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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第五十三次会议
2007年11月26日至30日，蒙特利尔

项目提案：中国

本文件由基金秘书处就以下各项目提案提出的评论和建议构成：

气雾剂

- 中国计量吸入器行业淘汰各类氟氯化碳消费的行业计划 工发组织

泡沫塑料

- 中国聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业淘汰 CFC-11 计划（2007 和 2008 年付款） 世界银行

哈龙

- 淘汰哈龙的行业计划：2008 年度方案 世界银行

加工剂

- 淘汰用于加工剂及其他非指定用途的四氯化碳生产和消费（第一阶段）：2008 年度方案 世界银行
- 淘汰用于加工剂及其他非指定用途的四氯化碳生产和消费（第二阶段）：2008 年度方案 世界银行

生产

- 淘汰氟氯化碳生产行业计划：2008 年度方案 世界银行

制冷

- 制冷维修行业氟氯化碳淘汰计划（第四次付款） 环境规划署、工发组织和日本

溶剂

- 中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质：2008 年度方案 开发计划署

执行蒙特利尔议定书多边基金执行委员会的会前文件不妨碍文件印发后执行委员会可能作出的任何决定。
为节省经费起见，本文件印数有限。请各代表携带文件到会，不索取更多副本。

项目评价表 — 非多年期项目
中国

项目名称 双边/执行机构

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 中国计量吸入器行业淘汰各类氟氯化碳消费的行业计划 | 工发组织 |
|--------------------------|------|

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 国家协调机构: | 国家环境保护总局 国家食品药品监督管理局 |
|---------|-------------------------|

最新报告的项目所涉消耗臭氧层物质的消费数据

A: 第7条数据 (ODP 吨, 2005 年, 截至2005 年10 月)

| | | | |
|-----|----------|--|--|
| CFC | 13,123.8 | | |
| | | | |

B: 国家方案行业数据 (ODP 吨, 2006 年, 截至 2007 年 10 月)

| ODS | 气雾剂 | 计量吸入器 | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| CFC-11 | 98.9 | 40.9 | | | |
| CFC-12 | 370.0 | 236.7 | | | |
| CFC-114 | | 3.3 | | | |
| 共计 | 468.9 | 280.9 | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 仍符合供资条件的氟氯化碳消费量 (ODP 吨) | 423.2 |
|-------------------------|-------|

| 目前业务计划拨款 | 供资 (美元) | 淘汰 ODP 吨 |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| | 3,225,000 | 100.6 |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 项目名称: | |
| 企业使用的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨): | 280.9 |
| 将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨): | 280.9 |
| 将采用的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨): | 暂缺 |
| 项目期限 (月): | 40 |
| 最初申请金额 (美元): | 22,316,189 |
| 最终项目成本 (美元): | |
| 增支资本费用: | 16,717,500 |
| 应急费用 (10%): | 556,000 |
| 增支经营费用: | 3,502,689 |
| 项目费用总额: | 20,776,189 |
| 地方所有权 (%): | 100 |
| 出口部分 (%): | 无 |
| 申请的赠款 (美元): | 22,316,189 |
| 成本效益值 (美元/公斤): | 79.45 |
| 执行机构支助费用 (美元): | 1,558,214 |
| 项目向多边基金申请的总费用 (美元): | 22,334,403 |
| 对应资金是否已确认 (是/否): | 是 |
| 是否包括了项目监测阶段目标 (是/否): | 是 |

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 秘书处的建议 | 供个别审议 |
|--------|-------|

项目说明

1. 工发组织代表中华人民共和国（中国）政府提交了关于淘汰用于生产计量吸入器的 280.9 ODP 吨各类氟氯化碳的行业计划（《计量吸入器行业计划》），供执行委员会第五十三次会议审议。提交的项目费用总额为 22,316,189 美元，外加给予工发组织的 1,673,714 美元机构支助费用。一旦该项目获得核准，中国将再无其他符合供资条件的氟氯化碳消费量。

背景

2. 在第五十一次会议上，执行委员会核准了中国淘汰药用气雾剂行业使用的 485.1 ODP 吨各类氟氯化碳的项目。该计划获得批准的条件是，除计量吸入器次级行业外，不再向中国淘汰氟氯化碳消费的新行业计划提供更多资金（第 51/27 号决定）。

项目概述

3. 根据《计量吸入器行业计划》，中国有 38 家计量吸入器生产企业，共 27 条生产线生产含有 25 种不同有效成分的计量吸入器，包括三种传统中药。在所有这些生产企业中，拥有共计 22 条生产线和 77 份生产许可证的 32 家企业符合接受多边基金援助的条件。

4. 《计量吸入器行业计划》的费用总额是基于下文表 1 所列各项费用：

表1. 中国《计量吸入器行业计划》总成本摘要

| 费用项目 | 单位费用（美元） | 单位 | 费用总额（美元） |
|---------------------|-----------|----|-------------------|
| 技术援助 | 1,100,000 | 1 | 1,100,000 |
| 2006 年在产许可证技术档案 (*) | 195,000 | 36 | 7,020,000 |
| 2006 年未在产许可证技术档案 | 85,000 | 41 | 3,485,000 |
| 工厂对现有设施的改造 (**) | 5,560,000 | 1 | 5,560,000 |
| 生产鉴定（每条生产线） | 40,000 | 17 | 680,000 |
| 培训方案（每条生产线） | 27,500 | 15 | 412,500 |
| 经营费用 | 3,502,689 | 1 | 3,502,689 |
| 应急费用 | 556,000 | 1 | 556,000 |
| 共计 | | | 22,316,189 |

(*) 包括生产工艺研究、质量研究、药理学研究、毒物学研究、特别安全试验和临床试验。

(**) 计算方法如下：1,320,000 美元用于氟氯化碳消费量超过 100 ODP 吨的生产线；680,000 美元用于氟氯化碳消费量在 10 至 100 ODP 吨之间的生产线；200,000 美元用于氟氯化碳消费量低于 10 ODP 吨的生产线。

5. 本文件附有工发组织提交的《计量吸入器行业计划》副本。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

计量吸入器生产设施分析

6. 在审查《计量吸入器行业计划》所提供的信息时，秘书处注意到：
- (a) 用于计量吸入器生产的氟氯化碳消费量从 2004 年的 152.1 ODP 吨增至 2006 年的 266.8 ODP 吨。目前，医生们越来越多地使用计量吸入器治疗哮喘病和慢性阻塞性肺病（COPD）患者，以此取代传统治疗方法；
 - (b) 中国的七家计量吸入器生产企业也生产药用气雾剂。¹这些企业已获得供资以便将其生产线转换为非氟氯化碳推进剂、提供技术援助及开展培训方案。这些企业具备不同的计量吸入器生产线和许可证；
 - (c) 如下文表 2 所示，在过去的三年中，四家跨国公司一直在生产计量吸入器。这些企业未就转换问题申请资本和经营费用：

表 2. 跨国企业的计量吸入器生产情况

| 编号 | 企业名称 | 产品 | 有效成分 | 2004 年 CFC (公斤) | 2005 年 CFC (公斤) | 2006 年 CFC (公斤) |
|-----------|-----------------|-----|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 阿斯利康制药有限公司 | B04 | 布地奈德 | 3,262.0 | 3,494.0 | 4,538.0 |
| 1 | 阿斯利康制药有限公司 | B13 | 硫酸特布他林 | 8,250.0 | 7,460.0 | 8,665.0 |
| 3 | 北京圣德莱宝制药有限公司 | B15 | 沙丁胺醇 | 504.6 | 745.9 | |
| 3 | 北京圣德莱宝制药有限公司 | B01 | 二丙酸倍氯米松 | 270.5 | 180.3 | |
| 5 | 葛兰素史克（天津）制药有限公司 | B01 | 二丙酸倍氯米松 | 14,936.7 | - | - |
| 31 | 潍坊中狮制药有限公司 | B15 | 沙丁胺醇 | 3,150.0 | 1,350.0 | 900.0 |
| 共计 | | | | 30,373.8 | 13,230.2 | 14,103.0 |

- (d) 过去三年，有两家生产企业已不再生产计量吸入器（包括：第 16 号企业黑龙江唐龙制药有限公司²和第 29 号企业天津世纪药业有限公司）；
- (e) 如下文表 3 所示，三家生产企业声明仅从 2006 年开始生产计量吸入器：

¹ 这 7 家企业是：北京海德润制药有限公司（第 2 号）；广州东康药业有限公司（第 8 号）；贵阳德昌祥药业有限公司（第 9 号）；黑龙江唐龙制药有限公司（第 16 号）；蓬莱诺康药业有限公司（第 19 号）；上海医药（集团）有限公司（第 28 号）；以及无锡山禾集团（第 32 号）。

² 第 16 号企业在 2004 年生产计量吸入器过程中只使用了 27.8 公斤氟氯化碳。

表 3: 仅从 2006 年开始生产计量吸入器的生产企业

| 编号 | 企业名称 | 产品 | 有效成分 | 2006 年 CFC (公斤) | 2006 年 罐数 |
|----|--------------|-----|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| 2 | 北京海德润制药有限公司 | B15 | 沙丁胺醇 | 6,424.0 | 584,000 |
| 2 | 北京海德润制药有限公司 | B22 | 盐酸异丙肾上腺素 | 2,915.0 | 265,000 |
| 2 | 北京海德润制药有限公司 | B23 | 异丙托溴铵 | 27.0 | 2,389 |
| 14 | 河南新星药业股份有限公司 | B11 | 华山参 | 300.0 | 30,612 |
| 38 | 江苏天际药业有限公司 | B12 | 利巴韦林喷剂 | 4,202.0 | 466,889 |
| 共计 | | | | 13,868.0 | 1,348,890 |

但是, 工发组织表示, 这三家企业成立于 1978 年至 1992 年期间。一家企业于 2003 年搬迁至新址并于 2005 年底重新开始生产。其他两家企业在 2004 年之前便报告过生产情况;

- (f) 如下文表 4 所示, 原来在生产其他类型计量吸入器的生产企业于 2006 年首次生产一些新型计量吸入器:

表 4. 既有生产企业仅在 2006 年生产的计量吸入器

| 编号 | 企业名称 | 产品 | 有效成分 | 2006 年 CFC (公斤) | 2006 年 罐数 |
|----|--------------|-----|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| 19 | 蓬莱诺康药业有限公司 | B14 | 色甘酸钠 | 50.5 | 1,996 |
| 19 | 蓬莱诺康药业有限公司 | B07 | 盐酸异丙肾上腺素 | 41.7 | 1,995 |
| 24 | 山东鲁南贝特制药有限公司 | B25 | 硫酸沙丁胺醇 | 100.0 | 4,464 |
| 24 | 山东鲁南贝特制药有限公司 | B17 | 沙美特罗羟萘甲酸盐 | 10.0 | 3,030 |
| 28 | 上海医药(集团)有限公司 | B09 | 富马酸酮替芬 | 1,271.0 | 63,234 |
| 28 | 上海医药(集团)有限公司 | B01 | 二丙酸倍氯米松 | 79.0 | 3,391 |
| 28 | 上海医药(集团)有限公司 | B14 | 色甘酸钠 | 113.0 | 5,160 |
| 共计 | | | | 1,665.2 | 83,270 |

工发组织表示, 除产品 B17 和 B25 外, 其他有效成分的相关许可证均是 2000 年以前签发的;

- (g) 如下文表 5 所示, 目前中国生产的计量吸入器中只有 15 种不同有效成分。³ 需要说明的是:

(一) 倍氯米松 (B01)、色甘酸钠 (B14)、沙丁胺醇一溶液 (B15) 和悬浮液 (B16), 以及盐酸异丙肾上腺素 (B22) 计量吸入器的生产总量占 2006 年生产总量的 95 % 以上。这四种有效成分在哮喘和慢性阻塞性肺病的治疗过程中发挥着非常重要的作用;

(二) 含盐酸异丙肾上腺素 (B07)、富马酸酮替芬 (B09)、华山参 (B11)、异丙托溴铵 (B23) 和硫酸沙丁胺醇 (B25) 的计量吸入器

³ 工发组织表示, 1997 年生产的 100,000 件异丙托溴铵计量吸入器 (B23) 在生产过程中共产生氟氯化碳总消费量 1,414 公斤; 华山参计量吸入器 (B11) 的生产时间是 2001 年 (32,000 件计量吸入器) 和 2003 年 (16,000 件计量吸入器); 富马酸酮替芬计量吸入器 (B09) 的氟氯化碳总消费量于 1995 年获得批准, 但是没有该产品 2004 年生产水平的资料; 硫酸沙丁胺醇计量吸入器 (B25) 是最新获得批准的应用。

仅从 2006 年开始生产。此类计量吸入器总产量达 102,695 件，产生氟氯化碳总消费量 1,739.7 公斤。正在为这些计量吸入器注册的技术档案申请供资 975,000 美元；以及

- (三) 以沙美特罗羟萘甲酸盐 (B17) 作为有效成分的计量吸入器生产数量非常小，生产时间分别为 2004 年（共生产 2,240 件计量吸入器，产生氟氯化碳总消费量 33.6 公斤）和 2006 年（共生产 3,030 件计量吸入器，产生氟氯化碳总消费量 10.0 公斤）。

表 5. 目前在中国生产的计量吸入器中的有效成分

| 有效成分 | 2006 年 CFC (公斤) | 2006 年 罐数 | 平均 CFC 百分比 |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 沙美特罗羟萘甲酸盐 (B17) | 10.0 | 3,030 | 0.004% |
| 异丙托溴铵 (B23) | 27.0 | 2,389 | 0.010% |
| 盐酸异丙肾上腺素 (B07) | 41.7 | 1,995 | 0.016% |
| 二甲基硅氧烷 (B05) | 70.0 | 2,778 | 0.026% |
| 硫酸沙丁胺醇 (B25) | 100.0 | 4,464 | 0.037% |
| 止喘灵 (B24) | 130.8 | 10,900 | 0.049% |
| 华山参 (B11) | 300.0 | 30,612 | 0.112% |
| 富马酸酮替芬 (B09) | 1,271.0 | 63,234 | 0.476% |
| 布地奈德 (B04) | 3,499.0 | 78,808 | 1.311% |
| 利巴韦林 (B12) | 7,395.0 | 679,756 | 2.772% |
| 色甘酸钠 (B14) | 7,541.5 | 443,724 | 2.827% |
| 二丙酸倍氯米松 (B01) | 23,048.0 | 993,589 | 8.639% |
| 盐酸异丙肾上腺素 (B22) | 47,324.0 | 3,795,736 | 17.737% |
| 沙丁胺醇 (悬浮液) (B16) | 85,396.2 | 4,919,968 | 32.007% |
| 沙丁胺醇 (溶液) (B15) | 90,650.0 | 6,840,887 | 33.976% |
| 共计 | 266,804.2 | 17,871,870 | 100.000% |

各类氟氯化碳的必要用途豁免

7. 执行委员会在其第 51/34 号决定中特别要求，有计量吸入器生产厂的各国应被告知开始审议 2010 年淘汰日期以后必要用途豁免必要性的时间，以及必要用途豁免提名的编制可能于 2007 年开始以便提交各缔约方供 2008 年审议。根据该项目提案，中国政府已发放的 2008 年和 2009 年氟氯化碳生产配额为每年 550 ODP 吨，而目前该行业的消费量约为 300 ODP 吨。到 2009 年底以后，计量吸入器制造商将必须使用储存的氟氯化碳。据此，秘书处希望了解中国政府是否会为用于计量吸入器生产的氟氯化碳申请必要用途豁免。

8. 工发组织建议，中国的氟氯化碳/哈龙加速淘汰计划可允许每年生产 550 ODP 吨药用气雾剂等级氟氯化碳直至 2009 年。如果《计量吸入器行业计划》在第五十三次会议上获得执行委员会核准，所有氟氯化碳—计量吸入器生产线的转换工作应于 2010 年底前部分完成。由于在该次级行业中执行转换的复杂性，一些生产线的转换可能无法在 2010 年底之前完成。在过渡期内，目前正在储存的各类氟氯化碳将可以使用。为保护臭氧层，中国政府目前并不准备申请必要用途豁免。然而，如果因意外原因而使情况发生变化，中国政府将向执行委员会做出报告。

替代技术的选择

9. 根据该项目提案，中国涉及氟氯化碳—计量吸入器生产的主要利益攸关方只对在该次级行业中淘汰氟氯化碳的行动计划有初步的概念。在引入氢氟烷烃—计量吸入器之前，还有许多悬而未决的问题有待解决。据此，秘书处向工发组织指出，在执行《计量吸入器行业计划》之前，可否考虑在一段时期内（例如两年至四年）储存药用等级氟氯化碳的可行性，直至悬而未决的问题得到解决。

10. 工发组织声明，一些生产企业已对替代技术进行了研究。目前，主要的问题与专利权有关，这些专利权涉及中国几乎所有使用氢氟烷烃作为推进剂的计量吸入器。还有一些企业到目前尚未结束其有关氟氯化碳替代技术的研究。据此，各类氟氯化碳的储存仍在继续，并将在 2010 年及以后继续使用。如果这些困难继续存在，项目执行时间表将必须做出调整，并就该问题向执行委员会报告。

技术援助活动

11. 秘书处指出，不论各种计量吸入器的生产水平及该计量吸入器目前是否在生产，技术档案编制中所有研究申请的供资水平⁴是相同的。此外，技术援助活动外还申请了额外的 110 万美元（与药用气雾剂计划申请的金额相同），其中包括研讨会、培训方案、公共宣传、顾问、巡回研究、立法支持活动、审计药用气雾剂制造商的氟氯化碳消费量、监测和信息系统开发，以及多项其他技术援助活动。另外申请的 680,000 美元用于 17 条正在运转的生产线的设备和生产工艺鉴定。

12. 工发组织回应称，这些计量吸入器生产企业均未考虑放弃其生产许可证。无论这些企业是否生产，所有企业都必须遵守相同的氢氟烷烃—计量吸入器生产许可证换发程序。对于目前在产的 36 份计量吸入器许可证，实际成本远高于为每份许可证申请的 195,000 美元。对于目前未生产的 41 份计量吸入器许可证，实际成本也远高于为每份许可证申请的 85,000 美元。目前未生产的企业将需要更多的供资才能完成技术档案的编制工作。此外，培训方案的内容、受训人员、宣传工作的目标群体、立法活动、需要聘用的专家和需要执行的审计都与药用气雾剂计划的项目有所不同。该项目能够借鉴的只有管理信息系统（MIS）的经验。中国的《药品管理法》规定，在任何药品生产线投入运行之间都必须经过设备鉴定。这也是生产线转换中资本费用的一部分。

资本和经营费用

13. 关于为目前正在生产氟氯化碳—计量吸入器的 15 家生产企业的转换提供资金的问题，秘书处说明，三家于 2006 年开始首次生产计量吸入器的生产企业（即第 2、第 14 和第 38 号企业）申请的转换供资包括资本和经营费用总计 914,715 美元、生产鉴定和培训费用总计 202,500 美元，以及注册技术档案费用总计 975,000 美元。考虑到该项目提案建议的截止日期为 2004 年 11 月 30 日，即计量吸入器行业筹备性援助项目获得核准的时间，这些生产线的转换不符合供资条件。工发组织表示，根据《药品管理法》第 29 条，任何开发新药品的生产企业都必须向国务院药品监督管理部门提交相关的数据和样本。也

⁴ 用于 77 种产品注册技术档案编制的申请金额超过 1,050 万美元：36 种产品 2006 年仍在生产（195,000 美元/产品），41 种产品 2006 年未生产（85,000 美元/产品）。

就是说，部分企业从 2006 年开始商业生产的生产线事实上建于 2002 年和 2003 年，因为平均而言，从项目启动到取得相关当局的批准通常需要三至四年的时间。此外，一些既有的生产企业已搬迁至新址，因此在 2004 年和 2005 年未进行任何生产。

14. 秘书处还注意到，根据其目前的各类氟氯化碳消费量，已向所有生产企业提议三种类似的替代生产线，不论各家生产企业的基准生产设备和已安装的生产能力。对许多生产线而言，新生产线将会提高其目前的生产能力水平和/或实现技术升级：

- (a) 11 家氟氯化碳消费量低于 10 ODP 吨的生产企业每家申请的单条计量吸入器生产线费用为 220,000 美元。⁵根据目前的产量，提议的供资金额将在企业一级实现技术升级和/或产能提高；
- (b) 3 家氟氯化碳消费量介于 10 至 100 ODP 吨的生产企业每家申请的单条计量吸入器生产线费用为 748,000 美元。⁶与其他国家具有类似氟氯化碳消费量水平且已获得核准的计量吸入器生产企业供资额相比，上述提议的替代费用高出近 350,000 美元；
- (c) 一处氟氯化碳消费量超过 100 ODP 吨的制造设施申请的单条计量吸入器生产线费用为 1,452,000 美元。⁷与其他国家具有类似生产能力且已获得核准的生产企业供资额相比，上述提议的替代费用是非常接近的。

15. 工发组织指出，尽管在多数情况下，生产企业中的设施目前并未得到充分使用，但其生产能力仍然较高。

16. 与执行委员会最近已核准的孟加拉国、埃及和伊朗的计量吸入器项目相比，中国项目的经营费用几乎是前者经营费用的三倍。工发组织表示，在提案中计算增支经营费用所用的价格是根据市场行情确定的。密封容器和阀门的增支费用占到了经营费用总额的近 87%，原因是这些项目需要进口。在经营费用的计算过程中还考虑到了氢氟烷烃用量比氟氯化碳低 30% 的问题。

工业合理化和成本效益

17. 在审查《计量吸入器行业计划》时，秘书处制定了指示表，将计划提出的单位费用同 15 家目前正在生产计量吸入器的生产企业逐一联系起来（附件一）。在分析中，将技术援助（1,100,000 美元）除以即将淘汰的氯氟化碳总量，并依据 15 家企业的氟氯化碳消费总量在这符合供资条件的 15 家生产企业之间按比例分配。在答复这一问题时，工发组织称，工业合理化不适合中国的制药行业。每种药品的许可证都是企业资产的重要组成部分。每家企业在获取每份许可证时都要付出巨大的投入。相关的政府当局不能撤销许可证或修改许可证中包含的信息。因此，通过政府行政规章的形式合并生产线的做法是不可行的。此外，也不能因为在某个选定的时间段内产量较低或产量为零而撤销生产许可证。

⁵ 4 家企业（第 37、9、14 和 25 号企业）的年氟氯化碳消费量低于 1,000 公斤；5 家企业（第 8、24、15、32 和 38 号企业）的氟氯化碳消费量介于 1,500 公斤至 4,900 公斤之间，只有 2 家企业（第 2 号和第 36 号企业）的氟氯化碳消费量超过 7,300 公斤。

⁶ 这些生产企业包括：第 18 号企业，年氟氯化碳消费量为 63.8 ODP 吨；第 19 号企业，氟氯化碳消费量为 28.9 ODP 吨；以及第 28 号企业，氟氯化碳消费量为 19.4 ODP 吨。

⁷ 第 21 号企业。

18. 基于上述分析，秘书处做出了如下附加评论：

- (a) 《计量吸入器行业计划》的整体成本效益值（CE⁸）为 79.45 美元/公斤（基于 280.9 ODP 吨的氟氯化碳消费量，其中包括跨国公司使用的 14.1 ODP 吨）。这一成本效益相当于执行委员会最近核准的孟加拉国、伊朗和埃及三国的计量吸入器项目成本效益值的两倍。这三国项目的成本效益值分别为：36.39 美元/公斤（孟加拉国）、36.61 美元/公斤（伊朗）和 36.98 美元/公斤（埃及）；
- (b) 成本效益值最高的企业是两家最大的计量吸入器制造商（第 18 号和 21 号企业）其成本效益值分别为 35.29 美元/公斤和 34.44 美元/公斤。这两家企业的总产量占计量吸入器总产量的 65%和计量吸入器行业中氟氯化碳总消费量的 69%；
- (c) 3 家生产企业（第 36、19 和 28 号企业）的成本效益值介于 81.00 美元/公斤至 98 美元/公斤之间；7 家企业的成本效益值介于 114 美元/公斤至 972.00 美元/公斤之间；还有 3 家企业的成本效益值介于 1,631 美元/公斤至 6,904 美元/公斤之间。根据上述数值，所有这些企业的长期可持续性值得怀疑；
- (d) 《计量吸入器行业计划》没有考虑产业合理化问题，这一点不同于为中国及其他第 5 条国家制定已核准国家行业淘汰计划的做法。

19. 对于已具备许可证但未在 2006 年生产的计量吸入器，注册所需要的技术档案申请了额外的 4,265,000 美元。上述分析未考虑该部分的供资。

秘书处的提案

20. 考虑到上述问题和看法，并且为与基金目前的政策和指导原则保持一致，秘书处建议工发组织在确定《计量吸入器行业计划》增支费用时考虑下列替代方法：

- (a) 为一项计量吸入器过渡战略供资。除执行其他行动外，该过渡战略将审查和执行管理计量吸入器次级行业的政策和规定，包括：实行消耗臭氧层物质许可证制度；评估 2010 年淘汰日期以后的必要用途豁免申请；在需要时制定政策以管理药用等级氟氯化碳储存；进一步审议工业合理化行动计划的制定；对包括一般公众在内的主要利益攸关方开展教育宣传活动；以及信息传播。考虑到所涉及的生产企业数量众多，再加上计量吸入器中的有效成分种类繁多，过渡战略的费用将达到 200,000 美元；
- (b) 为含四种最重要有效成分的氢氟烷烃—计量吸入器开发工作供资。这些有效成分分别是沙丁胺醇（溶液和悬浮液形式）、倍氯米松、异丙肾上腺素和色甘酸钠。产品开发的成本为 3,400,000 美元（估计的金额为：溶液和悬浮液形式的沙丁胺醇开发成本 1,000,000 美元，另外三种有效成分的开发成本各为 800,000 美元，与埃及和伊朗核准的供资额相当）；
- (c) 为解决剩余 10 种有效成分的技术援助方案供资。生产含这些有效成分的计量

⁸ 秘书处意识到，执行委员会尚未建立计量吸入器次级行业中各项目的成本效益阈值。然而，秘书处将已计算出的企业一级成本效益值与生产企业的潜在可持续性进行了联系。

吸入器所使用的氟氯化碳消费量占氟氯化碳总消费量的 5 %。该技术援助方案的成本费用为 180,000 美元，计算的依据是 CFC-12 现在的价格 3.43 美元/公斤，以及目前四年期氟氯化碳消费量 12,850 公斤；

- (d) 目前正在生产氟氯化碳一计量吸入器的 15 家生产企业转换所需的资本费用。资本费用总额为 3,410,000 美元，计算方式如下：
- (一) 50,000 美元用于八处氟氯化碳消费量低于 10 ODP 吨的生产设施，计算的依据是新建一条使用氢氟烷烃推进剂所必需的带压力罐的小型生产线；
 - (二) 400,000 美元用于三处氟氯化碳消费量介于 10 至 100 ODP 吨的生产设施。费用的计算依据是埃及一家计量吸入器生产企业的新生产线最新报价，这一报价已于近期获得执行委员会核准；
 - (三) 1,500,000 美元用于惟一一家氟氯化碳消费量超过 100 ODP 吨的企业。费用的计算依据也是埃及一家计量吸入器生产企业的新生产线最新报价，而且这一报价也于近期获得执行委员会核准；
 - (四) 占资本费用总额 10% 的应急费用；
- (e) 一年期的 1,120,000 美元的经营费用，计算依据为 252,937 公斤的氟氯化碳总消费量，其中不包括三家在 2006 年才开始生产计量吸入器的企业所使用的 13,868 公斤氟氯化碳；⁹
- (f) 为项目执行和监测机构供资，费用总额为 1,990,000 美元。该机构将负责的内容包括但不限于：
- (一) 协助编制 17 种有效成分的技术档案（每种 30,000 美元）。¹⁰在 2006 年之前开始生产计量吸入器的企业目前正在使用这些有效成分（此项活动的费用总额为 510,000 美元）；
 - (二) 鉴定 12 家企业在 2006 年之前开始生产计量吸入器且目前还在运转的设施（每家企业 30,000 美元）。主要活动包括车间、安装、设施和设备的鉴定；设施的运转和性能情况；以及产品（此项活动的费用总额为 360,000 美元）；
 - (三) 为生产企业中相关的工作人员提供培训。该培训属于技术培训以外的培训，后者由设备供应商提供，属于资本费用中的一部分（培训费用为 340,000 美元，估计占资本费用的 10%）；
 - (四) 为目前未生产的有效成分和在 2006 年才开始生产的生产企业提供具体的技术援助（此项活动的费用总额为 100,000 美元）；
 - (五) 建立一个监测机构，包括制定相关的管理、监测和鉴定制度，以及在必

⁹ 经营费用数额的计算依据为经执行委员会核准的孟加拉国、埃及和伊朗计量吸入器项目的平均运营费用。

¹⁰ 这些有效成分包括：色甘酸钠、二丙酸倍氯米松、盐酸异丙肾上腺素，以及溶液和悬浮液形式的沙丁胺醇。

要时对储存进行管理（此项活动的费用为 680,000 美元，估计占资本费用的 20%）。

21. 总之，为完全淘汰中国计量吸入器行业中的氟氯化碳，提议的供资总额为 10,300,000 美元，分配情况如下：

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 过渡战略 | 200,000 美元 |
| 产品开发/技术援助 | 3,580,000 美元 |
| 资本费用 | 3,410,000 美元 |
| 经营费用 | 1,120,000 美元 |
| 项目执行和监测单位 | 1,990,000 美元 |

22. 在符合多边基金相关决定和指导原则的前提下，中国政府可在其认为有助于完全淘汰计量吸入器次级行业氟氯化碳的活动中灵活使用《计量吸入器行业计划》提供的资金。

23. 对秘书处的提案，工发组织做出如下回复：

- (a) 在调查新药物和替代技术集中开发的细节时，必须考虑到主要的法律、义务、所有权和市场影响。在中国，没有任何一个机构能够承担与具有多种所有权结构和市场份额的商业生产企业新药物开发有关的影响、风险和责任；
- (b) 最初编制的项目提案费用是 2,950 万美元。这一费用不包括购买专利所需的供资，而在中国这些专利对多种计量吸入器而言至关重要。为了减少向多边基金申请赠款的数额，中国对生产企业施加压力要求其增加对应捐助；
- (c) 尽管该项目提案比迄今为止核准的任何其他计量吸入器项目的费用都要高，但需要说明的是，其他任何国家都没有像中国这样有数量如此众多的制造商、生产线、有效成分和许可证。此外，该行业中的实际氟氯化碳消费量高于提案中报告的氟氯化碳消费量，因为许多生产企业都不具备充分的会计和记录体系，无法显示准确的消费量；
- (d) 但是，对于未在 2006 年生产计量吸入器的企业，中国政府已同意将与这些企业的产品开发和注册有关的费用降至最低。这些企业必须自行寻找资源以弥补拟议的赠款减少。拟议的订正预算如下：

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 产品开发和注册 | 8,965,000 美元 |
| 生产设施改造 | 5,560,000 美元 |
| 生产鉴定 | 680,000 美元 |
| 人员培训 | 412,500 美元 |
| 增支经营费用 | 3,502,689 美元 |
| 技术援助和过渡战略 | 1,100,000 美元 |
| 应急费用（仅适用于资本费用） | 556,000 美元 |
| 共计 | 20,776,189 美元 |

24. 秘书处注意到，修订后的项目费用比提交的项目费用低 1,540,000 美元。秘书处还注意到，根据第 41/80 号决定，不应将中国的《计量吸入器行业计划》提交执行委员会审议，因为其中与工发组织还有未解决的费用问题。但是，考虑到这是中国的最后一项氟氯化碳淘汰计划，再加上提案的复杂性、提案对 2010 年后必要用途潜在申请的重大影响，

以及中国政府为减少其氟氯化碳消费量以期在 2010 年 1 月 1 日前完全淘汰各类氟氯化碳所需的额外援助，秘书处决定将该项目提交执行委员会审议。

建议

25. 谨建议执行委员会根据上述评论和看法审议《计量吸入器行业计划》。

项目评价表 — 多年期项目
中国

| | |
|----------|----------|
| (一) 项目名称 | 机构 |
| 泡沫塑料 | 国际复兴开发银行 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (二) 最新第 7 条数据 (ODP 吨) | 年份: 2005 年 | | | |
| 氟氯化碳: 13,123.8 | 四氯化碳: 1,060.3 | 哈龙: 4,516.5 | 甲基溴: 601.5 | 三氯乙酸: 186.6 |

| (三) 最新的国家方案行业数据 (ODP 吨) | | | | | | 年份: 2006 年 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|------|----------|
| 物质 | 气雾剂 | 泡沫塑料 | 哈龙 | 制冷 | | 溶剂 | 加工剂 | 计量吸入器 | 实验室用途 | 甲基溴 | | 烟草磨里 | 行业消费总量 |
| | | | | 制造 | 维修 | | | | | 检疫和装运前消毒处理 | 非检疫和装运前消毒处理 | | |
| 氟氯化碳 | 468.8 | 6,318.6 | | 493.8 | 3,287. | | | 280.9 | | | | 21.3 | 10,870.4 |
| 四氯化碳 | | | | | | | 356.5 | | 534.6 | | | | 891.1 |
| 哈龙 | | | 795. | | | | | | | | | | 795. |
| 甲基溴 | | | | | | | | | | 568.2 | 310. | | 878.2 |
| 三氯乙酸 | | | | | | 279.9 | | | | | | | 279.9 |

| (四) 项目数据 | | 2001 年 | 2002 年 | 2003 年 | 2004 年 | 2005 年 | 2006 年 | 2007 年 | 2008 年 | 2009 年 | 总计 |
|------------------|------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 最大允许消费量 (ODP 吨) | 氟氯化碳 | | 14,143. | 13,830. | 10,500. | 9,000. | 7,000. | 400. | 0. | | |
| 项目费用 (美元) | 项目费用 | | 9,940,000. | 12,570,000. | 10,903,000. | 10,903,000. | 3,320,000. | 2,676,000. | 1,767,000. | 1,767,000. | 53,846,000. |
| | 支助费用 | | 886,600. | 1,115,300. | 961,270. | 961,270. | 282,800. | 240,840. | 159,030. | 159,030. | 4,766,140. |
| 原则上核准资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | 0. | 9,940,000. | 12,570,000. | 10,903,000. | 10,903,000. | 3,320,000. | 2,676,000. | 1,767,000. | 1,767,000. | 53,846,000. |
| | 支助费用 | 0. | 886,600. | 1,115,300. | 961,270. | 961,270. | 282,800. | 240,840. | 159,030. | 159,030. | 4,766,140. |
| 执行委员会发送资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | 9,940,000. | 12,570,000. | 10,903,000. | 10,903,000. | 3,320,000. | | 0. | 0. | 0. | 47,636,000. |
| | 支助费用 | 886,600. | 1,115,300. | 961,270. | 961,270. | 282,800. | | 0. | 0. | 0. | 4,207,240. |
| 今年申请资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | | | | | | 2,676,000. | | 1,767,000. | | 4,443,000 |
| | 支助费用 | | | | | | 240,840. | | 159,030. | | 399,870 |

(五) 秘书处的建议:

一揽子核准

项目说明

26. 世界银行代表中华人民共和国政府（中国）向执行委员会第五十三次会议提交了关于核准 2008 年度执行方案的请求，以逐步淘汰中国聚胺酯泡沫塑料行业的 CFC-11。世界银行还申请发放第七期供资付款，即 1,767,000 美元加 159,030 美元的机构支助费用，以便为 2008 年度执行方案提供经费。此外，世界银行还申请发放第六期供资付款，即 2,676,000 美元和 240,840 美元的支助费用；第五十二次会议已批准了 2007 年的相关年度执行方案，但由于未满足当时的先决条件，供资还未得到批准。此外，世界银行提交了多年概览表，概览表见本文件附件二。

背景

27. 执行委员会第三十五次会议核准在中国聚胺酯泡沫塑料行业中逐步淘汰 CFC-11，世界银行为执行机构，国家环保总局为国家执行操作机构。聚胺酯泡沫塑料行业淘汰 CFC-11 消费有利于中国政府履行《蒙特利尔议定书》，其中包括到 2010 年完全淘汰各类氟氯化碳的控制使用。为达到这些目标，中国在世界银行的协助下将要并正在实施一系列投资、非投资、技术援助和能力建设活动。原则上为该计划核准的资金总额达 53,846,000 美元，外加 4,766,140 美元的机构支助费用。

28. 执行委员会第三十五次会议核准了中国和执行委员会之间的原始“中国 CFC-11 聚胺酯泡沫塑料行业协定”。随后，双方在第四十四次会议上达成了另一更为广泛的协定，部分取代了第三十五次会议协定，即氟氯化碳/四氯化碳/哈龙加快淘汰计划协定。后者同时预见其他目标，包括到 2007 年 6 月底淘汰 CFC-11 生产。该项淘汰目标已经完成。

计划状况

29. 除了最大允许消费目标，泡沫塑料行业计划协议同时包括各种活动目标，尤其是有关淘汰 CFC-11 活动的目标。按规定，要履行该协定，签署的氟氯化碳淘汰合同需至少达到今年目标的 50%和去年目标的 100%。最近，由于具体核查要求，中国越来越难逐个确定合格企业。执行机构了解相关问题后，在其第 51/28 和第 52/34 号决定中，按照多年期协定确定于 1995 年 7 月后确立生产能力的企业的资格，并在协定范围内阐明了“淘汰合同”的定义。中国可以根据这些说明相应修改执行方式，并就合同签署情况报告了如下总体情况：

- 截至 2007 年 9 月底，已授予的合同的淘汰总量达 10,740.38 吨 CFC-11。主要分类如下：
 - (a) 11 个工业合并淘汰合同，7,094.08 吨；
 - (b) 91 个泡沫塑料企业个别合同，2,746.296 吨；和
 - (c) 2002-2007 年度方案的 4 个省级合同，900 吨。

30. 根据签署合同的状况，假定这些合同将陆续实施，中国就全部完成了签署淘汰合同的责任，总计为 10,651 ODP 吨。中国将就年度工作方案的执行情况和签署淘汰合同相关活动的进展情况继续对其消费目标酌情进行监测和核查。

消费核查

31. 聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业计划预测 2006 年 CFC-11 的最大消费为 6,885 ODP 吨；加快淘汰计划预测最大消费量仅为 6,318 ODP 吨。因此根据聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业计划和加快淘汰计划，后一个目标已成为对中国有约束力的目标。

32. 将中国的 CFC-11 总消费量作为起点，可核查聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业中的消费量，并可由此推算出其他使用 CFC-11 的行业的已核查消费量。结果如下表所示：

| CFC-11 产量和消费 | CFC-11 (ODP 吨) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 经核查的 2006 年氟氯化碳生产行业 CFC-11 产量 | 6,959.421 |
| 国家环保总局报告的经世界银行核查的 CFC-11 出口量 | 74.030 |
| 国家 CFC-11 消费量 | 6,885.391 |
| 制药气雾剂（非计量吸入器） | 98.87 |
| 计量吸入器 | 236.70 |
| 制冷维修行业（冷风机） | 210.00 |
| 烟草行业 | 21.27 |
| 聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业的 CFC-11（上述差值）： | 6,318.551 |

33. 因此，在核查中计算出的行业消费量略高于加快淘汰计划中的最大允许消费量。差值为 551 公斤，或 0.00872%。

2006 年度工作计划报告及 2007 年年度工作计划初步报告

34. 执行泡沫行业计划包括若干政府相关活动和宣传活动：

- (a) 为了实现加快淘汰计划协定中的目标，中国自 2007 年 7 月 1 日起停止了氟氯化碳生产，在 2007 年 7 月颁布了禁止在烟草、制冷和泡沫塑料等所有使用行业使用 CFC-11 的禁令，并从 2008 年 1 月起禁止在这些行业内使用 CFC-11。对氟氯化碳生产、进口/出口和其他行业消费的控制使得泡沫塑料行业可以在议定的目标内控制其国家 CFC-11 消费限额。2007 年 6 月 25 日，国家环保总局颁布了“禁止在泡沫塑料行业使用氟氯化碳作为发泡剂的禁令”，将于 2008 年 1 月 1 日起开始实施。
- (b) 鼓励企业和研究机构开展替代技术的研究和开发。正在进行产品标准的制定和修订。已经并正在进行调查，以促进使用新的和既有的发泡剂及技术进行泡沫塑料生产。组织了研讨会和讲习班向企业传播研究成果。收集并传播专家和专业人员对替代技术提出的建议。

35. 2006 年执行泡沫塑料行业计划的主要推动力为企业和省级淘汰活动：

- (a) 在 2006 年度方案中，采用了以省为单位的方法，分别同山东省、江苏省、浙江省和广东省签署了合同，CFC-11 淘汰量共计 900 吨。这些合同已经完成了 600 吨的淘汰目标，还剩 300 吨；
- (b) 省级合同可以通过以下活动促进 CFC-11 的淘汰：
 - (一) 公众宣传；

- (二) 在各自辖区对企业、多元醇供应商和 CFC-11 交易商进行调查；
- (三) 由地方和国家泡沫塑料专家为使用 CFC-11 的企业提供培训和技术支持，以帮助他们转换成非 CFC-11 技术；
- (四) 为制剂和实验产品供应 CFC 替代品；
- (五) 为相关地方当局提供培训和技术援助；和
- (六) 加强禁止在泡沫塑料生产中使用 CFC-11 的政策，对企业进行监测，以确保其不使用和交易各类氯氟化碳，包括对使用发泡剂进行注册。

36. 有关 2007 年度方案目前进展情况的报告显示，已经签署了 7 项个别合同，CFC-11 淘汰总量为 195.6 吨，赠款总额达 554,320 美元。加上 2006 年的盈余，2007 年淘汰 551 吨的目标已经实现。个别项目的资金用于采购无氟氯化碳设备或替代化学品。

活动核查

37. 世界银行使用按照行业计划开展的活动样本对 CFC-11 消费量进行了核查。
- (a) 2006 年 7 月，世界银行的一名顾问核查了南京红宝丽与 2005 年度方案相关的次级项目。已拆除了所有的氟氯化碳设备，关闭了该次级项目中 11 家小企业中的两家企业，有两家企业生产非氟氯化碳泡沫塑料，其余企业已转为非泡沫塑料生产；和
 - (b) 2007 年 9 月，世界银行走访了于 2007 年签署 CFC-11 淘汰合同的 14 个个别项目，这些项目与 2005 年度方案中的淘汰目标有关。这 14 个项目大约占 2005 年度方案中 2,500 ODS 淘汰量的 28% 以及全部转换合同（78）的 18%。世界银行还核查了 2006 年度方案下的四个省级项目之一的（山东）CFC-11 消费情况。该核查占 2006 年度方案中 600 ODP 淘汰量的 39% 以及全部淘汰合同（4）的 25%。已提交了详细的核查报告。

2008 年工作计划

38. 根据氟氯化碳/四氯化碳/哈龙加快淘汰计划，经执行委员会于 2004 年 12 月核准，2008 年氟氯化碳最大允许消费量为 550 ODP 吨，并通过控制氟氯化碳生产和进口来实现。2008 年，聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业的最大允许 CFC-11 消费量将为零。

39. 中国已颁布了“禁止在泡沫塑料行业使用氟氯化碳作为发泡剂的禁令”，自 2008 年 1 月 1 日起禁止在泡沫塑料行业使用 CFC-11。由于完成工业合并项目需要 3 到 4 年，完成个别项目需要一年半时间，国家环保总局知道到 2007 年底或许无法彻底执行 2004-2007 年度方案中的转换项目。但为了达到加快淘汰计划的淘汰目标，2004-2007 年度方案项目的全部 CFC-11 设备将于 2007 年底之前全部被处理或转换为非 CFC 设备。

40. 执行委员会在赠款资格和执行方式方面授予的灵活性使中国可以完成总计 10,651 ODP 吨的泡沫塑料部门的 CFC-11 淘汰义务。24 家 CFC-11 基准消费量约为 500 ODP 吨的企业已在所有新项目的期限 — 即 2007 年 8 月前，向项目管理办公室提交了申请。如果他们的资格得到确认，国家环保总局将同他们签署淘汰合同。那些逾期的企业将通过各省来解决其 CFC-11 的淘汰问题。

41. 除了已经与国家环保总局签署了合同的四个省份，将会确认更多大量进行泡沫塑料生产的省份和城市，并同他们签署合同。根据计划，不会将其计入淘汰合同协定目标的完成情况。
42. 由于好的替代技术（在技术和经济方面）对于持续淘汰消耗臭氧层物质至关重要，国家环保总局将继续在必要时组织、并在资金上支持旨在提高现有技术、甚至开发新替代技术的研究项目。
43. 提议 2008 年开展下列活动：
- (a) 开展讲习班，以便受益人了解实施程序；
 - (b) 绩效核查和咨询服务；
 - (c) *中国泡沫塑料行业发泡剂使用情况调查*。对于中国硬质泡沫塑料次级行业来说，主要的发泡剂替代品为 HCFC-141b、水、戊烷，在少数情况下也使用 HFC-245fa。在这些替代品中，HCFC-141b 的应用最为广泛。为获得关于这些化学品使用情况的更为详细的数据，将对企业使用这些替代品的情况和遇到的问题展开调查。
 - (d) *替代技术的技术考察*。有若干非消耗臭氧层物质的备选替代技术，这些技术目前还未得到广泛应用。2008 年度方案计划进行两次技术考察，学习欧洲和北美国家的工业经验以促进中国泡沫塑料部门中非消耗臭氧层物质技术的使用。企业的技术专家和技术人员、项目管理办公室的工作人员将会加入考察团；
 - (e) *监测泡沫塑料部门的氟氯化碳的淘汰情况*。国家环保总局将会促进监测活动，确保在泡沫塑料部门持续实施淘汰。将进行现场视察，因此需要购买便携式氟氯化碳检测器、笔记本电脑和数码照相机。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

44. 核查显示，消费已超过快速淘汰计划协定中核定的泡沫塑料行业目标。在评估这些过量消费的重要性时，查看数据和用来决定数据的方法很重要。该方法要从已知总量中扣除各行业的已知消费量和出口量，但不确切地了解扣减额是否代表行业外所有的消费领域。此外，也可能发生一定的泄漏（溢漏、计算、蒸发）。因此有人认为，即使对经过核查的数字，也要承认会出现微小的不确定性，至少当某个行业消费量是在若干其他核查结果的基础上得以核查时是这样，因为在这种情况下，固有的不确定性累加起来。

45. 因此秘书处认为，考虑到报告和核查中的一些不确定因素，确定超过行业允许消费不超过 0.1% 的核查结果可以被视为已满足了快速淘汰计划协定的条件。

46. 2006 年度计划的实施报告详细地提供了大量信息。各项活动基本上遵循了往年确立的模式。中国一个地区，即山东，在消费量核查方面出现了一个新特点，它是通过评估不同地区 CFC-11 生产者的销量来决定消费量的。尽管所使用的方法或许不能轻易转化，核查看来是很成功的。行业计划核查的其他部分着重于在企业一级的核查。下一年的年度计划主要是在地区开展活动和若干研究工作，并表明该行业计划实施的超前状态。世界银

行就其目前在计划下的开支额提交的信息显示，目前已使用了 80% 的核准资金。

建议

47. 基金秘书处建议按照下表所示供资额一揽子核准中国聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业氟氯化碳淘汰计划的 2007 和 2008 年付款，以及相关支助费用：

| | 项目名称 | 项目供资 (美元) | 支助费用 (美元) | 执行机构 |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| (a) | 中国聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业 CFC-11 淘汰计划 (2007 年付款) | 2,676,000 | 240,840 | 世界银行 |
| (b) | 中国聚胺脂泡沫塑料行业 CFC-11 淘汰计划 (2008 年付款) | 1,767,000 | 159,030 | 世界银行 |

淘汰哈龙的行业计划：2008 年度方案

项目说明

背景

48. 执行委员会在 1997 年 11 月举行的第二十三次会议上，在第 23/11 号决定中核准了中国哈龙行业计划。这是第一个行业淘汰计划，涉及哈龙消费和生产两个方面。总计划核准资金为 6,200 万美元，迄今为止，已核准其中的 6,160 万美元。2008 年度工作计划是该多年期协定倒数第二次付款。最后一次付款将于明年提出。

49. 鉴于执行委员会已经核准淘汰哈龙行业计划（第 23/11 号决定）以及鉴于中国加速淘汰氟氯化碳/四氯化碳/哈龙计划（第 44/59 号决定），中国通过世界银行请求发放 300,000 美元的第十一次付款，以执行 2008 年度方案，外加 22,500 美元支助费用（比例为 7.5%）。世界银行提交的申请载有年度方案细节，该申请已登录在多边基金内联网上。2008 年度方案包括以下内容：

- (a) 300,000 美元将用于技术援助活动，以支持淘汰哈龙方案，并确保达到现行防火要求。其中包括以下活动：
 - (一) 建立一个认证制度，以便制订哈龙再循环中心认证要求；
 - (二) 培训人员；
 - (三) 进行一次绩效审计；以及
 - (四) 到美国和/或澳大利亚进行一次研究考察，学习哈龙库管理经验；
- (b) 哈龙再循环和建立哈龙库：
 - (一) 继续处理广东省再循环哈龙-1211 试点项目；
 - (二) 拟定国家哈龙库制度计划草案；
 - (三) 继续(通过再循环站)向非必需用户和使用历史超过十年的用户收集哈龙；
 - (四) 建立哈龙-1301 再循环中心，加强其发起哈龙-1301 再生举措的能力；
 - (五) 颁布关于哈龙再循环的有关政策，并进行一次使用哈龙的灭火系统和灭火器调查；
 - (六) 为地方消防部门举办培训班；以及
 - (七) 开展关于哈龙再循环和管理的大众宣传活动。

50. 根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的定义，中国已没有任何哈龙-1211 生产设施，也不消费任何哈龙-1211。共有 71 家哈龙灭火器制造厂和 22 家哈龙-1211 系统制造厂，其中 61 家灭火器制造厂和 14 家灭火系统制造厂接受行业计划资金。另外发现，另有 4 家灭火器制造厂获得了省政府的生产许可。已撤销这些许可，这些公司已自己出资改用替代物质。

51. 哈龙-1301 实际产量被控制在 1,000 ODP 吨的总量之内，2006 年记录的产量是 995 ODP 吨。哈龙-1301 消费量比计划的 1,000 ODP 吨少了 205 ODP 吨（20.5 公吨）。目前仍

然在执行若干哈龙技术援助方案，有的方案的初次核准日期可追溯到 2002 年。在 2007 年方案中增加了 4 项技术援助活动，供审议，其中包括：

- (a) 调查和核实哈龙-1301 作为原料的用途；
- (b) 进行一次关于精制干粉灭火剂测试技术和设备的研究；
- (c) 制订安装气体灭火系统的要求和核准程序；
- (d) 进行一次关于哈龙系统处理技术评价方法和要求的研究。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

关于未使用资金的计划

52. 根据第 50/29(c) 号决定的要求，世界银行提交了下表，概述将如何使用淘汰哈龙项目已核准但尚未分配或支付的资金。这些资金的数额为 1 300 万美元。

53. 世界银行表示，该预算是暂时性的，由于执行委员会的供资是以商定的业绩指标为基础，而迄今已经实现了所有指标，因此，中国保留根据需要调整预算的权利。世界银行提供了下表指示性预算所包括的资料。

表 1

2007-2015 年指示性预算

| 时期 | 活动 | 暂时拨款 | 评论 |
|----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2008 | 二氧化碳灭火器罚款 | 1,200,000 美元 | 在哈龙账户下管理。 |
| 2007-2008-2009 | 制造哈龙-1301 系统的技术改型 | 600,000 美元 | 据 SP 和调查掌握的资料，这些是剩余的制造厂。 |
| 2009 | 关闭供控制消费的哈龙-1301 生产 | 520,000 美元 | 关闭供消费的哈龙-1301 生产 |
| 2007-2010 | 技术援助活动、培训和提高认识活动 | 1,100,000 美元 | |
| 2009-2010 | 哈龙行业关闭活动、PCR、审计、世界银行报告和核实等等 | 300,000 美元 | |
| 2008-2015 | 中央和省哈龙库和管理活动 | 7,780,000 美元 | 将在 31 个省以及大型城市和直辖市支持开展活动 |
| 2010-2015 | 哈龙管理、监督活动、监测和控制哈龙的原料用途和防止非法生产和出口哈龙以及根据需要开展其他活动 | 1,500,000 美元 | |
| 共计 | | 13,000,000 美元 | |

54. 除其他事项外，表 1 显示，中国提议将哈龙行业计划从其原始的 2010 年完成日期延长至 2015 年。在被问及如何这样做时，世界银行说，它正在审查 2010 年后的情况。世界银行表示，提供资金的基础是执行委员会与中国之间的业绩协定，因此，只要满足了协定规定的所有条件，所有资金将归该国支配。世界银行与中国的《赠款协定》也有类似安排，不要求退还任何资金。世界银行还说，其法律部正在审查 2010 年后执行哈龙行业计划的问题。

55. 基金秘书处要求提供一份载有年度拨款资料的新表。世界银行表示，中国正在拟定新表，并将在分发文件的那个星期提交该表。谨提议执行委员会考虑请中国和世界银行继续就剩余资金的使用情况提出报告，直至花尽。

禁止向发达国家出口回收/再生的哈龙

56. 秘书处指出，第 23/22 号决定(g)项规定，鉴于预期该项目将为许多再循环设施提供资金，而且提供必要能力建设相关资金的唯一目的是让中国履行其减少哈龙的义务，因此，中国应努力防止向发达国家出口回收/再生的哈龙。鉴于未拨付的资金主要用于回收、再循环和再生活活动，秘书处询问，中国将如何执行协定的这项规定。

57. 世界银行表示，规定这个条件的目的是避免与其他国家哈龙再循环业者进行不公平的竞争。但是，世界银行指出，在核准该行业计划十年之后的 2008 年，情况发生了变化，世界银行提议执行委员会考虑撤销该条件，允许在必要时出口，供发达国家在必要用途中使用。提议执行委员会结合对第 52/27 号决定核准的环境规划署关于发展中国家哈龙库挑战研究的审议，考虑这项选择。

用作原料的哈龙-1301

58. 执行委员会在第五十次会议上核准哈龙行业计划 2007 年付款时要求世界银行和中国政府继续监测和报告每年用作原料的哈龙-1301 产量和/或使用量，并酌情监测和报告每年用作原料的哈龙-1211 产量和/或使用量，并且探讨核实这些数量的可能性。从 2003 年起，哈龙-1301 用于制造杀虫剂、杀虫剂中间产品和成药中间产品。

59. 2005 年和 2006 年的哈龙-1301 产量分别是 277.02 公吨和 400 公吨。截至 2006 年底，库存量为 283 公吨。针对 2006 年用哈龙-1301 作为杀虫剂和成药中间产品生产原料的 10 家企业（哈龙-1301 总消费量为 300 公吨）采取了以下措施：

- (a) 所有原料用户都得到核实，用户自聘顾问核实其用途；
- (b) 中国哈龙生产仅接受向这 10 家企业出售的哈龙-1301；
- (c) 要求哈龙制造公司仅向这 10 家核准的企业出售仅用作原料的哈龙 — 公司需每月报告产量、国内销售量和出口量以及库存量，以便监测哈龙-1301 生产和库存情况；
- (d) 在国务院核准一项规章之后，才可以开始出售和消费哈龙-1301；以及
- (e) 此外，还要求哈龙-1301 消费者/用户每季度报告哈龙-1301 库存量、采购量、消费量和终端产品产量，并且根据需要随机进行现场考察。

60. 世界银行在答复关于审计员结论的一个问题时表示，中国和世界银行建立的监测机制与四氯化碳原料和加工剂用途使用的程序相同。原料用户由中国政府登记，必须报告用作原料的哈龙-1301 的采购和使用情况。中国进行随机现场检查，以保证各公司确实将哈龙-1301 用作原料。这种核算和监测程序符合审计员为建立这种制度而提出的建议。

建议

61. 谨提议执行委员会：

- (a) 审议项目审查期间发现的问题概览(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/53/15)，在考虑审议过程中针对将哈龙行业计划延长到 2010 年之后问题作出的任何决定之后，核准中国 2008 年淘汰哈龙工作方案供资申请，金额为 300,000 万美元，外加世界银行支助费用 22,500 美元；
- (b) 考虑请求中国和世界银行继续报告有关未用剩余资金的使用直到他们被消费；以及
- (c) 考虑中国关于撤销第 23/22 号决定(g)项条件的请求，鉴于第 52/27 号决定核准的环境规划署关于发展中国家哈龙库挑战研究，该项条件要求中国努力防止向发达国家出口回收/再循环的哈龙。

淘汰用于加工剂及其他非指定用途的四氯化碳生产和消费（第一阶段）：2008 年度方案

导言

62. 世界银行代表中国政府向执行委员会第五十三次会议提交了行业计划的 2008 年度方案以便在第一阶段淘汰四氯化碳生产和消费以及用于加工剂（25 种用途）的 CFC-113 消费。将向第五十四次会议提交该方案及申请发放 300 万美元资金外加相关的 225,000 美元支助费用的条件，同时提交的呈件还有 2007 年度工作方案执行情况核查。本文件未附 2008 年工作方案，但可应要求提供。

背景

63. 于 2002 年 11 月举行的执行委员会第三十八次会议原则上核准了与中华人民共和国协定规定的用以淘汰四氯化碳生产和消费以及用于加工剂的 CFC-113 消费（第一阶段）的 6,500 万美元，并在此次会议上支付了第一期 200 万美元的付款以便开始执行工作。中国已承诺通过执行协定履行《蒙特利尔议定书》受控四氯化碳生产和消费以及用于加工剂（25 种用途）的 CFC-113 消费的淘汰时间表。随后，执行委员会核准了 2003 至 2007 年度工作方案，供资总额为 6,100 万美元。受控用途的四氯化碳生产和作为原料的四氯化碳生产从 2001 年制定淘汰计划时的 64,152 ODP 吨减少至 2006 年的 28,470 ODP 吨。在第一阶段，用于加工剂 25 种用途的四氯化碳消费从 2002 年的 5,049 ODP 吨减少至 2006 年的 461 ODP 吨，CFC-113 消费从 2002 年的 17.2 ODP 吨减少至 2006 年的零值。

64. 下表列出了 2007 年和 2008 年的削减目标及相关供资额。

表 1

2007 和 2008 年度方案的目标和金额

| 消费 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 用于 25 种加工剂用途的四氯化碳 | |
| 2007 年 | 493 ODP 吨 |
| 2008 年 | 493 ODP 吨 |
| 影响 | 0 |
| 用于加工剂用途的 CFC-113 | |
| 2007 年 | 0 |
| 2008 年 | 0 |
| 影响 | 0 |
| 生产 | |
| 四氯化碳 | |
| 2007 年 | *18,782 ODP 吨 |
| 2008 年 | **8,188 ODP 吨 |
| 影响 | 10,594 ODP 吨 |
| 原则上核准的多边基金供资总额 | 6,500 万美元 |
| 截止 2007 年 7 月多边基金发放的供资总额 | 6,100 万美元 |
| 申请的供资额 | 300 万美元 |

* 根据核准的四氯化碳行业计划第二阶段，2007 年目标是允许的四氯化碳最大生产限额和用作加工剂的四氯化碳进口数量和用于氟氯化碳生产的原料数量。

** 该目标既适用于第一阶段也适用于第二阶段，其中包括占基准数 15%外加给予 BDN 的 10%的 7,341 ODP 吨，以及作为原料用于 2008 年 550 ODP 吨氟氯化碳生产的 847 ODP 吨。

项目说明

65. 世界银行的呈件从 A 部分开始，其中载有从 2003 到 2006 年四年的年度方案执行成果概述，以及关于 2007 年度方案执行情况的进度报告。下文两表概述了方案的执行情况，一个是关于生产，另一个是关于消费。

表 2

截至 2007 年 8 月四氯化碳生产淘汰（第一阶段）执行情况概述

| 年度 | 四氯化碳生产厂家数量 | 当年关闭的四氯化碳生产厂家 | 剩余的四氯化碳生产厂家数量 | 有生产配额的四氯化碳生产厂家 |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 2003 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 14 |
| 2004 | 17 (新增 1 家) | 5 | 12 | 9 |
| 2005 | 12 | 1 | 11 | 8 |
| 2006 | 12 (新增 1 家) | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| 2007 | 13 (新增 3 家) | 0 | 13 | [0] |
| 2008 | 13 | 0 | 13 | [0] |

表 3

截至 2007 年 6 月 30 日第一阶段企业消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动的情况

| 加工剂用途 | 最初的加工剂企业数量 | 剩余的使用四氯化碳 /CFC-113 的企业 | 转向非 ODS | 关闭的 ODS 加工 剂生产 |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| CR | 8 (包括新确定的 1 家) | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| CP-70 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| CSM | 3 | 1 (排放控制) | 0 | 2 |
| 酮替芬 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 硫丹 | 2 (新确定) | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| PTFE | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

66. 中国政府继续实施多项政策以援助四氯化碳行业计划的执行。《关于执行四氯化碳生产配额许可证制度的通知》将所有的四氯化碳生产厂家置于控制之下，包括新近建立的氯甲烷工厂。于 2003 年 5 月发布的《关于执行四氯化碳生产配额许可证制度的通知》要求四氯化碳经销商和消费企业登记并申请受控物质买卖许可证，以及向国家环境保护总局提交季度报告。2004 年，政府发布了《关于四氯化碳生产企业现场监督管理程序的通知》，引入了与氟氯化碳生产淘汰计划相同的同业监测制度。监督范围包括了新近建立的生产厂。

67. 在管理氯甲烷工厂方面，政府对 2005 年 1 月之前和之后建立的工厂区别对待。2005 年 1 月之前建立的工厂尽管没有生产配额，但仍可向使用消费配额的消费者出售；2005 年 1 月之后建立的工厂则不得销售四氯化碳，并且必须将四氯化碳销毁或用作非消耗臭氧层物质生产的原料。

68. 如上文表 3 所示，自 2005 年以来只有 3 家氯丁橡胶和 1 家氯磺化聚乙烯橡胶生产厂仍在生产四氯化碳，其他企业均已被关闭或转向非消耗臭氧层物质技术。从 2006 年起已终止作为加工剂的 CFC-113 消费。

69. 第一阶段唯一的排放控制项目，即吉林省的氯磺化聚乙烯橡胶项目，仍在与进口技术展开竞争。虽然做出了修正但没有太大的改善。同时，企业委托多所大学或研究机构寻找替代技术以取代四氯化碳消费。如果所有努力都失败了，这家工厂将终止其氯磺化聚乙烯橡胶业务以实现《协定》规定的 2010 年四氯化碳消费目标。

70. 附件二中的表 II-1 到表 II-5 提供了在企业一级开展的各种用途活动的细节以及关于用途数目、企业名称、产品名称、生产能力、2001-2005 年四氯化碳/CFC-113 消费量、2001-2005 年生产量和工厂现状的信息。附件五提供了国家环境保护总局与各企业签订的合同清单，特别强调了诸如企业名称、基准、合同性质、合同年份以及工厂现状（生产或关闭）等。

71. 根据技术援助方案，从 2003 年起共开展了 27 项活动，其中 20 项已经结束，7 项仍在执行中。附件六提供了详细内容。2007 年计划的活动有核查新的原料、加工剂和经销商，四氯化碳销售在线应用，以及旨在及时收集四氯化碳销售信息并防止过度购买和未授权销售的核准。

72. 呈件 B 部分载有拟议的 2008 年度方案并涵盖了计划目标和为实现目标提议开展的活动。为反映加速的淘汰计划和行业计划第二阶段的影响，这些目标已进行了调整。行业计划第一阶段和第二阶段受控用途的四氯化碳生产及用作氟氯化碳生产原料的四氯化碳生产不得超过 8,188 ODP 吨（7,341 + 847）。在第一阶段，2008 年用作加工剂的四氯化碳消费量不得超过 493 ODP 吨。根据《协定》规定，在第一阶段用作加工剂的 CFC-113 消费量将为零。

73. 从 2004 年开始制定新的《消耗臭氧层物质管理条例》，该《条例》为消耗臭氧层物质的可持续淘汰提供坚实的法律基础。呈件预计《条例》将在 2008 年下半年获得国务院批准。

74. 2008 年计划的五项技术援助活动包括：

- (a) *四氯化碳残余调查*。该技术援助的目标是调查各个四氯化碳生产厂家四氯化碳残余的管理现状，包括残余数量、四氯化碳含量和处理方法；
- (b) *四氯化碳实验室使用者核查*。该技术援助是为了确定所有的四氯化碳实验室使用者及相应的四氯化碳采购、消费和生产情况，这为淘汰四氯化碳实验室使用提供了坚实的支持；及
- (c) *四氯化碳管理研究印度行*：该技术援助旨在学习和交流印度的四氯化碳管理经验，包括原料使用者的管理、淘汰消耗臭氧层物质加工剂消费的替代技术等。

75. 2008 年度方案计划为 2007 年和 2008 年工作方案技术援助活动筹措 300 万美元的资金。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

76. 2007 年度方案正在按计划进行，唯一的问题仍旧是吉林的氯磺化聚乙烯橡胶排放控制项目，该项目在消化引进技术方面仍然面临困难。但是，似乎有一项计划，如果当前改变现状的所有努力均告失败，它能够通过减少氯磺化聚乙烯橡胶生产来控制四氯化碳消费。

77. 拟议的 2008 年度工作方案提出了与协定目标一致的明确目标，以及意在继续保持势头和过去五年所建立的执行结构的行动计划。

建议

78. 秘书处建议执行委员会核准中国在第一阶段淘汰四氯化碳生产和消费以及用于加工剂（25 种用途）的 CFC-113 消费行业计划的 2008 年度工作方案，供资额 300 万美元及相关支助费用 225,000 美元，同时注意世界银行将向第五十四次会议提交的供资和支助费用申请及 2007 年度方案执行情况核查报告。

（此处到第 78 段止）

淘汰用于加工剂及其他非指定用途的四氯化碳生产和 消费（第二阶段）：2008 年度方案

导言

79. 世界银行代表中国政府，向执行委员会第五十三次会议提交淘汰用于加工剂和其他非指定用途的四氯化碳的生产和消费的 2008 年度行业计划方案（第三阶段）。提交这份文件是基于如下谅解：共计 1,000 万美元的第三次付款和 75 万美元相关支助费用的发放请求与 2007 年度工作方案执行核查报告将一并提交给第五十五次会议。未附上拟议的 2008 年度工作方案，但如有需要，可以提供。

背景

80. 2005 年，执行委员会第四十七次会议原则上核准了中国淘汰用于加工剂和非指定用途的四氯化碳的生产和消费的行业计划（第二阶段），资金总额 4,650 万美元，外加提供给世界银行的支助费用 3,487,500 美元。委员会第四十八次会议核准了行业计划第二阶段协定，并总计支付 3,500 万美元，用以执行 2006 和 2007 年度工作方案。协定规定的四氯化碳减少指标和资金支付时间表如下表所示：

表 1

加工剂淘汰协定二规定的四氯化碳允许生产量和消费量以及商定资金数额

| | 基准 (2003年) | 2006 年 | 2007 年 | 2008 年 | 2009 年 | 2010 年 |
|--|---------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. 《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的用于消费的四氯化碳最高允许生产量 | 29,367 | 7,341* | 7,341 | 7,341 | 7,341 | 4,471 |
| 2. 根据《蒙特利尔议定书》控制措施实施的四氯化碳最高允许消费量 | 55,891 | 8,383 | 8,383 | 8,383 | 8,383 | 0 |
| 3. 第一阶段四氯化碳最高允许消费量 | 5,049 | 493 | 493 | 493 | 493 | 220 |
| 4. 第二阶段四氯化碳最高允许消费量 | 5,411 | 6,945** | 6,945 | 6,945 | 6,945 | 9,941 |
| 5. 未指定的四氯化碳消费量 | 3,300 | 945 | 945 | 945 | 945 | - |
| 6. 第XVII/8号决定暂定表A之二列出的加工剂用途以及中国年度核查报告确定并报告的今后潜在加工剂用途的四氯化碳最高允许用量*** | 暂缺 | 14,300 | 14,300 | 14,300 | 14,300 | 0**** |
| 多边基金供资（千美元） | | | | | | 总计 |
| 7. 第二阶段多边基金供资 | | 25,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,500 | 46,500 |
| 8. 第二阶段机构支助费用 | | 1,875 | 750 | 750 | 112.5 | 3,487.5 |

注 1：根据第 X/14 号决定，缔约方可规定排放量符合资助条件。

* 消费用途四氯化碳允许生产量包括 2005 至 2009 年满足国内基本需要的允许基准数量的 10%以及 2010 年起为基准数量的 15%的额外生产量。

** 世界银行将审核加工剂淘汰协定二的行业计划所涉及的公司消费量和用途（第 4 行），年度审核将随机选取至少 30%的企业，涉及到加工剂淘汰协定二所规定消费量的至少 30%。

*** 这些数字在执行委员会第五十次会议上得到确认。执行委员会将审查 2007、2008 和 2009 年四氯化碳使用数据，并有可能进行修改。针对执行委员会第四十八次会议核准且符合四氯化碳原料用途程序的各类用途，中国将审查其四氯化碳年度用量。

**** 到 2010 年 1 月 1 日，四氯化碳使用量将降为零，或降到缔约方可能同意的极低的排放水平。

项目说明

81. 世界银行提交的第二阶段 2008 年度工作方案中的很多内容同第一阶段 2008 年度方案相同，因此，第二阶段总结只包括第二阶段的特有内容。

82. 第二阶段 2007 年方案保证实现如下目标：

- (a) 用于 13 种加工剂用途的四氯化碳年度全国消费量控制目标不超过 6,945 ODP 吨；以及
- (b) 除第一和第二阶段，加工剂用途的四氯化碳年度全国消费量控制目标不超过 6,600 ODP 吨，原先规划的目标为 14,300 ODP 吨。

83. 截至 2007 年 6 月，2007 年方案的进展报告见下表。

表 2

2007 年规划活动进展情况（截至 2007 年 6 月）

| 活动类型 | 规划 | 实际情况 | 四氯化碳计划减少量 | 四氯化碳实际减少量 |
|---------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 新的政策和规定 | 无 | 无 | 暂缺 | 暂缺 |
| 减少生产量 | 5 份合同 | 签订 5 份合同（针对四氯化碳生产商的奖励合同） | 2,009 公吨 | 2,009 公吨 |
| 减少消费量 | 9 份合同 | 0 | 0 公吨 | 0 公吨 |
| 技术援助活动 | 4 项活动 | 完成 1 项（业绩审计），取消 1 项（技术评估），根据四氯化碳/PAI 行业计划将完成 1 项（核准新的加工剂） | 不详 | 不详 |
| 规划的培训活动 | 1（5 个讲习班） | 举办 1 个讲习班（根据四氯化碳/PAI 行业计划将举办 3 个讲习班） | 不详 | 不详 |

84. 下表详细说明了列入企业淘汰活动的加工剂用途。

表 3

截止 2007 年 8 月淘汰加工剂用途四氯化碳的执行情况总结（第二阶段）

| 用途 | 年消费量 (公吨) | | 生产线数量 | | 行动 |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|--|
| | 2003 年 | 2006 年 | 2003 年 | 2007 年 | |
| Cyclodime | 152.85 | 98.18 | 9 | 9 | 2007 年将与溧阳光华公司签订关闭合同。 7 家企业停止生产和使用四氯化碳。* |
| CPP/CEV A | 2,730.40 | 2,543.94 | 15 | 10 | 增加 2 家新确定的企业。 关闭并拆除 7 家工厂。 4 家企业停产。* |
| MIC | 574.54 | 1,295.90 | 6 | 6 | 正在开发替代技术。 |
| MPB | 679.95 | 650.85 | 3 | 3 | 1 家企业停产。* 2 家企业将在 2007 年底停产。 |
| 吡虫啉 | 264.81 | 168.80 | 4 | 1 | 1 条多功能生产线不再用于吡虫啉生产。 1 家企业转产。 关闭并拆除了 1 家工厂。 |
| 噻嗪酮 | 316.87 | 262.96 | 3 | 1 | 关闭并拆除了 1 家工厂。 1 家企业转产。 |
| 恶草酮 | 57.00 | 5.00 | 3 | 1 | 1 家企业停产。 1 条多功能生产线不再用于恶草酮生产。 |
| CNMA | 136.12 | 270.00 | 1 | 1 | |
| 苯噻草胺 | 6.93 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 1 家企业转产。 |
| DCBT | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | |
| 总计 | 4,919.47 | 5,295.63 | 45 | 32 | |

* 已经停产但尚未拆除的企业仍计入 2007 年生产线。

85. 2008 年方案目标与 2007 年方案目标相同，除第一和第二阶段涉及的消费量之外，四氯化碳最高允许消费量已经从 14,300 ODP 吨降至 6,600 ODP 吨，详见下表：

表 4

2008 年度方案目标

| 目标 | | 加工剂行业四氯化碳年度全国消费量（第二阶段） | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|--|--|
| 指标 | | | 2008 年 (方案年份) | 减少量 | 资金 (百万 美元) | 必要的主要行动 | 重要日期 |
| | | (ODP 吨) | | | | | |
| 四氯化碳 消费量 | 加工剂淘 汰协定二 的企业 | | 6,945 | 0 | 9 | 1. 颁布四氯化碳 消费配额。 2. 签订四氯化碳 消费淘汰合同。 | 1. 2008 年 3 月 31 日前。 2. 2008 年 9 月 30 日前。 |
| | 总计 | | 6,945 | 0 | 9 | | |
| 第 XVII/8 号决定暂定表 A 之二列出的 加工剂用途以及中国年度核查报告确 定并报告的今后潜在加工剂用途的四 氯化碳最高允许用量 | | | 6,600 | 0 | 0 | 1. 颁布四氯化碳消 费配额。 | 1. 2008 年 3 月 31 日前。 |

86. 2008 年计划申请 1,000 万美元，其中 100 万美元计划用于资助下表所列的技术援助活动：

表 5
技术援助活动的拟定资金

| 技术援助活动 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--|---|
| 拟议活动 | 目标群体 | 资金 (百万美元) | 必要的行动 | 重要日期 |
| 1. 执行淘汰活动的人员培训 | 加工剂淘汰协定二和新的加工剂企业 | 0.1 | 1. 与世界银行就工作范围达成共识 2. 加工剂淘汰协定二的企业培训 3. 新加工剂企业的培训 | 1. 2008 年 4 月 2. 2008 年 6 月 3. 2008 年 8 月 |
| 2. 转产和排放控制项目的技术评估会议 | 转产项目或排放控制项目 | 0.3 | 1. 与世界银行就工作范围达成共识 2. 多次技术评估会议 | 1. 2008 年 4 月 2. 2008 年 12 月前 |
| 3. 专家技术咨询服务 | | 0.3 | 1. 与世界银行就工作范围达成共识 2. 选择专家 3. 与专家签订服务合同 将包括专家的旅费 | 1. 2008 年 4 月 2. 2008 年 5 月 3. 2008 年 6 月 |
| 4. 其他技术援助 | | 0.3 | | |
| 技术援助活动总计 | | 1 | | |
| 年度资金总计 | | 10 | | |

87. 呈文包括 4 个附件：附件一列出四氯化碳生产商及其状况清单；附件二介绍了第二阶段加工剂企业的资料，附有 4 张表格，详细列出了 2001 至 2006 年各项用途的消耗臭氧层物质消费量、各项用途的生产线、行业计划中的加工剂企业清单以及各次级行业和各企业的四氯化碳消费量。附件三列出了实施的政策清单，附件四列出了技术援助活动清单。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

88. 世界银行的呈文包括第一阶段和第二阶段以外的加工剂用途四氯化碳最高允许消费量的修订目标，根据第二阶段协定，2007 和 2008 年的消费量从 14,300 ODP 吨降为 6,600 ODP 吨。世界银行指出，中国政府决定将 2008 和 2009 年的目标从 14,300 ODP 吨改为 6,600 ODP 吨，以响应执行委员会第五十二次会议做出的“将关于调整行业计划第一和第二阶段没有涉及的四氯化碳应用第二阶段协定中的 14,300 ODP 吨限额的必要性的审议推迟至第五十三次会议进行”的决定。

89. 行业计划第二阶段在 2007 年进展顺利，正在完成其目标。拟议的 2008 年方案目标符合协定以及完成目标的行动计划。

建议

90. 秘书处建议执行委员会：

- (a) 修改第 XVII/8 号决定暂定表 A 之二列出的加工剂用途以及中国确定并报告的今后潜在加工剂用途的四氯化碳最高允许用量，将 2008 和 2009 年行业计划第二阶段协定目前规定的 14,300 ODP 吨改为 6,600 ODP 吨。
- (b) 核准淘汰加工剂用途四氯化碳的生产和消费的行业计划第二阶段 2008 年度工作方案，项目资金 1,000 万美元以及相关支助费用 75 万美元，其中有一项谅解是，将由世界银行向第五十五次会议提交资金和支助费用申请以及 2007 年度方案执行情况核查报告。

淘汰氟氯化碳生产行业计划：2008 年度方案

一. 引言

91. 世界银行代表中国政府向执行委员会第五十三次会议提交关于核准中国氟氯化碳生产行业《协定》的 2008 年度工作方案的要求。并有一项谅解，即按照《协定》的规定，将在 2008 年第一次会议上，根据 2007 年方案令人满意的业绩请求批准用于执行 2008 年方案的 750 万美元加上 562,500 美元的支助费。没有附上 2008 年工作方案，但可应要求提供该方案。

二. 背景

92. 自从执行委员会在 1999 年核准《中国化工生产部门淘汰协定》以来，在 1999 至 2007 年期间成功地执行了该协定，生产氟氯化碳的工厂从 1999 年的 37 家减少至 2007 年的 6 家，氟氯化碳生产量从 1997 年的 50,351 ODP 吨减少至 2007 年的 7,400 ODP 吨（有待在 2007 年下半年予以核实）。中国在 2007 年 7 月 1 日前停止了氟氯化碳生产，只剩一个设施生产不超过 550 ODP 吨的氟氯化碳，用于 2008 和 2009 年生产计量吸入器。

93. 下表列有来自中国氟氯化碳生产行业计划和 2007 及 2008 年工作方案的主要数据。

表 1

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| 国家 | 中华人民共和国 |
| 项目名称: | 中国淘汰氟氯化碳生产的行业计划 |
| 计划年份 | 2008 |
| 完成计划所需年数 | 9 |
| 计划剩余的年数 | 2 |
| 2007 年氟氯化碳生产的最高限额(ODP 吨) | 7,400 ODP 吨 |
| 2008 年氟氯化碳生产的最高限额(ODP 吨) | 550 ODP 吨 |
| 原则上为氟氯化碳行业计划核准的资金总额 | 1.50 亿美元 |
| 截至 2007 年 12 月多边基金发放的资金总额 | 1.35 亿美元 |
| (截至 2007 年 10 月) 世界银行向中国支付的资金总额 | 1.045 亿美元 |
| 为 2008 年度计划申请的资金数额 | 750 万美元 |

三. 项目说明

94. 提交的项目分为两部分：A 部分是自 1999 年核准《行业淘汰协定》以来中国执行该协定的情况摘要报告，包括截至 2007 年 8 月在执行 2007 年度方案方面取得的进展；B 部分是拟议的 2008 年工作方案。以下是摘要报告中最突出的要点。

95. 由于在 1999 年至 2007 年间执行了《中国化工生产部门淘汰协定》，生产氟氯化碳的工厂从 1999 年的 37 家减少至 2007 年的 6 家，氟氯化碳生量从 1997 年的 50,351 ODP

吨减少至 2007 年的 7,400 ODP 吨（将在 2007 年下半年予以核实）。每年的年度产量都由中国国家审计办公室对年度方案所进行的国家审计以及世界银行对产量进行的国际核查予以证实。从 2004 年度方案开始，关闭氟氯化碳生产方案的执行工作开始同中国正在执行的其他行业计划建立联系。例如，在这项方案下进行的核查还将根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的相关控制计划监测中国在生产 CFC-13 方面的履约情况。2005 年，生产 CFC-113 的唯一一家工厂关闭，从而完成的淘汰该受控物质的工作。

96. 在 2007 年度方案下，已根据加速淘汰计划进行了三类淘汰活动，即减少生产、关闭工厂和储存氟氯化碳。第一，把产量从 2006 年的 13,091 ODP 吨减少至 2007 年的 7,400 ODP 吨，签署了五项减少生产合同，停止了 5,755.49 ODP 吨氟氯化碳生产。国家环保总局发布的氟氯化碳生产配额总数为 6,305.49 ODP 吨，低于氟氯化碳协定所定的 7,400 ODP 吨的目标。在 2008 年和 2009 年，剩余的生产商配额将限于用于计量吸入器的 550 ODP 吨。因此，中国比《蒙特利尔议定书》时间表和最初与多边基金达成的氟氯化碳淘汰协定提前两年半实现了加速淘汰氟氯化碳生产的目标。

97. 第二，对于五项彻底关闭合同，生产系统中剩余的所有各类氟氯化碳都已清理干净，并在 2007 年上半年的配额计算中考虑到这一点。所有残余物质都已适当处置，并已根据四氯化碳销售和消费许可证制度处理剩余的四氯化碳原料。至 2007 年 7 月底，在国家环保总局官员和其他有关各方的现场监督下，已拆除和销毁了所有主要设备。所有彻底关闭活动，包括编写所有核查文件和完成工作报告，预计将在 2007 年年底全部就绪。

98. 第三，根据加速淘汰计划的要求，中国在 2006 年和 2007 年共储存 500 ODP 吨 CFC-11 和 3,000 ODP 吨 CFC-12，作为国家储存，以满足 2008 年至 2018 年制冷维修、药用气雾剂和计量吸入器这三个行业对各类氟氯化碳的需求。2007 年 9 月，外经办/国家环保总局同四家 CFC11/12 生产商签署了关于为氟氯化碳储存设施和生产费用提供资金的合同。所储存的各类氟氯化碳的控制和管理机制现正在建立，将投入运作。各类氟氯化碳的销售和使用将在严格的监测和监督之下进行。

99. 附件一中有 13 个表，载有至今所执行的七个年度方案中的每个方案结果的历史简况，包括企业的名字、氟氯化碳种类、生产能力、产量和 2007 年工厂现状（已关闭还是在生产）。2007 年方案执行情况将经世界银行核实，并向 2008 年执行委员会第一次会议汇报。

100. 2007 年度方案进展报告继续列出中国政府颁布的各项政策控制措施，例如国家环保总局和国家石油化学工业管理局 1999 年 5 月 31 日发出的关于执行氟氯化碳生产配额制度的通知、2000 年 4 月发出的关于加强对消耗臭氧层物质进出口的管理的通知、和 1999 年 12 月发出的关于消耗臭氧层物质进出口控制机制的通知。2000 年 4 月禁止进口四氯化碳，这是氟氯化碳生产的一种主要原料。为了阻止非法生产氟氯化碳，中央计划部门国家发展和改革委员会在 2004 年把氟氯化碳生产列为过时的生产。这将防止任何人计划通过银行贷款或获得地方当局批准而建立生产氟氯化碳的工厂。2007 年期间，政府继续执行国家环保总局 2001 年 12 月发布的《关于对氟氯化碳生产企业进行现场监督的条例》。根据这项条例，国家环保总局聘用剩余的氟氯化碳生产商的技术专业人员，将其作为监督员，派到同该生产商的工厂进行全年相互现场监测。这证明是一种有效的监测机制。

101. 附件中提供了技术援助方案的最新执行情况，在这项方案下计划共展开 55 项活动，其中 44 项或已完成或正在进行，11 项被取消。还有关于过去作为灵活性条款下的特

别举措报告过的其他三项活动的最新情况，这三项活动是：分两个阶段建立四氯化碳-134a 生产、对土壤杀虫使用的甲基溴的替代品进行筛选、以及建立中国履约中心。附件三中有 9 个表，是关于 1999 年至 2007 年的技术援助方案，列有所计划的每一项技术援助活动的相关信息，包括活动名称、执行机构、合约日期、计划的完成日期和执行现状。

102. 世界银行报告的 B 部分是对 2008 年方案构成部分的说明，包括政策行动、各生产企业将实现的减产和技术援助活动。根据加速淘汰方案，中国在 2008 年为制造计量吸入器而生产的氟氯化碳将不超过 550 ODP 吨，将其氟氯化碳出口维持在 100 ODP 吨以下，并确保 CFC-13 的产量不超过 26.7 ODP 吨这一基准量的 15%。

103. 在企业一级，2008 年将展开以下活动：

- (a) 确定氟氯化碳生产配额。2008 年为剩余生产商“浙江衢化”规定的配额将不超过 550 ODP 吨。
- (b) 管理国家氟氯化碳储存。根据加速淘汰计划，中国在 2006 年和 2007 年储存了 3,500 ODP 吨 CFC-11 和 CFC-12，以满足 2008 年至 2018 年制冷维修、药用气雾剂和计量吸入器这三个行业对各类氟氯化碳的需求。已同每一家生产商签署了两项合同，以便分别在 2006 年和 2007 年建立必要的各类氟氯化碳储存能力。同每家生产商的第三项合同将涉及生产 3,500 公吨的费用。
- (c) 国家环保总局要求四家过去生产 CFC11/12 的厂商在 2007 年底前将自己的（CFC-11/12）库存全部售出。这将确保这些生产商只有国家储存，并将根据氟氯化碳销售许可证制度来控制这四家公司的所有销售活动。
- (d) 国家环保总局草拟了一种对国家储存进行管理和监督的制度，并将予以实施，直至国务院批准《消耗臭氧层物质管理条例》。还根据有关各部委和协会提供的资料拟订了关于 2008 年至 2018 年国家储存的国家年度销售计划。将根据今后的需求和获得的经验定期更新这项计划。
- (e) 将通过向药用喷雾剂和计量吸入器公司发放消费许可证来严格控制和监测各类氟氯化碳的消费。具有国家储存的四家生产商的每一家都将每月一次向国家环保总局报告销售数据、用户情况和剩余的储存，后者将定期视察这四家公司。
- (f) 将由生产商决定国家储存的销售价格，但受到国家环保总局的严格监督。环保总局有责任确保价格合理，不会在市场上造成混乱或鼓励非法生产。例如，将监测药用喷雾剂产品的价格。如果发现由于氟氯化碳的价格高而使患者负担不起喷雾剂药品的价格，国家环保总局和其他有关政府部门将有权进行干预，控制氟氯化碳的价格。

104. 目前的政策框架将继续有利于执行 2008 年工作方案。

105. 世界银行的报告包括按照《协定》在中国生产四氯化碳的企业最新名单。2006 年一家新的工厂开工，已将其列入去年的名单，现共有 19 家生产商。

106. 目前计划为执行 2008 年方案申请 750 万美元，用作以下活动的经费：2007 年工作方案剩余的无资金的承诺活动、与建立氟氯化碳国家储存相关的工作和各种援助活动。

四. 秘书处的评论和建议

评论

107. 关于 2007 年度工作方案最新结果的进度报告表明，这一年的各项目标均已实现，于 2007 年 7 月 1 日前彻底淘汰氟氯化碳生产，比《蒙特利尔议定书》和《协定》的要求提前两年半。然而，淘汰仍需要得到由世界银行在近年底时进行的核查工作予以证实。国家环保总局还建立了国家氟氯化碳储存，以满足 2008 年至 2018 年期间中国的各种需要。除了一家工厂将继续生产外，所有生产氟氯化碳的工厂均已从工厂中清除了所有剩余的各类氟氯化碳和四氯化碳，并为最后关闭作好准备。

108. 2008 年工作方案提议采取一系列行动，确保氟氯化碳的生产不超过 550 ODP 吨，建立氟氯化碳国家储存以用于 2008 年至 2018 年仍然需要的消费，并建立国家氟氯化碳储存管理制度。

建议

109. 秘书处建议执行委员会：

- (a) 赞扬中国政府和世界银行比《蒙特利尔议定书》控制时间表提前两年半在中国完成淘汰氟氯化碳生产的工作；
- (b) 核准中国氟氯化碳生产关闭方案的 2008 年工作方案，费用为 750 万美元，加上相关的支助费 562,500 美元，注意到供资申请和支助费用申请将与 2007 年度方案执行情况核查报告一并由世界银行提交第五十四次会议。

| |
|---------------|
| 项目评价表 — 多年期项目 |
| 中国 |

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (一) 项目名称 | 机构 |
| 制冷维修行业氟氯化碳淘汰计划 | 日本、环境规划署、工发组织 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| (二) 最新的第 7 条数据 (ODP 吨) | | | | 年度: 2005 年 | |
| CFC: 13,123.8 | 四氯化碳: 1,060.3 | 哈龙: 45,16.5 | 甲基溴: 6,01.5 | 三氯乙酸: 186.6 | |

| (三) 国家方案行业数据 (ODP 吨) | | | | | | 年度: 2006 年 | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------------|------|----------|
| 物质 | 气雾剂 | 泡沫塑料 | 哈龙 | 制冷 | | 溶剂 | 加工剂 | 计量吸入器 | 实验室使用 | 甲基溴 | | 烟草磨里 | 行业消费总量 |
| | | | | 生产 | 维修 | | | | | 检疫和装运前消毒处理 | 非检疫和装运前消毒处理 | | |
| CFC | 468.8 | 6,318.6 | | 493.8 | 3,287. | | | 280.9 | | | | 21.3 | 10,870.4 |
| 四氯化碳 | | | | | | | 356.5 | | 534.6 | | | | 891.1 |
| 哈龙 | | | 795. | | | | | | | | | | 795. |
| 甲基溴 | | | | | | | | | | 568.2 | 310. | | 878.2 |
| 三氯乙酸 | | | | | | 279.9 | | | | | | | 279.9 |

| (四) 项目数据 | | | 2004 年 | 2005 年 | 2006 年 | 2007 年 | 2008 年 | 2009 年 | 2010 年 | 共计 |
|-------------------|------|-------|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 可允许的最大消费量 (ODP 吨) | | CFC | 25,300. | 18,750. | 13,500. | 7,400. | 550. | 550. | 0. | |
| 项目费用 (美元) | 日本 | 项目费用 | 1,000,000. | 3,000,000. | | | | | | 4,000,000. |
| | | 支助费用 | 130,000. | 390,000. | | | | | | 520,000. |
| | 工发组织 | 项目费用 | 550,000. | | 700,000. | 700,000. | 700,000. | 785,000. | | 3,435,000. |
| | | 支助费用 | 41,250. | | 52,500. | 52,500. | 52,500. | 58,880. | | 257,630. |
| | | 环境规划署 | 项目费用 | | 450,000. | | | | | 450,000. |
| | 支助费用 | | 58,500. | | | | | | 58,500. | |
| 原则上核准的供资总额 (美元) | | 项目费用 | 1,550,000. | 3,450,000. | 700,000. | 700,000. | 700,000. | 785,000. | | 7,885,000. |
| | | 支助费用 | 171,250. | 448,500. | 52,500. | 52,500. | 52,500. | 58,880. | | 836,130. |
| 执行委员会发放的供资总额 (美元) | | 项目费用 | 2,000,000. | 3,450,000. | 0. | 700,000. | 0. | 0. | | 6,150,000. |
| | | 支助费用 | 205,000. | 448,500. | 0. | 52,500. | 0. | 0. | | 706,000. |
| 当年申请的供资总额 (美元) | | 项目费用 | | | | | 700,000. | | | 700,000. |
| | | 支助费用 | | | | | 52,500. | | | 52,500. |

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| (五) 秘书处的建议: | 一揽子核准 |
|-------------|-------|

项目说明

110. 工发组织作为牵头执行机构，代表中华人民共和国（中国）政府向执行委员会第五十三次会议提交了中国制冷维修行业氟氯化碳淘汰计划第四次付款申请，费用总额为 700,000 美元，外加 52,500 美元机构支助费用。提出申请的同时，还提供了 2006 年项目执行情况报告和 2008 年度执行计划。呈件还载有 2006 年中国 CFC -12 消费情况的核查报告。此外，工发组织还提交了多年期概览表，载于本文件的附件三。

背景

111. 中国的国家制冷维修业氟氯化碳淘汰计划得到了执行委员会第四十四次会议的核准，工发组织为牵头机构，日本为双边合作机构。后来，对协定作了修正，将环境规划署也作为合作执行机构。制冷维修业氟氯化碳淘汰计划的实施，能够支持中国履行《蒙特利尔议定书》赋予的义务，包括到 2010 年底前完全淘汰各类氟氯化碳的控制使用。为了实现这些目标，在中国各机构的援助下，将要并正在开展一系列投资、非投资、技术援助和能力建设活动。原则上核准的全部资金为 7,885,000 美元，外加 836,130 美元的机构支助费用。

112. 工发组织提交了关于 2006 年制冷维修业消费数量的核查。根据中国与执行委员会的协定，中国的第 7 条 CFC-12 消费量必须接受独立核查。不同的是，制冷维修行业的消费量需要通过中国开展的监测和审计活动加以确认。CFC-12 消费量核查是以生产行业核查结果为基础的。核查获得的氟氯化碳生产量数字经过进口和出口核查的修正，最终得出了消费量的核查数字。中国 2006 年的氟氯化碳进口为零。2006 年，中国的 CFC-12 消费量是 5,421.0 ODP 吨，其中 537.3 ODP 吨出口。这一消费量比中国与执行委员会之间协定规定的 5,637 ODP 吨消费限量低 216 ODP 吨。

113. 关于 2006 年度计划的执行情况，中国以经核实的第 7 条数据作为起点说明了其在制冷维修行业的消费量，并由此推断出其他不同行业的消费量。中国还推算储存量为 1,550 ODP 吨。计算出的维修行业消费量是 2,956.3 ODP 吨。与执行委员会签署的协定规定 2006 年行业最大消费量是 3,790 ODP 吨，比实际消费量高 833.7 ODP 吨。

114. 2006 年开展了许多技术援助活动。最显著的成果是监测和管理信息系统（MIS）的实施以及运用该系统提出报告，例如通过该系统进行监测和培训并开展氟氯化碳回收和再循环活动。每季度发布反映汽车空调制冷维修行业项目进展的通讯，以此作为一项提高认识的工具。印制并向公众分发了诸如海报和日历等出版物。编制良好做法守则并发行了 6,000 份，其中的 4,000 多份被分发给针对的行业。

115. 与培训员和技术员培训有关的活动以及为培训提供设备是 2006 年执行计划的重要特点。除汽车空调外，所有行业的区域培训中心都配备了设备；汽车空调行业的培训设备需求已在前几次付款中得到解决。国家环境保护总局完成了 2006 年非汽车空调培训的培训中心选择（非汽车空调是指民用、工业、商业制冷和冷风机行业）。所有 15 个培训中心已经确定，2007 年第四季度将进行采购投标，2008 年初还将为培训员（22 至 25 名培训员）举办三期培训讲习班。截至 2006 年底，已通过 60 期讲习班在汽车空调行业培训了 1,097 名技术员。2007 年 1 月至 8 月继续举办了 99 期讲习班，培训了 1,797 名技术员。在

2007 年剩余时间内还有另外约 1,300 名技术员将接受培训。

116. 2006 年还执行了与制冷剂回收和再循环有关的活动。2006 年 12 月进行了 269 套回收设备和 273 套制冷剂识别装置的投标；2007 年 3 月确定合同，5 月交付设备。2007 年 3 月还进行了将于 9 月交付的 420 套回收和再循环设备的投标。采购节省的款项将用于未来的设备采购。在一些城市，地方政府开展了奖励计划，补助 40% 的回收和再循环设备成本。例如，西安为每家企业提供了约 3,000 元人民币的补助。

117. 开展了许多政府行动。国家环境保护总局正在制定《消耗臭氧层物质管理条例》，其中包含了对制冷维修过程中氟氯化碳回收和再循环的所有要求，并且禁止各类氟氯化碳的排放。国家环境保护总局和交通部正在就发布强制汽车空调维修站回收制冷剂的通知进行协商。国家环境保护总局和商务部制定通知，要求车辆处理站从报废车辆中回收各类氟氯化碳。现在正筹备或开展多项研究，它们是《报废车辆回收和拆解管理条例》、《关于汽车空调维修行业管理政策和制冷剂回收措施的研究》和《关于再生中心运作机制以及销毁重污染和混合消耗臭氧层物质残余的研究》。

118. 2008 年将有许多新的和正在进行的活动。监测和管理信息系统会维持并继续运转，并将汽车空调行业的监测和培训以及氟氯化碳回收和再循环活动作为首要目标。预计还将收集关于氟氯化碳回收和再循环的数据报告，特别是汽车空调和汽车处理行业的数据报告。公共认识活动将包括发行各种出版物材料，例如向公众分发海报、日历、小册子，以及在相关媒体上提供关于氟氯化碳回收、再循环和再生的信息。预计关于再生中心运作机制和销毁消耗臭氧层物质残余的研究将于 2008 年结束，这是现在还在筹备或实施的研究中的最后一项。关于技术员培训，将继续确定足够的培训中心以便在非汽车空调行业开展培训。计划在各个行业再培训约 1,000 名技术员。最后，建立再生中心的筹备供资已提上议程，委托计划至 2009 年中。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

119. 作为有关核查情况的讨论的一部分，工发组织向秘书处提供了由中国提交给臭氧秘书处的数据。核查报告完全符合第 7 条数据的规定。

120. 秘书处试图从工发组织处得到更多关于维修行业消费量监测的信息。工发组织提供了国家环境保护总局的正式声明，指出由于第四十四次会议核准的《加快生产行业淘汰计划（APP）》，中国决定在 2006 年和 2007 年储存 3,500 ODP 吨 CFC-11 和 CFC-12，以便在 2007 年 7 月停止生产后满足未来的氟氯化碳需求。根据对药用、计量吸入器和制冷维修行业需求的估计，中国将在 2006 年储存 1,550 ODP 吨 CFC-12 作为国家储备，并计划在 2007 年再储存 1,450 ODP 吨 CFC-12 和 500 ODP 吨 CFC-11。国家储备将由政府实施直接和严格的监管，其累积已同四个 CFC-12 生产商协商确定，政府将对这些生产商予以补偿以支付储存费用。根据合同规定，在 2008 年之前严格禁止使用这一储备。对开放和关闭储备的核查将依据中国氟氯化碳淘汰的行业计划进行。因此，秘书处认为中国履行了与执行委员会的协定中关于对其氟氯化碳储备进行监测的规定。

121. 行业计划述及制冷维修行业的所有次级行业。活动报告显示，很紧密地按照计划开展了执行工作并取得了良好的进展，完全符合一个成功项目所预期的结果。短时的拖延影

响可能不会很大。政策、技术援助和工业相关活动的综合似乎是平衡且具有战略性的。

建议

122. 基金秘书处建议按下表所列供资额一揽子核准该项目第四次付款和相关支助费用：

| | 项目名称 | 项目供资（美元） | 支助费用（美元） | 执行机构 |
|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|------|
| | 制冷维修行业氟氯化碳淘汰计划 (第四次付款) | 700,000 | 52,500 | 工发组织 |

| |
|---------------|
| 项目评价表 — 多年期项目 |
| 中国 |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| (一) 项目名称 | 机构 |
| 中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质：2008 年度方案 | 开发计划署 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| (二) 最新的第 7 条数据 (ODP 吨) | | | 年份：2005 年 | |
| 氟氯化碳： 13,123.8 | 四氯化碳：1,060.3 | 哈龙：4,516.5 | 甲基溴：601.5 | 三氯乙酸：186.6 |

| (三) 最新的国家方案行业数据 (ODP 吨) | | | | | | 年份：2006 年 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|------------|-------------|------|----------|
| 物质 | 气雾剂 | 泡沫塑料 | 哈龙 | 制冷 | | 溶剂 | 添加剂 | 剂量式吸入器 | 实验室用途 | 甲基溴 | | 烟草磨里 | 行业消费总量 |
| | | | | 制造 | 维修 | | | | | 检疫和装运前消毒处理 | 非检疫和装运前消毒处理 | | |
| 氟氯化碳 | 468.8 | 6,318.6 | | 493.8 | 3,287. | | | 280.9 | | | | 21.3 | 10,870.4 |
| 四氯化碳 | | | | | | | 356.5 | | 534.6 | | | | 891.1 |
| 哈龙 | | | 795. | | | | | | | | | | 795. |
| 甲基溴 | | | | | | | | | | 568.2 | 310. | | 878.2 |
| 三氯乙酸 | | | | | | 279.9 | | | | | | | 279.9 |

项目评价表 — 多年期项目 (续)

中国

| (四) 项目数据 | | 2000年 | 2001年 | 2002年 | 2003年 | 2004年 | 2005年 | 2006年 | 2007年 | 2008年 | 2009年 | 2010年 | 总计 |
|------------------|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 最大允许消费量 (ODP 吨) | 氟氯化碳 | 3,300. | 2,700. | 2,200. | 1,700. | 1,100. | 550. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | |
| | 四氯化碳 | 110. | 110. | 110. | 55. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | |
| | 三氯乙酸 | 621. | 613. | 605. | 580. | 502. | 424. | 339. | 254. | 169. | 85. | 0. | |
| 项目费用 (美元) | 项目费用 | 6,750,000. | 6,955,000. | 6,330,000. | 5,755,000. | 5,555,000. | 5,680,000. | 5,055,000. | 5,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 52,000,000. |
| | 支助费用 | 675,000. | 695,500. | 633,000. | 431,625. | 416,625. | 426,000. | 379,125. | 411,000. | 111,000. | 111,000. | 111,000. | 4,400,875. |
| 原则核准资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | 6,750,000. | 6,955,000. | 6,330,000. | 5,755,000. | 5,555,000. | 5,680,000. | 5,055,000. | 5,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 1,480,000. | 52,000,000. |
| | 支助费用 | 675,000. | 695,500. | 633,000. | 431,625. | 416,625. | 426,000. | 379,125. | 411,000. | 111,000. | 111,000. | 111,000. | 4,400,875. |
| 执行委员会发送资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | 6,750,000. | 6,955,000. | 6,330,000. | 5,755,000. | 5,555,000. | 10,735,000. | 5,480,000. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 47,560,000. |
| | 支助费用 | 675,000. | 695,500. | 633,000. | 431,625. | 416,625. | 805,125. | 411,000. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 0. | 4,067,875. |
| 今年申请资金总额 (美元) | 项目费用 | | | | | | | | 1,480,000. | 0. | | | 1,480,000. |
| | 支助费用 | | | | | | | | 111,000. | 0. | | | 111,000. |

(五) 秘书处的建议

一揽子核准

中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质计划 2006/2007 及 2008 年度执行方案执行进展报告和第九期供资申请

项目说明

123. 开发计划署作为执行机构，代表中国政府提交关于中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质计划的 2007 年度进展报告和 2008 年度执行方案，供执行委员会第五十三次会议审议。提交的 2008 年度执行方案的总金额为 1,480,000 美元，外加提供给开发计划署的支助费用 111,000 美元。这笔资金已经纳入开发计划署 2007 年业务计划。

背景

124. 执行委员会第三十次会议原则上批准了中国溶剂行业计划，总金额为 5,200 万美元，外加提供给开发计划署的支助费用。从 2000 至 2007 年（包括 2007 年在内），核准了第一至第八期年度付款，总额为 47,560,000 美元，外加提供给开发计划署的支助费用 4,067,875 美元。

125. 开展针对具体企业的投资活动，并通过凭单制度为小型企业开展技术援助方案，这二者的结合推动了消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰工作。对生产和进口实施规范约束，将消费量控制在限额以内。根据中国生产行业淘汰氟氯化碳和四氯化碳计划，在控制下逐步减少生产。从 2003 年 6 月 1 日开始禁止使用四氯化碳作为清洁溶剂，从 2006 年 1 月 1 日开始禁止使用 CFC-113 作为溶剂。目前仍在使用的唯一一种消耗臭氧层物质溶剂是甲基溴仿（1.1.1-三氯乙烷），按计划，将在 2010 年 1 月 1 日前彻底淘汰甲基溴仿。

通过投资项目和投资活动开展淘汰工作

126. 2001 至 2005 年间生效的减少消耗臭氧层物质合同规定的各项淘汰工作均已完成，并在 2003 至 2006 年间通过凭单制度开展了针对小型企业的活动。由于适当替代清洁技术的选择和提供方面的原因，一家生产军用零部件的企业和参与凭单制度的多家小型企业推迟了最终接受程序。中国对外经济合作办公室/国家环保总局协助了这些企业，所有企业有望在 2008 年初完成最终接受程序。

127. 2006 年和 2007 年，国家环保总局和开发计划署通过追加补偿合同，继续在企业开展消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动。签署了 CFC-113 淘汰补偿合同的 26 家企业已经完成了各自的工作，并经过独立会计事务所的核实。

128. 三氯乙酸中国仍在使用的唯一一种消耗臭氧层溶剂。在 2006 和 2007 年启动了两个补偿项目，分别针对 12 家和 15 家企业。在参与 2006 年项目的 12 家企业中，有 5 家将在 2007 年完成三氯乙酸的淘汰工作，其余 7 家企业将在 2008 年完成。根据今年的项目，2007 年将淘汰少量三氯乙酸（2.3 ODP 吨），其余将在今后几年内淘汰。

129. 开发计划署项目呈文表 3 提供了通过投资活动开展的消耗臭氧层溶剂淘汰工作进度总结，现附在下文：

表 3：2000 至 2007 年通过减少消耗臭氧层物质合同、凭单

制度、追加补偿和自动淘汰机制完成的淘汰工作

| | | | CFC-113 (ODP 吨) | 三氯乙酸 (ODP 吨) | 四氯化碳 (ODP 吨) | 企业数量 | 资金 (千美元) |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------------|
| 2000 年 | 今后淘汰合同 | 计划 | 372.8 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 5,000 |
| | | 已签署 | 378.5 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 16 | 4,133 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2000 年合同 | - | - | - | | |
| | 2000 年淘汰总量 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 2001 年 | 今后淘汰合同 | 计划 | 524 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 5,505 |
| | | 已签署 | 541.6 | 10.6 | 0 | 21 | 4,361 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2000 年合同 | 340.1 | 9.8 | 8.4 | | |
| | | 2001 年合同 | 54.1 | - | | | |
| 2001 年淘汰总量 | | 394.2 | 9.8 | 8.4 | | | |
| 2002 年 | 今后淘汰合同 | 计划 | 500 | 25 | 55 | 40 | 5,830 |
| | | 已签署 | 535.8 | 43.2 | 17.9 | 32 | 4,004 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2000 年合同 | 38.4 | 0.4 | - | | |
| | | 2001 年合同 | - | - | | | |
| | | 2002 年合同 | 291.3 | 41.7 | | | |
| 2002 年淘汰总量 | | 329.7 | 42.1 | - | | | |
| 2003 年 | 今后淘汰活动 | 计划 | 600 | 78 | 55 | 140 | 5,255 |
| | | 已签署 | 417.7 | 19.1 | 0 | 87 | 5,105 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2001 年合同 | 331.1 | 7.3 | | | |
| | | 2002 年合同 | - | - | - | | |
| | | 2003 年合同 | 49.3 | 9.8 | | | |
| 2003 年淘汰总量 | | 380.4 | 17.1 | - | | | |
| 2004 年 | 今后淘汰活动 | 计划 | 550 | 78 | 0 | 141 | 4,000 |
| | | 已签署 | 414.2 | 23.8 | 3.2 | 141 | 4,156 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2001 年合同 | 156.4 | 3.3 | | | |
| | | 2002 年活动* | 108.6 | 1.5 | 17.9 | | |
| | | 2003 年活动* | - | - | | | |
| | | 2004 年活动* | 26.4 | - | 3.21 | | |
| 2004 年淘汰总量 | | 291.4 | 4.8 | 21.1 | | | |
| 2005 年 | 今后淘汰活动 | 计划 | 550 | 85 | 0 | 20 | 4,280 |
| | | 已签署 | 156.7 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 2,711 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2002 年活动* | 126.3 | - | | | |
| | | 2003 年活动* | 368.4 | 9.3 | 0 | | |
| | | 2004 年活动* | 303 | 13.6 | | | |
| | | 2005 年淘汰总量 | | 797.7 | 22.9 | - | |

| | | | CFC-113 (ODP 吨) | 三氯乙酸 (ODP 吨) | 四氯化碳 (ODP 吨) | 企业数量 | 资金 (千美元) |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 2006 年 | 今后淘汰活动 | 计划 | 360 | 30 | 0 | 33 | 3,340 |
| | | 已确定 | 245 | 48.4 | 0 | 33 | 2,532 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2004 年活动 | 84.8 | 10.2 | - | | |
| | | 2005 年活动 | 156.7 | | | | |
| | | 2006 年活动 | 245 | 9.2 | | | |
| 2006 年淘汰总量* | | 486.5 | 19.4 | | | | |
| 2007 年 | 今后淘汰活动 | 计划 | 0 | 60.4 | 0 | 15 | 1,520 |
| | | 已确定 | 0 | 60.4 | 0 | 15 | 1,520 |
| | 实现淘汰 | 2002 年活动 | 9.6 | | | | |
| | | 2006 年活动 | | 34.9 | | | |
| | | 2007 年活动 | | 2.3 | | | |
| 2007 年淘汰总量* | | 9.6 | 37.2 | | | | |
| 淘汰目标 | | | 3,300 | 452 | 110 | | |
| 八年 累计 淘汰 总量 | 计划淘汰量 | | 3,456.8 | 376.4 | 110 | 429 | |
| | 合同规定/确定的实际淘汰量 | | 2,689.5 | 215.7 | 29.5 | | |
| | 实际完成的淘汰量 | | 2,689.5 | 153.3 | 29.5 | 365 | |

* 通过追加补偿和逐步自动淘汰活动。

注：2007 年淘汰数据根据 2007 年 12 月 31 日有望完成的淘汰量估算。

130. 截至 2007 年，中国溶剂行业计划累计淘汰 CFC-113、三氯乙酸和四氯化碳分别达到 2,689.5 ODP 吨、153.5 ODP 吨和 29.5 ODP 吨。根据以往报告中的建议，中国政府和开发计划署指出，计划淘汰量和实际淘汰量之间存在差距，主要是由于以下原因：

- (a) 淘汰的记录工作出现延误，在经过必要的管理程序宣布项目完成之后才能记录淘汰量；以及
- (b) 在项目完成之前开展逐步淘汰工作，全国范围内的消费量减少幅度大大超过记录在案的企业淘汰量。

技术援助活动

打击涉及消耗臭氧层物质的非法活动

131. 国家环保总局下属的环境监测局针对新近出现的非法生产消费和进出口问题，采取了合作项目，在 2006 年 10 月至 2007 年 7 月间，查明了 4 起非法生产甲基溴的案件。该项目继续得到溶剂行业计划的资金支持。2007 年 9 月至 12 月间，将设立项目执行工作协调小组，负责对涉嫌消耗臭氧层物质非法活动的企业进行全面调查。2007 年 1 月，根据“补天专项行动”，国家环保总局和中国海关总署开展了中期调查，查明了 9 起非法案件。已经向海关提供了 50 台消耗臭氧层物质快速检测设备，加强现场检测能力。

保护臭氧层省/市示范项目

132. 2005 年 10 月，12 个省/市签署协定，承诺开展法律行动和行政措施，在 2006 年 6 月之前彻底淘汰氟氯化碳和哈龙。截至 2006 年 6 月，已有 7 个省/市完成了法律行动和宣

传工作。全部 12 个省/市均发布了关于淘汰的公告，并建立了协调机制。11 个省/市顺利通过了国家审计程序。将在 2007 年 9 月对各省/市进行最终评估。

溶剂行业三氯乙酸替代物和替代技术研究方案

133. 2006 年启动了确定三氯乙酸特定替代物的专项方案，2007 年 5 月，中国清洁技术资料中心完成了报告，并开始进行全国调查。项目有望在 2008 年完成。

公众宣传和培训

134. 2007 年 5 月，企业、地方政府环保机构、近 20 家协会和其他社会团体的代表出席研讨会，目的是促进国家环保总局、地区环保机构、行业协会和相关社会团体在淘汰消耗臭氧层物质和相关政策方面进一步加强合作。2007 年，国家环保总局和开发计划署召开第二次研讨会，向企业介绍三氯乙酸淘汰项目的项目管理和认证程序。

2006 年消耗臭氧层物质消费限额的核查

135. 报告表 4 提出 2006 年 CFC-113、三氯乙酸和四氯化碳的全国消费量，附于下文：

表 4：2006 年消耗臭氧层溶剂消费量（ODP 吨）

| | CFC-113 (ODP 吨) | 三氯乙酸 (ODP 吨) | 四氯化碳 (ODP 吨) |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 消费量控制目标 | 0 | 339 | 0 |
| 生产 | - | 77.864 | - |
| 进口 | - | 202.054 | - |
| 出口 | - | - | - |
| 溶剂消费 | 0 | 279.918 | 0 |

全国消费情况

136. 世界银行关于各类氟氯化碳、三氯乙酸和四氯化碳的核查报告提供了消耗臭氧层溶剂生产情况的资料，三氯乙酸生产商向对外经济合作办公室/国家环保总局提交的报告以及国家审计署发布的《中国三氯乙酸生产淘汰行业计划项目审计报告》提供了相关数据。由商务部、国家环保总局和海关总署联合设立的消耗臭氧层物质进出口管理办公室提供了各类消耗臭氧层溶剂的进出口资料。从生产量和进口量中减去出口量，即得出各类消耗臭氧层溶剂的年度消费情况。

137. 国家环保总局提供的上述官方数据和氟氯化碳生产及进出口统计数据业经核实，从这些数据来看，CFC-113、三氯乙酸和四氯化碳的 2006 年全国消费总量符合《协定》表 1 规定的淘汰目标。CFC-113 和三氯乙酸的生产数据（分别为零和 77.864 ODP 吨）同 2006 年《生产行业计划报告》提供的经过审计的数据完全相同。该报告已由世界银行提交给执行委员会第五十三次会议。

138. 海关总署和消耗臭氧层物质进出口管理办公室提供的资料表明，2006 年的 CFC-

113 和三氯乙酸的进口量分别为零和 202.054 ODP 吨，三氯乙酸的出口量也为零。由此可见，2006 年 CFC-113 的消费总量为零，三氯乙酸的消费总量为 279.018 ODP 吨，符合《协定》规定的 339 ODP 吨的控制目标。

139. 世界银行关于四氯化碳行业计划的报告指出，用于溶剂用途的四氯化碳生产量为零。没有进口记录，在核查期间没有发现正在使用四氯化碳的迹象。由此可以证实四氯化碳的消费量为零。

企业消费情况

140. 中华人民共和国国家审计署代表国家环保总局和开发计划署对已经完成淘汰工作的 18 家企业以及正在执行三氯乙酸淘汰合同的另外两家企业在 2006 年的各项活动进行了业绩核查，其中包括实地核查。核查在业已商定的职责范围进行，为核查人员进行了专项培训，并签约聘请两名溶剂问题专家协助提供技术报告。

141. 核查证实，实际淘汰的消费量等于或大于合同规定的减少量。核查工作还报告了设备处理问题，指出有 5 家企业处理掉了陈旧的设备，12 家企业进行了设备改造，以便使用不含消耗臭氧层物质的溶剂。另有 2 家企业没有相关设备；根据规定，1 家企业在 2007 年 12 月 31 日前不必处理自己设备，目前仍在使用。

142. 核查工作分析了替代技术的经济和技术影响面，发现在完成设备改造的 18 家企业当中，有 14 家企业降低了成本，17 家企业的产品质量没有因此受到负面影响。

143. 关于财务管理问题，核查工作发现有必要向企业深入宣传在签署淘汰合同之后需要遵守的各项规定和义务，特别是需要提交文献资料证据，确保对消费量进行核查，对收到的资金一一记录在案。核查工作确定并建议执行一些具体措施。

以往各次付款的未用余额

144. 下表记录了 2000 至 2006 年间以及 2007 年截至目前为止执行委员会发放的资金总额、执行机构支付或承诺的资金以及已发放资金的未用余额：

| 年费 | 执行委员会发放的资金 (美元) | 已签署合同的价值 (美元) | 支付的资金 (美元) | 已承诺、但尚未支付的资金 (美元) | 未支配余额 (美元) |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 2000 至 2006 年 | 42,080,000 | 36,708,692 | 27,508,607 | 9,200,085 | 5,371,308 |
| 2007 年 | 5,480,000 | 6,679,940 | 56,576 | 6,623,364 | (1,199,940) |
| 总计 | 47,560,000 | 43,388,632 | 27,565,183 | 15,823,449 | 4,171,368 |

145. 根据追加合同，在完成淘汰之后才能支付款项。此外，国家环保总局和开发计划署需要在支付前审查工作完成之后再向受款者支付资金，目的是证实消费水平以及采购及合同服务的真实可信。由于这两个因素，出现大量未承诺资金。

146. 国家环保总局希望在现阶段继续保留这笔节余，以便应对项目后期的突发要求，保证有充足的资金照顾到所有受款者。已经签署的淘汰合同协定资金总额为 4,340 万美元（91%），执行委员会发放资金总额为 4,760 万美元。截至 2007 年 9 月，实际支付金额为 2,760 万美元，占已发放金额的 58%和已签署合同金额的 64%。承诺但尚未支付的资金为 1,580 万美元，占已发放金额的 33%和已签署合同金额的 36%。总体算来，在已发放资金中只有 8.8%的未支配余额。

2008 年度执行方案

147. 2007 年度执行方案将继续执行并完成 2006 年和 2007 年开始的三氯乙酸淘汰工作。将增加新的活动，淘汰 85 ODP 吨三氯乙酸，推动实现 2008 年消费控制限额。2008 年，企业将通过两条途径开展淘汰活动：直接淘汰和追加补偿机制。为确保到 2009 年底完成所有淘汰工作，各项活动将在 2008 年初启动。

148. 必要的技术援助活动、立法措施、监测和执行机构也纳入了 2008 年度执行方案。为持续淘汰四氯化碳和 CFC-113，以及最终淘汰三氯乙酸，这些活动的重要性日益增强。

149. 下表记录了 2008 年拟议技术援助活动和政府行动：

2008 年度执行方案中的技术援助活动

| 活动 | | 说明 |
|------------------------|------|---|
| 公众宣传 | 目标 | 启动并宣传全国性溶剂行业消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动，吸引各方的关注和参与，开设并更新溶剂行业网站。 |
| | 目标群体 | 行业、地方环保局、经销商和溶剂消费者。 |
| | 结果 | 提供公众认识，促进参与。 |
| 三氯乙酸新淘汰项目培训 | 目标 | 回答关于项目程序的问题。 |
| | 目标群体 | 参与消耗臭氧层物质减少项目的三氯乙酸消费企业。 |
| | 结果 | 促进企业了解《蒙特利尔议定书》、多边基金程序、项目要求和业绩核实，改善财务管理，初步选择替代技术。 |
| 淘汰项目的监督和监测 | 目标 | 确保成功执行消耗臭氧层物质淘汰项目，核实企业资质。 |
| | 目标群体 | 受款企业、实施淘汰项目的企业以及将同国家环保总局签署合同的企业。 |
| | 结果 | 参与项目的所有企业均符合资质要求，各家企业严格遵守执行措施。 |
| 涂料行业三氯乙酸替代技术研究 | 目标 | 为涂料行业研究适当的三氯乙酸替代技术，帮助消费企业顺利完成三氯乙酸淘汰工作。 |
| | 目标群体 | 研究机构和涂料生产企业。 |
| | 结果 | 为涂料行业提供适当的替代技术。 |
| 三氯乙酸替代技术培训 and 讲习班 | 目标 | 推行替代技术和三氯乙酸替代品。 |
| | 目标群体 | 受款企业、专家、中间执行机构和管理部门。 |
| | 结果 | 向有关利益方提供最新的替代品和替代技术资料。 |
| 氟氯烃消费情况初步调查和执行溶剂行业淘汰战略 | 目标 | 调查溶剂行业的氟氯烃消费总量，制订最有效的氟氯烃淘汰战略。 |
| | 目标群体 | 研究机构和溶剂行业的氟氯烃消费企业。 |
| | 结果 | 了解当前氟氯烃消费情况，开发有效的替代品，以及制订溶剂行业氟氯烃淘汰战略。 |

| 活动 | | 说明 |
|---------------------------|------|---|
| 关于消耗臭氧层溶剂淘汰管理和有效替代品的国际研究 | 目标 | 学习先进技术和管理经验，控制并淘汰消耗臭氧层溶剂，保证有效监督并强制执行消耗臭氧层溶剂的淘汰工作。 |
| | 目标群体 | 专家和管理官员。 |
| | 结果 | 替代消耗臭氧层溶剂的国际新技术或先进技术，控制和监督淘汰活动的管理经验。 |
| 继续打击非法生产、贸易和消费 | 目标 | 制订有效的制度和办法，监测并控制非法生产、贸易和消费。 |
| | 目标群体 | 存在非法活动的企业。 |
| | 结果 | 制订有效机制，打击涉及消耗臭氧层物质的违法案件。 |
| 业绩核实 | 目标 | 由独立实体核查 2007 年国家和企业两级的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动的业绩。 |
| | 目标群体 | 消耗臭氧层溶剂的全国消费量和行业消费量。 |
| | 结果 | 国家和企业层面的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰业绩评估。 |
| 执行三氯乙酸配额和许可证制度（培训、讲习班和监督） | 目标 | 通过培训和监督活动，在生产、销售和消费环节控制并减少三氯乙酸。 |
| | 目标群体 | 三氯乙酸生产商、经销商和消费者。 |
| | 结果 | 三氯乙酸生产、销售和消费资料，推行的控制措施。 |

2008 年度执行方案中的政府行动

| 政策/计划开展的活动 | 执行时间表 |
|--|-------|
| 监督禁用四氯化碳和 CFC-113 溶剂的禁令，以及完成淘汰企业的三氯乙酸消费情况。 | 全年 |
| 继续通过配额和许可证制度执行三氯乙酸管理规范，控制三氯乙酸的生产、销售和消费。 | 全年 |
| 打击非法生产和非法贸易。 | 全年 |
| 公众宣传。 | 全年 |
| 继续确定并监督主动进行淘汰的企业，核查淘汰工作，对淘汰成本给予补偿；继续确定选择进行逐步淘汰的企业，确定协定内容，签署减产合同，核查年度淘汰量，监督使用证书的发放情况。 | 全年 |

2008 年预算

150. 2008 年度执行方案申请资金总额 1,480,000 美元，外加提供给开发计划署的支助费用 111,000 美元。2005 年之前的做法是在当年召开的第一次会议上提出资金申请。但从 2006 年开始，开发计划署和中国在前一年召开的最后一次会议上要求核准资金申请，同时提交上一次付款的年度执行报告。

| 活动 | 计划开支 (美元) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 企业淘汰活动 | |
| —减产合同和追加补偿淘汰机制 | 860,000 |
| 技术援助 | |
| —公众宣传 (50,000 美元) | |
| —新的三氯乙酸淘汰项目培训 (30,000 美元) | |
| —淘汰项目的监督和监测 (50,000 美元) | |
| —涂料行业三氯乙酸替代技术研究 (80,000 美元) | |
| —三氯乙酸替代品培训和讲习班 (40,000 美元) | |
| —调查氟氯烃消费情况和制订溶剂行业淘汰战略 (100,000 美元) | |
| —关于消耗臭氧层溶剂淘汰管理和有效替代品的国际研究 (90,000 美元) | |
| —打击非法生产、贸易和消费 (70,000 美元) | |
| —执行三氯乙酸配额和许可证制度 (40,000 美元) | |
| —业绩核查 (60,000 美元) | |
| —国际和国内技术专家 (10,000 美元) | |
| 总计 | 1,480,000 |

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

151. 根据《蒙特利尔议定书》的定义和行业计划协定的规定，三氯乙酸是目前允许在中国境内消费的唯一一种消耗臭氧层溶剂。世界银行关于三氯乙酸生产行业的报告提供了业经核实的三氯乙酸生产数据，符合《协定》要求。三氯乙酸进出及潜在出口的核查工作证实，由国家环保总局、商务部和海关总署联合设立的消耗臭氧层物质进出口管理办公室掌握的生产和进出口数据如实记录在项目文件中，并符合《协定》规定的限额。根据以往的做法，核查工作不会检查进出口管理办公室掌握的数据的最初来源。根据现有资料判断，中国已经达到溶剂行业淘汰计划《协定》规定的三氯乙酸控制指标，没有生产或消费 CFC-113 和四氯化碳。

152. 中国报告了 2006 年国家方案数据，这些数据与项目文件中的数据相符，表明根据《协定》的要求，2006 年用于溶剂用途的四氯化碳消费量为零。核查报告指出，调查工作没有发现任何不履约现象。开发计划署随后建议，依据禁止将四氯化碳用作溶剂的禁令、规范四氯化碳消费和生产的许可证及配额制度，以及四氯化碳销售登记制度，所有相关供应商和企业都应定期报告各自的四氯化碳消费情况或相关需求。国家环保总局每年都会开展定期和非定期的现场核查。通过这套管理系统，中国境内的四氯化碳生产、消费和流通受到严格控制。此外还会视察涉嫌非法活动的某些企业，收集更加具体的资料。开发计划署报告，中方认为由于实施了政策措施、定期调查和检测活动，将消耗臭氧层物质用作溶剂的做法得到非常有效的控制，包括确保四氯化碳不用作溶剂。

153. 根据开发计划署在去年报告中向秘书处提供的资料，当前报告的主要重点是打击非法生产和进口。由于已经淘汰了 CFC-113 和四氯化碳的消费，三氯乙酸的消费量也已经降低到 254 ODP 吨（相当于 2,540 公吨）以下，预防和监测非法活动的重要性日益增强。2007 年报告及其所载的审计报告都涉及到这个问题，并且详细介绍了现行管理制度，其

中包括规范进出口的配额制度以及旨在推行法律法规和提高公众认识的各项措施。

154. 关于淘汰业绩，企业层面开展的核查工作表明，行业开展的淘汰项目取得的淘汰数量，仍低于全国消费减少总量，此点与以往报告相符。报告还表明，在吸引企业参与有资金支持的淘汰方案和管理方案的问题上还存在着一些困难，有待克服。但核查报告的结论以及国家环保总局和开发计划署的行动表明，有关方面正在积极处理核查报告提出的问题。

155. 除在企业层面推行国家接受程序之外，开发计划署指出，自 2006 年开始同国家环保总局合作，对参与淘汰活动的各家企业执行严格的调查及认证程序。为确保问责制，以此项调查和认证过程的结果作为补偿依据。开发计划署表明，这样做延长了支付资金的时间，但有助于确保基金的资金得到恰当使用。

156. 关于此前的年度报告，开发计划署最初提出的建议没有包含四氯化碳使用情况资料，这是《协定》(c) 条要求的企业反馈。开发计划署随后提供了必要的的数据，这些数据表明，共有 461.43 ODP 吨四氯化碳作为添加剂，用于在签署《协定》时核准的添加剂用途。这个数据符合《协定》规定的 5,500 ODP 吨限额。

157. 依据解释财务义务和支付情况的要求，开发计划署额外提供以下数据，说明 2007 年付款的核准资金用途和支付目标：

| 执行委员会发放的资金 (美元) | 已签署合同的价值 (美元) | 截至 2006 年 12 月已支付的 资金 (美元) | 已承诺、但尚 未支付的资金 (美元) | 未支付资金的年份和金 额 (美元) | 未支付或未分 配的资金余额 (美元) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| 以往各期供资 (2000 至 2006 年) | | | | | |
| 42,080,000 | 34,913,257 | 27,490,219 | 7,423,038 | | 7,166,743 |
| 投资活动 | 27,773,977 | 23,220,621 | 4,553,356 | 2,793,359 (2007 年) 375,297 (2008 年) 1,384,700 (结余) | |
| 非投资活动 | 7,139,280 | 4,269,598 | 2,869,682 | 290,000 (2007 年) 3,205,590 (2008 年) | |
| 2007 年度执行方案 | | | | | |
| 5,480,000 | 7,098,678 | 56,953 | 7,041,725 | | (1,618,678) |
| 投资活动 | 1,529,962 | - | 1,529,962 | 305,993 (2007 年) 1,223,969 (2008 年) | |
| 非投资活动 | 5,568,716 | 56,953 | 5,511,763 | 35,000 (2007 年) 5,476,763 (2008 年) | |
| 总计 | | | | | |
| 47,560,000 | 42,011,935 | 27,547,172 | 14,464,763 | | 5,548,065 |

158. 开发计划署额外提供的这张表列出的各类承付款和开支的数额同项目呈文中的数据

有出入，特别是未分配资金总额从 4,171,368 美元增加到 5,548,065 美元。开发计划署指出，这主要是由于发现并纠正了财务资料汇编过程中出现的一些错误，增加了订正内容，以便反映出支付款项所使用的当地货币的汇率波动情况。

159. 此外，向执行委员会第五十次会议提交的 2006 年度执行计划报告指出，整个计划未分配资金的累计余额为 3,710,000 美元。根据上文给出的最新数据，这一数字已经升至 5,548,065 美元。开发计划署建议在 2007 年余下的时间内加强分配工作，解决这个问题。此外，未分配资金在已发放资金中所占比例不足 12%，未分配资金总额迄今一直由中方保存，应对淘汰计划末期可能出现的突发需求。为此，中国希望在现阶段不要动用这笔未分配余额和结余，确保有充足的资金照顾到所有受款者。

160. 拟议的 2008 年度执行计划没有提出任何问题。

161. 没有及时收到多年期概览表表 8 和表 9 的高质量数据，使之能够列入本文件的附件四。多年期概览表表 8 和表 9 将于会前两周张贴于秘书处内联网上。

建议

162. 基金秘书处建议执行委员会注意到中国政府和开发计划署提交的中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质计划 2006/2007 年执行情况和 2006 年业绩核实情况报告。基金秘书处还建议一揽子核准 2008 年中国溶剂行业年度执行计划，并按照下表列出金额提供项目第八次付款和相应的支助费用。

| 项目名称 | 项目资金 (美元) | 支助费用 (美元) | 执行机构 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 中国溶剂行业淘汰消耗臭氧层物质： 2008 年度方案 | 1,480,000 | 111,000 | 开发计划署 |

and nine of the multi-year overview tables will be posted on the intranet of the Secretariat latest two weeks before the Meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

162. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee notes the report from the Government of China and UNDP on the implementation of the solvent sector plan for ODS phase-out in China for 2006/2007 and verification of 2006 performance. The Fund Secretariat also recommends blanket approval of the 2008 annual implementation plan for the solvent sector in China and funding for the eighth tranche of the project with associated support costs at the level shown in the table below:

| | Project Title | Project Funding (US\$) | Support Cost (US\$) | Implementing Agency |
|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | ODS phase-out in China solvent sector: 2008 annual programme | 1,480,000 | 111,000 | UNDP |

Annex I. Summary of analysis of the MDI manufacturing plants in China

| No* | Company Name | Product No. (B) | CFC 2006 (kg) | Can 2006 | \$License cost** | \$Capital cost | \$Prod validation | \$Train- ing | \$Opera- ting cost | \$Other TAS*** | \$Total cost | CE (\$/kg) |
|-----|--|-----------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 37 | Zigong Chenguang Pharmaceutical | 5 | 70 | 2,020 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 467 | 289 | 483,256 | 6,903.65 |
| 9 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical | 24 | 131 | 10,898 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 2,091 | 540 | 485,131 | 3,703.29 |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) | 11 | 300 | 30,000 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 5,652 | 1,237 | 489,389 | 1,631.30 |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory of Shanxi Medical University | 01, 16 | 708 | 35,554 | 390,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 7,311 | 2,919 | 687,730 | 971.37 |
| 8 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical | 15, 22 | 1,560 | 124,800 | 390,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 24,055 | 6,432 | 707,987 | 453.84 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical | 04,17, 25 | 3,320 | 114,560 | 585,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 25,359 | 13,688 | 911,547 | 274.56 |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical | 15 | 2,205 | 150,000 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 29,485 | 9,091 | 521,076 | 236.32 |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical of Wuxi Shanhe Group | 15, 22 | 4,840 | 313,689 | 390,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 62,059 | 19,955 | 759,514 | 156.92 |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical | 12 | 4,202 | 466,982 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 87,172 | 17,324 | 586,996 | 139.69 |
| 2 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical | 15, 22, 23 | 9,366 | 851,400 | 585,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 161,891 | 38,615 | 1,073,006 | 114.56 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) | 04, 09, 12, 16 | 19,434 | 1,132,455 | 780,000 | 748,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 227,444 | 80,124 | 1,903,068 | 97.92 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical | 07, 14, 15, 16, 22 | 28,928 | 2,552,299 | 975,000 | 748,000 | 80,000 | 27,500 | 486,790 | 119,266 | 2,436,556 | 84.23 |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical | 16 | 7,377 | 448,800 | 195,000 | 220,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 89,573 | 30,414 | 602,487 | 81.67 |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical | 22 | 63,786 | 4,832,300 | 195,000 | 748,000 | 80,000 | 27,500 | 937,297 | 262,981 | 2,250,778 | 35.29 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical | 01, 14, 15, 16 | 120,578 | 6,704,000 | 780,000 | 1,452,000 | 40,000 | 27,500 | 1,356,043 | 497,126 | 4,152,669 | 34.44 |
| | Grand Total | | 266,805 | 17,769,757 | 6,240,000 | 6,116,000 | 680,000 | 412,500 | 3,502,689 | 1,100,000 | 18,051,189 | 67.66 |

* There was no production of CFCs in plants Nos. 2, 14, 38 prior to 2006

** An additional US \$4,265,000 is being requested for licenses of MDIs which are not currently produced.

*** The request of US \$1.1 million for technical assistance is distributed among eligible plants based on their 2006 CFC consumption

(6b) SUBMISSION SCHEDULES (planned and actual)

| Submission Year as per Agreement | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

(7) INFORMATION ON POLICIES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND VERIFICATION REPORTS

| TYPE OF ACTION / LEGISLATION | Country Programme 2005 | | Verification |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | (Yes/No) | Since when (Date) | |
| 1. REGULATIONS: | | | |
| 1.1 Establishing general guidelines to control import (production and export) of ODSs | | | |
| 1.1.1 ODS import/export licensing or permit system in place for import of bulk ODSs | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.1.2 Regulatory procedures for ODS data collection and reporting in place | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.1.3 Requiring permits for import or sale of bulk ODSs | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.2 Banning import or sale of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| 1.2.1 Banning import of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.2.2 Banning sale of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.3 Banning import or sale of: | | | |
| 1.3.1 Banning import of: | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 1.3.2 Banning Sale of: | | | |
| 1.3.2 MAC systems using CFC | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 2. ENFORCEMENT OF ODS IMPORT CONTROLS | | | |
| D: Qualitative assessment of the operation of RMP | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

(8) IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS (2002-2007)

| | Completed tranche covered by report submitted (2002-2006) | | | | | | | Tranche currently implemented (2007 preliminary data) | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|---|---------|--------|---------|---|-------------|
| | Activities | | | Budget | | | | Explanation | Planned | Actual | Budget | | Explanation |
| | Planned (annual) | Actual (annual) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan | Planned (annual) | Actual (annual) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan | Carryover | | | | Planned | Actual | |
| Conversion (MT) | | | | | | | | | | | | CFC to be captured by contracts. Additional funding from future tranches to be used | |
| technical Assistance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unforeseen Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Refers to latest revision of overall plan

(9) ANNUAL PLAN SUBMITTED COMPARED TO OVERALL PLAN-2008

| | Activities | | Budget | | Explanation |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Planned (future tranche) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]¹ | Planned (future tranche) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]¹ | |
| Conversion (MT) | | | | | |
| Technical assistance | | | | | |
| Unforeseen Activities | | | | | |

*Refers to latest revision of overall plan

OVERVIEW TABLES FOR MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS

**CHINA
Annex III**

(1) PROJECT TITLE: Refrigeration Servicing

(2) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVALS AND PROVISIONS

| CODE | AGENCY | EXCOM PROVISION | Fulfilled? (Yes/No) | Comments |
|--------------------|--------|---|------------------------|----------|
| CPR/REF/44/INV/420 | Japan | Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of China and the Executive Committee. | | n/a |
| CPR/REF/47/INV/438 | Japan | | | |
| CPR/REF/45/TAS/426 | UNEP | | | n/a |
| CPR/REF/44/INV/419 | UNIDO | Approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of China and the Executive Committee, and subsequently adjusted at the 45th Meeting of the Executive Committee | | n/a |
| CPR/REF/51/INV/450 | UNIDO | | | n/a |

Source: Inventory

(3) ARTICLE 7 DATA (ODP TONNES)

| Substances | Baseline | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| CFC | 57,818.7 | 75,290.8 | 47,089.0 | 51,076.4 | 55,414.2 | 42,983.4 | 39,123.6 | 33,922.6 | 30,621.2 | 22,808.8 | 17,902.5 | 13,123.8 | - |
| CTC | 38,220.6 | -15.4 | -100.1 | 110.0 | 85,628.4 | 110.0 | 28,923.4 | 15,305.4 | 3,294.4 | 20,019.9 | 3,885.8 | 1,060.3 | - |
| Halons | 34,186.7 | 33,714.0 | 33,115.0 | 35,731.0 | 22,207.0 | 18,602.0 | 14,780.0 | 10,409.0 | 6,604.2 | 4,959.2 | 2,238.9 | 4,516.5 | - |
| MBR | 1,102.1 | 372.0 | 720.0 | 1,356.0 | 1,960.2 | 1,598.4 | 2,100.6 | 1,567.8 | 1,087.8 | 1,008.0 | 688.8 | 601.5 | - |
| TCA | 721.2 | 291.5 | 544.5 | 671.7 | 759.0 | 647.1 | 757.6 | 465.4 | 380.8 | 336.8 | 370.2 | 186.6 | - |

Source: A7 Data from the Ozone Secretariat

(4) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP TONNES)

Year: 2005

| Substances | Aerosol | Foam | Halon | Refrigeration | | Solvent | Process Agent | MDI | Lab Use | Methyl Bromide | | Tobacco Fluffing | Total |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|------------------|----------|
| | | | | Manufacturing | Servicing | | | | | QPS | Non-QPS | | |
| CFC | 476.2 | 6,193.3 | | 1,058.2 | 4,434.8 | 546.1 | 3.2 | 286.0 | | | | 128.0 | 13,125.8 |
| CTC | | | | | | | 485.0 | | 575.3 | | | | 1,060.3 |
| Halons | | | 4,446.5 | | | | | | | | | | 4,446.5 |
| MBR | | | | | | | | | | 850.9 | 620.2 | | 1,471.1 |
| TCA | | | | | | 186.6 | | | | | | | 186.6 |

Source: Country Programme Data

(5) PHASE-OUT (ODP TONNES)

| Substances | Calendar year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Total | Decision |
|---|---------------|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------|
| | | Maximum Allowable Consumption (Agreement; per substance if valid) | 25,300.0 | 18,750.0 | 13,500.0 | 7,400.0 | 550.0 | 550.0 | | |
| Compliance Action Target (MOP) | | | | | | | | | | N/A |
| Consumption Reported in Implementation Report submitted | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption Reported in the Verification Report | | | | 5,421.0 | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction Under Plan | | | 511.0 | | | | | | 511.0 | |
| Approved Phase-Out (Inventory) | 0.0 | | 511.0 | | | | | | 511.0 | |
| Actual Phase-Out (Current Progress Report) | 0.0 | | 511.0 | | | | | | 511.0 | |
| Remaining Phase-Out to be Achieved | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIDO | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction Under Plan | | | 782.0 | 793.0 | 680.0 | 531.0 | 605.0 | | 3,391.0 | |
| Approved Phase-Out (Inventory) | 0.0 | | 782.0 | | | | | | 782.0 | |
| Actual Phase-Out (Current Progress Report) | 0.0 | | 1,309.9 | | | | | | 1,309.9 | |
| Remaining Phase-Out to be Achieved | | | | 1,775.3 | | | | | | |

Source: Agreement, Inventory, Progress Report, MOP Report, Project Document (Annual Plan) and Verification Reports.

(6a) PROJECT COSTS (US\$)

| Calendar year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Japan | | | | | | | |
| Funding as per Agreement | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | | | | 4,000,000 |
| Support Costs as per Agreement | 130,000 | 390,000 | | | | | 520,000 |
| Funds approved (Inventory) | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | | | | 4,000,000 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Previous Progress Report | 586,400 | 1,000,000 | | | | | 1,586,400 |
| Funds Disbursed in Current Progress Report | 1,000,000 | 709,004 | 2,146,562 | | | | 3,855,566 |
| Funds Obligated in Current Progress Report | 0 | 137,100 | | | | | 137,100 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Current Progress Report | 0 | 1,000,000 | 2,855,566 | | | | 3,855,566 |
| Disbursement as per Annual Plan | | | n/a | | | | |
| Funds Requested | | | 0 | | | | |
| Support Costs Requested | | | 0 | | | | |
| [Comments] | | | | | | | |
| UNEP | | | | | | | |
| Funding as per Agreement | | 450,000 | | | | | 450,000 |
| Support Costs as per Agreement | | 58,500 | | | | | 58,500 |
| Funds approved (Inventory) | | 450,000 | | | | | 450,000 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Previous Progress Report | | 304,462 | | | | | 304,462 |
| Funds Disbursed in Current Progress Report | | 316,345 | 60,000 | | | | 376,345 |
| Funds Obligated in Current Progress Report | | 904 | | | | | 904 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Current Progress Report | | 133,655 | 60,000 | | | | 193,655 |
| Disbursement as per Annual Plan | | | | | | | |
| Funds Requested | | | | | | | |
| Support Costs Requested | | | | | | | |
| [Comments] | | | | | | | |
| UNIDO | | | | | | | |
| Funding as per Agreement | 550,000 | | 700,000 | 700,000 | 700,000 | 785,000 | 3,435,000 |
| Support Costs as per Agreement | 41,250 | | 52,500 | 52,500 | 52,500 | 58,880 | 257,630 |
| Funds approved (Inventory) | 1,000,000 | | | 700,000 | | | 1,700,000 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Previous Progress Report | 420,000 | | | | | | 420,000 |
| Funds Disbursed in Current Progress Report | 385,454 | | 325,500 | | | | 710,954 |
| Funds Obligated in Current Progress Report | 3,099 | | 441,400 | | | | 444,499 |
| Estimated Disbursement in Current Progress Report | 3,000 | | 328,100 | | | | 331,100 |
| Disbursement as per Annual Plan | | | | | | | |
| Funds Requested | | | | 700,000 | | | |
| Support Costs Requested | | | | 52,500 | | | |
| [Comments] | Transferred US \$450,000 to UNEP | | | | | | |

Source: Agreement, Inventory, Progress Reports and Project Document (Annual Plan)

(6b) SUBMISSION SCHEDULES (planned and actual)

| Submission year as per agreement | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Japan | | | | | | |
| Planned submission as per Agreement | Dec-04 | Nov-05 | | | | |
| Tranche Number | I | II | | | | |
| Revised Planned Submission (As per Submission) | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | Dec-04 | Nov-05 | | | | |
| UNEP | | | | | | |
| Planned submission as per Agreement | | Nov-05 | | | | |
| Tranche Number | | I | | | | |
| Revised Planned Submission (As per Submission) | | | | | | |
| Date Approved | | Apr-05 | | | | |
| UNIDO | | | | | | |
| Planned submission as per Agreement | Dec-04 | | Nov-06 | Nov-07 | Nov-08 | Nov-09 |
| Tranche Number | I | | III | IV | | |
| Revised Planned Submission (As per Submission) | | | Mar-07 | Nov-07 | | |
| Date Approved | Dec-04 | | Mar-07 | | | |

Source: Agreement, Inventory and Final ExCom Report Decisions

(7) INFORMATION ON POLICIES FROM COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND VERIFICATION REPORTS

| TYPE OF ACTION / LEGISLATION | Country Programme - 2005 | | Verification Report (Yes/No) |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | (Yes/No) | Since when (Date) | |
| 1. REGULATIONS: | | | |
| 1.1 Establishing general guidelines to control import (production and export) of ODS | | | |
| 1.1.1 ODS import/export licensing or permit system in place for import of bulk ODSs | | | |
| 1.1.1.1 ODS import licensing system in place for import of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.1.2 ODS export licensing system in place for export of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.1.3 Permit System in place for import of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.1.4 Permit System in place for export of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.2 Regulatory procedures for ODS data collection and reporting in place | | | |
| 1.1.2.1 Regulatory procedures for ODS data collection in place | Yes | 1992 | yes |
| 1.1.2.2 Regulatory procedures for ODS data reporting in place | Yes | 1992 | yes |
| 1.1.3 Requiring permits for import or sale of bulk ODSs | | | |
| 1.1.3.1 Requiring permits for import of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.3.2 Requiring permits for sale of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.1.4 Quota system in place for import of bulk ODSs | Yes | 2000 | yes |
| 1.2 Banning import or sale of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| 1.2.1 Banning import of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| 1.2.1.1 CFCs | No | | |
| 1.2.1.2 Halons | No | | yes |
| 1.2.1.3 CTC | No | | |
| 1.2.1.4 TCA | No | | |
| 1.2.1.5 Methyl Bromide | No | | |
| 1.2.2 Banning sale of bulk quantities of: | | | |
| 1.2.2.1 CFCs | No | | |
| 1.2.2.2 Halons | No | | |
| 1.2.2.3 CTC | No | | |
| 1.2.2.4 TCA | No | | |
| 1.2.2.5 Methyl Bromide | No | | |
| 1.3 Banning import or sale of: | | | |
| 1.3.1 Banning import of: | | | |
| 1.3.1.1 Used domestic refrigerators using CFC | No | 2007 | |
| 1.3.1.2 Used freezers using CFC | No | 2007 | |
| 1.3.1.3 MAC systems using CFC | Yes | 2002 | |
| 1.3.1.4 Air conditioners using CFC | Yes | 2005 | |
| 1.3.1.5 Chillers using CFC | Yes | 2005 | |
| 1.3.1.6 CFC-containing aerosols except for metered dose inhalers | No | | |
| 1.3.1.7 Use of CFC in production of some or all types of foam | No | | |
| 1.3.2 Banning sale of: | | | |
| 1.3.2.1 Used domestic refrigerators using CFC | yes | 2007 | |
| 1.3.2.2 Used freezers using CFC | yes | 2007 | |
| 1.3.2.3 MAC systems using CFC | Yes | 2002 | |
| 1.3.2.4 Air conditioners using CFC | Yes | 2005 | |
| 1.3.2.5 Chillers using CFC | Yes | 2005 | |
| 1.3.2.6 CFC-containing aerosols except for metered dose inhalers | No | | |
| 1.3.2.7 Use of CFC in production of some or all types of foam | No | | |
| 2. ENFORCEMENT OF ODS IMPORT CONTROLS | | | |
| 2.1 Registration of ODS importers (Yes/No) | Yes | 2000 | |
| D: QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERATION OF RMP | | | |
| The ODS import licensing scheme functions | | | |
| The CFC recovery and recycling programme functions | | | |

Source: Country Programme and Verification Report

(8) IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

| | Completed tranche covered by report submitted | | | | | | | Tranche currently implemented (preliminary data) | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|---|-----------|---|------------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|
| | Activities | | | Budget | | | | Explanations | Activities | | Budget | | Explanations |
| | Planned (annual) | Actual (annual) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]* | Planned (annual) | Actual (annual) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]* | Carryover | | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | |
| Customs Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Train the Trainers | | | | | | | | This table considers all costs for all sources of funds (UNEP, JAPAN and UNIDO) | | | | | |
| Training of Customs Officers | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Practices in Refrigeration | | | | 1,422,500 | 1,422,500 | 100.0% | | | | | | | |
| Train the Trainers Workshops | 8 | 5 | 62.5% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training of Technicians by Trained Trainers | 5,593 | 2,894 | 51.7% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthening vocational schools | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refrigeration Service investment component | | | | 3,892,500 | 2,572,500 | 66.1% | | | | | | | |
| Recovery & Recycling, establish R&R Centers | 569 | 500 | 87.9% | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service equipment supply other than R&R | 365 | 365 | 100.0% | | | | | | | | | | |
| PMU & Monitoring | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 985,000 | 1,003,811 | 101.9% | | | | | | | |
| Unforeseen Activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Refers to latest revision of overall plan

(9) ANNUAL PLAN SUBMITTED COMPARED TO OVERALL PLAN

| | Activities | | Budget | | Explanations |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---|
| | Planned (future tranche) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]* | Planned (future tranche) | Cumulative achievement as compared to overall plan [%]* | |
| Customs Training | | | | | This table considers all costs for all sources of funds (UNEP, JAPAN and UNIDO) |
| Train the Trainers | | | | | |
| Training of Customs Officers | | | | | |
| Good Practices in Refrigeration | | | 151,000 | 9.60% | |
| Train the Trainers | | | | | |
| Training of Technicians by Trained Trainers | 1,007 | 15.3% | | | |
| Strengthening vocational schools | | | | | |
| Refrigeration Service investment component | | | 500,000 | 1 | |
| Reclaim Centre | 2 | 50% | | | |
| Service equipment supply other than R&R | | | | | |
| PMU & Monitoring | 1 | 100.0% | 20,000 | 8.33% | |
| Public Awareness | n/a | n/a | 10,000 | 4.17% | |
| Contingency | n/a | n/a | 19,000 | 5.69% | |

*Refers to latest revision of overall plan

Annex IV - Overview Tables for Multi-Year Agreements

China

(1) PROJECT TITLE: Solvent

(2) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVALS AND PROVISIONS

| Code | Agency | Excom Provision | Fulfilled? (Yes/No) | Comments |
|------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

PROJECT COVER SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS**COUNTRY:** China**PROJECT TITLE****BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

Sector Plan for Phase out of CFCs Consumption in China's MDI Sector

UNIDO

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING AGENCY: State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)
State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA)**LATEST REPORTED CONSUMPTION DATA FOR ODS ADDRESSED IN PROJECT****A: ARTICLE-7 DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF SEPTEMBER 2006)**

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| Annex A, Group I | 13,549.81 | Annex B, Group II | 963.936 |
| Annex A, group II | 1,176.9 | Annex E, MeBr | |

B: COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF SEPTEMBER 2006)

| ODS | Foam | Refrigeration | Aerosol |
|--------|----------|---------------|---------|
| CFC-11 | 6,085.29 | 606.38 | 101.96 |
| CFC-12 | 108.00 | 4,598.03 | 374.26 |

CFC consumption remaining eligible for funding (ODP tonnes)

423.2

CURRENT YEAR BUSINESS PLAN: Total funding: US\$ 3,225,000 total phase-out: 101 ODP tonnes.

| PROJECT DATA | | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Total |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|------------|
| CFCs (ODP tonnes) | Montreal Protocol limits | 8,672.8 | 8,672.8 | 8,672.8 | 0 | n.a. |
| | Annual consumption limit | 7,400 | 550 | 550 | 0 | n.a. |
| | Annual phase-out newly addressed | 0 | 0 | 280.9 | 0 | 280.9 |
| TOTAL ODS CONSUMPTION TO BE PHASED OUT | | 0 | 0 | 280.9 | 0 | 280.9 |
| Total ODS consumption to be phased-in (CFCs) | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Project costs (US \$): | | | | | | 22,316,189 |
| Support costs (US \$) | | | | | | 1,673,714 |
| TOTAL COST TO MULTILATERAL FUND (US \$) | | | | | | 23,989,903 |
| Project cost effectiveness (US \$/kg): | | 79.45 | | | | |

FUNDING REQUEST: Approval of the MDI Sector CFCs Phase out Plan for China and its total project funding of US\$ 22,316,189 plus support cost of US\$1,673,714 as indicated above.**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This sector plan will assist China to phase out all CFC consumption of MDI sector in China. The funding request targets the eligible consumption of 280.9 ODP tonnes (236.7 tonnes of CFC11, 40.9 tonnes of CFC12 and 3.3 tonnes of CFC114). The sector plan will be implemented through a series of technical assistance, legislative and investment activities starting in 2008. The sector plan was prepared on the basis of a detailed analysis of MDI manufacturing enterprises in China, and covers all enterprises and production lines. The sector plan proposes a mix of approaches including change to other type of pharmaceutical products, (for example to DPI, if mature MDI substitutes are not available), conversion to non-ODS substitute processes where economically feasible, and closure of production where other approaches are not feasible. The sector plan will include policy actions to ensure that the phase out proceeds on schedule, and that the ineligible enterprises, which are not financed under the project, will stop using ODSs as propellant or dispersant of MDI production.

Prepared by: SFDA/SEPA and the UNIDO**Date:** 20 August 2007

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Chapter I Introduction

1. **Montreal Protocol and achievement of CFCs phase out in China.** In September 1989, China joined the worldwide effort to protect the ozone layer by ratifying the Vienna Convention on the Protection of Ozone Layer. China deepened its commitments by signing the Montreal Protocol and its London Amendment in June 1991 and ratifying its Copenhagen Amendment in April 2003. To implement the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), China has been meeting its obligations to these international agreements by implementing the Country Program for Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances (CP), which the government approved in January 1993 and updated in November 1999. By 1 July 2007, China successfully completed the Accelerated Phase-out Plan for CFC and Halon Production and Consumption in China, that is two and a half years earlier than the requirements of the Montreal Protocol. Excluding CFCs used in MDI sector, all CFCs consumption has been phased out, thus the phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector represents the main challenge for China to complete the total phase out of CFCs production and consumption.
2. **Institutional arrangements for management of ODS phaseout.** To monitor and manage the CP implementation, China established a National Leading Group (NLG) for Ozone Layer protection. The NLG provides strategic guidance and inter-sectoral coordination for ODS phase-out. The State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) leads the NLG, which includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Science and Technology, National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Information Industry, State Food and Drug Administration (SFDA) and selected government departments responsible for the industrial sector. For the day-to-day management, China has established an Implementation Office for Compliance with the Montreal Protocol (IOC for MP, the former Project Management Office) hosted by SEPA. There are nine special working groups in the IOC, which consist of staff from SEPA and other ministries, commissions and sector industrial associations.
3. **Policy and Regulation.** China issued and implemented a number of national and sectoral policies for ODS phase out during the past ten years. The key policies include: (1) Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act, which is the basis for the ODS regulatory system in China; (2) Circular on the ban of establishment of new production facilities producing or consuming ODS, (ODS production control); (3) Management Measures on the Import and Export of ODS. (4) The Guiding Catalogue of Industrial Structure Regulation (2005) (issued by the National Development and Reform Commission at the end of 2005, which classifies over 1,000 industries into the categories of encouragement, restriction and elimination. The ODS industries were classified into the latter two categories).

4. **Efforts made for phase-out of CFCs in the MDI sector.** The Chinese Government and the stakeholders of the country's MDI sector have attached great importance to the CFCs phase-out tasks, which are to be undertaken with active yet careful attitude in the MDI manufacturing sector. They carried out preparations for alternative technology identification, exchange of information with experts from home and abroad, and conducted two rounds of preliminary surveys. In March 1995 and December 1998, entrusted by SEPA, the Aerosol Newsletter (a professional magazine of China's aerosol sector), organized two International MDI Technology Workshops in Beijing. Experts from international companies and Chinese MDI enterprises, research institutes and government agencies participated in these workshops. In 1997, SEPA established the MDI Sector Technical Team for CFCs Phase-out, which was composed by experts from research institutes, national testing centres and MDI producers. In December 2003 and during the preparation of this proposed sector plan, SEPA and SFDA established a special technical expert team, which is composed of the Chinese Academia: Chinese Academy of Engineering, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, MDI aerosol researchers from universities and research institutes, experts from factories, etc. Since then, the technical expert team carried out a comprehensive study of alternatives as well as other options to phase-out CFCs in MDI sector.
5. **Development of the MDI CFC Phase-out Sector Plan (MDISP).** Funding of US\$ 90,000 was approved at the 43rd ExCom meeting in July 2004 to prepare the Sector Plan for Phase-out of CFCs Consumption in China MDI Sector. As the leading agency for the implementation of Montreal Protocol, SEPA in cooperation with SFDA selected National Institute for the Control of Pharmaceutical and Biological Products (NICPBP) to prepare this sector plan. The development of MDISP started in early 2005 under the auspices of SEPA and SFDA. The first draft of MDISP was completed in April 2007 endorsed at a national workshop in August 2007.
6. **Main contents of the sector plan and the impact of the project on the country's Montreal protocol obligations.** This sector plan address the MDI sector in terms of: (1) data survey and analysis, (2) current regulations and policies governing the sector, (3) technical options, (4) strategy of phase out and policy framework, (5) incremental costs analysis, (6) operating mechanism, and (7) action plan. Upon approval of this Sector Plan with the requested funding of US\$ 22,316,189 (without agency support cost) the Chinese Government will ensure the phase out of all the remaining eligible unfunded CFC consumption in the MDI sector amounting to 280.9 ODP tonnes /year, including the phase out of all CFC consumption at 38 enterprises, producing 25 types of MDIs (104 product licenses).

Chapter II Sector Baseline

A Development of MDI in China

7. The first pharmaceutical aerosols were from sulfamido compound aerosols developed in 1942, while the first metered dose inhaler (MDIs) aerosol was born in Riker Laboratories and came to the market in 1956. The medical aerosol industry in China started fairly late. In 1964, an anti-asthmatic aerosol, the first Chinese medicinal aerosol product, had been developed and produced jointly by Shanghai Institute of Pharmaceutical Industry, Shanghai Sine Pharmaceuticals Factory, Wuxi First Pharmaceuticals Factory and Chongqing Seventh Pharmaceuticals Factory. However, during the first 20 years after the initiating stage of the production, i.e. until the 1980s, the development of medicinal aerosol in China was comparatively slow due to the scarcity of can, valve and satisfactory metering device. Great progress was made along with the solutions of all these technical problems after 1980s. Up to 2006, 104 MDI production licences were approved in China. These are used by 38 producers manufacturing 25 types of CFC MDIs, based on 22 chemical active ingredients and 3 MDIs based on Chinese traditional medicines.

Table 1 Basic information on production licences and producers

| | Product licenses | Types of products | Producers | Remarks |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| All registration licences issued for CFC-based MDI products | 104 | 25 | 38 | Including those with registration licences but no production |
| Currently produced CFC-based MDI products | 40 | 17 | 17 | |

8. MDI has irreplaceable advantages in curing asthma and COPD: easy to carry, low dose, fast relieve and control the symptoms like dyspnoea of the patients.

B Asthma and COPD in China

9. According to the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways. Chronically inflamed airways are hyperresponsive; they become

obstructed and airflow is limited (by bronchoconstriction, mucus plugs, and increased inflammation) when airways are exposed to various risk factors.

10. The common risk factors for asthma symptoms include exposure to allergens (such as those from house dust, mites, animals with fur, cockroaches and pollens.), occupational irritants, tobacco smoke, respiratory (viral) infections, exercise, strong emotional expressions, chemical irritants, and drugs (such as aspirin and beta blockers).
11. A stepwise approach to pharmacologic treatment to achieve and maintain control of asthma should take into account the safety of treatment, potential for adverse effects, and the cost of treatment required to achieve control.
12. Asthma causes recurring episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing, particularly at night or in the early morning. Unfortunately asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide. The prevalence of asthma symptoms in children varies from 1 to more than 30 percent in different populations and is increasing in most countries, especially among young children. Fortunately asthma can be effectively treated and most patients can achieve good control of their disease through treatment and medication.
13. Development of anti-asthma drugs is targeting the inflammatory factors as leukotriene, the platelet-activating factor - thromboxane A₂, cytokines, phospholipase A₂-inhibitor, tachykinin, in view of the complicated mechanism of the occurrence. Anti-inflammation has become the front line treatment, mainly including carbohydrate corticosteroid and antagonists against inflammatory mediators. Although the side effects of inhaled treatment are dramatically decreased compared with the systematic treatment with carbohydrate corticosteroid, the safety of the long term treatment is still widely disputed, especially when it has been found that the incidence and mortality still can not be lowered by long term treatment of inhaled carbohydrate corticosteroid. Thus the research about antagonists against inflammatory mediators is more and more becoming the hotspot of asthma treatment.
14. The incidence of asthma in China is rising during the past few years: in 2000 the number of annual incidence of asthma among the Chinese residents amounted to 15.6 million, or 1.2%, which shows an increase of 75% (with a rate of 4% per year), compared with the data in 1980. The incidence of asthma is highest in the population of children under 14 years of age. Based on a medical report, the incidence is ranging between 0.5 and 3.6%. the second highest incidence is 2.6% among people more than 60 years old. The incidence is higher in the regions of coastal and south China, with a highest 3.03% in Fujian province and 2.53% in Guangzhou. North and inland region of China is lower, with 0.5% in Shandong province and 0.11% in the Tibet autonomous region.

C Treatment of Asthma and COPD in China

15. Based on old habits of treatment, some doctors and patients still many times choose less effective oral medicine or injections instead of MDI to relieve or cure asthma. Some patients also take Chinese traditional medicine. Based on an incomplete investigation, only about 10% of the patients are using MDI, but the numbers are growing fast along with the rapid development of the country.
16. The of asthma treatment was classified by the Coordination Group of Asthma Treatment under the Chinese Medical Association on Respiratory Diseases and the classification was published in “*The Directory of prevention and control of Bronchial Asthma*”. Seven kinds of treatment were recommended in the directory, which could be classified into 3 kinds of drug delivery manners:

Table 2 The Recommended Treatment Methods for Preventing and Control of Bronchial Asthma

| Drug type | Drug Delivery | Drug Name | Remarks |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Glucocorticoids | Inhalation | BeclometasoneDipropionate | |
| | | Budesonide | |
| | | FluticasonePropionate | |
| | Oral | Prednisone | |
| | | Prednisolone | |
| | | Methyl Prednisone | |
| | Intravenous injection | Succinic Hydrocortisone | |
| | | Methyl Prednisolone | |
| | | Dexamethasone | |
| β -adrenergic receptor agonists (not suitable for severe cases) | Inhalation | Ssalbutamol | |
| | | Terbutalin | |
| | | Fenoterol | |
| | | Formoterol | Long-acting |
| | | Salmeterol | Long-acting |
| | Oral | Salbutamol | |
| | | Terbutalin | |
| | | Procaterol | |
| | | Bambuterol | |
| | Injection | | High incidence of systematic adverse reactions |

| Drug type | Drug Delivery | Drug Name | Remarks |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------|
| Theophyllines | Oral | Aminophylline | |
| | | Controlled (Sustained)Released Theophylline | |
| | | | |
| | Intravenous | Aminophylline | |
| | | Doxofylline | |
| | | Bis 2-Hydroxylpropylene Theophylline | |
| Anticholinergic drugs | Inhalation | Ipratropium Bromide | |
| | | Atropine oxybromide | |
| | | Tiotropium bromide | |
| Leukotriene regulators | Oral | Zafirlukast | |
| | | Montelukast | |
| | | Ibudilast | |
| Noncortical hormone (slight asthma) | Inhalation | Sodium Cromoglycate | |
| | | Nedocromil sodium | |
| Antihistamine | Oral | Ketotifen fumarate | |
| | | Loratadine | |
| | | Astemizole | |
| | | Azelastine | |
| Antiallergic drugs | Oral | Tranilast | |
| | | Repirinast | |
| Chinese traditional medicine | Oral Inhalation | Guilong Kechuanming Aerosol,, Hajie Dingchuan Aerosol, Huashanshen Aerosol, Zhichuanling Aerosol | |

17. China Asthma Alliance (CAA) was set up in June 2005. It is led by the Coordination Group of Asthma Treatment under Chinese Medical Association on Respiratory Diseases. CAA aims to disseminate the standard treatments of asthma, and improve the control and research level of asthma in China, by ways of strengthening the cooperation with other asthma control organizations throughout the country.
18. For the time being, 26 provinces (including municipalities directly under the central government) have their own asthma alliances. The activities to propagate the standard treatment and to develop the doctor training programme with the help of asthma control organizations should follow the directives of GINA and “*The Directory of Prevention and Control of Bronchial Asthma in China*”. Accordingly, MDI should be recommended by the doctors as the first choice to treat asthma.
19. Based on the statistics derived from the report of “*Market investigation of anti-asthma drugs*”, published recently by the south China Institute of Medical Economic Research,

which is an affiliated organization of SFDA, more than 70% percents of the asthma drug was sold in hospitals. The market has been increasing steadily from 2004 to 2006.

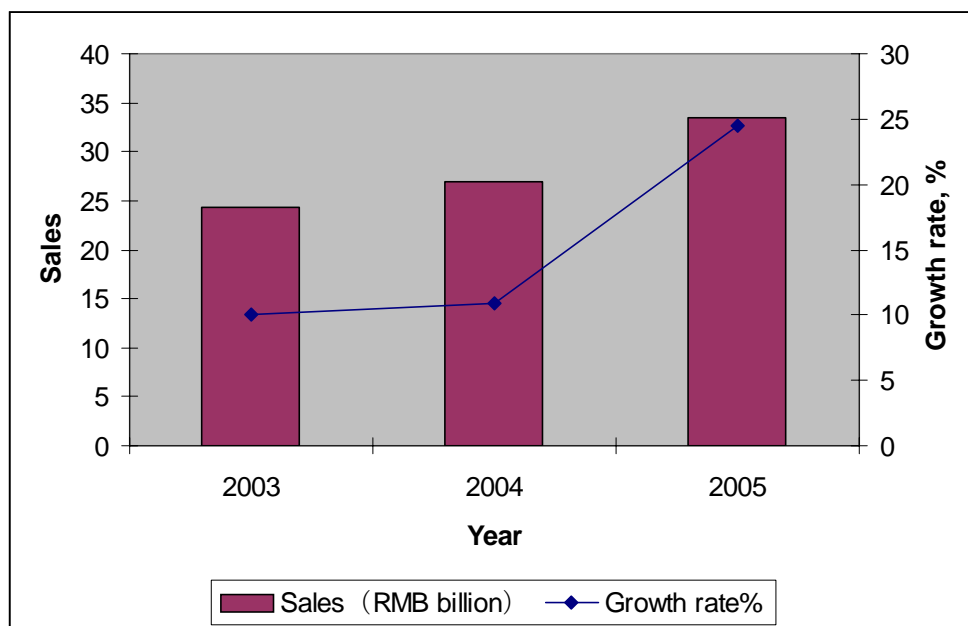


Fig. 1: The Sales of MDI Products in China

20. It is expected that MDI will be used more and more to treat the asthma.

D Production process of MDIs

21. As other medicines, MDIs should be registered at SFDA prior the start of their production. The detailed registration process is described in Section A, chapter III.
22. The MDI production process is simply described on the following figure.

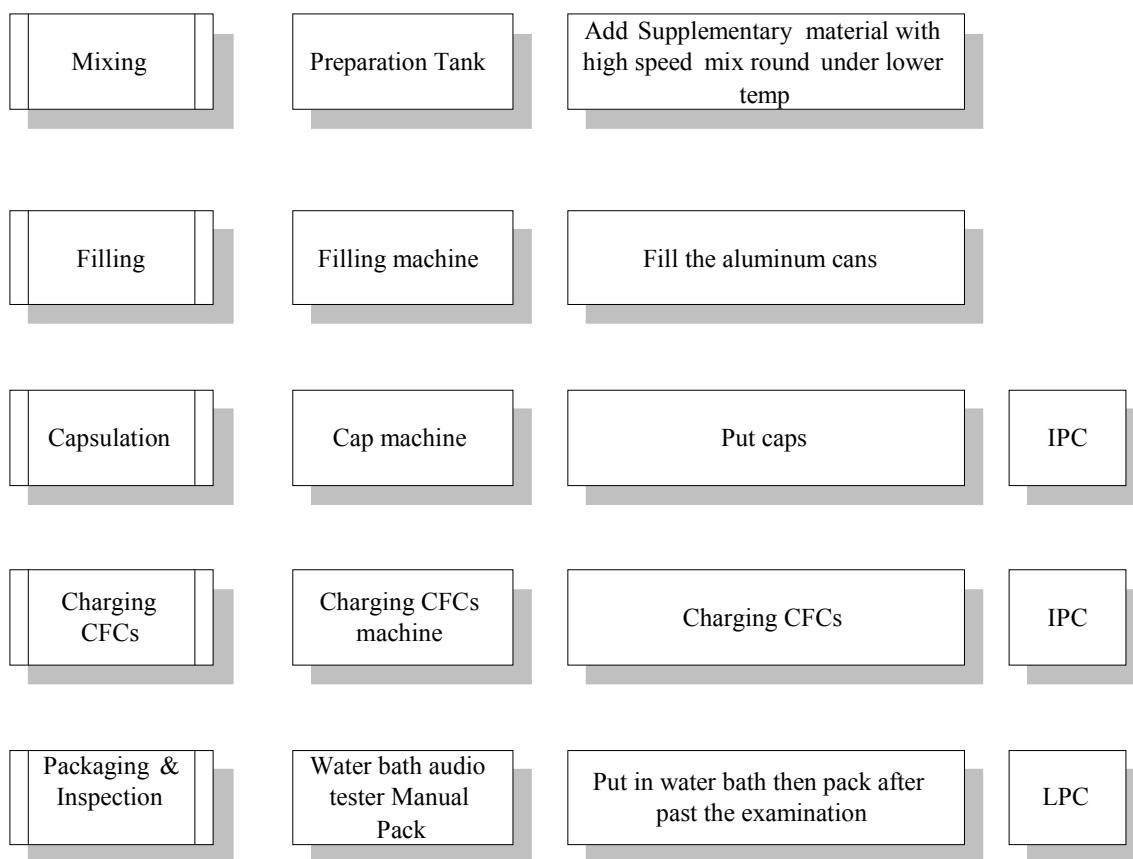


Fig. 2 The production process for Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension)

E Date Survey

23. NICPBP was entrusted by SFDA, SEPA and UNIDO to carry out MDI sector investigation and prepare the sector plan to phaseout CFCs in the MDI sector of China.
24. The date survey process is shown in following figure 3.
25. The data survey was planned to be conducted by the following ways:
 - A. Search all the MDIs manufacturers in the drug registration system;
 - B. Send a comprehensive questionnaire to related enterprises for completion;
 - C. Visit enterprises to verify the CFC consumption;
 - D. Verify all data again during consultation on the draft sector plan.

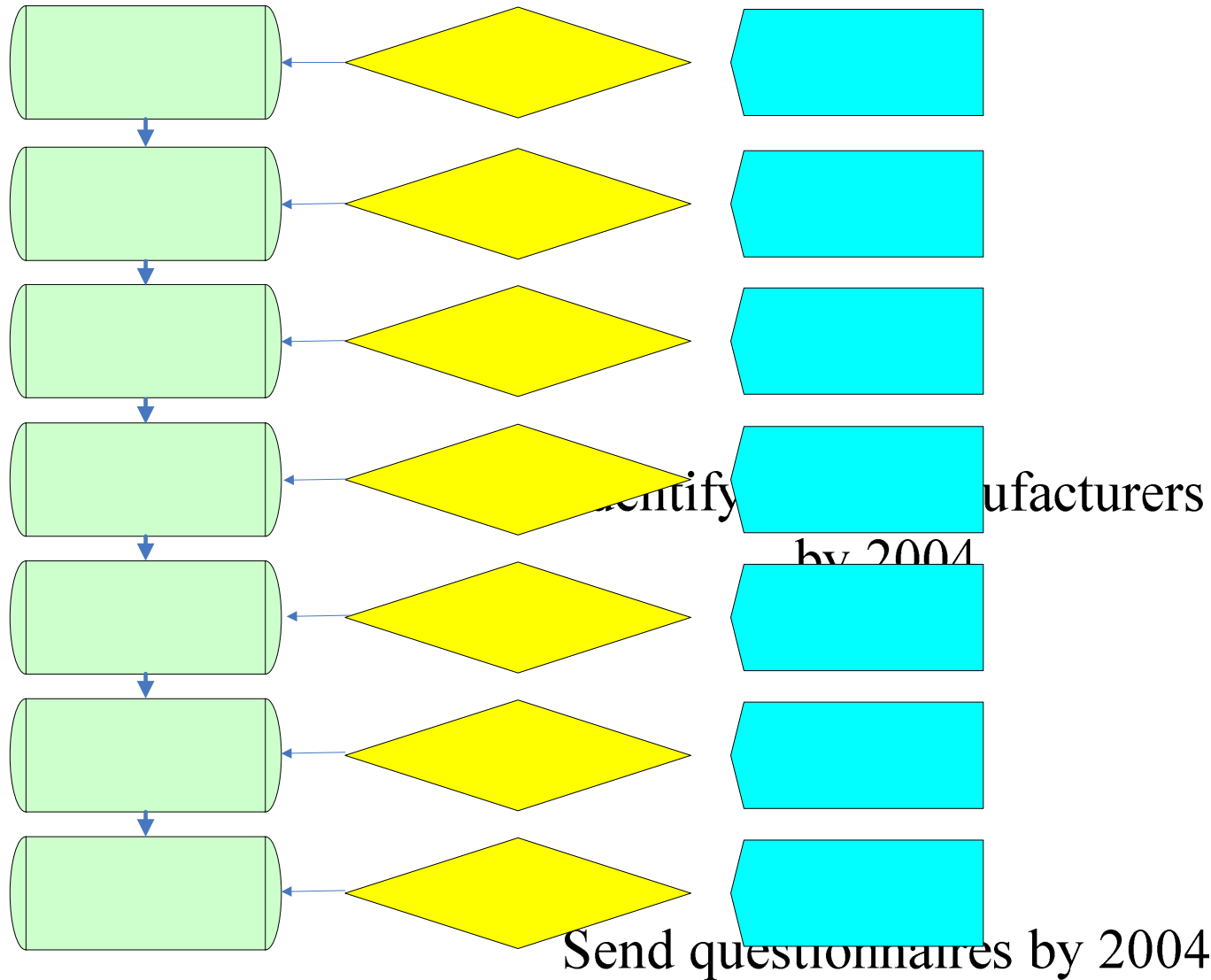


Fig. 3 Data survey process

26. The actual chronology of events was as follows:

- a. SFDA and NICPBP identified all MDI producers;
- b. SFDA, SEPA and NICPBP prepared a questionnaire to collect the consumption, production and technical data under supported of UNIDO;
- c. The questionnaire was distributed to all the MDI producers in China, **Workshop for initially survey in 2004 and 2006**
- d. Up to the November 2004, SFDA received feedback from 57 companies;

- e. In August 2004, SEPA, NICPBP and SFDA carried out field investigations at three pharmaceutical aerosol producers, namely: S&P Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Biochemistry Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and Xinjiang Pharmaceutical Factory.
- f. In September 2005, SFDA and NICPBP visited 38 producers to collect and verify the required information.
- g. In March, 2006, SFDA requested local Food and Drug Bureaus through-out the country to confirm the status of MDI enterprises and their products.
- h. In April 2006, SFDA organized a meeting to initially discuss the plan of CFCs phase-out; this was attended by all MDIs enterprises. During the meeting, all the enterprises confirmed their data once again.
- i. In May-June 2006 UNIDO reviewed the outcomes of the first surveys and plan with SEPA, SFDA and NICPBP in Beijing and visited several major producers in Hangzhou, Shanghai and Wuxi to verify the data.
- j. In May 2007, SEPA, NICPBP re-visited three enterprises which showed the biggest consumptions of CFCs in the years 2003 to 2005.
- k. In June 2007, SEPA, NICPBP, and SFDA re-visited all the above mentioned 21 enterprises to collect MDI production and CFCs consumption data for the year 2006 and verify the data of previous years.
- l. UNIDO has organized several meeting through the recent years to harmonise the data collection exercise, discuss the status of the preparation of the Sector Plan and advise on various issues of concern.

F Enterprise information, CFC Consumption in the MDI Sector

- 27. Currently there are totally 25 types of MDIs (including three Chinese traditional medicine) produced in China by 38 companies (including 5 with foreign ownership). In the period 2003-2006 23 companies produced 17 types of MDIs using CFCs. Due to market reasons 8 types of MDIs were not produced during 2003-2006. The companies and their CFC consumptions are listed as follows:

Table 3 Products and CFC Consumption by enterprises

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name (active ingredient) | CFC Consumption (g/can) | CFC Consumption (kg), 2004 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2005 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2006 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B13 | Terbutaline Sulfate Aerosol | 17.5 | 4,240.0 | 4,559.0 | 5,536.0 |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | 9.9 | 3,262.0 | 3,494.0 | 4,538.0 |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B13 | Terbutaline Sulfate Aerosol | 9.9 | 4,010.0 | 2,901.0 | 3,129.0 |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6,424.0 |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,915.0 |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B23 | Ipratropium Bromide Aerosol | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.0 |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 21.9 | 504.6 | 745.9 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 22.0 | 270.5 | 180.3 | |
| 05 | GlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 27.3 | 12,203.1 | 0.0 | |
| 05 | GlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 20.4 | 2,733.6 | 0.0 | |
| 06 | GlaxoSmithKline (Chongqing) Co., Ltd. * | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 25.5 | | | |
| 06 | GlaxoSmithKline (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.* | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 27.3 | | | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name (active ingredient) | CFC Consumption (g/can) | CFC Consumption (kg), 2004 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2005 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2006 |
|--------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 06 | GlaxoSmithKline (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.* | B26 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 13.1 | | | |
| 06 | GlaxoSmithKline (Chongqing) Co., Ltd.* | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 19.8 | | | |
| 08 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | 12.5 | 2,370.0 | 2,010.0 | 1,341.0 |
| 08 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 12.5 | 250.0 | 400.0 | 219.0 |
| 09 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B24 | Zhichuanling Aerosol | 12.0 | 393.6 | 30.0 | 130.8 |
| 11 | Harbin Hengchang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 22.5 | 172.1 | 179.5 | 0.0 |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | B11 | Huashanshen Aerosol | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 300.0 |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 14.7 | 670.3 | 1,380.3 | 2,205.0 |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Tanglong Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 13.9 | 27.8 | 0.0 | |
| 18 | Jinan Weimin Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 13.2 | 22,560.1 | 29,676.2 | 33,652.0 |
| 18 | Jinan Weimin Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | 13.2 | 24,492.6 | 26,574.2 | 30,134.0 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (solution) | 11.3 | 12,219.0 | 12,395.0 | 16,025.0 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | 11.3 | 12,028.0 | 10,618.0 | 12,769.0 |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name (active ingredient) | CFC Consumption (g/can) | CFC Consumption (kg), 2004 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2005 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2006 |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 20.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 41.7 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cyomoglicate Aerosol | 25.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.5 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B07 | Compound Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol (suspension) | 20.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.7 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong)Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 17.2 | 37,405.7 | 79,163.9 | 70,000.0 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong)Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 23.2 | 7,288.5 | 16,526.3 | 22,950.0 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong)Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (solution) | 16.2 | 2,947.4 | 9,801.2 | 20,250.0 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cyomoglicate Aerosol | 16.9 | 2,109.9 | 6,902.0 | 7,378.0 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | 49.4 | 3,459.0 | 2,344.5 | 3,210.0 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B25 | Salbutamol Aerosol Compound Salbutamol Sulfate Aerosol | 22.4 | | | 100.0 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B17 | Salmeterol Xinafoate Aerosol | 3.3 | | | 10.0 |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory of Shanxi Medical University | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 19.5 | 1,003.0 | 858.0 | 689.0 |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name (active ingredient) | CFC Consumption (g/can) | CFC Consumption (kg), 2004 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2005 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2006 |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory of Shanxi Medical University | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (suspension) | 19.5 | 62.0 | 90.0 | 19.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (solution) | 15.6 | 2,617.1 | 7,222.2 | 7,035.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B16 | Compound Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 19.5 | 4,767.8 | 6,233.8 | 7,289.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B12 | Ribavirin Aerosol | 15.0 | 0.0 | 1,851.0 | 3,193.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B09 | Ketotifun Fumarate Aerosol | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,271.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | 20.9 | 198.0 | 435.0 | 289.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride | 15.6 | 165.0 | 200.0 | 165.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B01 | Beclometasone Dipropionate Aerosol | 23.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.0 |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name (active ingredient) | CFC Consumption (g/can) | CFC Consumption (kg), 2004 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2005 | CFC Consumption (kg), 2006 |
|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B14 | Sodium Cyomoglicate Aerosol | 21.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 113.0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Prescription Drug Business Unit | B17 | Salmeterol Xinafoate Aerosol | 15.0 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Tianjin Century Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Tianjin Century Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmacy Co.,Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (solution) | 11.6 | 3,150.0 | 1,350.0 | 900.0 |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmacy Co.,Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | 11.5 | 7,570.0 | 6,755.0 | 4,840.0 |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | 11.5 | 1,470.0 | 1,245.0 | 0.0 |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui pharmacy Co.,Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | 16.8 | 5,550.0 | 7,530.0 | 7,376.5 |
| 37 | Zigong Chengguang Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B05 | Dimethicone Aerosol | 25.2 | 307.1 | 22.2 | 70.0 |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd. | B12 | Ribavirin Spray | 9.0 | | | 4,202.0 |

Table 4 CFC Consumption of MDI Sector in China 2004 - 2006 (unit: tons ODP)

| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| CFC-11 | 152.6 | 200.9 | 236.7 |
| CFC-12 | 27.1 | 40.1 | 40.9 |
| CFC-114 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| CFCs | 182.5 | 243.7 | 280.9 |
| Of which consuming by 5 foreign companies | 30.4 | 13.2 | 14.1 |
| Of which consumption by 18 domestic companies* | 152.1 | 230.5 | 266.8 |

* There are 15 domestic companies which have registered MDI products but have no production during 2003-2006.

** The ODP terms of CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-114 are same as the metric tonnes.

Table 5 Production of CFCs MDI in China 2004 - 2006

| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Output (Cans) | 12,027,255 | 15,871,614 | 18,857,763 |

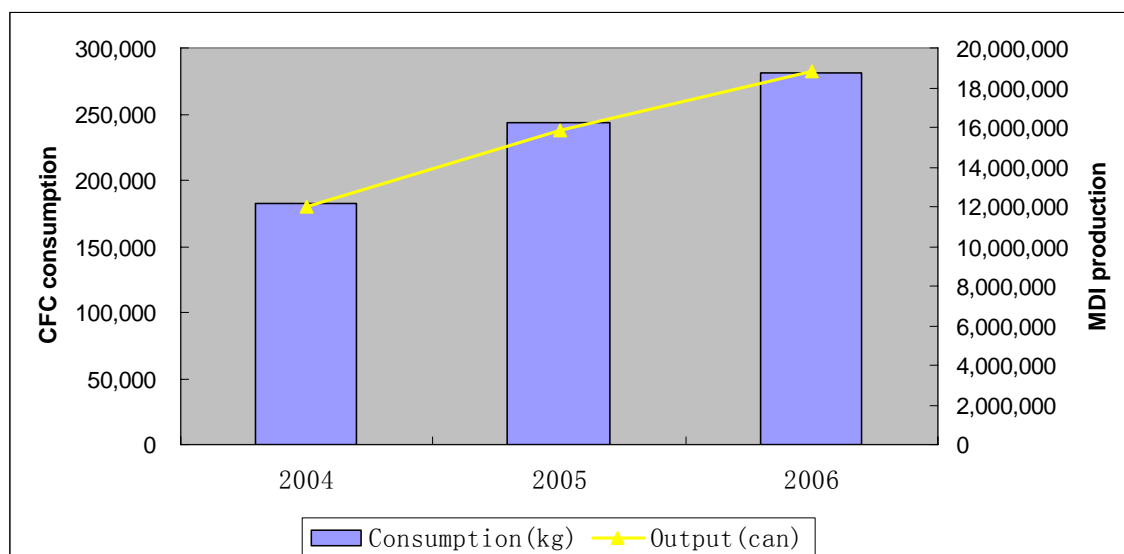
**Fig. 4** CFC Consumption and MDI production during 2004 - 2006

Table 6 General Information of the MDI Manufacturing Enterprises

| Company Code | Company Name | Year of Establishment | Chinese share of ownership | No. of Production Lines | Number of Licenses | Type | CFC Consumption 2006 (kg) | 2006 Output (ampul) |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 0% | 1 | 4 | B04, B13 | 13,203 | 1,084,726 |
| 2 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1978 | 100% | 1 | 3 | B15, B22, B23 | 9,366 | 851,400 |
| 3 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1991 | 0% | 1 | 7 | B01,B12,B14, B15 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Beijing Double-Crane Modern Medicinal Technology Co., Ltd. | 1991 | 100% | 0 | 3 | B19, B23, B23 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | GlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. | 1991 | 0% | 1 | 2 | B01 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Guangzhou Baiyunshan Hejigong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.* | 1994 | 100% | 0 | 4 | B01, B15,B20, B22 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1988 | 100% | 1 | 3 | B01,B15, B22 | 1560 | 124,800 |
| 9 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1979 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B24 | 131 | 10898 |
| 10 | Harbin Guangji Pharmaceutical Factory* | n.a. | 100% | 0 | 2 | B15, B16 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Harbin Hengcang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 100% | 1 | 2 | B14,B15 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Harbin Huili Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1998 | 100% | 0 | 1 | B17 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Hangzhou Zhongmei Huadong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.* | 1994 | 100% | 0 | 1 | B01 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | 1982 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B11 | 300 | 30000 |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B15 | 2,205 | 150,000 |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Tianlong | 1997 | 100% | 2 | 3 | B14,B15 | 0 | 0 |

| Company Code | Company Name | Year of Establishment | Chinese share of ownership | No. of Production Lines | Number of Licenses | Type | CFC Consumption 2006 (kg) | 2006 Output (ampul) |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Jilin Xiuzheng Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd.* | n.a | 100% | | 1 | B01 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1979 | 100% | 2 | 3 | B15, B22 | 63,786 | 4,832,300 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 100% | 2 | 5 | B07, B14, B15, B16, B22 | 28,928 | 2,552,299 |
| 20 | Qiqihar Pharmaceutical Factory* | n.a | 100% | | 1 | B15 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 100% | 1 | 6 | B01, B14, B15, B16 | 120,578 | 6,704,000 |
| 22 | Shandong Linuo Kefeng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1991 | 100% | | 3 | B15, B18, B22 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Shandong Lukang Cisen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 100% | | 2 | B01, B22 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 2001 | 100% | 1 | 3 | B04, B17, B25 | 3,320 | 114,560 |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory of Shanxi Medical University | 1994 | 100% | 1 | 3 | B01, B16, B18 | 708 | 35,554 |
| 26 | Shanghai Boehringer-Ingelheim Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1990 | 100% | 0 | 3 | B08, B23 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Shanghai Fuxing Zhaohui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1988 | 100% | | 3 | B02, B15, B16 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Sine Pharma Laboratory | 1982 | 100% | 1 | 14 | B01, B04, B07, B09, B10, B12, B14, B15, B16, B17, B21, B22 | 19,434 | 1,132,455 |
| 29 | Tianjin Century Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1981 | 100% | 1 | 2 | B15, B22 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Tonghua Baishan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 2001 | 100% | | 1 | B06 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 0% | 1 | 4 | B01, B15, B16 | 900 | 3280 |

| Company Code | Company Name | Year of Establishment | Chinese share of ownership | No. of Production Lines | Number of Licenses | Type | CFC Consumption 2006 (kg) | 2006 Output (ampul) |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | 1965 | 100% | 1 | 2 | B15, B22 | 4,840 | 313,689 |
| 33 | Xi'an Lisheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.* | n.a. | 100% | | 1 | B15 | 0. | 0 |
| 34 | Xinjiang Pharmaceutical Factory | 1975 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B15 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Zhanjiang New Ton Tex Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1987 | 100% | 1 | 2 | B15, B16 | 0. | 0 |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1975 | 100% | 1 | 4 | B15,B16,B20,B22 | 7,377 | 448,800 |
| 37 | Zigong Chenguang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1981 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B05 | 70 | 2,020 |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 100% | 1 | 1 | B12 | 4,202 | 466,982 |
| | Total | | | | | | 280,908 | 18,677,763 |

Note:

1. Companies marked with * don't produce anymore.
2. Companies with no MDI lines are using contract fillers to fill their products.

28. The summary of information on enterprises for the year 2006 is as follows:

Table 7 Summary of information of enterprises for 2006

| | Producers | Number of Licences | Number of Licences in production |
|---|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of MDI producers | 38 | 104 | 40 |
| Of which producing CFC-MDI ownership by domestic | 15 | 51 | 36 |
| Of which with idling capacities ownership by domestic | 18 | 36 | 0 |
| Of which producing CFC-MDI with foreign ownership | 4 | 17 | 4 |
| Of which doesn't exist | 1 | * | * |
| Consumption (tons): | | | |
| CFC-11 | 236.7 | | |
| CFC-12 | 40.9 | | |
| CFC-114 | 3.3 | | |
| Total consumption | 280.9 | | |
| Of which consumed by five foreign companies | 14.1 | | |
| Of which consumed by 15 domestic companies* | 266.8 | | |

* One of foreign companies stopped producing in Chongqing and shifted its registered products to its sister company in Tianjin.

29. The CFC consumption data survey did not show the expected rapid growth of CFC based MDI production and CFC consumption. The reason is that from late 1990's, SEPA began to conduct public awareness raising activities on CFCs phase out. Currently, a large amount of imported DPI and CFC-free MDIs are on the Chinese market.
30. According to the discussion with enterprises during the site visits, MDI manufacturing enterprises in China face many problems and difficulties in the process of CFCs replacement. Up to now, only one product from one enterprise got approval from SFDA for clinical tests. All the other enterprises have no clear ideas on the ways to phase out CFCs.

Chapter III Regulation and Policy for the MDI Sector and CFC

Phaseout

A Regulatory framework for Drug, especially for MDI

31. CFCs are used as an inactive carrier substance (excipient) in the production of MDI. According to the laws, regulations and policies concerning drug management in China, strict procedures must be followed when formulation of the drug including the excipient is changed. The main laws, regulations and policies governing the drug management are as follows:

Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (took effect on 1 December 2001)

32. This law is a national law to be observed strictly by all pharmaceutical products related production enterprises and institutions. The stipulations of the Drug Administration Law of PRC is used as the guiding principle in this Sector Plan of CFCs Phase out in the MDI Sector. This law aims to strengthen drug administration, guarantee drug quality, safeguard the safety of use of drugs in human body, safeguard human health, and protect legal rights to use the drug. As specified in its Clause 2, this law must be observed strictly by any unit or individual functioning in R&D, production, operation, use, and supervisory administration of drugs within Chinese territory. The MDI aerosol is one kind of drugs, and thus its supervisory administration (including the substitution of excipient/propellant and the modification of the form of drug) shall comply with various regulations of *Drug Administration Law of PRC*. Some clauses related to the MDI sector plan include, but not limited to:
- a) Control over Manufacturers. Article 9 states that “drug manufacturers shall conduct production according to the Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Products (GMP) formulated by the Drug Administration Department under the State Council on the basis of this Law. The drug regulatory department shall inspect drug manufacturers on their compliance with the GMP requirements and issue a certificate to the manufacturers passing the inspection. The specific measures and schedule for implementing the GMP shall be formulated by the Drug Administration Department under the State Council.”
 - b) Control over Drugs. Article 29 states that the dossier on a new drug research and development, including the manufacturing process, quality specifications, results of pharmacological and toxicological study, and the related data and the samples shall, in accordance with the regulations of the Drug Administration Department under the State Council, be truthfully submitted to the said department for approval, before clinical trial

is conducted. Measures for verifying the qualifications of clinical study institutions for drugs shall be formulated jointly by the drug regulatory department and the administration department for health under the State Council. When a new drug has gone through clinical trials and passed the evaluation, a New Drug Certificate shall be issued upon approval by the Drug Administration Department under the State Council.

- c) Control over Production. Article 31 states that “A drug manufacturer may produce the drug only after an approval number (production license) is granted to it.”

Regulation on Drug Registration revised recently by SFDA (No. 28, effective as of 1 October 2007)

- a) Article 12 states that “a new drug application means a registration application for a drug that has not been marketed in China. A drug that has been marketed in China, for which an application is made for a change in dosage form, or route of administration of medicaments, addition of new indication shall be treated as a new drug application.” “Supplementary application means an application for the change, addition, or cancellation of any item or content in the existing registration approval of a new drug, or of a drug already with national standards (*approved for an other company*), or import drug.”
- b) Article 18 stipulates, that regarding a drug or its formulation, manufacturing process and indication etc. the applicant shall submit documents to explain the patent status and ownership rights in China. If patent(s) related to the above is valid in China the applicant shall submit a letter of guarantee to declare that the drug will not infringe the patent rights of others and that the applicant assumes liability for any possible infringement. If any disputes on patent occurs in the process of registration, the related parties shall try to resolve the matter according to relevant laws, regulations.
- c) Article 113 requires that if there is a change a.) in drug registration standards, b.) excipient, or c.) the production process, which may affect product quality a supplementary application should be processed. The application should be submitted to the FDA of the Province, Autonomous Region or Municipality under the Central Government, who shall review the application and submit recommendations to SFDA for approval. Then applicant will be notified subsequently.
- d) Article 150 authorises SFDA to administer the technical review during the drug registration process in accordance with the following requirement:
- i) Complete approval procedure in 90 days for a drug to apply new clinical study, complete approval procedure in 80 days if a drug meets the requirements under Article 48 of this Regulation;

- ii) Complete approval procedure in 150 days for production of new drug, complete approval procedure in 120 days if a drug meets the requirements under Article 48 of this Regulation;
- iii) Complete approval procedure in 160 days for an imitated drug already with national standards, or a change in dosage form.
- iv) Complete approval procedure in 40 days for supplemental application if a technical review is needed.

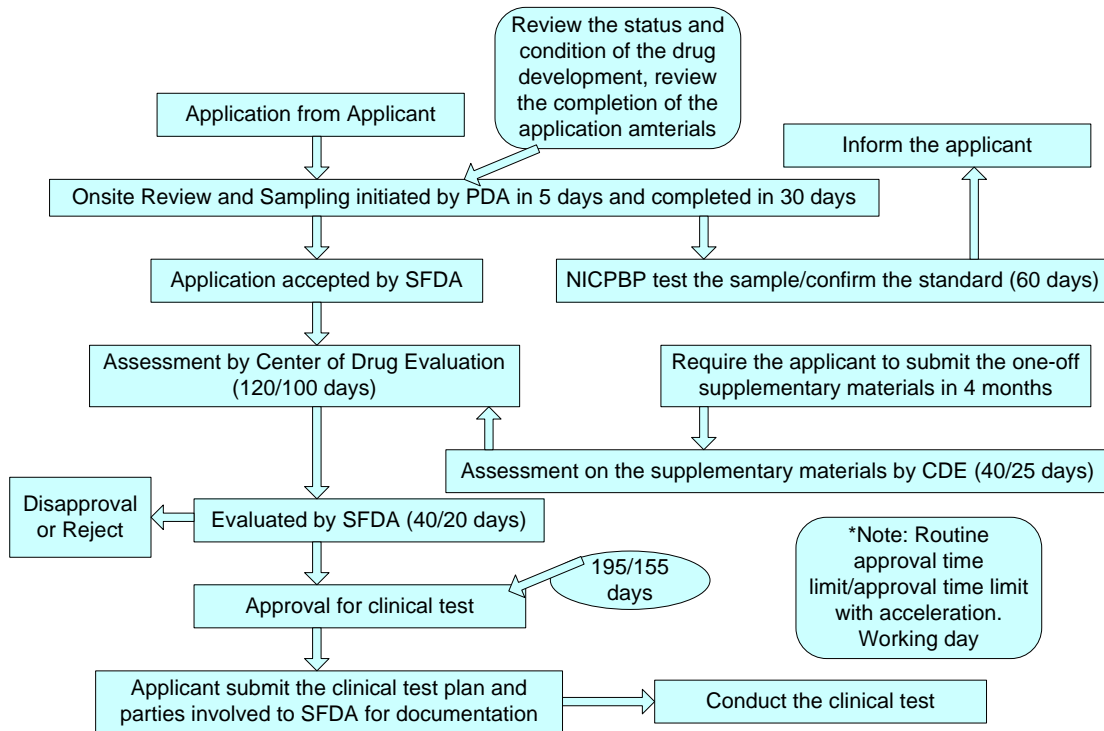


Fig. 5 Approval Procedure for Clinical Test of the New Drug

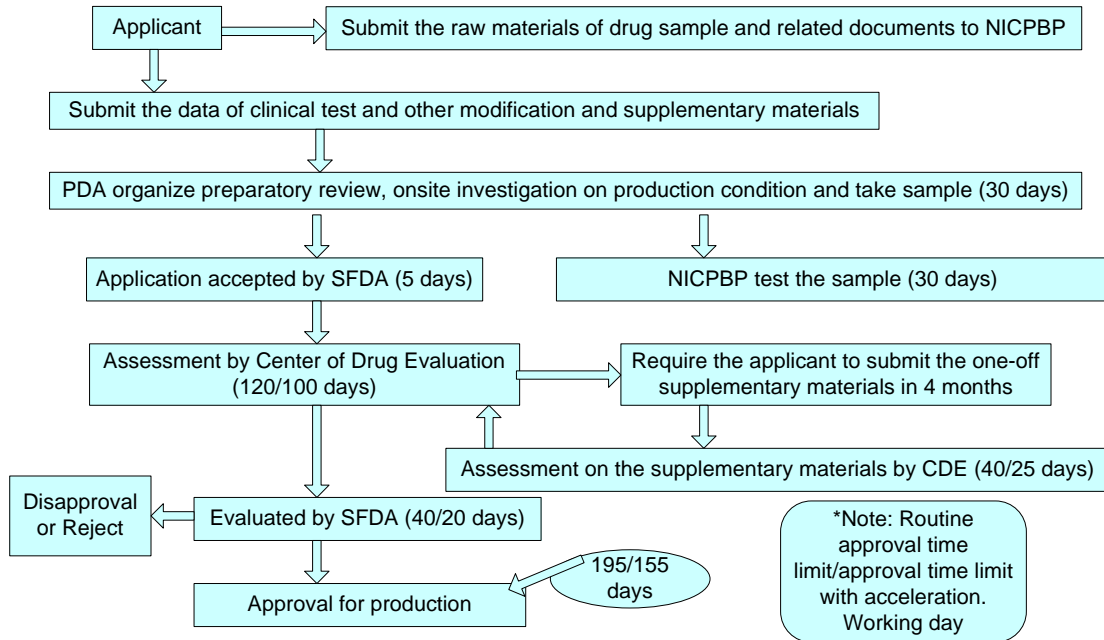


Fig. 6 Approval Procedure for the Production of New Drug

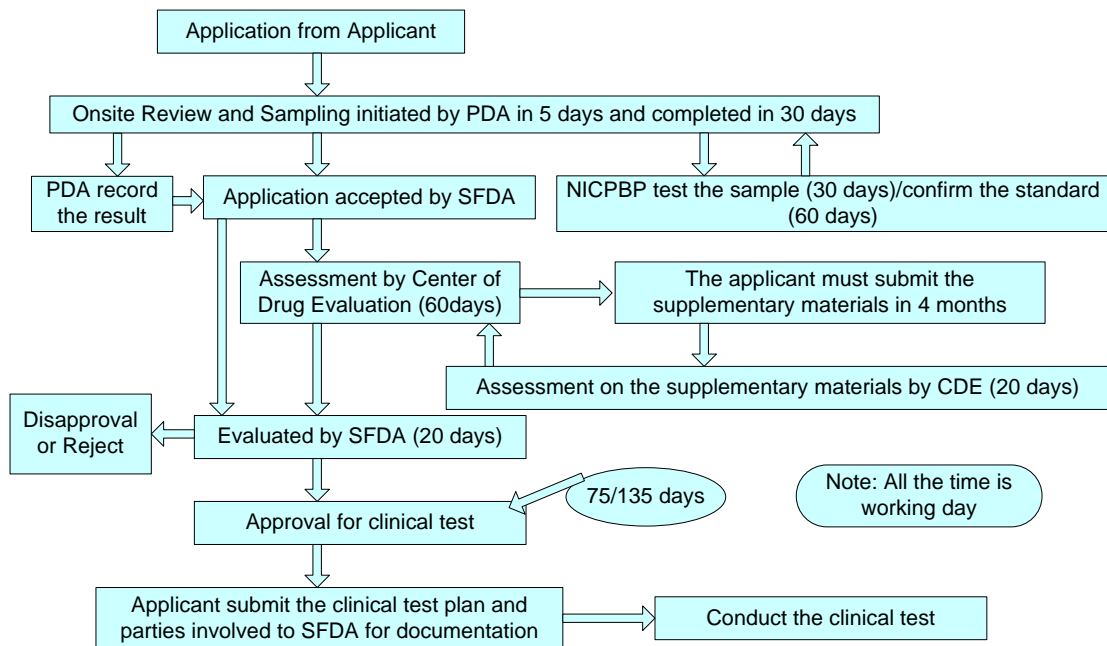


Fig. 7 Approval Procedure for Clinical Test for Change to Existing Drug

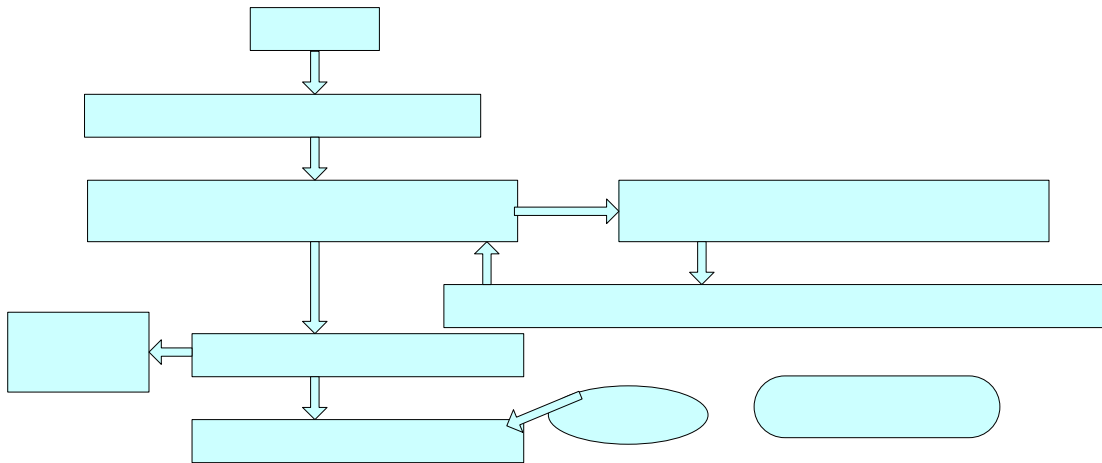


Fig. 8 Approval Procedure for Production for Change to Existing Drug

B Policies Related to CFC Phaseout

33. **Notice on Terminating the Use of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) as Excipient for Medical Aerosols** (Guo Si Yao Jian Zhu No. [2006] 279): This notice issued by SFDA on 22 June 2006, specified the following relevant matters in order to accomplish the commitment of the Chinese Government and guarantee the smooth phase out of CFCs in line with accelerated CFC Phase-out Plan of China:

- a) China stopped using CFCs as pharmaceutical excipient in the production of external-use aerosol from 1 July 2007. The external-use aerosols produced with CFC based excipient before this date can be circulated and used until the expiration of their validity date. China will stop using CFCs as pharmaceutical excipient in the production of metered dose inhalant aerosols from 1 January 2010, and the CFC based metered inhalant aerosol produced before 1 January 2010 can be circulated and used until the expiration of their validity date.
- b) China stopped importing the CFC based external-use aerosol from 1 July 2007, and the external aerosols imported before this date can be circulated and used until the expiration of their validity date. China will stop importing the CFC based metered inhalant aerosol from 1 January 2010, and the CFC based metered inhalant aerosol imported before this date can be circulated and used until the expiration of their validity date.
- c) China stopped examining and approving registration applications for CFC based external-use aerosols (including that for imported ones) from 1 July 2007 and that of CFC based metered inhalant aerosol (including that of imported ones) from 1 January 2010.

- d) To eliminate CFCs in line with the Sectoral Phase out Plan, drug producers shall, according to the relevant requirements of the Regulations on Drug Registration, apply for modification of the pharmaceutical excipient or drug form of pharmaceutical aerosols.

Chapter IV Technical Options

A Potential Ways to Phaseout CFCs in the MDI Sector

34. There are two major issues to be considered when converting CFCs based MDIs to non-ODS alternatives:

- 1) find the substitute excipient to replace CFCs,
- 2) adopt other drug delivery system to e.g. compressed air atomizer, ultrasonic atomizer, two-phase system, self-pressurising system or dry powder inhalation.

Table 8 Comparison of Different Types of Asthma Treatment Drugs

| Type of inhaler | Advantages | Disadvantages |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Metered dose inhalers (MDI) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simple actuation system 2. Reliable accurate dose regardless of the patient's breathing capacity 3. Compact and portable 4. Easy to use 5. Economical 6. Good resistance to moisture | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly use CFCs as propellants 2. The method of pressing and breathing requires coordination between actuation and breathing (breath-actuated systems do not have this drawback). 3. Dosage accuracy may be dependant on the formulation. 4. Complex manufacturing process. |
| Dry Power Inhalers (DPI) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No propellant used | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drug release depends on the patients breathing capacity. 2. The inhaled fraction is reduced if the patient breath is directed into the system. 3. Relatively expensive. |
| Nebulisers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No special breathing coordination required. 2. Works with patients using mechanical ventilation. 3. Useful to administer new or less used drugs. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not portable. 2. Depends on an electric supply. 3. Expensive. 4. Operation takes a long time. 5. Requires the use of preservatives to reduce risk of bacteria contamination. |

35. For the time being, the potential substitutes of CFCs used for MDI are HFA 134a and HFA 227.

B Alternative excipient - Hydrofluoroalkanes (HFA)

36. HFA have similar properties as CFCs, however their chemical stability and polarity are slightly lower than that of CFCs. The table below shows the comparison between HFA and CFCs in terms of the physical and chemical characteristics and their environmental properties.

Table 9 Comparison of Properties between Fluoroalkanes and CFCs

| Property | CFC-11 | CFC-12 | CFC-114 | HFA-134a | HFA-227 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chemical formula | CFC ₁₃ | CF ₂ Cl ₂ | CF ₂ ClCF ₂ Cl | CF ₃ CFH ₂ | F ₃ CHFCF ₃ |
| Vapour pressure (kPa,21.1°C) | 92.4 | 484 | 88.9 | 569(20°C) | 3.99 |
| Boiling point (°C) | -24 | -30 | 4 | -26.5 | -17.3 |
| Density (g / ml) | 1.49 | 1.33 | 1.47 | 1.22 | 1.41 |
| ODP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| GWP | 4,000 | 8,500 | 9,300 | 1,300 | 2,900 |
| Life circle of the atmosphere (year) | 75 | 111 | 7200 | 15 | 33 |

Table 10 Advantages and Disadvantages of using HFA for MDIs

| | Advantages | Disadvantages | Comments |
|-----|---|--|---|
| HFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low inhalation toxicity - Higher chemical stability - High purity - No harm to ozone layer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bad solvent, low polarity - High GWP - greenhouse effect - Higher cost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HFA may be used by the MDI aerosol producers in China as a potential substitute to CFCs |

C Alternative Technologies

37. In recent years, international MDIs producers did intensive research on the technology of substitution of CFCs and change of drug formulation. The substitute propellants currently used in the world are mainly HFA-134a and HFA-227a. Except for terbutaline, the CFCs

used with all the other active ingredients could be replaced by HFA. The leading companies in the world such as Boehringer, Fisons, 3M, Glaxo and Riker have obtained relevant formulation patents, which cover the propellant system including components, co-solvent, hydrocarbon surfactant and fluoro-surfactant.

38. In contrast with the above, the results of our sector investigation show that Chinese MDI manufacturing enterprises possess only preliminary idea instead of actual action plans on the process of CFCs replacement. It is reported that many issues still have to be resolved for introduction of Hydrofluoroalkane as propellants for MDIs:

- **Co-solvent with Low Boiling Point.** Both tetrafluoroethane (HFA-134a) and heptafluoropropane (HFA-227a) have higher vapour pressure and are in gaseous state under normal atmospheric temperature. No Hydrofluoroalkane is available, which has the same high boiling point as CFC-11 does. Therefore, it brings challenges to design the formulation and production process. One of the solutions is to seek for proper solvents without toxicity or irritation but with certain volatility and good compatibility with Hydrofluoroalkane. Today, the commonly used co-solvents include low-molecular-weight alkane (e.g propane and butane) and low-molecular-weight alcohols (e.g ethanol and isopropanol).
- **Surfactant Selection.** Surfactant is used to disperse medicament particles and lubricate the valve. As Hydrofluoroalkane has lower polarity than CFCs, it can not dissolve majority of surfactants. One solution is to identify surfactants with good solubility and compatibility with medicaments. Another solution is to add a co-solvent which can dissolve the surfactant.
- **Drug Characteristics.** Some medicaments easily form solvates in the new propellant system, thus increasing the tendency of crystal growth. Some poly-crystalline drugs (such as steroid hormone) are easier to have crystalline transformation and promote crystal growth. Thus, drug characteristics should be taken into account in formulation design, particularly in the design for suspended aerosols.
- **Valve Selection.** As Hydrofluoroalkane is chemically less stable than CFCs, valve components (e.g. airproof rubber and its additive) should be compatible with the new propellant. Similarly, valve components should not cause HFA to decompose. At present, several major valve companies such as Bepak, 3M and Valois conduct research on the valve system for Hydrofluoroalkane.
- **Alternative Actuator.** In case a medicament can not be formulated into suspended aerosol, it is generally made into solution aerosol. In general, solution aerosol has poorer atomisation effect. Decreasing vapour pressure of the canister results in bigger atomized particle size. Though increasing the pressure can reduce the particle size, it also causes majority of particulate medicaments to be accumulated at throat due to the

bumping of particles arising from the increase of initial speed. Thus, it is needed to design new actuators, which can both crash the particles and reduce the initial speed.

D Policy and Patent Issues

39. Phaseout of CFC is the commitment made by the government of China. The obstacles include lengthy and costly drug registration, lack of funds and technologies.
- a. Based on “*The Drug Administration Law of the People's Republic of China*”, change of excipient leads to the re-registration of the drug. The preparation of the technical dossier required for the re-registration, in which a lot of pharmaceutical and pharmacodynamic studies must be done.
 - b. Modification of production and market promotion of new drugs cost large amounts of money. It’s a heavy burden for most of the MDI enterprises.
40. The patent issue is also a big obstacle to conduct CFC phaseout in MDI sector.
41. There are two major HFA MDI related patents in China. They cover the
- a. formulation, which use HFA134a, HFA227 and their mixture as propellant for all the applications currently produced in China, and
 - b. co-solvent and surfactant as well.
42. The cost for the patent transfer is extremely high. It seems, however even more difficult and costly to develop new technologies. The detailed content of the patents are listed in the table below:

Table 11 MDI related patent in China

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Patent Name | <u>CFC-free aerosol to cure the diseases in the respiratory system</u> | Patent Number | 00133271.6 |
| Publication Number | CN1296814 | Date published | 2001.05.30 |
| Applicants | China Pharmaceutical University | | |
| Inventor | Junshou Zhang, Li Ding, Yizhong You | International Application | |
| Patent Name | <u>New aerosol reagent containing polarized fluoride molecules</u> | Patent Number | 01815467.0 |
| Publication Number | CN1455663 | Date published | 2003.11.12 |
| Applicants | AstraZeneca Co. Ltd. | | |
| Inventor | P. Rogda | International Application | PCT/SE01/01606 2001.7.10 |

E Transitional Arrangement

43. Due to limited time before 1 January 2010 when the use of virgin CFCs have to be stopped in MDI manufacturing, it will be very difficult for quite a few MDI producers to complete the drug re-registration process. Thus, some CFC should be stockpiled to be used 2010 onwards.
44. For some enterprises, which have more than one applications, if the re-registration can not be completed before 1 January 2010 for some drugs, stockpiled CFC is also needed for the production of those applications.
45. Another concern is the high GWP of HFAs, even though, HFA used for MDI propellant is estimated to account for less than 0.02% of global greenhouse gas emission in 2010. The International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Confederation (IPAC) is persuading the parties to the Kyoto Protocol to allow maintaining the continuous use of HFA in MDI sector.

Chapter V Phase-out Strategy and Policy Framework

46. China will meet the phase out schedule of CFCs for protection of the Ozone layer and compliance with Montreal Protocol as indicated below. The phase out of CFCs in the MDI sector should not impose any negative impact on the clinical demand and supply situation for MDI products, i.e. it should enable China to maintain its MDI production at a level to meet the clinical demand by quality and quantity and at acceptable prices.
47. MDI sector plan is the last sector plan for phase out CFCs in China. China will insure that the domestic sale of freshly produced CFCs after 2008 will be limited to the MDI sector only. China will integrate the necessary requirements in the Agreement Between China and The Executive Committee for the CFCs/CTC/Halon Accelerated Phase-Out Plan (ANNEX XII.39 Policies, Procedures, Guidelines, Criteria) to set up future CFCs production plan.

A Objectives

48. The main objectives of this plan are:
 - 1) To ensure that the phase out of CFCs in China's MDI sector meets the requirements stipulated in the Montreal Protocol and in Accelerated CFC Phase out Plan and/or other Agreements;
 - 2) To maintain the phase-out momentum and to avoid risk in compliance with the Montreal Protocol for phase-out of CFCs;
 - 3) To encourage new alternatives in China's MDI sector to improve technology innovation, and to maintain MDI production at the level to meet the clinical demands.

B Phase-out Schedule

49. CFCs consumption in MDI sector: China will make efforts to phaseout CFCs consumption for MDI sector by end of 2009. The phase-out control targets for CFC consumption in MDI sector are listed in Table 12.

Table 12 The phase out control targets for CFC consumption in MDI sector (tons ODP)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|
| Maximum Allowable CFCs consumption | | | | | |
| National level | 13,500 | 7,400 | 550 | 550 | 0** |
| MDI sector | 280.9 | | 550 | 550 | 0 |
| Max allowable CFCs production * | 13,500 | 7,400 | 550 | 550 | 0 |

* Appendix 2-A. The targets, and funding, AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE CFCS/CTC/HALON ACCELERATED PHASE-OUT PLAN, ANNEX XII.39 Policies, procedures, guidelines, criteria.

** Except the essential use agreed by the parties.

50. CFCs production during 2008-2010: the CFCs productions for domestic sale are limited for MDI sector and possible essential use only during 2008-2010. Based on the current survey, the maximum consumption for the whole MDI sector will be 300 MT/annul (including CFC-11/CFC-12) during 2007-2009; however, considering ongoing conversion consumption requirement after 2009, the maximum consumption quota issued for the sector will be 550 tons and 550 tons in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

C Policies and Measures

51. **Adaptation of ODS licensing system to control CFCs consumption in the MDI sector.**

To propose, based on current ODS licensing system, a monitoring and evaluation plan for CFCs consumption control in the MDI sector, including review of enterprise information, issuance of CFCs licenses and quotas for consumption, as well as regular site supervision. The key points of the licensing system include (1) no trade in CFCs is allowed between the licensed enterprises and the non-licensed ones; (2) no change of licenses from one type of CFC to another one is allowed between the enterprises holding licenses for different ODS substances; (3) no purchase of CFCs from other licensed enterprises is allowed exceeding the issued quota; (4) all transactions and trade must be approved by SEPA, and (5) all transaction and trade process must be entered into the information management system.

52. **Issue CFCs consumption ban for MDI sector.** The National Leading Group of Ozone Layer Protection under the State Council will issue the ban on CFCs consumption to ensure that all the CFC producers and consumers are informed and prepared. The date of issuance of the CFC ban for the MDI sector will follow the date of approval by the ExCom of the MDI sector plan.

53. **Strengthen supervision and capacity of sector plan implementation.** A monitoring system will be developed for the implementation of the MDI sector plan. It will track the implementation of the sector plan by (1) review of CFCs consumption data and information reported by the enterprises, (2) review of transactions and trade processes of CFCs, and (3)

timely adjustment of CFCs quotas and its license holders. A supervisory and monitoring team will be established.

54. **Strengthen formulation of technical standards for the CFCs alternatives.** China will revise the relevant technical standards and codes of CFCs alternatives based on its production and alternative technology development and the progress of CFC phaseout in MDI sector.
55. **Policies Ranging over the Transition Period (after 2010).** China will stop using CFCs as excipients for MDI as of 1 January 2010. That means that there are no virgin CFCs produced for the MDI sector. After this date, given the limited timeframe, MDI manufacturers have to use stockpiled CFCs before they can obtain from SFDA the approval numbers for their new products. However, using of stockpiled CFCs would be under stringent supervision of the government. SFDA will make transitional arrangement. When receiving the application form the manufacturers for using CFCs in storage during the transition period, SFDA and SEPA will review and approve the applications.
56. **Public awareness and education.** China will continue to strengthen the education and training for enterprises, public, and those who are responsible for implementation of ODS policies, especially stakeholders in the MDI sector.
57. **Supervision after 2010.** After 2010, SFDA and SEPA will monitor non-CFCs aerosol products so as to guarantee its safety and efficacy of clinical application.

Chapter VI Incremental Cost Calculation

58. The incremental costs for the MDI sector have been calculated taking into consideration:

- 1) MLF guidelines,
- 2) Activities identified for conversion of CFCs based technologies to no-CFC based ones;
- 3) Remaining eligible consumption of CFCs in the sector;
- 4) Enterprise level incremental conversion costs for all the identified eligible enterprises, according to their activities;
- 5) Identified Technical Assistance activities

A Incremental Cost Identified

Incremental Cost at Enterprise Level

59. The conversion activities at enterprise level include seven items:

- 1) Research & Development of non-CFC MDIs (including technology screening and formulation development);
- 2) Registration of the new products;
- 3) Modification of existing facilities;
- 4) Training to meet the new production requirements;
- 5) Validation of new production process ;
- 6) Incremental operating cost of materials and utilities for production;
- 7) Promotion of new products on the market.

60. In order to reduce the cost of the project to the Multilateral Fund two kinds of costs of the conversion process, were excluded from the IC requested from MLF and will be paid by the beneficiaries as their counterpart contribution, namely:

- 1) Cost for Research & Development of non-CFC MDIs (including technology screening and formulation development), and
- 2) Cost for marketing and promotion of new products.

The relationship between conversion activities at enterprise level and the IC requested from MLF are shown as follows:

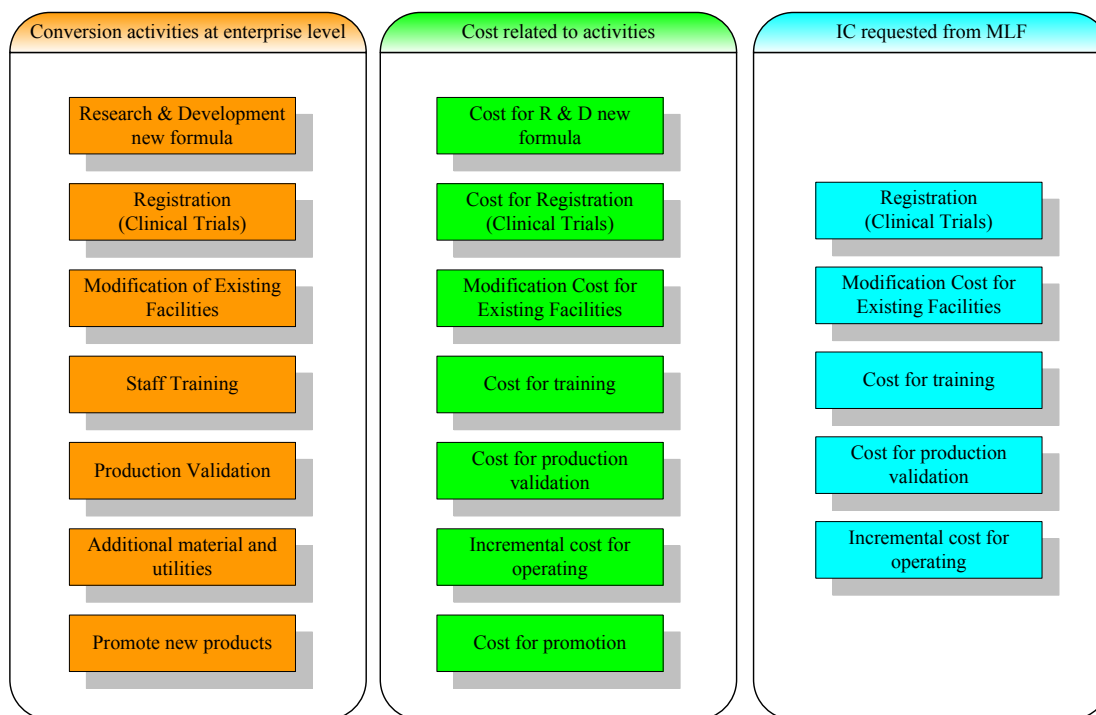


Fig. 9 The relationship between conversion activities at enterprise level to the incremental cost items requested from MLF

61. **Cost for research & development of new formulation.** Since research and development of the new formulations of MDI would be done by the MDI producers themselves, or would be bought from the patentees, the cost for the new formulation could be very different. If the MDI producers buy the technologies from the patentees, royalty fee may be required based on their annual production. Therefore, it is very difficult to estimate the cost for Research & Development of the new formulation of MDIs.
62. **Cost for marketing and promotion of new products.** CFC-MDIs are familiar to the patients and have been widely used in China. The non-CFC MDIs have some different properties, thus in addition to the normal advertisement and sales promotion, extra efforts are needed from the MDI producers to promote their non-CFC-MDI products to the market. This campaign has to address both the doctors and the patients. However, these kinds of costs are difficult to be estimated at enterprise level.

Incremental Cost for Technical Assistance

63. Beside the enterprise level costs, as described in Section 4.3, there are a series of activities of technical assistance nature, like: capacity building, training, data collection, public awareness, development and implementation of policies, progress monitoring, performance verification, and supervision.

B Basic Assumptions for the Incremental Cost Calculation

Eligibility Criteria for Incremental Cost Calculation

64. There are three factors impacting eligibility: (1) the installation date of the production facility; (2) ownership of the company; (3) export ratio of MDI production; and (4) idle production facilities.
- i. **The installation date of the production facility.** The cut-off date of 25 July 1995 normally applied for other CFC consuming sectors should not be applied to the MDI sector, because:
 - 1) in 1995 no alternative technology was available;
 - 2) as in many other countries, even until 2006 it was not yet clear for SFDA if CFC consumption in MDI production could be phased out in China at all.

Therefore, it is suggested to apply as cut-off date 30 November 2004, when the preparatory assistance project for the MDI sector plan was approved.

- ii. **Ownership of the company.** There were four enterprises with foreign ownership in 2006, which were not considered in the calculation of the incremental costs. The baseline consumption (2006) of these enterprises with foreign ownership is 14.1 ODP tonnes ODP.
- iii. **Export ratio of MDI production.** As mentioned in Section F, Chapter II, China imports and exports MDI products. The export ratio is high at the four foreign ownership enterprises, due to their partnership arrangements. However, others, especially the 100% domestic ownership enterprises, export very small amounts of MDIs (well below 10%) due to the limitations of registrations of their medical products in foreign countries. Therefore, the deduction of export ratio of MDI production is considered in the deduction of ownership of the said companies.
- iv. **Idle production facilities.** A few eligible manufacturers have not been in production for years. However, as long as they have MDI product approval numbers issued by SFDA, they have legal rights to resume production depending on the market demand. Therefore, for those manufacturers, which had no CFC consumption in 2006, only the cost for preparation of technical dossier for registration purposes are considered as eligible incremental cost.

Key Assumptions for Incremental Operating Cost Calculation

65. There are several factors, which have bearing on the incremental cost, e.g. (1) the alternative technology selected; (2) the period for calculation of incremental operating cost.

- i. **Alternative technology.** According to the survey, the majority of Chinese MDI manufacturers may use HFAs (e.g. HFC-134a, HFC-227) as CFCs alternatives after screening a variety of technologies. As discussed in Chapter IV, based on the sector survey and the literature review of international experience, HFC-134a will be the first choice for most MDI producers. Besides, conversion to HFA is financially more feasible in China than the DPI route, because in case of conversion to DPI or other dosage forms, the whole production facility would have to be changed and the registration of the new drug at SFDA would take much more time and would cost much more than the replacement of propellant. It is also to be noted that DPI cannot be universally used for all patients, since a certain group of patients cannot inhale DPIs.
- ii. **Period for calculation of incremental operating cost.** In the approved MLF projects different periods are used for the calculation incremental cost. In order to reduce the total cost of the project only 1 year was used in the calculation of the incremental operating cost.

C Incremental Investment Cost for Conversion of MDI manufacturers

Preparation of Technical Dossier Required for non-CFC MDI Registration

66. On the basis of preliminary screening tests, the aerosol producer shall determine the substitution route according to the specific conditions (such as the properties and cost of alternative product), and apply for approval of modification of the medical excipient according to the Law of Drug Administration of PRC, the *Regulations on Drug Registration*, and the use requirement of the substitute. According to the *Regulations on Drug Registration*, different sets of technical documents shall be submitted corresponding to the following two cases of modification of medicinal adjuvant:
 - 1) the excipient was already approved in China for medical applications;
 - 2) new medicinal excipient to be used first time in China (to register as new medicinal adjuvant, and determine the application type according to the actual conditions of the aerosol producers).
67. Table 13 lists the content of the dossier for application for change of excipient to a new one, already within the National Standards.

Table 13 Technical Documents on Registration Application for Changing the Adjuvant of Medical Aerosol to a new one, already within the National Standard

| Modification Item | Document Required |
|--|--|
| Excipient of medical requirement approved for other products | 1. Copy of drug approval certification documents and their appendix |
| | 2. Certification documents |
| | 3. Sample of revised <i>Package Insert</i> enclosed with detailed revision illustrations |
| | 4. Sample of revised package/ label enclosed with detailed revision illustrations |
| | 5. Documents of pharmacological research |
| | 6. Real sample of drug |
| | 23. Research documents & literature of genital toxicity research |
| | 24. Research documents & literature of carcinogenesis research |
| | 25. Domestic and relevant foreign overview of clinical trial documents |
| | 26. Plan & scheme of clinical trial |
| | 27. Clinical researcher manual |
| | 28. Sample of Informed Consent, and approval document of Ethics Committee. |
| | 29. Clinical Trial Report |

Table 14 lists the content of dossier for Drug Registration Application for the Use of New Excipients.

Table 14 Technical Documents required for Registration Application for Modifying the Adjuvant of Medical Aerosol

| Modification Item | Document Required |
|--------------------------|---|
| New medicinal adjuvant | 1. Name & naming basis of medicinal adjuvant |
| | 2. Certification documents |
| | 3. Objective & basis of topic establishment |
| | 4. Summary & assessment of main research results |
| | 5. Sample of <i>Package Insert</i> , drafting illustrations, and latest reference |
| | 6. Design sample of package & label |
| | 7. Overview of pharmacological research documents |
| | 8. Research documents & literature of production process |
| | 9. Research documents & literature verifying chemical structure or compositions |
| | 10. Research documents & literature of quality research work |
| | 11. Research documents & literature of drug-related compatibility |
| | 12. Standard draft and drafting illustrations, with standard product or control product |
| | 13. Inspection Report on 3 continuous batches of samples |
| | 14. Research documents & literature of stability research |

| | |
|--|--|
| | 15. Selection basis & quality standard of packing materials and containers in direct contact with medicinal adjuvant |
| | 16. Overview of pharmacological & toxicological research documents |
| | 17. Research documents & literature of pharmaco-dynamics influence on to-be-applied drug |
| | 18. Research documents & literature of general pharmacological research |
| | 19. Research documents & literature of acute toxicological research |
| | 20. Research documents & literature of long-term toxicological research |
| | 21. Research documents & literature of main local/systemic administration -related special safety test, such as allergy (local, systemic, and light), hemolysis, and local irritability (blood vessel, mucosa, muscle) |
| | 22. Research documents & literature of mutagenesis research |
| | 23. Research documents & literature of genital toxicity research |
| | 24. Research documents & literature of carcinogenesis research |
| | 25. Domestic and foreign relevant overview of clinical trial documents |
| | 26. Plan & scheme of clinical trial |
| | 27. Clinical researcher manual |
| | 28. Sample of Informed Consent, and approval document of Ethics Committee. |
| | 29. Clinical Trial Report |

68. Table 15 lists the dossier for Drug Registration Application for Change in Dosage Form.

Table 15 Technical Documents for Registration Application for Modifying the Drug Dosage Form of Medical Aerosol

| Modification Item | Document Required |
|---|---|
| Modification of dosage form of drugs already sold on the Chinese market, not modifying their administration route | 1. Drug name |
| | 2. Certification documents |
| | 3. Objective & basis of topic establishment |
| | 4. Summary & assessment of main research results |
| | 5. <i>Package Insert</i> , drafting illustrations, and relevant reference |
| | 6. Design sample of package & label |
| | 7. Overview of pharmacological research documents |
| | 8. Research documents & literature of production process for raw drugs, and research documents & literature of prescription and process for preparation |
| | 9. Research documents & literature verifying chemical structure or compositions |
| | 10. Research documents & literature of quality research work |
| | 11. Drug standard and drafting illustrations, with standard product or control product |
| | 12. Inspection Report on samples |

| | |
|--|--|
| | 13. Origin, quality standard, and Inspection report of raw drugs and adjuvant |
| | 14. Research documents & literature of drug stability research |
| | 15. Selection basis & quality standard of packing materials and containers in direct contact with drug |
| | 16. Overview of pharmacological & toxicological research documents |
| | 17. Research documents & literature of special safety test, such as allergy (local, systemic, and light), hemolysis, and local irritability (blood vessel, mucosa, muscle) |
| | 18. Research document & literature other than clinical pharmacokinetics research |
| | 19. Domestic and foreign relevant overview of clinical trial documents |
| | 20. Plan & scheme of clinical trial |
| | 21. Clinical researcher manual |
| | 22. Sample of Informed Consent, and approval document of Ethics Committee. |
| | 23. Clinical Trial Report |

69. The cost of preparation of the technical dossier will depend on the application of the selected propellant and the production process. It can not be accurately calculated at the current stage. Therefore, Table 17 is the best estimate based on past experience. Six key items are included for the estimation, though there are some other items as well, which were not included.
70. In accordance with the relevant regulations, each manufacturer has to make registration and get its license for their new MDI aerosol product based on its formulation and production process, though some products may also be produced by multiple manufacturers. Therefore, enterprises have to make re-registration application for new licenses for a total of 77 MDIs (Excluding 17 application in foreign enterprises and 10 applications in domestic enterprises, which confirmed that they do not to produce MDIs any longer. Referring to Table 7, Section F in Chapter II for the 36 licenses in production in 2006 the US\$ 195,000 will be requested from MLF, as detailed in Table 16. For licenses not in production in 2006 only the most important activities will be compensated at the level of US\$ 85,000, the remaining will be borne by the enterprises.

Table 16 Cost of Preparation of Technical Dossier for Registration

| No. | Application Materials | For Licences in Production in 2006 (US\$ \$) | For Licences Not in Production in 2006 (US\$ \$) |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Study of Production Process | 12,500 | 7,500 |
| 2 | Study of Quality | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| 3 | Pharmacological Study | 20,000 | 0 |
| 4 | Toxicological Study | 20,000 | 0 |
| 5 | Special safety Test | 15,000 | 0 |
| 6 | Clinical Test | 120,000 | 70,000 |
| | <i>Subtotal</i> | <i>195,000</i> | <i>85,000</i> |
| | Number of License with Production in 2006 | 36 | 41 |
| | <u>Sub - Total</u> | <u>7,020,000</u> | <u>3,485,000</u> |
| Grand Total | | 10,505,000 | |

Cost of Modification of Existing Production Facilities

71. The requested incremental cost for modification of existing facilities shown in Table 17 is based on the assumption that these manufacturers will convert to HFA-134a excipient. As HFA-134a is not compatible with the hermetic seals and materials and some components of the existing facilities, it is necessary to modify or replace the existing pumps, pipes, hermetic pipe fittings, valves as well as the filling & charging equipment and associated instruments.
72. Based on information in Table 7, Section F in Chapter II, currently, 17 enterprises produced CFC based MDIs in baseline year 2006, among which only 15 enterprises with 17 production lines are of 100% Chinese ownership. The cost of conversion of these 17 production lines in the 15 Chinese enterprises will be requested from the MLF.
73. The cost for converting/replacing of the drug mixing tank, piping, valves, sealings, labour etc. for the enterprise with annual CFC consumption of
 - more than 100 tonnes, will be calculated at USD 800,000/line.
 - less than 100 tonnes and more than 10 tonnes, cost for the modification of the same items will be compensated at the level of as USD 420,000/line.
 - less than 10 tonnes, the compensation for these changes are calculated as USD 100,000/line.
74. The cost of conversion/replacement of filling/crimping line equipment is also classified into three categories:
 - USD 520,000 for those with production more than 5 million cans/year;
 - USD 260,000 for those with production less than 5 million and more than 1 million cans/year;
 - USD 100,000 for those with production less than 1 million cans/year.

Table 17 Cost of Modification of Existing Facilities

| Company Code | Company Name | CFC Consumption 2006 (kg) | 2006 Output (can) | Cost for Mixing Tank and Related (US\$) | Cost for Filling/ Crimping Line (US\$) | Total (US\$) |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---|--|------------------|
| 2 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 9,366 | 851,400 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 8 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1560 | 124,800 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 9 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 131 | 10898 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | 300 | 30000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 2,205 | 150,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 63,786 | 4,832,300 | 420,000 | 260,000 | 680,000 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 28,928 | 2,552,299 | 420,000 | 260,000 | 680,000 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | 120,578 | 6,704,000 | 800,000 | 520,000 | 1,320,000 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 3,320 | 114,560 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory of Shanxi Medical University | 708 | 35,554 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 28 | Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd Sine Pharma Laboratory | 19,434 | 1,132,455 | 420,000 | 260,000 | 680,000 |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | 4,840 | 313,689 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 7,377 | 448,800 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 37 | Zigong Chenguang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 70 | 2,020 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 4,202 | 466,982 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| | Grand Total | 280,908 | 18,677,763 | | | 5,560,000 |

Validation Process

75. *Provisions on Quality Management for Pharmaceutical Production* (SFDA #9,) was issued by SFDA in 1998 and is effective as of 1 August 1998. Article 57 stipulates that validation of pharmaceutical production shall consist of
- a. validation of the workshop,
 - b. validation of installation of facilities and equipment,
 - c. validation of facility operation and performance, and
 - d. validation for products.
76. Article 58 states that re-validation shall be carried out in case of a change of main quality related factors such as production process, quality control method, main excipients and production facility.
77. In accordance with *Guidance of Validation of Pharmaceutical Production* (2004), Drug production validation includes prospective validation, concurrent validation, retrospective validation and revalidation. Due to the replacement of propellant or change of dosage form, new production equipment, production technology and product application will be introduced.
78. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out prospective validation before commercial production could start. The purpose of prospective validation is to evaluate and confirm the reproducibility and reliability of production process.
79. Concurrent validation has to be conducted after the start of commercial production in order to obtain data from the actual process operation, so as to prove that it fulfils the expected requirements.
80. After normal production for a certain period of time of normal commercial production retrospective validation is to take place to collect statistical data and make trend analysis, thus discovering the worst conditions for the process operation and indicating the risk of potential malfunction.
81. Revalidation includes compulsive validation, alternate validation and regular validation

Validation for Changing Excipient (Alternative Propellant)

82. Changing of excipients requires prospective validation, concurrent validation, retrospective validation and revalidation. The validation includes:
- i) validation of workshop;
 - ii) validation of public utilities;
 - iii) validation of computer system;

- iv) validation of production equipment;
- v) validation of production process;
- vi) validation of personnel;
- vii) validation of other relevant items.

i. Validation of Workshop, Public Utility System and Computer System

- a. Validation of workshop is needed to confirm that 1) the reconstructed workshop is in compliance with design standards; 2) the flow of people and materials is proper; 3) workshop cleanliness is up to the level of 300,000 grade.
- b. Validation of public utilities consists of six items, namely, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, discharging system, cooling system and propellant supply system.
- c. Validation of computer system consists of four items, namely, batch record/SOP management system, material management system, lab system and the management system for production/engineering spare parts.

ii. Validation of Production Equipment

- d. Validation of production equipment comprises six items, namely, weighing scales, containers, valve cleansing equipment, and compound vessel system, filling equipment, weight inspection system and spray inspection system.

iii. Validation of Production Process

- e. Validation items for dispensing preparation includes: temperature of liquid product in compound vessels, particle sizes and homogenization of the drug liquid.
- f. Validation of cleaning effect of containers: various impurities placed into the container should be totally removed by cleaning.
- g. Validation items for filling process include appearance, filling weight and leakage. At least three batches shall be inspected. Samples shall be taken from different places to check the appearance, filling weight, active ingredient and leakage.
- h. Validation items for weighing equipment include weighing accuracy and elimination of under-weighed and over-weighed samples.
- i. Validation items for timing of product inspection include leakage and shot weight per actuation. Different inspection times shall be selected to test the leakage and the shot per actuation so as to find out the best inspection time.
- j. Validation item for spray inspection include the performance of spray and elimination of samples that don't spray or don't spray constantly.
- k. Validation of metered aerosols is done based on the product quality standards. The items include validation of appearance, active ingredient per actuation, quantity of actuation per canister, shot weight per actuation, spray distribution, microbes, etc. At least three batches of samples shall be inspected with validated sampling and analysis methods to

ensure that finished products are produced steadily in compliance with product delivery standards.

- l. Validation items for cleanliness include the cleanliness of compound vessels and filling lines. There shall be no cross-contamination between different batches. After cleaning of the filler, the contents of raw medicinal material, water and solvent shall be measured, to make sure that no active medicinal material or solvent remained.

iv. Validation for Personnel and Other Relevant Items

- m. Validation for personnel consists of establishment of filing system for each person engaged in aerosol production, including records for training, health, safety and personnel performance, etc.
- n. Validation for other relevant items includes document recording, instrument calibration, preventative maintenance, production areas and area for changing clothes as well as waste cleansing and sterilization.

Validation for Change in Dosage Form

83. For change in dosage form, it is required to conduct prospective validation, concurrent validation, retrospective validation and revalidation. The validations are basically the same as those for Part A, except that there are some differences in validation items for finished product. Validation for metered aerosol includes appearance, total times of actuation per canister, shot weight per actuation, active ingredient per actuation, spray distribution, variation of filling amount (filling amount) and microbes, etc. At least three batches of samples shall be inspected with validated sampling and analysis methods to ensure that finished products are produced steadily in compliance with product delivery standards.
84. There are 17 eligible production lines in 15 eligible enterprises, which had MDI production in 2006. Cost for production validation is detailed in Table 18.

Table 18 Cost of Production Validation

| SN | Item | Content | Expenses (US\$) |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Equipment | Scales, Containers, Valve Cleansing Equipment; Compound Vessel System; Filling & Charging Equipment; Weight Checking System; Spray Checking System | 12,500 |
| 2 | Production process | Liquid Drug Processing, Cleaning effectiveness for Containers; Filling Process; Weight Checking System; Product Checking Time; Spray Checking; Finished Products; Cleaning Effectiveness. | 20,500 |
| 3 | Others | Workshop; Public Utilities; Computer System; Others | 7,000 |
| <i>Subtotal for one production line</i> | | | <i>40,000</i> |
| Number of production lines with baseline production | | | 17 |
| Grand Total, Validation | | | 680,000 |

Staff Training

85. Due to the introduction of new substitutes, it is necessary to provide training for the staff of the manufacturers. Those people who should receive training include quality control technicians, operators, recorders, engineers, management staff and those working for procurement, transportation and maintenance. It is estimated that each manufacturer has 20 for production and 40 for the other areas.

Table 19 Cost for Staff Training

| | Production Staff | Other Staff | Public Training |
|---|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Number of Trainees | 20 | 40 | 10,000 |
| Unit cost (US\$/person) | 125 | 375 | |
| Subtotal (US\$) | 2,500 | 15,000 | |
| <i>Subtotal of one production line (US\$)</i> | | | <i>27,500</i> |
| Number of Eligible Enterprises | | | 15 |
| Grand Total, Training (US\$) | | | 412,500 |

D Incremental Operating Cost

86. The calculation is based on the consumption, production and cost data collected from manufacturers during the survey undertaken by NICPBP, SFDA, SEPA and UNIDO. Calculation of IOC is based on the ExCom guidelines and using Incremental Operating Cost for a period of one year. In this project, IOC is calculated based on the CFC consumption

and production output of the year preceding the submission of the document, i.e. in 2006. The price differences for HFA products and CFC products are shown in Table 20.

Table 20 Price difference for HFA products and CFC products

| Item | Original Product (CFC as propellant) | | Product after Conversion (HFA-134a as propellant) | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | US\$/kg | Unit Cost (US\$/can) | US\$/kg | Unit Cost (US\$/can) |
| 1. propellant | 3.43 | | 7.38 | |
| 2. Packaging | | | | |
| Canister | | 0.16875 | | 0.19507 |
| Valve | | 0.04813 | | 0.19287 |
| <u>Subtotal for packaging</u> | | <u>0.21688</u> | | <u>0.38793</u> |

87. The foreign ownership enterprises were excluded in the process of IOC calculation.
88. Literature reviews indicate that on average, HFA MDI uses 30% less propellant than a CFC MDI.
89. The calculation for each enterprises based on the above parameters is shown below in Table 21. The total IOC is US\$3,502,689.

Table 21 Enterprise level IOC Calculation

| Company Code | Company Name | Year of Establ. | CFC Consumption in 2006, (kg) | IOC, Propellant, US\$ | Output in 2006, (cans) | IOC, Can, US\$ | Total IOC (US\$) |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1978 | 9,366 | 16,259 | 851,400 | 145,632 | 161,891 |
| 8 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1988 | 1,560 | 2,708 | 124,800 | 21,347 | 24,055 |
| 9 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1979 | 131 | 227 | 10,898 | 1,864 | 2,091 |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | 1982 | 300 | 521 | 30,000 | 5,132 | 5,652 |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1992 | 2,205 | 3,828 | 150,000 | 25,658 | 29,485 |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1979 | 63,786 | 110,732 | 4,832,300 | 826,565 | 937,297 |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 28,928 | 50,219 | 2,552,299 | 436,571 | 486,790 |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | 1993 | 120,578 | 209,323 | 6,704,000 | 1,146,719 | 1,356,043 |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 2001 | 3,320 | 5,764 | 114,560 | 19,595 | 25,359 |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory Shanxi Medical University | 1994 | 708 | 1,229 | 35,554 | 6,082 | 7,311 |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | 1982 | 19,434 | 33,737 | 1,132,455 | 193,706 | 227,444 |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | 1965 | 4,840 | 8,402 | 313,689 | 53,657 | 62,059 |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1975 | 7,377 | 12,806 | 448,800 | 76,767 | 89,573 |
| 37 | Zigong Chenguang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | 1981 | 70 | 122 | 2,020 | 346 | 467 |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | | 4,202 | 7,295 | 466,982 | 79,877 | 87,172 |
| Grand Total, IOC | | | 266,804 | 463,172 | 17,769,757 | 3,039,517 | 3,502,689 |

E Contingency of incremental capital cost

90. Contingency is calculated as 10% of the cost of modification of the production facilities.

F Technical Assistance (TA)

91. In order to implement the sector plan smoothly, it is necessary to undertake TA activities. The total fund requested for Technical Assistance is 1.1 million US dollars covering the following activities:

- a. Workshops for aerosol manufacturers, equipment manufacturers and technical experts during the implementation of the sector plan;
- b. Training of responsible staff of government agencies such as local Food and Drug Administration Bureaus and Environmental Protection Bureaus on the implementation of the phase out policies in the MDI sector;
- c. Legislative support activities;
- d. Preparation and appraisal of feasibility study reports to decide on the group of eligible enterprises and the funding needs;
- e. Technical support and harmonisation of product and process conversion activities;
- f. Development of a MIS system, monitoring and management of the Sector Plan, verification of performance indicators;
- g. Auditing of CFCs consumption annually for pharmaceutical aerosol manufacturers;
- h. Study tours;
- i. Public awareness promotion activities;
- j. General training of doctors, patients and pharmacists, environmental and health officials, the medical community, clinics, pharmaceutical companies and non-governmental organizations
- k. Other TAs as necessary.

G Summary

92. The total costs requested from the MLF, includes the one time investment cost and the one year operating cost for the eligible producers as well as the cost of technical assistance activities required for the implementation of this sector plan. The incremental cost will be used to phase out of 280.9 ODP tonnes/year CFCs in the MDI sector of China .

Table 22 Summary of incremental costs

| Item | Incremental Cost (US\$) |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Preparation of Technical Dossiers Required for non-CFC MDI Registration | 10,505,000 |
| Modification of Existing Production Facilities | 5,560,000 |
| Production Validation | 680,000 |
| Staff Training | 412,500 |
| Incremental Operating Cost | 3,502,689 |
| Technical Assistance | 1,100,000 |
| Contingency* | 556,000 |
| Total | 22,316,189 |
| Implementing Agency Support Cost | 1,673,714 |
| Total Funding Requested | <u>23,989,903</u> |
| Cost Effectiveness, US\$/kg | <u>79.45</u> |

* The contingency is calculated as 10% of Cost of Modification of Existing Production Facilities.

Chapter VII Operating Mechanism

A Agreement between SEPA and UNIDO

93. Following approval of the Sector Plan by the ExCom, SEPA and UNIDO will sign an agreement, which will indicate that UNIDO entrusts SEPA to implement the Sector Plan under UNIDO's supervision. According to the Agreement, UNIDO will disburse grants to SEPA based upon (a) submission of a detailed Work Plan on the implementation for the Sector Plan, hereafter referred to as the Work Plan and (b) satisfactory performance of implementation and (c) meeting the agreed performance indicators.
94. The Work Plan will include the key activities and schedule for conversion of enterprises, the amount of CFC elimination, conditions and amount of fund disbursement, the necessary technical assistance activities and their schedules.
95. After signing the Agreement with UNIDO, SEPA and SFDA will jointly establish a special working group (SWG). SWG will organize, manage and monitor the implementation of the sector plan in close cooperation with the recipient companies.
96. Based on the satisfactory progress report of SEPA and verified achievement of the phase-out target. UNIDO will disburse funds to a special account; ODS Special Account set up in SEPA after receiving SEPA's funding request.

B Roles and Responsibilities

97. The MDI Sector Plan will be executed by SEPA, acting on behalf of Chinese Government. The daily work will be done by FECO, one affiliated institution of SEPA. SEPA and SFDA will jointly set up the SWG, whose office will be located in FECO. SWG will be responsible for preparing the Work Plan. SEPA and SFDA will jointly select through a bidding process a domestic implementing agency (DIA) for the management of daily works during the implementation of the Sector Plan.
98. Roles and Responsibilities of each institution involved are described as follows.

UNIDO

99. Will be responsible for overall implementation of the Sector Plan and accomplishment of its objectives as approved by the ExCom. UNIDO will:

- a) Establish working and reporting arrangement with SEPA and SFDA;
- b) Supervise SEPA, SFDA and the recipient companies to complete this Sector Plan;
- c) Provide necessary technological and managerial support to SEPA and SFDA for the implementation of this Sector Plan;
- d) Pay the fund of the Sector Plan to SEPA based on the agreed conditions;
- e) Monitor the implementation of the Work Plan, conduct necessary audit and inspection, review bidding processes of selecting the DIA, eligible enterprises and the institutions undertaking the technical assistance projects; and
- f) Report to the ExCom. on the implementation status of the Sector Plan.

SEPA

100. Will through PMO, be responsible for overall project management and coordination for the implementation of the Sector Plan. SEPA will:

- a) Set up a SWG consisting of staff from PMO and SFDA, and selected technical experts from the industry jointly with SFDA;
- b) Set up an ODS Special Account;
- c) Select a DIA jointly with SFDA, supervise the work of DIA;
- d) Review the funding request submitted by the Working Group and DIA, and approve the disbursement;
- e) Review the CFC consumption quota submitted by the work group and issue the quota to the enterprises;
- f) Submit progress report to UNDIO semi-annually;
- g) Verify and ensure the realization of CFC phase out target of the Sector Plan, and the destruction of CFC equipment in enterprises involved; and
- h) Prepare and issue the related regulations jointly with SFDA.

SFDA

101. Will cooperate with SEPA to implement this Sector Plan. SFDA will:

- a) Help PMO to set up the SWG and select qualified technical experts for SWG;
- b) Set up SWG office and facilitate its operation;
- c) Select a DIA jointly with SEPA;

- d) Coordinate the relationships among SEPA, SWG, DIA and counterpart enterprises;
- e) Help SEPA to realize the CFC phase out target indicated in the Sector Plan,
- f) Monitor the destruction of CFC equipment at the recipient enterprises according to MLF rules;
- g) Provide support on sector policy and technology, lead MDI manufacturing enterprises to eliminate CFC consumption and prepare relevant regulations jointly with SEPA so that they can be issued and enter into force subsequently;
- h) Design CFCs phase-out policies in MDI sector, in cooperation with SEPA;
- i) Organize local FDAs to implement phase-out policies and undertake irregular spot check to the MDI manufacturers;
- j) Supervise CFCs consumption of MDI aerosol manufacturers;
- k) Ensure adequate clinical supply of MDI products.

SWG

102. Will, with the backstopping of SEPA and SFDA, be responsible for implementing the Work Plan and undertake the following activities:

- a) Manage daily works of implementing the Sector Plan, coordinate the activities among all relevant parties;
- b) Establish an implementing and monitoring mechanism as well as a computerized database in English, which should include the status of the implementation of the Sector Plan for all eligible and non-eligible CFC-based MDI manufacturers, so that SWG, SEPA/PMO, SFDA and UNIDO can easily learn each project's situation.
- c) Select most cost-effective contractors to execute the conversion project;
- d) Through bidding, select contractors of the technical assistance projects, and manage their implementation;
- e) Review DIA's payment requests and submit them to PMO for disbursement;
- f) Monitor DIA's work, submit progress report to PMO quarterly, timely report to PMO on technical, managerial, or implementation problems, which might arise;
- g) Visit beneficiaries, inspect project implementation, take part in the destruction of their CFC equipment;
- h) With the help of DIA, organize official project commissioning;
- i) Help SEPA/PMO prepare quarterly and annual reports on the status of ODS Special Account, including budget revisions requested from PMO and UNIDO. With PMO's entrustment, prepare requests for replenishment of funds and submit it to UNIDO; and

- j) Provide assistance to verification audits as may be required by the Government, UNIDO and the ExCom.

DIA

103. With the backstopping of PMO, SFDA and SWG, DIA will be responsible for the project activities at enterprise level as follows:

- a) Provide necessary managerial and technological assistance to SWG;
- b) Conduct equipment and service procurement for beneficiary enterprises, help the enterprises in converting their production lines;
- c) Prepare payment requests for beneficiaries, or review beneficiaries payment request before submitting it to PMO;
- d) Submit regular report on project implementation to SWG, help SWG prepare progress reports on project implementation;
- e) Verify and inform SWG and PMO on problems that might arise at enterprises; and
- f) Organize official project commissioning.

C Audit and Reporting

104. SWG will execute the Work Plan; submit progress reports to PMO four times a year. PMO will submit semi-annual and annual reports to UNIDO. The reports will be prepared in a format agreed by SEPA, SFDA and UNIDO. UNIDO will report to ExCom on the progress of implementation and financial status of the project.

105. UNIDO will audit each year's project implementation. UNIDO will supervise implementation of the Work Plan, including spot check of project records and periodic check on enterprises.

106. SEPA will be responsible for conducting local annual audits according to regulations set for the ODS Special Account.

D Destruction of CFC Equipment and Certification

107. Confirmation of the destruction of CFC equipment and its certification should be obtained from an authorized organization in a form as specified in the ODS Phase out Contracts between SEPA and enterprises. SEPA will be responsible for preparing a completion report

for each enterprise confirming that all terms and conditions of the ODS Phase out contract, including the destruction of equipment, have been fulfilled. UNIDO will retain the right to carry out factory inspections.

Chapter VIII Action Plan

108. This Chapter presents the Action Plan and schedule for implementing CFCs phase-out for China's MDI sector. The proposed Action Plan is summarized in table 23.

Table 23 Phase-out Targets and Funding Request from 2007 to 2010 in Action Plan

| | 2006 (Baseline) | 2007 (Estimate) | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|--|
| CFC Consumption Targets | | | | | |
| Maximum Allowable CFC Consumption/Production under the Accelerated CFC Phase out Plan (except for essential use consumption) | | | 550 | 550 | 0 |
| CFCs Consumption (newly produced CFCs) | 280.9 | 310 | 310* | 310* | 0 |
| CFCs from Stockpiled CFCs | 0 | | 0 | 0 | n.a.** |
| Funding Request(USD'000) | | | | | |
| Enterprise-Level Activities | n.a. | | | 21,216,189 | |
| Technical Assistance Activities | n.a. | | | 1,100,000 | |
| Support Cost (7.5%) | n.a. | | | 1,673,714 | |
| Total MLF Cost | n.a. | | | 23,989,903 | |
| Actions | | | | | |
| Enterprise-Level Activities | n.a. | | (1) sign CFC phase out contract with SFDA/SEPA | (1) Modification of Existing Facilities | |
| | | | (2) Identify alternatives by mid 2008. | (2) Validation and New Production | |
| | | | (3) Start Registration Application. | (3) Workshops, Trainings | |
| Technical Assistance Activities | | | (1) Workshops on alternatives, new processes, technical requirements, consumption quota, contract issues etc.; | (1) Workshops on alternatives; | (1) Workshops on new products and technical standards. |
| | | | (2) Survey on technical standards and other issues. | (2) Survey of conversion issues as necessary. | |

| | 2006 (Baseline) | 2007 (Estimate) | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|--|
| Policies and measures | | | (1) Issue and enforce consumption quota licenses to MDI producers; | (1) Enforcement of quotas and verification audit of CFCs consumptions | (1) Enforcement of quotas and verification audit of CFCs consumptions |
| | | | (2) Issue ban on use of CFCs for MDI production. | (2) Preparation of Progress Reports covering all sector plan activities. | (2) Preparation of Progress Reports covering all sector plan activities. |
| | | | (3) Verification audit of CFCs consumptions | | |
| Indicators | | | | | |
| | | | (1) All eligible MDI producers signed contract for CFC phaseout. | (1) CFC production and CFC consumption quota are lower than 550 tones ODP respectively. | (1) CFC production and fresh CFC consumption quota for MDI are 0 ODP tonnes. |
| | | | (2) Consumption quota system is established. | (2) several TA activity contracts are signed. | |
| | | | (3) Relevant TA activity contracts are signed. | (3) 5 producers completed conversion. | |
| | | | (4) National CFC production and CFC consumption quota are lower than 550 tones ODP respectively. | | |
| | | | (5) Ban on use of CFCs for MDI production is issued. | | |

* Maximum quota will be issued to allowed MDI producers stockpile CFCs as needed during the conversion.

** Use of stockpiled CFCs required in the ongoing process of conversion.

Appendix 1

| Chinese Producers & Varieties of MDI Products | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol (100d) | H2003041 0 | |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | H2003041 1 | |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B13 | Terbutalin Sulfate Aerosol (400 sprays) | H1093005 8 | |
| 01 | AstraZeneca Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B13 | Terbutalin Sulfate Aerosol (200 sprays) | H1093005 9 | |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H1102138 4 | |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H1102118 0 | |
| 02 | Beijing Haiderun Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B23 | Ipratropium Aerosol | H1102242 1 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (50µg) | H1102019 1 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (100µg) | H1102019 2 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (200µg) | H1102019 3 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (250µg) | H1102019 4 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B12 | Ribavirin Spray | H1102019 5 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H1102019 6 | |
| 03 | Beijing Shengdelaibao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H1102019 7 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 04 | Beijing Double-Crane Modern Medicinal Technology Co., Ltd. | B19 | Isopropyl Scopolamine Bromide Aerosol | H1102216 8 | |
| 04 | Beijing Double-Crane Modern Medicinal Technology Co., Ltd. | B23 | Ipratropium Aerosol | H1102180 1 | |
| 04 | Beijing Double-Crane Modern Medicinal Technology Co., Ltd. | B23 | Ipratropium Aerosol | H1102180 2 | |
| 05 | GlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (250ug/200 sprays) | H2005623 1 | |
| 05 | GlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (50ug/200 sprays) | H2005625 9 | |
| 07 | Guangzhou Baiyunshan Hejigong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H4402311 3 | |
| 07 | Guangzhou Baiyunshan Hejigong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H4402312 1 | |
| 07 | Guangzhou Baiyunshan Hejigong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B20 | Clenbuterol Hydrochloride Aerosol | H4402537 3 | |
| 07 | Guangzhou Baiyunshan Hejigong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H4402312 3 | |
| 08 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H4402406 3 | |
| 08 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H4402021 7 | |
| 08 | Guangzhou Dongkang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H4402022 6 | |
| 09 | Guiyang Dechangxiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B24 | Zhichuanling Aerosol | Z5202022 5 | yes |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|--------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 10 | Harbin Guangji Pharmaceutical Factory | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H2302056 1 | |
| 10 | Harbin Guangji Pharmaceutical Factory | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H2302068 4 | |
| 11 | Harbin Hengchang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H2302341 3 | |
| 11 | Harbin Hengchang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H2302033 3 | |
| 12 | Harbin Huili Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B17 | Salmeterol Xinafoate Aerosol | H1998010 5 | |
| 13 | Hangzhou Zhongmei Huadong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H3302144 4 | |
| 14 | Henan Xinxin Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | B11 | Physochlaina infundibulris Kuang Aerosol | z41022146 | yes |
| 15 | Henan Zhongfu Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H4102142 4 | |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Tianlong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H2302036 9 | |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Tianlong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H2302037 0 | |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Tianlong Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H2302037 1 | |
| 17 | Jilin Xiuzheng Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H2202341 1 | |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H3702065 3 | |
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (28mg,0.2%(g/g)) | H3702065 3 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 18 | Jinan Weiming Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3702065 5 | |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B07 | Compound Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol (suspension) | H3702369 0 | |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H2000386 7 | |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H3702054 5 | |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3702054 4 | |
| 19 | Penglai Nuokang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3702054 9 | |
| 20 | Qiqihar Pharmaceutical Factory | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H2302210 8 | |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (250µg/100 sprays) | H2005986 6 | |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (250µg/200 sprays) | H2005986 7 | |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H3702292 8 | |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H3702292 9 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H1998322 7 | |
| 21 | Jewim Pharmaceutical (Shandong) Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3702281 7 | |
| 22 | Shandong Linuo Kefeng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H3702231 4 | |
| 22 | Shandong Linuo Kefeng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B18 | Isosorbide Dinitrate Aerosol | H3702284 5 | |
| 22 | Shandong Linuo Kefeng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3702356 0 | |
| 23 | Shandong Lukang Cisen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H3702184 6 | |
| 23 | Shandong Lukang Cisen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3702207 0 | |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | H2003098 7 | |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B17 | Salmeterol Xinafoate Aerosol | H2005261 4 | |
| 24 | Shandong Lunan Beite Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B25 | Salbutamol Sulfate Aerosol | H2006040 9 | |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory Shanxi Medical University | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H1402031 7 | |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory Shanxi Medical University | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H1402075 7 | |
| 25 | Pharmaceutical Factory Shanxi Medical University | B18 | Isosorbide Dinitrate Aerosol | H1402384 8 | |
| 26 | Shanghai Boehringer-Ingelheim Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B08 | Compound Ipratropium Aerosol (5ml) | H2004611 7 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 26 | Shanghai Boehringer-Ingelheim Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B08 | Compound Ipratropium Aerosol (10ml) | H2004611 8 | |
| 26 | Shanghai Boehringer-Ingelheim Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B23 | Ipratropium Aerosol (Atrovent Aerosol, 10ml) | H2003386 3 | |
| 27 | Shanghai Fuxing Zhaohui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B02 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol (suspension) | H3102109 0 | |
| 27 | Shanghai Fuxing Zhaohui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H3102109 4 | |
| 27 | Shanghai Fuxing Zhaohui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3102080 2 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H3102077 0 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B04 | Budesonide Aerosol | H2001055 2 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B07 | Compound Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol (suspension) | H3102280 7 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B09 | Ketotifun Fumarate Aerosol | H3102260 4 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B10 | Carbochromen Aerosol | H3102228 3 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B12 | Ribavirin Aerosol | H1097034 9 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B14 | Sodium Cromoglicate Aerosol | H3102068 1 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H3102060 6 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3102056 0 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B17 | Salmeterol Xinafoate Aerosol | H2001054 8 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B20 | Clenbuterol Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3102280 9 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B21 | Bromhexine Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3102260 7 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3102114 1 | |
| 28 | Sine Pharma Laboratory of Shanghai Pharmaceutical (Group) Co., Ltd | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H3102285 8 | |
| 29 | Tianjin Century Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H1202008 3 | |
| 29 | Tianjin Century Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H1202008 4 | |
| 30 | Tonghua Baishan Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B06 | Compound Danshen Aerosol | Z1095004 9 | yes |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B01 | Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol | H3702215 2 | |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H3702362 8 | |

| Company Code | Company Name | Product Code | Product Name | Approval No. | Traditional Chinese Medicine |
|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3702216 0 | |
| 31 | Weifang Zhongshi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H3702216 1 | |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H3202154 5 | |
| 32 | No.1 Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. of Wuxi Shanhe Group | B22 | IsoprenalineHydrochloride Aerosol | H3202273 1 | |
| 33 | Xian Lisheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H6102094 6 | |
| 34 | Xinjiang Pharmaceutical Factory | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol | H6502032 1 | |
| 35 | Zhanjiang New Ton Tex Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H4402366 9 | |
| 35 | Zhanjiang New Ton Tex Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H4402366 8 | |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B15 | Salbutamol Aerosol (liquid) | H5002045 2 | |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B16 | Salbutamol Aerosol (suspension) | H5002045 3 | |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B20 | Clenbuterol Hydrochloride Aerosol | H5002166 0 | |
| 36 | Chongqing Kerui Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B22 | Isoprenaline Hydrochloride Aerosol | H5002032 3 | |
| 37 | Zigong Chenguang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B05 | Dimethicone Aerosol | H5102190 6 | |
| 38 | Jiangsu Tianji Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. | B12 | Ribavirin Spray | H2005950 2 | |

