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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Trigésima séptima Reunión
Montreal, 17 al 19 de julio de 2002

# PROGRAMA DE PAÍS: KIRGUISTÁN

Este documento comprende:

- La hoja de evaluación del programa de país (preparado por la Secretaría del Fondo)
- Los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo
- La carta de transmisión del Gobierno de Kirguistán
- La carátula del programa de país
- El programa de país (Resumen Ejecutivo)

# HOJA DE EVALUACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA DE PAÍS
# KIRGUISTÁN

***Estado de ratificación de la Convención de Viena y del Protocolo de Montreal***

| | Firma | Ratificación | Puesta en vigencia |
|---|---|---|---|
| Convención de Viena (1985) | | 31-mayo-00 | 29-agosto-00 |
| Protocolo de Montreal (1987) | | 31-mayo-00 | 29-agosto-00 |
| Enmienda de Londres (1990) | | | |
| Enmienda de Copenhague (1992) | | | |
| Enmienda de Montreal (1997) | | | |
| Enmienda de Beijing (1999) | | | |

***Producción de sustancias controladas:*** No se producen sustancias controladas

***Consumo de sustancias controladas*** **(2000)** 53,5 toneladas métricas
67,3 PAO

| (toneladas) | CFC-11 | CFC-12 | CFC-113 | CFC-114 | CFC-115 | TOTAL | Halón121 | Halón130 | TOTAL | CTC | MCF | TOTAL | Me-Br |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA0 | | 53,4 | 0.1 | | | 53,5 | | | | | | | 23,0 |
| PA0 | | 53,4 | 0.1 | | | 53,5 | | | | | | | 13,8 |

***Distribución de PAO por sustancia:*** **CFC** 79.5% **Halón** **CTC y MCF** **MB** 20.5%

| ***Distribución de PAO por sector:*** | **Aerosoles** | **Espumas** | **Halones** | **Refrigeración** | **Solventes** | **Otros** | **MB** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumo (toneladas PAO): | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53,4 | 0,1 | 0.0 | 13,8 |
| Porcentaje del total: | | | | 79,3% | 0,1% | | 20,5% |

| **PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL** | **(ton. PAO) CFC** | **Halones** | **Metilbromuro** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consumo básico | 72,8 | | 18,9 |
| Nivel permisible de consumo en 2005 | 36,4 | | 15,1 |

Fuente: Programa de país (2002)

## Programa de país

***Duración de programa de país:*** 3 años (2002-2005)

***Objetivo de eliminación de SAO:*** Eliminación completa de CFC para fines de 2009

***Área prioritaria de eliminación gradual:*** Sectores de refrigeración y fumigantes

***Costo de actividades en programa de país:*** $787.206

***Estrategia:***

*El Gobierno se ha comprometido a acelerar, si es posible, la eliminación de CFC y MB, conforme al programa de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal; introducir reglamentaciones relacionadas con SAO, incluyendo un sistema de licencias para controlar las importaciones de SAO y facilitar el proceso de eliminación, apoyar la puesta en ejecución de tecnologías alternativas sin SAO en empresas, reduciendo al mínimo, al mismo tiempo, los riesgos de productores y consumidores; poner en ejecución actividades de sensibilización pública que apoyen el proceso de eliminación de SAO; y realizar programas de investigación relacionados con equipos sin SAO y tecnologías favorables al ozono, mediante la participación de recursos locales.*

## COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

### COMENTARIOS

1. El programa de país de la República Kirguisia (Kirguistán) fue compilado por el Grupo Nacional de Trabajo del Ozono, bajo la dirección del Ministerio de Ecología y Situaciones de Emergencia. El programa de país fue apoyado financieramente por la GEF y preparado con la asistencia del PNUD y el PNUMA.

2. Kirguistán entró en la Convención de Viena y el Protocolo de Montreal el 31 de mayo de 2000. En el momento de la ratificación, el país estaba clasificado como Parte no al amparo del Artículo 5 en el Protocolo de Montreal. En la Duodécima Reunión de las Partes (diciembre de 2000), Kirguistán fue reclasificado como país al amparo del Artículo 5. Actualmente la ratificación de las enmiendas de Londres y Copenhague al Protocolo de Montreal se están procesando y se espera que serán ratificadas en el futuro.

3. Se realizó un estudio en el país para calcular el nivel de consumo de SAO, en el cual participaron el Ministerio Nacional de Aduanas, las divisiones ambientales regionales y los principales consumidores de SAO. En 2000, se consumió un total de 67,3 toneladas PAO de sustancias controladas, de las cuales 53,5 toneladas PAO fueron fundamentalmente de CFC-12 y 13,8 toneladas PAO fueron de bromuro de metilo (MB). El consumo total de CFC-12 está relacionado con los equipos de servicio de refrigeración, en particular, sistemas de refrigeración comercial (39,4 toneladas), instalaciones de productos lácteos para el congelamiento de la leche (6,7 toneladas) y refrigeradores domésticos (4,4 toneladas). La Expedición de Control de Plagas utiliza anualmente bromuro de metilo para la fumigación de granos.

4. Mediante este estudio también se descubrió que al comienzo de la década de 1990 unas pocas empresas estaban implicadas en las operaciones de espumación; no obstante, estas operaciones fueron prohibidas en 1995. También se descubrió que en 1997, alrededor de 2,52 toneladas de CFC-113 y 6 toneladas de CFC-13 se utilizaron como agentes desengrasadores de metales en la industria electrónica; sin embargo, ya no se usa más el CFC como solvente. Desde 1995, las importaciones de halones han sido prohibidas.

5. El Gobierno de Kirguistán ha promulgado una ley relativa a la protección del medio ambiente. El Artículo 25 de la ley concierne a la protección del clima y de la capa de ozono; específicamente estipula el establecimiento de un sistema de recopilación de datos de consumo de SAO y del inventario de equipos basados en SAO; el cumplimiento con valores límites y normas de emisión de sustancias que afectan la capa de ozono; y controles reglamentarios para las actividades domésticas e industriales con SAO. Además, una ley relativa a la protección de la atmósfera libre, estipula que todas las personas jurídicas que reparan, mantienen o utilizan equipos de refrigeración, extintores de halones y otros productos que contienen SAO, están obligados a hacer inventarios y tomar medidas para impedir las emisiones de SAO en la atmósfera.

6. El Gobierno propone pasos para la eliminación de SAO y fomenta la introducción de productos sucedáneos sin SAO, mediante el establecimiento de medidas restrictivas y una

política sobre la exportación/importación de SAO, sistemas de cuotas y licencias, incluyendo equipos que basados en SAO; un programa de incentivo apoyado por las medidas de políticas que favorecen el uso de sustitutos alternativos y SAO reciclados; la capacitación de oficiales de aduana y técnicos de servicio de refrigeración; la puesta en vigencia de las medidas reglamentarias existentes; y las campañas de sensibilización pública sobre las cuestiones relacionadas con el ozono.

7. El programa de país incluye un proyecto para el establecimiento de una Oficina Nacional de Ozono, dentro del Ministerio de Ecología y Situaciones de Emergencia (fortalecimiento institucional). El Gobierno de Kirguistán solicita un total de EUA $150,524 para la puesta en ejecución de este proyecto. Los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre esta solicitud se presentan bajo las enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/26).

8. El programa de país también incluye una propuesta de proyecto de plan de gestión de refrigerantes (RMP). El Gobierno de Kirguistán solicita un total de EUA $636,682 para la puesta en ejecución de este proyecto. Los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre esta solicitud se presentan en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/46.

**RECOMENDACIONES**

La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda lo siguiente:

9. Aprobar el programa de país de Kirguistán. La aprobación de programa de país no implica la aprobación de los proyectos identificados en el mismo ni sus niveles de financiamiento.

10. Pedir al Gobierno de Kirguistán que presente información anualmente al Comité Ejecutivo sobre los avances realizados en la puesta de ejecución del programa de país, conforme con la decisión del Comité Ejecutivo sobre la ejecución de los programas de país (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, párrafo 135). Mediante el formato aprobado, el informe inicial, que cubre el período 1 de agosto de 2002 a 31 de diciembre de 2003, debería presentarse a la Secretaría del Fondo no más tarde del 1 de mayo de 2004.

КЫРГЫЗ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН
ЭКОЛОГИЯ ЖАНА ОЗГОЧО
КЫРДААЛ МИНИСТРЛИГИ

МАМЛЕКЕТТИК ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫК
КОНТРОЛЬ ЖАНА ЖАРАТЫЛЫШТЫ
ПАЙДАЛАНУУ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТИ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЭКОЛОГИИ И
ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО КОНТРОЛЯ И
ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

*720040, г. Бишкек,*
*ул. Киевская 96 «Б»*
*Тел.(996 312) 221496 ,факс:660481*
*e-mail:ecoconv@elcat.kg*
*№ 633 от 7.06.02г.*

*на №_____ от _____*

**The Chief Officer**
**Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund**
**for the Implementation of the**
**Montreal Protocol**
**1800 McGill College**
**27th Floor**
**Montreal, Canada HJA 3J6**

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith the Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic for the consideration and approval of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

The Kyrgyz Republic adhered to the Protocol on the 31 May 2000 and became a Party on 29 August 2000. It is classified as operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol.

I would like to place on record the appreciation of the Government of Kyrgyzstan of the assistance extended to it through the UNEP DTIE OzonAction Programme and UNDP-New-York for the preparation of the Country Programme which started during March 2001. I am pleased to say that the Government is committed to the implementation of the actions contained in this National Strategy.

I further assert that it is the Government's intention to monitor compliance with the Protocol. If necessary, further and different actions from those specified in the National Strategy will be updated and submitted to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

We hope that the Executive Committee will approve the request for assistance made in respect of the following actions:

a) Institutional Strengthening
b) Incentive and Awareness Programme
c) Training of trainers
d) Training of Customs
e) Monitoring of RMP
f) Recovery&Recycling Programme

Concerning the Refrigerant Management Plan, it is based on a full survey of CFC consumption in all sub-sectors, and presents the government phase-out strategy developed based on this information. It also includes the commitment by the Government of Kyrgyzstan

to set up the required regulatory framework for the effective implementation of activities to phase out the use of CFC refrigerants.

The RMP will ensure the achievement, without further requests for funding, at least the 50% reduction step in 2005 and the 85% reduction step in 2007. Imports will be restricted, if necessary to achieve compliance with the reduction steps and to support RMP activities.

The RMP contains the current and forecast future consumption in relation to the freeze, 50% cut in 2005, 85% cut in 2007 and phase-out in 2010 and calculates the size of consumption cuts in the refrigeration sector required to meet these targets.

The current and expected future consumption of all sub-sectors, including the informal sector, small and medium-sized enterprises and mobile air conditioners are included.

For each activity identified, is included the cost and means of funding, including national financing.

It includes adequate provision for monitoring and reporting on progress, a commitment to annual reporting of progress in implementing the RMP and meeting the reduction steps.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours Sincerely,

Mars Amanaliev
Head
State Inspection of Ecological Control
Coordinator of National Ozone Team

**Country Programme Cover Sheet**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Country:** | **Kyrgyzstan** |
| **Lead National Agency:** | **Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic** |
| **Lead Implementing Agency:** | **UNDP, UNEP** |
| **Period Covered by Country Programme:** | **2002 – 2005** |
| **Base Year of Data** | **2000** |
| **Freeze Level** | **73.35 ODP Tonnes** |

**1. Phase-Out Schedule**

| **Substances** | **Current consumption in 2000 ODP Tonnes** | **Planned total consumption until phase-out ODP Tonnes** | **Planned year of phase-out** |
|---|---|---|---|
| i) Annex A, Group I | | | |
| CFC-11 | 0 | 0 | 1998 |
| CFC-12 | 53.45 | 394.91 | 2009 |
| CFC-113 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2001 |
| Sub-total | 53.55 | 395.01 | |
| ii) Annex B, Group I | | | |
| CFC-13 | 0 | 0 | 1998 |
| iii) Annex C, Group I | | | |
| HCFC-22 | 0.16 | | As per MP 0.01.2040 |
| iv) Annex E | | | |
| Methyl Bromide | 13.8 | | As per MP 0.01.2015 |
| **Grand total** | **67.51** | **359.01** | |

**2. Government Action Plan**

| **Years** | **Description of action** | **Sector** | **Intended effect** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000-2005 | 1. Institutional strengthening, establishment of ODS monitoring system, enhancing the system of the ecological certification, introduction of economic incentives | All | Development of the monitoring of Action Plan; provisions for established control of ODS use and consumption, and ODS emissions; public awareness raising; incentives to decrease import of ODS and equipment, containing ODS |
| 2002-2004 | Legislation development | All | Decrease of ODS import and consumption |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-2003 | Introduction of excise taxes to ODS | All | Import decreasing |
| 2002-2004 | Training of the technicians | Refrigeration | Decrease of ODS use for equipment service and maintenance; introduction of ozone-friendly equipment and technologies (safe storage, utilization, recycling and elimination of ODS) |
| 2002-2003 | Training of Customs officials | All | Further developing of customs control system |
| 2002-2003 | Licensing system and introduction of quota system | All | Decrease of ODS use |
| 2002-2003 | Ban of import of equipment containing ODS | All | Decrease of ODS use |
| 2002-2005 | Support to research programmes,<br>Provide the access to the alternative technologies | All | Research for new alternative technologies |
| 2002-2004 | Recovery & Recycling Programme | All | Decrease of ODS emissions |
| 2002-2005 | Public awareness raising activity;<br>Public involvement. | All | Development of public awareness campaigns and activity, public involvement into the discussions of plans and action towards decrease of ODS use |
| 2002-2005 | Decrease of MB use | Agriculture | Replacement to other alternatives |

**3. Projects Submitted for Funding**

| **Starting year** | v) | **Implementing Agency** | **Phase-Out ODP Tonnes** | **Project cost to MLF US$** | **Government or Industry Contribution US$** | **Total Project Cost US$** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2002-2005 | 1. Institutional Strengthening Project and Capacity Building | UNEP | | 133,650 | 21,000 | 154,650 |
| 2002-2005 | 1.1 Establishment and support to the Ozone Office | UNEP | | | | |
| 2002- | 2. Monitoring of | UNDP | | 18,645* | | 18,645 |

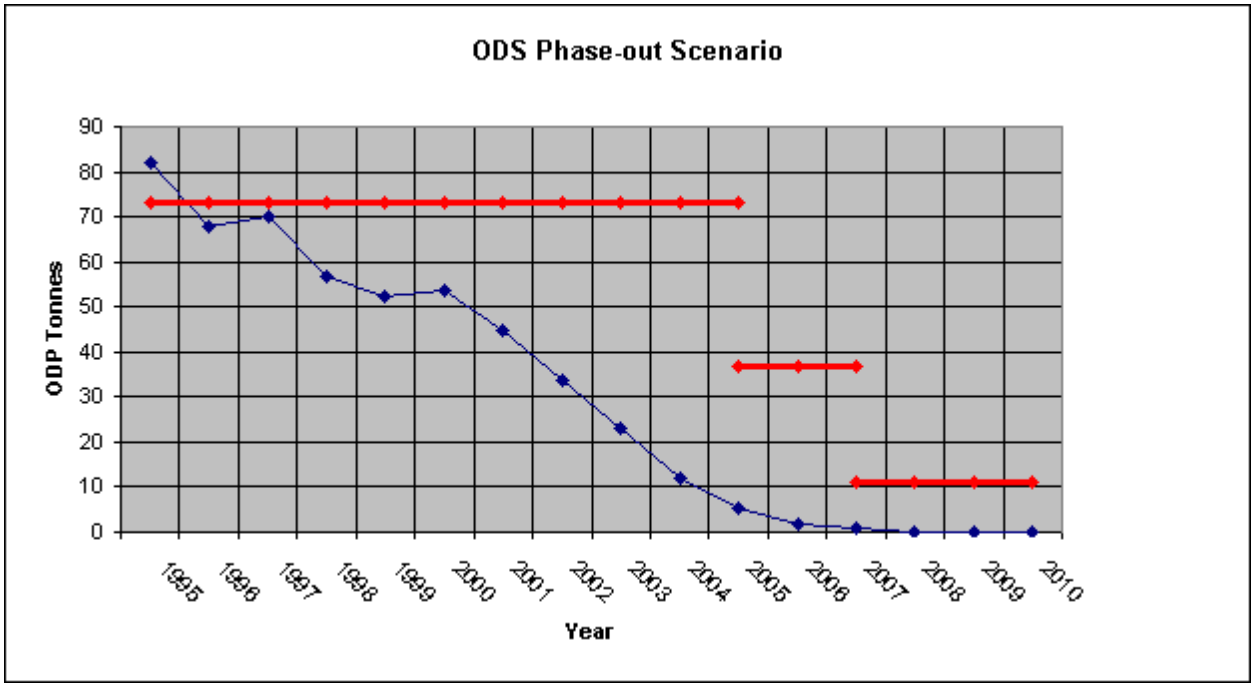
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2005 | RMP; Development of ecological certification system; Economic incentives and disincentives; Public involvement | | | | | |
| 2002-2003 | 3. Equipment for Customs Department; Training of Customs officials | UNEP | | 84,648* | | 84,648 |
| 2002-2004 | 4. Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians | UNEP | 3 | 110,627* | | 110,627 |
| 2002-2005 | 5. Recovery & Recycling Programme | UNDP | 9.1 | 209,248* | | 209,248 |
| | 6. Awareness and Incentive Programme | UNDP | 2.5 | 211,584* | | 211,584 |
| 2003-2005 | 7. Programme of decrease of MB use | UNDP | | TO BE DETERMINED | | TO BE DETERMINED |
| Total | | | **14.6** | **768,402*** | **21,000** | **789,402** |

* Including Agency Support Costs

**4. Costs**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost to the MLF of Projects in the Country Programme in USD | **768,402** |
| Estimated cost to complete ODS phase-out in USD | |
| Estimated cost effectiveness for MLF funded Projects in USD/kg | |
| Estimated cost effectiveness for the complete phase-out in USD/kg | |

## 5. Phase-out Scenario



## Executive Summary

Background

The Kyrgyz Republic acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol) on 31 May 2000. At the time of ratification, the country would have been classified as operating under Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol. Following its application to the Twelfth Meeting of the Parties in December 2000, the Kyrgyz Republic was reclassified. It is now listed as a Party operating under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

The Kyrgyz Republic is located in the center of the Asian Continent within the Northeast part of the Central Asian Region between latitudes 39° and 43° North and longitudes 69° and 80° East. It shares borders with Kazakhstan to the North, China to the Southeast, Tajikistan to the Southwest and Uzbekistan to the West. Kyrgyzstan, which is a landlocked country, covers an area of 199 900 sq km with a population of 4 822 938 (as per the 1999 census).

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country with 94% of the area higher than 1 000 meters and 40% higher than 3 000 m above the sea level. The average altitude above the sea level is 2 750 m. About 4.25% of the area is covered by forests, 4.4% by water and 53.5% is the portion of the agricultural land which is mostly mountain pastures.

The climate of the country is continental and highly diverse in the 5 main valleys: Chui, Fergan, Issyk-Kul, Talas and Naryn valleys.

According to the data from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, due to the migration of the population, the total population in Bishkek runs up to 1.2 Million of people.

The level of education of the people is comparatively high: more than 12% of the adult population hold University degrees, about 11% of the population hold college degrees, and 50% completed secondary schools, 18% hold general secondary education certificates, 8% possess only primary education certificates and 1.3% of the total population is uneducated. 80% of the latter are older than 55 years.

The economy of the Kyrgyz Republic has been seriously changed during the last 30 years in a similar way as the other CIS countries. After a period of relatively stable prosperity and material well-being that ended in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the declaration of independence by all former Soviet Republics, the economy went into a recession that continued up to 1996. Since then and up to now there is a process of stabilization of the economy (see illustration 1).

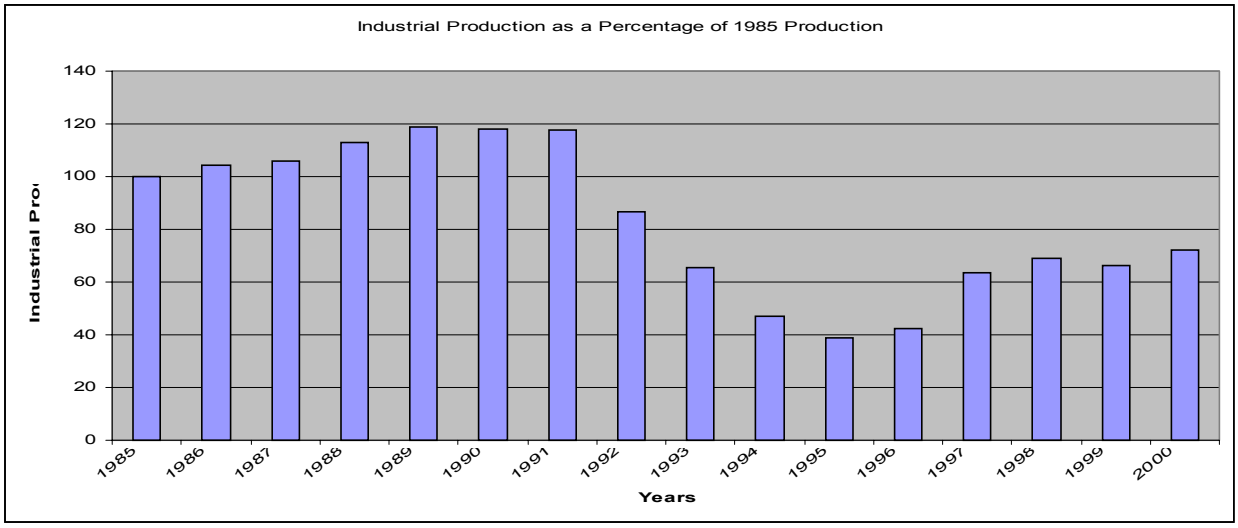


Illustration 1: Industrial Production as a percentage of 1985 Production

In 1991 the recession mostly affected the processing industry sectors. The economy went through considerable institutional framework changes (increase of the extractive industry proportion as compared to the processing industry). In 1993, the industrial output within the GDP was 24.9%. However, in 1997, it was 16.5% (the agricultural sector accounted for about 39% ~ 41.1%). GDP increased since 1996 based on the commissioning of the only one factory: "Kumtor" gold-mining facility.

From 1991 there was a total change in the structure of the agricultural sector. In 1990, the portion of state and collective farms accounted for 62% of the total agricultural sector output, the remainder was of personal subsidiary plots. However, in 1999, the portion of state and collective farms was 14.2% while 48% of total was the individual subsidiary plots. The remainder was the output of the farms that decreased the use of chemicals including ozone-depleting substances.

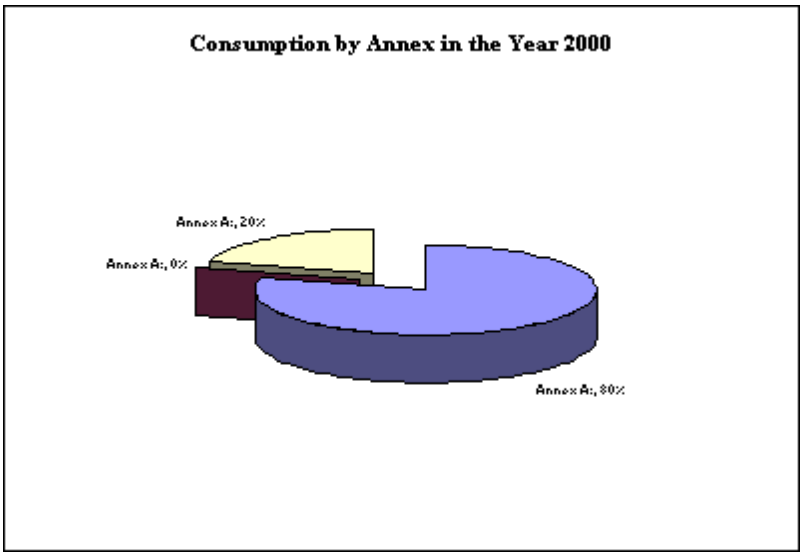
In 2000 according to data provided by the State Statistics Committee, the structure of the goods turnover by the transport types was as follows (Million of non-passengers Tonne-miles):
Automobile transportation – 1219.5;
Railway transportation – 353.8;
Internal waterways freight traffic – 8.3%;
Air freight traffic – 68.1%.

According to this data, it is obvious that the predominant transport traffic in the Kyrgyz Republic is road transportation. This is mainly inland traffic. There is a steady process of the turnover increase in the sector of freight traffic and passengers' conveyance taking place during the recent past years.

Current situation

According to the Montreal Protocol the year 2000 consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in the Kyrgyz Republic is 79.45 Tonnes (67.49 ODP Tonnes). Annex A of the Montreal Protocol (MP) accounted for 53.53 ODP Tonnes or 79.3% of the total ODS consumption,

Annex C 0.16 ODP Tonnes (0.24%) and Annex E 13.8 ODP Tonnes (20.45%). The freeze level of Annex A Group I substances is 73.35 ODP Tonnes per year.




In 2000, the base year for the data, the total ODS consumption per capita in ODP was 0.0162 kg. The sub-total consumption per capita for Annexes A&B chemicals was 0.0109 kg.

It must be noted that there is a tendency of steady decrease in ODS consumption that has considerably fallen starting from 1991 due to the industrial recession (see illustration 1). The consumption decreased from 144.27 Tonnes in 1991 down to 79.45 Tonnes in 2000. That shows the continued recession in the country. However, due to the planned economical growth and with no active actions taken, it is predicted that there will be an increase of ODS consumption.

There is no ODS production in the Kyrgyz Republic as well as production of equipment containing ODS. As per the year 2000, the main ODS consuming sector is servicing and maintenance of the refrigeration equipment. That accounts for 53.61 Tonnes or 79.4% of the total ODS consumption. The second largest ODS consuming sub-sector is the agricultural industry where methyl bromide (MB) is widely used for fumigation (grain protection). In 2000, the ODS consumption in this sector was 13.8 ODP Tonnes, or 20.47% of the total ODS consumption.

Implementing the Phase-Out

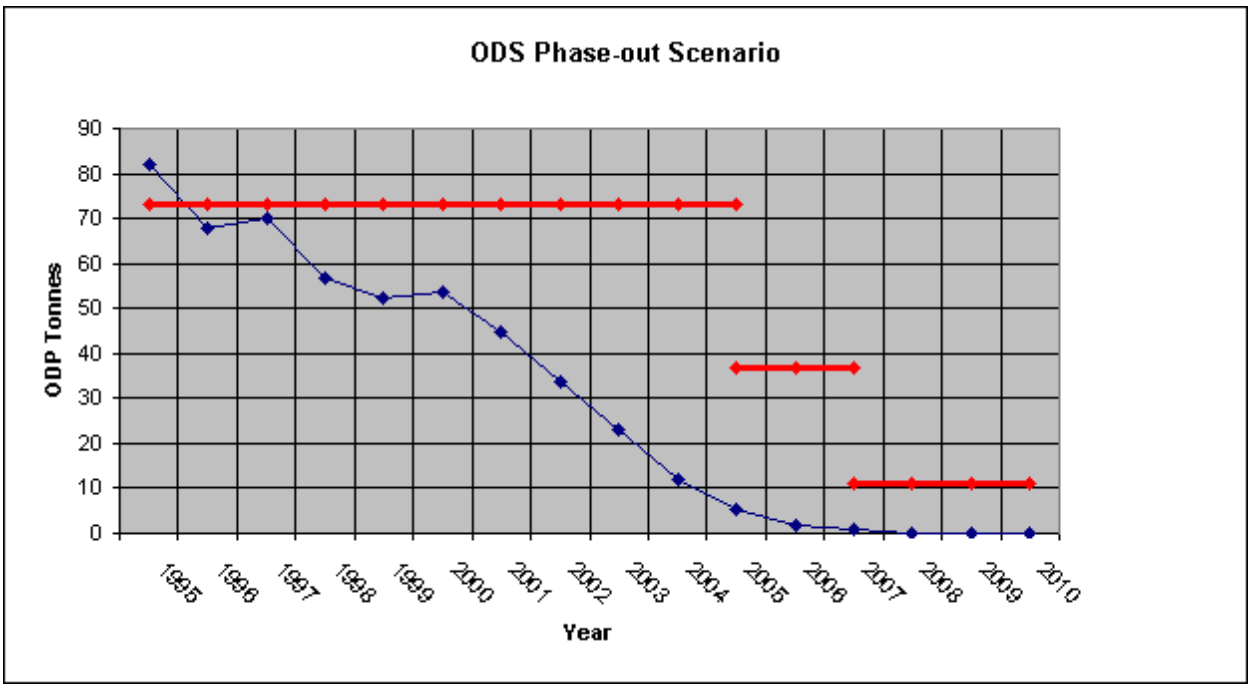
The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic wishes to express the firm determination to strengthen and develop its collaboration with the international community following the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.
The aim set for the refrigeration equipment servicing sector is to recover, recycle and reuse ozone-depleting substances in order to avoid venting and the necessity to import new refrigerants. This shall be done by training refrigeration technicians in Good Practices to reduce the losses during equipment servicing to the maximum and to use Recovery and Recycling

equipment as well as training in this field. These actions will lead to a decrease in ODS consumption.

The provisions for administrative actions aim at decreasing ODS imports. These include a ban on imports of equipment containing ODS, increase the reliability of the data to be collected by training Customs Officers in identifying ODS and the proper recording of ODS imports. ODS import and consumption licenses are being worked out.

In order to freeze the import to the present level of consumption and to ensure the implementation of the ODS phase out programme; it is intended to establish a quota system. The system of incentives for entrance and application of the alternative or non-ODS technologies is under the process of development. It is being planned to establish a Fund to support and encourage the application of the non-ODS substances to replace ozone-depleting ones.

The chart below shows the phase-out scenario that the Kyrgyz Republic will follow.




The process of implementation of National Projects is contained in the Country Programme:

- Institutional strengthening Project and Capacity Building (Ozone Office);
- Training programme of the trainers of refrigeration technicians;
- Training programme of the Customs Department officials;
- Recover & Recycling Programme,
- Awareness and Incentive Programme,
- Decrease the use of MB use in the agricultural sector.

Table 1. Project Summary Table

| No | Project title | Project cost in USD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Total Project Cost in USD** | **Funds Requested from the MLF in USD** |
| 1. | Institutional Strengthening Project | 154,650 | 133,650 |
| 1.1. | Ozone Office Establishment | | |
| 1.2. | Development of the ecological certification system; system of economic incentives to decrease ODS consumption; public awareness and involvement. | | |
| 2. | Training Customs Officers and equipment to identify ODS | 84,648 | 84,648 |
| 3. | Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians | 110,627 | 110,627 |
| 4. | Recovery & Recycling Programme | 209,248 | 209,248 |
| 5. | Monitoring of RMP | 18,645 | 18,645 |
| 6. | Awareness and Incentive Programme | 211,584 | 211,584 |
| 7. | Decrease of MB use in the agricultural sector | | TO BE DETERMINED |
| Total | | 689,402 | 668,402 |

The Kyrgyz Republic (Government) will contribute 21,000 USD to the above projects. This contribution will be provided by the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Refrigerant Management Plan has been developed within the framework of the present Country Programme.

The phase-out effect of the proposed projects is estimated at 8.7 ODP Tonnes in 2002, 10.9 ODP Tonnes in 2003 and 11.0 ODP Tonnes in 2004. The amount of Methyl Bromide in 2000 is 13.8 ODP Tonnes. A project will be formulated shortly for funding by the MLF in this sector. Taking the phase-out of this project into account, consumption was projected to drop by the years 2003 and 2004. The remaining ODS consumption will be phased out by the establishment of import bans with regard to the equipment containing or using ozone-depleting substances, as well as by quotas system, replacement of MB to other fumigants, development of technologies and incentives supported by community by the way of its involvement in the process of adoption and implementation of decisions.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic expects that all ODS in Annex A will be phased out by 2009 through active co-operation between industry and the Government in the implementation of regulatory measures as described in the National Action Plan and by the implementation of the

projects in the present document. The phase-out of HCFC and methyl bromide will be in accordance with target dates set in the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments for countries which are parties operating under Article 5(1).

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