices are, arguably, at least as important in LVCs as other countries

Activities:

This project will be implemented under the framework of the existing ASHRAE-UNEP Memorandum of Understanding. The cooperative MOU provides for

professional technical services to refrigeration and air conditioning stakeholders (governments, private and public sector) and ensures up-to-date technical information and standards are properly introduced. UNEP will provide overall guidance, quality review and dissemination.

Distribution of the guide will occur through ASHRAE's 175 global chapters, ASHRAE's Associate Society Alliance members and through UNEP's Information Clearinghouse and Regional Networks. ASHRAE's Distinguished Lecturer program will also support the distribution.

The guide will be written in English initially. Since translation will be crucial for global outreach, the guide will be concise and the text limited in quantity.

ASHRAE will provide its well respected, peer–reviewed, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) certified process. ANSI provides the US linkage to the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). To ensure widest support for the proposed guide, additional external experts will be invited to participate in a Review Panel, to provide comments at the design and implementation stage, and to perform the final quality review. The membership in the review panel will be jointly agreed by ASHRAE and UNEP.

Time Frame: Two years

Cost: Requested amount US\$ 250,000

(Excluding project support costs)



United Nations Environment Programme

• 联合国环境规划署

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT • PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL MEDIO AMBIENTE
ПРОГРАММА ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ ПО ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЕ

Project Proposal

Development of a 'Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems', in cooperation with the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE).

This project proposal concept was informally provided by UNEP for the information of the Sixty Fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee¹ and is now being submitted as part of the UNEP's 2012 Work Programme Amendment.

13 March 2012

As indicated in Para 94. of the Report of the Sixty-Fourth Meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53), an Executive Committee member drew the Committee's attention to collaboration between UNEP and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) on producing a guide that he believed would usefully assist servicing technicians around the world in implementing HPMPs. After discussion, it was stated that the document could be submitted to a future meeting as an information document.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNEP and the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) will collaborate to develop a "Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems" (The Guide). ASHRAE is a world-wide leader in energy efficient buildings and HVAC & Refrigeration systems, system start-up advice, energy standards and the adoption of low/no ODP/GWP refrigerants and refrigeration technologies. ASHRAE and UNEP prepared and submitted an informal document for the 65th Executive Committee meeting and hosted an informal presentation with questions and answers. The previously submitted informal document was modified to include the major questions and issues raised, and those are addressed in the present document.

Refrigerated systems in the "cold chain" for food and medicine, including refrigerated warehousing and supermarkets, are growing rapidly in A5 countries as their infrastructure responds to growing urban populations. Currently, where these systems exist, HCFC-22 is the preferred refrigerant particularly for small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs). Refrigeration is commonly the largest energy end user for refrigerated warehouses, food processing facilities and supermarkets.

The UNEP/ASHRAE Guide will address the entire range of commercially-available alternative refrigerant options and assess advantages and disadvantages of each, and SME applicability. That assessment will encourage low and zero GWP refrigerant selection and energy-efficient technologies and ways to maximize HCFC phase out climate benefits (Decision XIX/6). The Guide will include methodologies for calculating lifetime facility/system global warming contributions (both direct and indirect emissions). It will describe good product and stewardship practices, including servicing and emissions reduction practices.

The growth of integrated refrigerated storage-cold chain facilities in A5 countries and potential HCFC-22 refrigeration focus in second stage HPMPs makes this project timely. Similar Guides in this sector do not exist today. Current TEAP and RTOC activities do not address the detailed guidance required for practitioner project implementation and tend to focus more on policy audiences.

The Guide will specifically address large built-up central plants, engineered multiplex "rack" compressor systems, or multiple "split-system" refrigeration units, processes and technologies. Nearly all such refrigeration systems are custom engineered and constructed of components, rather than being sold as "packages." The methods and concepts addressed will be practical and actionable, consistent with the questions and options that must be addressed by designers,

contractors and operators. The sector's diverse nature makes HCFC phase out particularly difficult.

The Guide will have a global perspective. Facility and system design, refrigerant choice and potential policy options offer a timely opportunity to provide valuable guidance. The Guide will target refrigerated facility and system owners and operators, refrigeration and air conditioning technicians and National Ozone Units in A5 countries. In fact, feedback from ASHRAE developing country members suggests the guide will have significant value in supporting developing countries' activities in phasing-out HCFC under their MLF funded HPMPS since once completed the Guide will be applicable to numerous A5 projects and country HPMPs This will facilitate the work of the Implementing Agencies, which otherwise will have to develop guidance on each relevant individual project. For LVCs where integrated systems are not as common, the specific refrigeration component guidance still has significant value. In fact, minimizing waste and contamination of refrigerants is an issue of great relevance to LVCs and proper refrigeration practices are, arguably, at least as important in LVCs as other countries.

The Guide will be published electronically (i.e. Excel, CD) and as either a softbound book or in a 3-ring binder, along with analysis methods, tools and sample calculations. Users should be able to practically use the Guide, although an interactive training and certification module could be considered for future development. Tables and spreadsheets will also be provided electronically for increased utility and flexibility.

ASHRAE will provide \$150,000 contribution and approximately \$75,000 in member equity. The Project will require \$250,000 from the Multilateral Fund (*excluding PSC*). Although the costs could be spread over a longer time frame, this would have the result in project completion being delayed. These new systems will operate for many years so the most pressing guidance need is now. Secondly, recognizing the immediacy, ASHRAE has reserved its co-funding and will be able to start to implement the project as soon as a decision is taken by the Executive Committee to support this activity.

2. BACKGROUND

UNEP and ASHRAE propose to collaborate on developing a Guide for Sustainable Refrigerated Facilities and Systems.

ASHRAE, founded in 1894, is the largest global non-profit member organization related to HVAC&R systems and their use in commercial, industrial and residential buildings, as well as one of the oldest. It fulfills its mission of advancing heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration to promote a sustainable world through research, development of technical standards, publication and development of educational resources. ASHRAE uses its peer-

reviewed, ANSI certified process for over 120 standards and guidelines that are used globally. Each member serves in his/her own capacity and there are no corporate members.

With over 52,000 members, ASHRAE has 175 Chapters in 30 countries and members present in 130 countries, including more than half of the Article 5 countries. Over 10% of ASHRAE's members and 20 Chapters are in Article 5 countries. ASHRAE has long established relationships with more than 50 technical societies around the globe, including those from the largest Article 5 countries, through its Associate Society Alliance. Annex I provides more information on the ASHRAE Associate Society Alliance Members ASHRAE's impact reaches far beyond these numbers though; when one of the 100 ASHRAE technical committees develops a new standard many governments evaluate whether it should be adopted into their national regulations or laws.

ASHRAE's Distinguished Lecturer (DL) program supports local chapters. The DL's speak on many topics including refrigeration and air conditioning technology. The DL program could support UNEP's regional Article 5 efforts with this Guide, promoting appropriate methods and practices for use of all refrigerants.

Complementary features of the two organizations:

UNEP	ASHRAE
United Nations/Intergovernmental organisation	Non-profit member organization
Montreal Protocol technical and policy expertise	Heating, ventilation, air conditioning and
	refrigeration (HVAC&R) expertise
Environmental reputation/credibility	HVAC&R technical reputation/credibility
Global programme with CAP teams based in	Global association with Chapters in both Article 5
UNEP Regional Offices	and developed countries
Understanding of needs and capabilities of	Understanding of needs and capabilities of
developing country Montreal Protocol stakeholders	developing and developed country HVAC&R
	professionals
Distribution channels to government and other	Distribution channels to HVAC&R engineers and
Montreal Protocol stakeholders	other professionals
Formal Regional Networks of Ozone Officers	Informal regional networks of HVAC&R
	engineering professionals
Commitment to ozone layer protection and	Commitment to responsible refrigerant
compliance with Montreal Protocol	management/informed choices by HVAC&R sector

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The proposed Guide is expected to assist the HCFC transition but, as significantly, provide proper product and environmental stewardship practices, covering all refrigerant alternatives. The Multilateral Fund has provided significant support to Parties making transitions away from ozone depleting refrigerants, primarily CFCs to date. Historically, that support has been primarily provided through NOUs and refrigeration servicing technicians, including through

UNEP training seminars. The Guide will address multiple issues present within refrigerated facilities and other refrigeration end users, and will target facility owners, operators and designers.

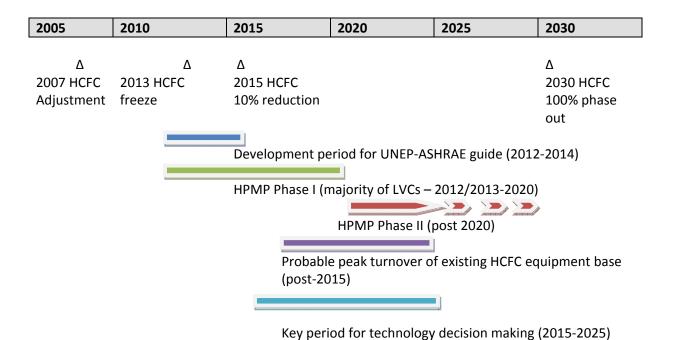
This tool does not currently exist, nor do similar documents that target the user, practitioner level, and it will be implemented only if the Multilateral Fund provides the requested support. The collaboration between UNEP and ASHRAE could lead to sector specific supplements or supplements for new refrigerants as needed. Commercialized technology evolves at a rate that such updates would be required infrequently. Any update or supplement would be based on an analysis of developing country needs, at the facility level, including target audience needs.

This collaboration between UNEP, ASHRAE and the Montreal Protocol could create a dynamic relationship directly linking with designers, manufacturers, industry and technicians in this sector in many countries. This new effort would strengthen the efforts of all countries to address the Montreal Protocol HCFC reductions.

ASHRAE's contribution will include detailed technical input, the authority of the worldwide recognized standard setting society, oversight as the Guide is developed and its technical review process. ASHRAE will also provide \$75,000 member in-kind contribution in addition to \$150,000 cash.

4. PROJECT FOCUS

This project is designed to support low-volume consuming countries (LVCs) meet their upcoming HCFC phase out compliance targets by providing focused, authoritative and neutral information to designers, contractors, owners and operators of refrigerated facilities and industrial and commercial refrigeration systems in those countries to support their decision making about new equipment and technology. Most RAC equipment has a lifetime of 10-15 years or more in developing countries. Taking an optimistic view, a significant portion of the HCFC equipment installed in Article 5 countries up to the year of the HCFC amendment (2007) would be replaced in the post-2015 time frame. The timing of this guide (which will be available to NOUs in 2014) will be well positioned to inform that technology decision making process in LVCs when the equipment reaches the late stage of lifetime. At present, and for the next 8 years, most LVCs are focusing their efforts on implementing Phase I of their HPMPs. Under existing Executive Committee guidelines, Phase I does not include direct support for end-user sector in LVCs with servicing sector only, and there are no guidelines for Phase II of HPMPs. This guide is intended to support private sector investment decisions about the next generation of equipment and prepare the ground for eventual end-user actions in LVCs, which will take place during the 2020-2030 time period (Phase II). The timing of this guide is therefore designed and timed to reinforce the HPMP processes underway in Article 5 countries (see timeline below)



5. PROJECT APPROACH AND ACTIVITIES

This project will be implemented under the framework of the existing ASHRAE-UNEP Memorandum of Understanding. The cooperative MOU provides for professional technical services to refrigeration and air conditioning stakeholders (governments, private and public sector) and ensures up-to-date technical information and standards are properly introduced.

Roles

UNEP will:

- Provide overall guidance with respect to Multilateral Fund requirements.
- Ensure that the guide meets Article 5 country needs.
- Contribute to the content and quality review of the guide by CAP staff.
- Secure external quality reviewers representing Montreal Protocol perspective (e.g. TEAP/RTOC experts)
- Promote and disseminate the guide to NOUs and other Montreal Protocol stakeholders.
- Report to the Multilateral Fund.

ASHRAE will:

- Provide significant co-financing.
- Secure the consultant team to research and draft the guide.
- Provide significant expert technical input.

- Contribute to the quality review of the guide.
- Promote and disseminate the guide to HVAC&R engineers and other professionals (e.g. through its Chapters, its workshops, the Distinguished Lecturer programme).

Outreach and distribution

Drawing on their complementary capabilities, both UNEP and ASHRAE will promote and distribute the guide:

- UNEP will promote and distribute the guide to NOUs and through its Information Clearinghouse and the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, using existing resources provided under CAP for the Clearinghouse.
- ASHRAE will distribute the guide to HVAC&R professionals through its 175 global chapters, ASHRAE's Associate Society Alliance members. ASHRAE's Distinguished Lecturer program will also support the distribution.

Language and style

The guide will be written in English initially. Since translation will be crucial for global outreach, the guide will be concise and the text limited in quantity. UNEP will ensure that the guide is written in such as way as to be appropriate style and presentation for an LVC RAC industry audience.

Peer review process

ASHRAE will provide its well respected, peer—reviewed, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) certified process. ANSI provides the US linkage to the International Organization of Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). To ensure widest support for the proposed guide, additional external experts will be invited to participate in a Review Panel, to provide comments at the design and implementation stage, and to perform the final quality review. The membership in the review panel will be jointly agreed by ASHRAE and UNEP. UNEP will ensure that external quality reviewers representing Montreal Protocol perspective (e.g. TEAP/RTOC experts) will be included.

6. OVERVIEW OF GUIDE

The Guide will compile, explain and provide examples of the existing knowledge and methodologies concerning refrigeration system and facility design concepts, cooling loads, equipment design choices and performance modeling, within the framework of sustainability and facility life-cycle.

The Guide will have a global perspective, recognizing the rapid growth of the "food chain" in developing and recently developed countries. In addition to local industry growth, these

countries are often a focus for expansion by major multi-national food firms and retailers. In many cases, these new facilities and systems are a new concept creating significant opportunity to provide valuable guidance.

Large energy savings and corresponding Climate Change impact reductions are possible through improved system design throughout the equipment life cycle. Advanced control strategies incorporating performance monitoring to achieve continuous energy improvement throughout the equipment's life cycle also provide energy savings and climate benefits. There are potential cost/energy savings of up to 20-40% in refrigerated warehouses and retail food store refrigeration systems, compared to current practices. The Guide will combine all these subjects in a document focused on improving refrigeration systems.

7. SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

Refrigeration systems generally operate year-round and must maintain design storage or product temperatures at all times and in all conditions. The resulting large safety factors often result in inefficiencies during "average" operation. Increasingly urban populations in developing countries create additional refrigeration demand. This demand is often met through expanded, modern "cold chains." The Guide will describe state-of-the-art design techniques, examine the performance modeling tool use, address benchmarking and performance measurement methods to maximize energy efficiency and focus on maintenance practices to maintain performance.

Refrigeration system and refrigerated facility design is commonly performed by design-build contractors or owner staff and a small number of specialized engineers. Existing codes in countries and regions primarily address safety and not system energy efficiency. This is fundamentally different from commercial buildings and HVAC design, with its large professional community and extensive code-prescribed design framework. The Guide will analyze methods and metrics for net-zero-energy design. Case studies will be included to provide context.

The Guide will provide design and analysis. It will include reduced charge system examples, indirect fluid use such as glycol or phase-change CO₂, and natural or low GWP non-traditional systems. Evaluation of alternative refrigerant direct (leakage) and indirect (energy use) global warming impacts will be included.

The Guide will be suitable for engineering programs and training courses, particularly those supporting owners. The content will be valuable to students studying refrigerated facility and system design, interactions and performance. Design and improved safety of global food sources are two highly interesting topics, attracting many engineering students. Moreover, new engineers view computerized simulation and analysis methods as a natural (and necessary) part of the design process.

Refrigeration facility and system design needs to consider:

- ➤ facility orientation, building site use and work-flow options,
- building design including insulation, door design and locations,
- infiltration management and reduced internal cooling load methods,
- cooling system design options including refrigerant choice, system configuration (two-stage, single-stage, split-systems, "rack" systems, indirect options, etc.),
- condenser and evaporator selections, including part-load optimization and system balance topics,
- control systems for energy efficiency and load management,
- > on-site energy and resource options such as photovoltaic (PV) generation,
- > water re-use and heat recovery,
- > other operational topics.
- Emissions control. reductions and monitoring equipment
- > safety

The means to analyze and compare above options will be addressed, with life-cycle cost and GHG impact evaluation.

It is proposed that The Guide will consist of five primary sections:

- 1. Refrigerated Facility Design and Cooling Loads
- 2. Refrigeration System Components and System Design
- 3. Controls and Control Strategies
- 4. Energy Modeling and Performance Analysis
- 5. Commissioning, Operations and Benchmarking

The Guide can be used to design new facilities, for expansions and for remodels, and to provide guidance on improvements and operating methods that may also be applicable to existing facilities.

The HCFC phase-out and potential HFC phase-down will result in increasing alternative refrigerant use including CO₂, hydrocarbons, ammonia, water and air, along with low-GWP HFOs. The most appropriate refrigerant choice may be guided by overall global warming contribution including both direct and indirect GHG emissions during the facility/system lifetime. The Guide will include examples of energy-efficient system alternatives, minimizing energy consumption. The technology options evaluated would also include not-in-kind

technologies such as absorption technology using waste heat, geothermal or renewable energies or free cooling systems. Specifically, renewable energy options will be discussed.

The Guide will provide a conceptual framework, specific analytical methods and examples to encourage technical advancement in several areas:

- Use of mass flow based refrigeration system design and system balance calculations, both for complex industrial and for commercial systems (e.g. supermarkets and food outlets).
- Accurate methods for, for example, productive and non-productive superheat impacts
- Understanding system balance at off-design and part load conditions.
- Identifying research opportunities for eventual future funding
- Emphasizing system operation throughout the year and incorporating annual energy modeling in design decision-making. This enhances consistency in fundamental design and component options as part of life-cycle analysis
- Examining heat recovery from refrigeration systems and use of engineered heat pumping systems, by providing analytical methods to evaluate high-lift refrigeration and heat pumping cycles as an alternative to conventional heating plants, evaluating both site and source energy.

The Guide will provide system modeling methods including an energy code performance option. Building codes are beginning to incorporate refrigerated facility and system requirements. Codes typically begin with mandatory requirements and eventually evolve toward performance criteria (i.e. where the building meets or is better than a minimum simulated "energy budget") as technical information and methods allow. Owners, contractors and engineers generally prefer a performance path, allowing trade-offs between various design choices, particularly for large, complex systems.

Analysis methodologies, analysis tools and sample calculations will be provided electronically (i.e. Excel) or on a CD provided with the Guide. Users will be able to gain immediate and practical use without additional training. As an example: An engineer or supermarket chain could specify that their refrigeration systems be designed by their system vendors (or consulting engineers) following the "ASHRAE mass-flow based design methodology," based upon an example and explanation in the Guide.

7. TARGET AUDIENCE

The Guide will serve designers, contractors, owners and operators of refrigerated facilities and industrial and commercial refrigeration systems. This Guide is also expected to have broad interest to educators, utilities and policy makers. Refrigeration systems will be evaluated to seek high efficiency performance and certification, rather than simply the sum of the individual parts. Efficiency regulations, adoption of "green" codes by Parties, states or local jurisdictions, and corporate adoption of sustainability policies requires design techniques from expert "rule of thumb" to life-cycle optimization based on modeling or actual performance.

The Guide will include a significant amount of guidance, examples, case studies and simplified "how to" tools. Individuals involved in refrigeration, particularly in developing and recently developed countries, will find the Guide extremely useful.

8. TIMEFRAME:

The timeframe for the project will be 24 months. Since new refrigeration developments do not progress rapidly, updates will not be required for 7-10 years after the Guide's completion.

9. BUDGET:

The project is expected to cost a total of US \$475,000, which includes in-kind contributions by ASHRAE of US \$75,000 (approximately) and direct ASHRAE co-financing of US \$150,000. ASHRAE's Research Committee has approved this project and reserved the funding.

The total request from the Multilateral Fund is therefore US \$250,000 (excluding project support cost).

ASHRAE will also provide its well respected, peer–reviewed, ANSI certified process.

Annex I

ASHRAE Associate Society Alliance Members

LOGO	ACRONYM	ORGANIZATION NAME Asociacion Uruguaya de Refrigeracion,	SOCIETY WEB ADDRESS	COUNTRY
Risoclación Argentina del Prío	ASURVAC	Ventilacion, Aire Acondicionado y Calefaccion Association of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration of Argentina		URUGUAY
OERRY	AAF	Learn More Austrian Air- conditioning and Refrigeration Society	www.aafrio.org.ar	ARGENTINA
	OEKKV	Learn More Assoc Nacional Capitulo Tech	www.oekkv.at	AUSTRIA
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	ABRAVA	Learn More Catalan Association of Technology, Energy, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	www.abrava.com.br	BRAZIL
	ACTECIR	<u>Learn More</u>	www.actecir.cat	SPAIN
		China Committee of HVAC Chinese Association of Refrigeration		CHINA
6	CAR	Learn More Columbian Association of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	www.car.org.cn	CHINA
Accaire Anniamin Charles	ACAIRE	Learn More Cooling and Air	www.acaire.org	COLOMBIA
☑ Danvak	DITAR	Conditioning Technical Division of Chile		CHILE
Danvak Netværk for indeklima,		Danish Society of HVAC Engineers		
komfort og energi	DANVAK	<u>Learn More</u>	www.danvak.dk	DENMARK

DKV		German Society of Refrigeration and Air- Conditioning Engineers		
	DKV	<u>Learn More</u>	www.dkv.org	GERMANY
.		Dutch Society for Building Services		
TVVL	TVVL	<u>Learn More</u>	www.tvvl.nl	NETHERLANDS
	ESME	Egyptian Society of Mechanical Engineers		EGYPT
	ETE	Epitestudomanyi Egyesulet		HUNGARY
FINVAG The Finnish Association of HVAC Sociation		Finnish Association of Heating, Piping and Air-Conditioning Societies		
	FINVAC	<u>Learn More</u>	www.finvac.org	FINLAND
S H R	AICVF	French Association of Heating and Ventilation Engineers Indian Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers		FRANCE
NIRHACE	ISHRAE	Learn More Institute of Refrigeration, Heating and Air-Conditioning Engineers of New Zealand	www.ishrae.org	INDIA
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	AICARR	Heating and Refrigeration Latvian Association of Heat, Gas and Water Technology Engineers	www.aicarr.it	ITALY
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	AHGWTEL	Refrigeration Latvian Association of Heat, Gas and Water Technology Engineers Learn More Japan Society of Refrigerating and Air- Conditioning Engineers Learn More Lithuanian Thermotechnical Engineers Society Learn More Mexican Association of	www.lsgutis.lv www.jsrae.or.jp	LATVIA JAPAN
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	PSVARE	Refrigerating Engineers		PHILIPPINES
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		Industrial Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning		
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	EFRIARC	<u>Learn More</u> Romanian General	<u>www.efriarc.pt</u>	PORTUGAL
		Association for Heating, Refrigeration,		
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	KNVVK	Association of Refrigeration		NETHERLANDS
		Royal Technical Society of Heating, Ventilation and		
A BOK	* ATIC	Related Technology Industry	www.atic.be	BELGIUM
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SAREK				
	SAREK	Learn More Society of Building Services and Energy	http://www.sarek.or.kr	SOUTH KOREA
	STP	Engineers Society of Environmental Engineering	www.stpcr.cz	FINLAND CZECH REPUBLIC
	SHASE	Society of Heating, Air- Conditioning and Sanitary Engineers of Japan South African Institute of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	www.shase.org	JAPAN
ASBRAV Associação Sul Brasileira de Refrigeração, Ar Condicionado, Aquecimento e Ventilação	SAIRAC	Learn More South Brazilian of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Heating and Ventilation Association	www.sairac.co.za	SOUTH AFRICA
Atecyr Asociación Técnica Española de Climatización y Refrigeración	ASBRAV	Learn More Spanish Technical Association of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration	www.asbrav.org.br	BRAZIL
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