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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：吉尔吉斯斯坦

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
- 吉尔吉斯斯坦政府的送文函
- 国家方案简介
- 国家方案（执行摘要）

吉尔吉斯斯坦国家方案评价表

《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)		2000 年 5 月 31 日	2000 年 8 月 29 日
《蒙特利尔议定书》(1987)		2000 年 5 月 31 日	2000 年 8 月 29 日
《伦敦修正案》(1990)			
《哥本哈根修正案》(1992)			
《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)	53.5 公吨
	67.3 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		53.4	0.1			53.5							23.0
ODP		53.4	0.1			53.5							13.8

每种物质的 ODP 所占比例： **CFC** 79.5% **哈龙** **CTC 和 MCF** **甲基溴** 20.5%

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	53.4	0.1	0.0	13.8
占总数百分比：				79.3%	0.1%		20.5%

《蒙特利尔议定书》(ODP 吨数)	**各类 CFC**	**哈龙**	**甲基溴**
基准消费量	72.8		18.9
允许的 2005 年消费量	36.4		15.1

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：	3 年（2002－2005 年）
ODS 淘汰目标：	在 2009 年底之前全部淘汰各类 CFC
重点淘汰领域：	制冷行业和熏蒸剂行业
国家方案活动所需费用：	787,206 美元

战略：

吉尔吉斯斯坦政府承诺在可能情况下根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的淘汰时间表加速淘汰各类CFC和甲基溴；实行与ODS有关的法规，包括建立一个许可证制度来控制ODS的进口并促进淘汰过程，支持在各企业采用无ODS的替代技术，同时尽量减少生产厂家和消费者的风险；为支持ODS淘汰过程举办宣传活动；利用本地资源执行关于无ODS设备和无损于臭氧层的技术的科研方案。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

评论

1. 吉尔吉斯共和国（吉尔吉斯斯坦）的国家方案是由全国臭氧工作组在生态和紧急情况部的指导下编制的。国家方案得到了全球环境基金的资助，其编制工作得到了开发计划署和环境规划署的援助。

2. 吉尔吉斯斯坦于 2000 年 5 月 31 日加入了《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》。在批准上述文件时，该国被定为《蒙特利尔议定书》的非第 5 条缔约方。在缔约方大会第十二届会议（2000 年 12 月）上，吉尔吉斯斯坦被改定为第 5 条国家。该国当前正在进行批准《蒙特利尔议定书》的《伦敦修正案》和《哥本哈根修正案》的工作，预计不久将批准这两项文书。

3. 在该国进行了一次普查，以计算 ODS 的消费量。国家海关署、各地区环境局和主要的 ODS 消费厂家参加了这次普查。该国于 2000 年总共消费了 67.3 ODP 吨受控物质，其中包括 53.5 ODP 吨 CFC，主要是 CFC-12，并包括 13.8 ODP 吨甲基溴。消费的 CFC-12 全部用于制冷设备的维修，特别是商用制冷系统（39.4 吨）、奶制品生产设施的牛奶冷冻设备（6.7 吨）和家用冰箱（4.4 吨）的维修。该国的加速控制虫害方案每年使用甲基溴进行谷物熏蒸。

4. 通过这次普查还发现，在 1990 年代初期，有一些企业有泡沫塑料发泡工序；然而，这种工序自 1995 年以来已被禁止。普查还发现，该国的电子产品行业在 1997 年使用了大约 2.52 吨 CFC-113 和 6 吨 CFC-13 作为金属去污剂；然而，已经停止把 CFC 用作清洗溶剂。哈龙的进口自 1995 年以来已被禁止。

5. 吉尔吉斯斯坦政府颁布了一项环境保护法。这项法律的第 25 条涉及气候和臭氧层的保护，其中特别规定：建立一个收集 ODS 消费数据的制度，并规定编制使用 ODS 的设备的清单；遵守关于影响臭氧层的物质的排放值限制和排放标准；通过法规来控制 ODS 工业设备和家用设备的生产和维修活动。此外，还颁布了一项清洁空气保护法，其中规定，所有对制冷设备、哈龙灭火器和其他含 ODS 产品进行维修或使用的法人都有义务编制设备清单，并采取措施来防止把 ODS 排放到大气层。

6. 吉尔吉斯斯坦政府拟议采取以下措施来逐步淘汰 ODS 和鼓励采用无 ODS 替代物：实行限制性措施和一项关于 ODS 进出口的政策；建立包括使用 ODS 的设备在内的许可证制度和配额制度；举办一个用政策措施支持的奖惩方案，以鼓励使用替代物质和再循环的 ODS；对海关官员和制冷设备维修技师进行培训；执行已经出台的现有法规措施；开展关于臭氧问题的宣传运动。

7. 国家方案包括一个在生态和经济情况部内设立全国臭氧办公室的项目（体制建设）。吉尔吉斯斯坦政府总共为这个项目申请 150,524 美元的执行经费。基金秘书处关于这项申请的评论和建议载于环境规划署的工作方案修正案（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/26）。

8. 国家方案还包括一个制冷剂管理计划项目提案。吉尔吉斯斯坦政府总共为这个项目申请 636,682 美元的执行经费。基金秘书处关于这项申请的评论和建议在于 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/46 号文件。

建议

基金秘书处建议如下：

9. 核准吉尔吉斯斯坦国家方案。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。

10. 请吉尔吉斯斯坦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:	**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**
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	
Annex B, Group I			
CFC-13	0	0	1998
Annex C, Group I			
HCFC-22	0.16		As per MP 0.01.2040
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	*Project*		**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				
2002-2005	2. Monitoring of RMP; Development of ecological certification		UNDP		18,645*		18,645

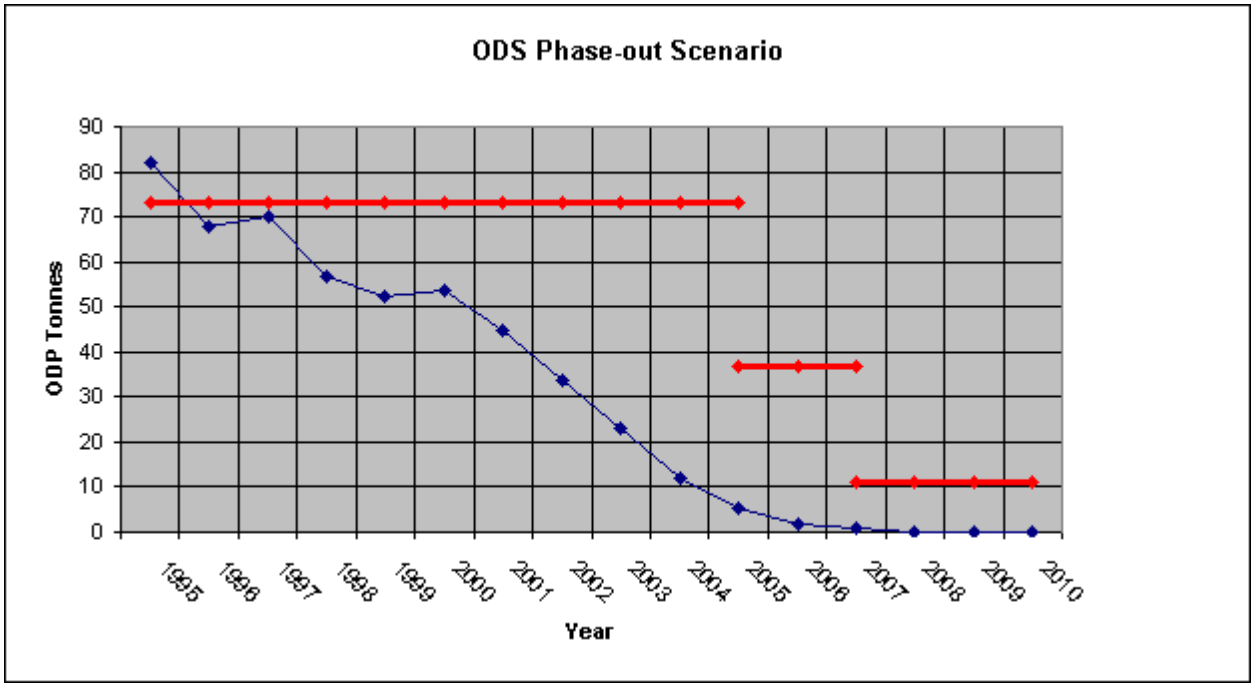
	system; Economic incentives and disincentives; Public involvement					
2002-2003	3. Equipment for Customs Department; Training of Customs officials	UNEP		84,648*		84,648
2002-2004	4. Training of trainers and refrigeration technicians	UNEP	3	110,627*		110,627
2002-2005	5. Recovery & Recycling Programme	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.

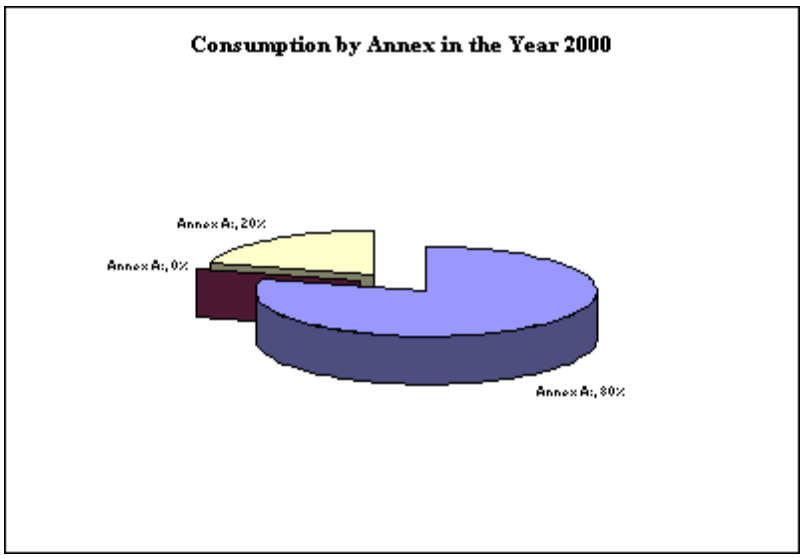
In 2000 according to data provided by the State Statistics Committee, the structure of the goods turnover by the transport types was as follows (Million of non-passengers Tonne-miles):
Automobile transportation – 1219.5;
Railway transportation – 353.8;
Internal waterways freight traffic – 8.3%;
Air freight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

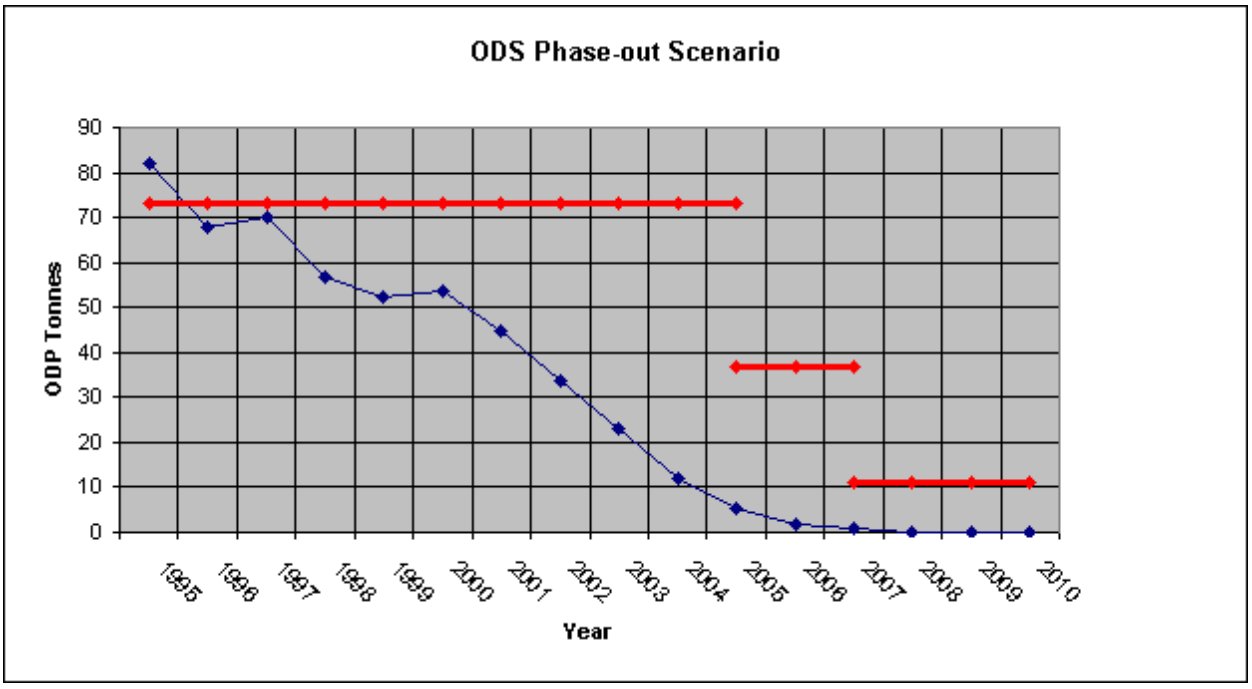
The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic wishes to express the firm determination to strengthen and develop its collaboration with the international community following the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.
The aim set for the refrigeration equipment servicing sector is to recover, recycle and reuse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