EP

الأمم المتحدة

برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة

Distr.
LIMITED
UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/63
20 June 2002

ARABIC
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع السابع و الثلاثون
مونتريال ، 17 – 19 تموز/ يوليو 2002

البرنامج القطري لـ : قيرغيزستان

تتكون هذه الوثيقة مما يلي :

- ورقة تقييم البرنامج القطري (أعدتها أمانة الصندوق)
- تعليقات وتوصيات من أمانة الصندوق
- كتاب إحالة من حكومة قيرغيزستان
- صفحة غلافية للبرنامج القطري
- البرنامج القطري (موجز تنفيذي)

صفحة تقييم البرنامج القطري لـ قيرغيزستان

	التوقيع	التصديق	بدء النفاذ
-	اتفاقية فيينا (1985)	31 أيار/ مايو	29 آب/ أغسطس 00
-	بروتوكول مونتريال (1987)	31 مايو	29 آب/ أغسطس 00
-	تعديل لندن (1990)		
-	تعديل كوبنهاغن (1992)		
-	تعديل مونتريال (1997)		
-	تعديل بيجنغ (1999)		

إنتاج المواد الخاضعة للرقابة : لم ينتج شئ منها

استهلاك المواد الخاضعة للرقابة (2000)
53.5 أطنان م
67.3 أطنان مثقل (معامل استنفاد الأوزون)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon121	Halon130	TOTAL	CTCMCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		53.4	0.1			53.5						23.0
ODP		53.4	0.1			53.5						13.8

توزيع معامل استنفاد الأوزون حسب المواد: **CFC** 79.5% **الهالون** **CTC and MCF** 20.5% **MB**

توزيع الـ ODP حسب القطاع :	**Aerosol**	**Foam**	**Halon**	**Refrigeration**	**Solvent**	**Other**	**MB**
إستهلاك(الـ ODP):	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	0.0	0.0	13.8
النسبة المئوية من المجموع :			79.3%	%0.1	20.5%		

بروتوكول مونتريال :	**CFCs(ODP طن)**	**هالونات**	**بروميد الميثيل**
استهلاك خط الأساس	72.8		18.9
مستوى الاستهلاك المسموح به في 2005	36.4		15.1

المصدر : البرنامج القطري (2002)

البرنامج القطري

مدة البرنامج القطري : 3 سنوات (2002-2005)

هدف إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون : إزالة كاملة للـ CFC في نهاية 2009

مجال الأولوية في الإزالة : قطاع التبريد وقطاع التبخير

تكلفة الأنشطة في البرنامج القطري : 787.206 دولار أمريكي

الاستراتيجية

تعليقات وتوصيات أمانة الصندوق

تعليقات

1- إن البرنامج القطري لجمهورية قيرغيزستان قد أعده الفريق العامل الوطني للأوزون ، بإرشاد من وزارة البيئة والحالات الطارئة . وحصل البرنامج القطري على مساندة مالية من مرفق البيئة العالمية وأعد بمساعدة من برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة .

2- انضمت قيرغيزستان إلى اتفاقية فيينا وبروتوكول مونتريال في 31 أيار/ مايو 2000 . وفي أوان التصديق كان البلد مصنفاً باعتباره من غير أطراف المادة 5 في بروتوكول مونتريال . وفي الاجتماع الـ 12 للأطراف (كانون الأول/ ديسمبر 2000) وأعيد تصنيف قيرغستان باعتبارها بلدا من بلدان المادة 5 . وفي الوقت الحاضر يجري التصديق على تعديلي لندن وكوبنهاغن ، ومن المتوقع التصديق عليهما في القريب العاجل .

3- أجريت دراسة مسحية في البلد لحساب مستوى استهلاك الـ ODS . وقد شارك في هذه الدراسة إدارة الجمارك الحكومية والدوائر الإقليمية للبيئة والمستهلكون الرئيسيون للـ ODS . وفي 2000 ، تم استهلاك مواد خاضعة للرقابة بلغت إجمالاً 67.3 طن معامل استنفاد الأوزون منها 53.5 طن معامل استنفاد الأوزون كانت خصوصاً عبارة عن CFC-12 و 13.8 طن معامل استنفاد الأوزون عبارة عن بروميد ميثيل (MB) . ومجموع استهلاك الـ CFC-12 يتعلق بمعدات خدمة التبريد ، بصفة خاصة أنظمة التبريد التجاري (39.4 طن) ومرافق صناعة الألبان لتجميد اللبن (6.7 طن) والبرادات المنزلية (4.4 طن) . والـ MB يستعمل كل سنة لتبخير الحبوب على يد حملة مكافحة الآفات .

4- تبين من خلال الدراسة المسحية كذلك أنه في مطلع التسعينات كان عدد قليل من المنشآت عاملاً في عمليات نفخ الرغاوى بيد أن هذه العمليات حظرت منذ 1995 . ووجد كذلك أنه في 1997 تم استعمال ما يقرب 2.52 طن من CFC-113 و 6 طن من CFC-13 كعوامل نزع الشحوم عن اللفلزات ، في الصناعة الإلكترونية ؛ بيد أن استعمال الـ CFCs كمذيبات قد توقف . ومنذ 1995 ، تم حظر استيراد الهالونات .

5- طبقت حكومة قيرغيزستان قانون يتعلق بحماية البيئة . والمادة 25 من القانون تتعلق بحماية المناخ وطبقة الأوزون وبصفة خاصة تقرر إنشاء نظام لجمع بيانات استهلاك الـ ODS ووضع قائمة جرد بالمعدات التي تعمل بالـ ODS؛ والامتثال لقيم ومعايير تحد من انبعاثات المواد التي تؤثر في طبقة الأوزون ؛ وفرض رقابات تنظيمية على الأنشطة الصناعية والداخلية المتعلقة بالأنشطة التي تدخل فيها الـ ODS . وبالإضافة إلى ذلك هناك قانون يتعلق بحماية الهواء الطلق يقضي بإلزام جميع الأشخاص المعنونين القائمين بالإصلاح أو بالصيانة أو بالاستعمال لمعدات التبريد وطفايات الهالون وغيرها من المنتجات التي تحوي ODS، بوضع قوائم جرد وتنفيذ تدابير منع انبعاثات الـ ODS في الجو .

6- تتخذ الحكومة خطوات لإزالة الـ ODS وتشجيع إدخال بدائل للـ ODS وذلك من خلال وضع تدابير تقييدية وسياسة بشأن تصدير واستيراد الـ ODS، وإصدار التراخيص ونظام لحصص المعدات التي تعمل بالـ ODS؛ وبرنامج للحوافز تسانده تدابير سياسية للتشجيع على استعمال مواد بديلة وODS معاد تدويرها ؛ وتدريب المسؤولين عن الجمارك وأخصائي خدمة التبريد ، وتنفيذ التدابير التنظيمية القائمة وشن حملات لتوعية الجمهور بشأن القضايا المتعلقة بالأوزون .

7- يشمل البرنامج القطري مشروع بإنشاء مكتب وطني للأوزون في وزارة البيئة والحالات الطارئة (تعزيز مؤسسي) . وتطلب قيرغيزستان مبلغ إجمالياً قدره 150,524 دولار أمريكي لتنفيذ هذا المشروع . وتعليقات وتوصيات أمانة الصندوق حول هذا الطلب واردة في تعديلات برنامج عمل منظمة الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/26) .

8- ويشمل البرنامج القطري كذلك خطة لإدارة غازات التبريد (خاغت) مقترحة كمشروع على الصندوق . وتطلب قيرغيزستان مبلغ إجمالي قدره 636,682 دولار أمريكي لتنفيذ هذا المشروع . وتعليقات وتوصيات أمانة الصندوق على هذا الطلب واردة في الوثيقة (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/46).

توصيات

توصي أمانة الصندوق بما يلي :

9- الموافقة على البرنامج القطري لـ قيرغيزستان ، غير أن هذه الموافقة لا تعني الموافقة على المشروعات المبينة فيه ولا على مستويات تمويلها .

10- أن يطلب من حكومة قيرغيزستان تقديم معلومات سنوية إلى اللجنة التنفيذية عما يحرز من تقدم في تنفيذ البرنامج القطري ، وفقاً لمقرر اللجنة التنفيذية بشأن تنفيذ البرامج القطرية (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40 ، الفقرة 135). وينبغي أن تقدم الحكومة ، الشكل المقرر ، التقرير الأول الذي يغطي الفترة من 31 آب/ أغسطس 2002 إلى 31 كانون الأول/ ديسمبر 2003، إلى أمانة الصندوق في موعد لا يتأخر عن 1 أيار/ مايو 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, 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; 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

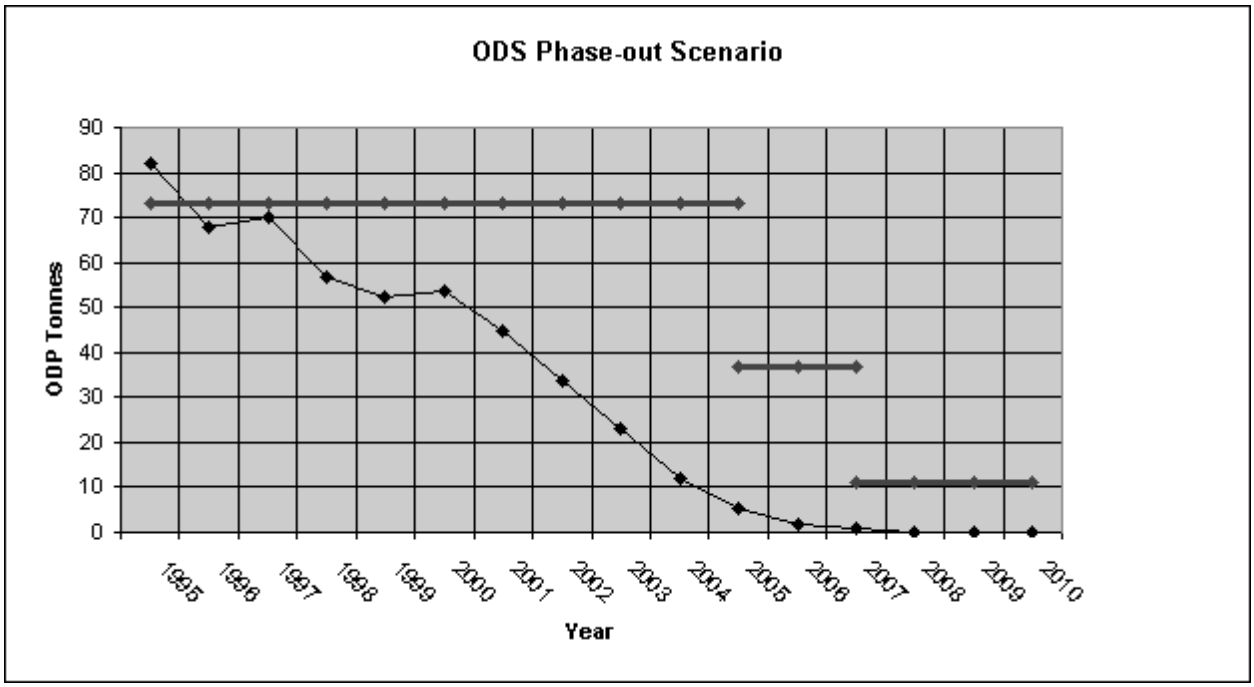
2005	RMP; Development of ecological certification system; Economic incentives and disincentives; Public involvement					
2002-2003	3. Equipment for Customs Department; Training of Customs officials	UNEP		84,648*		84,648
2002-2004	4. Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians	UNEP	3	110,627*		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.

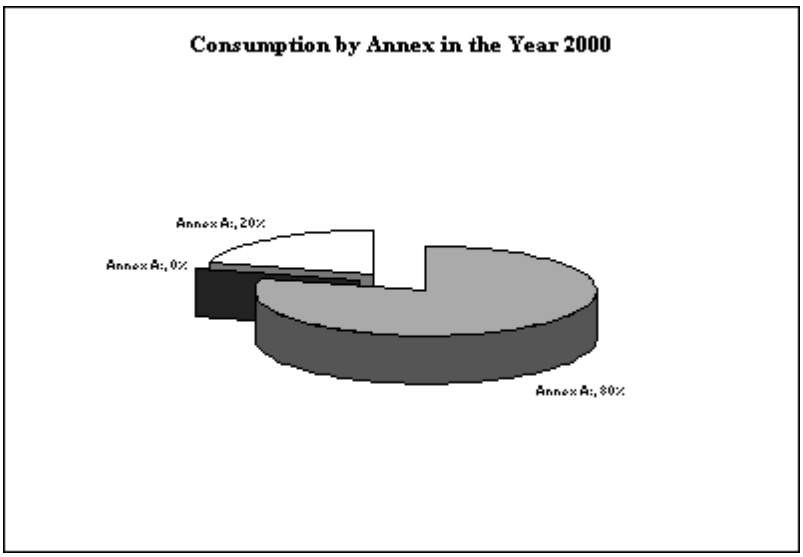
In 2000 according to data provided by the State Statistics Committee, the structure of the goods turnover by the transport types was as follows (Million of non-passengers Tonne-miles):
Automobile transportation – 1219.5;
Railway transportation – 353.8;
Internal waterways freight traffic – 8.3%;
Air freight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

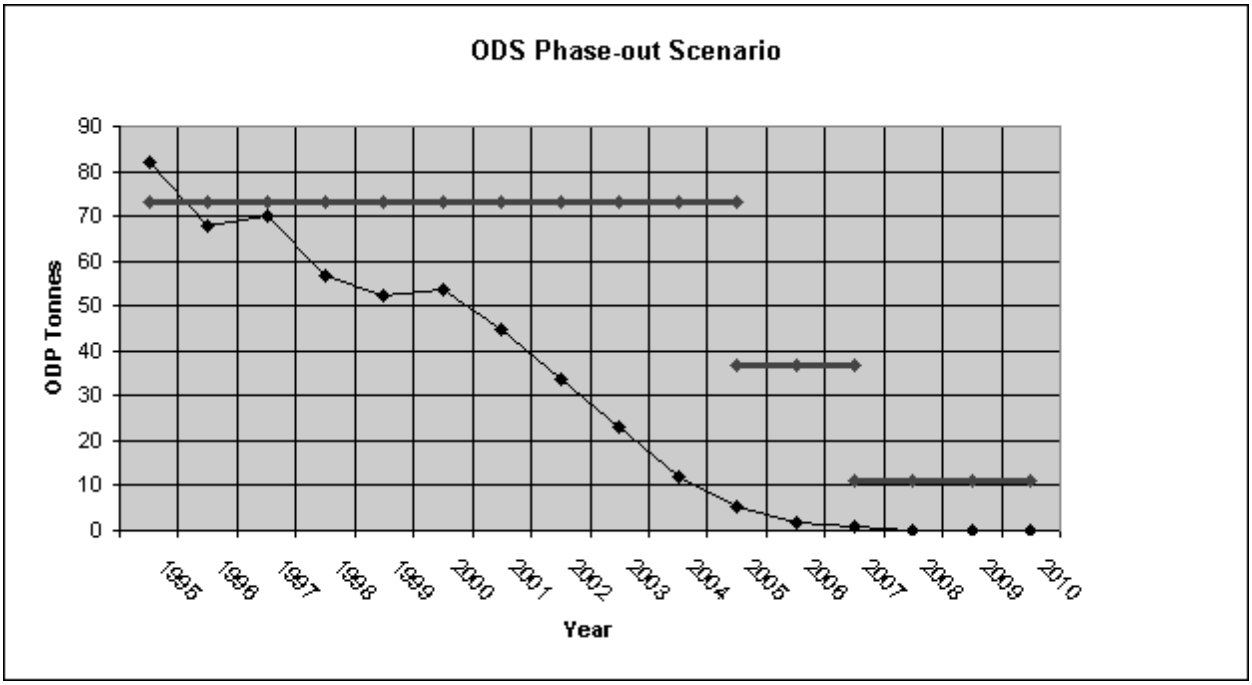
The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic wishes to express the firm determination to strengthen and develop its collaboration with the international community following the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.
The aim set for the refrigeration equipment servicing sector is to recover, recycle and reuse 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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