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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第三十七次会议
2002年7月17日至19日，蒙特利尔

国家方案：科威特

本文件载有：

- 国家方案评价表（基金秘书处编制）
- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 科威特政府的送文函
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- 国家方案（执行摘要）

科威特国家方案评价表

《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》批准情况

	签字	批准	生效
《维也纳公约》(1985)		1992年11月23日	1993年2月21日
《蒙特利尔议定书》(1987)		1992年11月23日	1993年2月21日
《伦敦修正案》(1990)		1994年7月22日	1994年10月20日
《哥本哈根修正案》(1992)		1994年7月22日	1994年10月20日
《蒙特利尔修正案》(1997)			
《北京修正案》(1999)			

受控物质生产情况: 不生产任何受控物质

受控物质消费情况(2000年) 423.0公吨

420.0加权吨(ODP)

(吨数)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	共计	哈龙 1211	哈龙 1301	共计	CTC	MCF	共计	甲基溴
ODS	35.0	380.0	0.3		7.7	423.0							
ODP	35.0	380.0	0.2		4.6	419.9							

每种物质的 ODP 所占比例: CFC 100.0% 哈龙 CTC 和 MCF 甲基溴

各行业的 ODP 所占比例: 气雾剂 泡沫塑料 哈龙 制冷 清洗 其他 甲基溴
消费量(ODP 吨) 0.0 0.0 0.0 420.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

占总数百分比: 100.0% 0.0

《蒙特利尔议定书》(ODP 吨数)	各类 CFC	哈龙	甲基溴
基准消费量	480.4	3.0	
允许的 2005 年消费量	240.2	1.5	

资料来源: UNEP/OzL.Pro.11/6 (1999年10月5日)。

国家方案

国家方案有效期: 4年(2002—2006年)
ODS 淘汰目标: 在2007年底之前全部淘汰各类CFC
重点淘汰领域: 制冷行业
国家方案活动所需费用: 967,950美元

战略:

科威特政府保证采取所有必要的步骤,以便在2010年之前全部淘汰ODS的消费。该国政府拟议采取以下措施:建立一个臭氧机构,以之作为监测和控制ODS的消费并对淘汰活动和项目进行管理的联络点;采取更多的措施,以便控制任何ODS以及使用ODS的设备的制造和进口;禁止建立新的消费、生产和/或组装使用ODS的设备和产品的企业;在公共环境管理局的分析实验室内建立一个新的试验部门,以便对含ODS产品进行必要的试验,从而监测和控制非法贸易;执行有关的项目,包括执行制冷剂管理计划。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

评论

1. 根据臭氧秘书处报告的 ODS 消费数据，在 1986 年，科威特的 CFC 总消费量为 2,528 ODP 吨，哈龙的总消费量为 1,540 ODP 吨。到 2000 年，计算得出的 CFC 总消费量为 420 ODP 吨，并是该国国内消费的主要 ODS（科威特于 1999 年进口了 3 吨甲基溴）。科威特于 1995 年进口了 9 ODP 吨哈龙，此后没有进口任何哈龙。
2. 该国的 ODS 消费量是根据在编制国家方案期间进行的一次普查估算的。CFC 的消费量全部是用于家用冰箱（41 ODP 吨）、工业和商用制冷设备（113.1 ODP 吨）、汽车空调机（112 ODP 吨）和冷风机（147 ODP 吨）的维修。
3. 两家制造冰箱和冷水器的企业（Al-Hasawi Refrigerators and Water Coolers Factory 和 Al-Ghanim Company）已经将其工序改为采用无 ODS 技术。另外一个制造厂家，即 Golden Sawrd，仍在生产使用 CFC-12 的冷水器（大约每年 1,000 台），每年的 CFC-12 总消费量为 2.5 ODP 吨。
4. 在 1980 年代和 1990 年代初期，泡沫塑料行业是科威特的主要 CFC 消费行业，其各类 CFC 消费量超过 500 吨。该行业的所有企业都已经改为采用无 CFC 工艺（在软质泡沫塑料生产中用二氯甲烷替代 CFC-12，在硬质泡沫塑料生产中改用 HCFC-141b，在挤出成型聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料生产中使用 HCFC-22/HCFC-142b 和 CFC 的混合物）。
5. 1995 年，科威特的炼油厂使用了大约 290 公吨的甲基氯仿作为清洗溶剂。1996 年以来，主要的消费厂家已经改用一种替代溶剂；因此，该国已不再进口这种化学物。此外，科威特唯一的一家气雾剂制造厂家（Al-Sharhan Co）已于 1995 年在其工序中用丁烷取代 CFC-12 作为推进剂。
6. 已经用 CO₂ 和粉末灭火器彻底取代了使用哈龙 1211 的便携式灭火器。很多 1301 灭火系统的业主已经改用无 ODS 替代物质（例如 FM200）；然而，仍有若干哈龙 1301 系统在使用之中。科威特政府提出了一项哈龙管理计划，其中的措施包括：禁止哈龙的进口和出口；禁止安装新的哈龙灭火系统；拟议对现有的系统进行预防性保养，以便防止泄漏，对现有系统进行改装和采用哈龙替代物之前应该得到科威特消防部的核查和批准；可以通过一个领有许可证的公司对哈龙进行再循环。此外，还提议建立一个全国哈龙库和参加区域哈龙库（利用德国政府提供的援助运行）。
7. 已经建立了一个进口 ODS 的配额制度，现在正针对所有 ODS 消费行业实行把 2000 年的进口数量（420 ODP 吨）每年减少 10% 的措施。只有得到许可的公司（当前为 13 家公司）可以进口 ODS。每一个经过许可的公司都在年初提交一份 ODS 进口申请，并得到公共环境管理局确定的核准配额。
8. 国家方案包括一个在公共环境管理局内建立全国臭氧机构的项目（体制建设）。科威

特政府请求总共提供 121,520 美元作为这个项目的执行经费。基金秘书处关于这项申请的评论和建议环境规划署的工作方案修正案（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/26）。

9. 国家方案还包括一个制冷剂管理计划项目提案。科威特政府总共申请 624,586 美元作为这个项目的执行经费。基金秘书处关于这项申请的评论和建议载于载于 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/45 号文件。

建议

基金秘书处建议如下：

10. 核准科威特国家方案。但核准该国家方案并不意味着核准其中的项目或其经费数额。

11. 请科威特政府根据执行委员会关于国家方案执行问题的决定（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40，第 135 段）每年向执委会报告国家方案的执行进度。第一次报告所涉期间为 2002 年 8 月 1 日至 2003 年 12 月 31 日，应采用核准的格式提交基金秘书处，提交日期最迟不得晚于 2004 年 5 月 1 日。

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

Country: Kuwait
Date Received: April 2002
Lead National Agency: Environment Public Authority
Lead Implementing Agency: UNEP, UNIDO
Period Covered: 2002-2006

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

Substance	2000 Consumption, ODP tons	Planned total consumption until phase-out, ODP tons	Planned year of phase-out
Annex A, Group I			
CFC-11	35	158	2010
CFC-12	380	1714	2010
CFC-113	0.24	1	2007
CFC-114	0	0	
CFC-115 (as R-502)	4.6	21	2010
Total	419.84	1894	2010
Annex E			
Methyl Bromide	3*	0	2005
TOTAL	421.84	1894	

* 1999 import being used throughout 2000

2. THE ACTION PLAN

Description	Year
1. Establish National Ozone Unit (Office) to act as focal point for monitoring and controlling consumption and managing phase-out activities and projects.	2002
2. Raise public awareness on ozone layer protection.	2002 - 2006
3. Develop and implement control measures such as : Continuing the update of the existing EPA permission requirements system for manufacturing and importing of any probable ODS containing products or ODS using equipment.	2002 - 2005
4. Continuing the implementation of existing ODS licensing and import quotas system. Prohibit the establishment of new enterprises consuming, Producing and/or assembling equipment and products using ODS.	2002 -2006
5. Train Custom Department Officers to control ODS.	2002 - 2003
6. Establish a National Halon Bank and join the Regional Halon Banks after the approval of Country Program.	2003 -2004
7. Establish new test unit within EPA Analytical Laboratory to perform necessary tests (e.g. foam) on ODS containing products to monitor and control illegal trades.	2002 -2003
8. Implement Refrigerant Management action plan.	2002 - 2006

3. PROJECTS FOR FUNDING

<i>Project</i>		Year	Implementi ng agency	Total Cost (USD)	Requested from MF (USD)
Institutional Strengthening		2002-2005	UNEP	129,920	121,520
Refrigerant Management Plan	Training of Customs Officers in Monitoring of ODS	2003-2005	UNEP	53,445	53,445
	Training Programme on Good Refrigerant Management Practices and Hydrocarbon (HC) Refrigerants safe handling	2003-2005	UNEP	101,325	95,325
	National Recovery and Recycling Project	2003-2006	UNIDO	448,816	448,816
	Monitoring of RMP activities.	2003-2006	UNEP	27,000	27,000
	Establishment of Halon National Bank	2003-2004	Assistance through GTZ-Germany		
	Transition to the non-CFC alternatives in watel-coolers manufacturing sector	2002-2003	No external assistance required		
	Replacement of CFC-based chillers by non-CFC alternatives	The project to be developed at a later stage			
<i>Total for RMP</i>				630,586	624,586
TOTAL				760,506	746,106

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The State of Kuwait is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council with an area of approximately 17818 square kilometres. According to the records of The Public Authority Of Civil Information, the estimated population is 2,700,000 in the year 2000. The population expected average growth rate for the next ten years will be from 3 to 5%. Kuwait occupies the north western corner of the Arabian Gulf, between latitudes 28-30 and 30-06 to the north of the Equator and between longitudes 46-30 and 48-30 to the east of Greenwich determines. The weather of the country is typical of the desert geographical region. Summer season extends for six months with daily mean maximum temperature ranges between 42oC and 46oC, it some times exceeds 50oC. Due to extended summer season and high temperature and humidity, air conditioning is a necessity in Kuwait. Every public and private building, house, office and car is air-conditioned.

2. In the eighties Kuwait witnessed a turning point in the government efforts for sustainable development and environmental protection. Environment Protection Law No. 362 was issued in 1980. Environmental protection gained more importance and increased attention in Kuwait particularly after the Environmental Crisis of the burning of the oil wells, and the comprehensive devastation and the associated military operations.

3. Law No. 21 of 1995, as amended under law No. 16 of 1996, established the Environment Public Authority (EPA), granting it the necessary powers to overcome the various environmental problems.

4. Kuwait has ratified the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol in 1992, and London and Copenhagen amendments in 1994. While Montreal Amendment is in the process of ratification. Based on Annex-A ODS consumption of less than 0.3 kg/capita Kuwait was classified in January 1994 as a developing country operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. The base level (average of 1995-97) consumption of Annex-A Group-I is 481 ODP Tons.

5. Kuwait Country Program (CP) and Refrigeration Management Plan (RMP) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the Executive Committee. It includes a commitment by the Government to take appropriate actions to meet the phase-out requirements of the Protocol. It will also assist the Government to promote and monitor implementation of the Country Programme.

6. Kuwait does not produce any ODS. It imports all its demand from major international suppliers. All the consumed ODS are used in the field of servicing and maintenance of refrigeration and air-conditioning except for the 2.5 Tons of CFC-12 used in water coolers manufacturing.

7. Kuwait has finalized lately an overall elaborated Environmental Protection Strategy, with a special reference to phase out all ODSs. The Government is fully conscious of its obligation compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The Government is committed to undertake all necessary steps for timely ODS phase out. It will take all the steps to implement the Action Plan outlined. Institutional strengthening and capacity building to ensure reliable data

collection and monitoring of consumption of ODSs, immediate enforcement of import restrictions, intensive awareness raising campaign and training activities are the main components of the Action Plan.

8. The Environment Public Authority (EPA) has been designated as the official institution for formulating, implementing and monitoring phase out programs of ODSs in the State of Kuwait.

9. The State of Kuwait have already reduced its consumption of Annexes A, B and E ODS from 4068 ODP tons in 1986 to 420 ODP tons in 2000, about 90% reduction achievement. Though it was not easy to reach the public, specially that Kuwait was in the state of rehabilitation after the destructive war. The remaining main ODS consuming sector is air-conditioning and Refrigeration which is so critical and essential for a very hot climate country like Kuwait.

10. As the RMP is constituting the main part of the National Phase out plan of Kuwait Country Program, the approval and the implementation of the proposed projects will be very crucial. If properly managed those projects are expected to enable the country to [LT1]completely phase out ODSs of Annexes A and B of the Montreal Protocol by the year 2007. Kuwait decided also to submit its Country Programme for Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances and is requesting funds to start the Institutional Strengthening Project. Funds for RMP Projects and Institutional Strengthening are being requested at the 37th Meeting of the Executive Committee of MF.
