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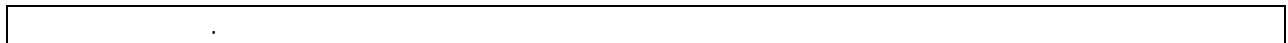
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¹ يتراوح العدد التقديري لمصانع المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الصين بين 13 (من الخبراء) و19 مصنعا (من الجهاز الحكومي لحماية البيئة).

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³ تعزى الزيادة في عام 2004 بدرجة كبيرة إلى زيادة في تكلفة الكلوروفورم، ولكن الزيادات كانت أقل تأثراً بالكلوروفورم في عامي 2005 و2006.
⁴ يتراوح العدد التقديري لمصانع المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في الصين بين 13 مصنعا (من الخبراء) و19 مصنعا (من الجهاز الحكومي لحماية البيئة). والمعلومات المتعلقة بالمصانع الحاصلة على ائتمانات آلية التنمية النظيفة مبنية على مجموع 13 وليس 19 مصنعا.

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Annex I

DECISION XIX/6**ADJUSTMENTS TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL WITH REGARD TO ANNEX C,
GROUP I, SUBSTANCES (HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS
(DECISION XIX/6 (2007))**

“The Parties agree to accelerate the phase-out of production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), by way of an adjustment in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Montreal Protocol and as contained in annex III to the report of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Parties,⁵ on the basis of the following:

1. For Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol (Article 5 Parties), to choose as the baseline the average of the 2009 and 2010 levels of, respectively, consumption and production; and

2. To freeze, at that baseline level, consumption and production in 2013;

3. For Parties operating under Article 2 of the Protocol (Article 2 Parties) to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2020, on the basis of the following reduction steps:

(a) By 2010 of 75 per cent;

(b) By 2015 of 90 per cent;

(c) While allowing 0.5 per cent for servicing the period 2020–2030;

4. For Article 5 Parties to have completed the accelerated phase-out of production and consumption in 2030, on the basis of the following reduction steps:

(a) By 2015 of 10 per cent;

(b) By 2020 of 35 per cent;

(c) By 2025 of 67.5 per cent;

(d) While allowing for servicing an annual average of 2.5 per cent during the period 2030–2040;

5. To agree that the funding available through the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the upcoming replenishments shall be stable and sufficient to meet all agreed incremental costs to enable Article 5 Parties to comply with the accelerated phase-out schedule both for production and consumption sectors as set out above, and based on that understanding, to also direct the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to make the necessary changes to the eligibility criteria related to the post-1995 facilities and second conversions;

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro.19/7.

6. To direct the Executive Committee, in providing technical and financial assistance, to pay particular attention to Article 5 Parties with low volume and very low volume consumption of HCFCs;

7. To direct the Executive Committee to assist Parties in preparing their phase-out management plans for an accelerated HCFC phase-out;

8. To direct the Executive Committee, as a matter of priority, to assist Article 5 Parties in conducting surveys to improve reliability in establishing their baseline data on HCFCs;

9. To encourage Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate, as well as meeting other health, safety and economic considerations;

10. To request Parties to report regularly on their implementation of paragraph 7 of Article 2F of the Protocol;

11. To agree that the Executive Committee, when developing and applying funding criteria for projects and programmes, and taking into account paragraph 6, give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on, *inter alia*:

(a) Phasing-out first those HCFCs with higher ozone-depleting potential, taking into account national circumstances;

(b) Substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global-warming potential, energy use and other relevant factors;

(c) Small and medium-size enterprises;

12. To agree to address the possibilities or need for essential use exemptions, no later than 2015 where this relates to Article 2 Parties, and no later than 2020 where this relates to Article 5 Parties;

13. To agree to review in 2015 the need for the 0.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 3, and to review in 2025 the need for the annual average of 2.5 per cent for servicing provided for in paragraph 4 (d);

14. In order to satisfy basic domestic needs, to agree to allow for up to 10% of baseline levels until 2020, and, for the period after that, to consider no later than 2015 further reductions of production for basic domestic needs;

15. In accelerating the HCFC phase-out, to agree that Parties are to take every practicable step consistent with Multilateral Fund programmes, to ensure that the best available and environmentally-safe substitutes and related technologies are transferred from Article 2 Parties to Article 5 Parties under fair and most favourable conditions.”

Annex II**DECISION 19/36 OF THE 19TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE****“AGENDA ITEM 16: REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON THE PRODUCTION OF SUBSTITUTES FOR ODS**

1. The Chief Officer introduced UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/19/59, which was the report of the Production Sector Expert Group and reflected the opinions of the members of that Group. In addition to the experts commissioned by the Secretariat, both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries had been represented at the Group's Second Meeting, with each group of countries being represented by two members. However, the country representatives had not reviewed the Report, which had been prepared by the Expert Group itself. Particular attention was called to paragraph 28, which summarized the results of the Group's discussions into two categories: Category 1, Recommendations for a possible decision by the Executive Committee; and Category 2, Guidance required from the Executive Committee.

2. Following a discussion of several issues, the Executive Committee decided:

(a) That:

- (i) Each Article 5 producer country should complete the Preliminary Data on the Production Sector form in Annex VI to the present report and submit it to the Fund Secretariat by 31 December 1996;
- (ii) The Article 5 producer country should inform the Executive Committee eight months before it is ready to submit its sector phase-out plan according to the format provided in Annex VII to the present report. The Executive Committee should commission a technical audit of the production sector of the country concerned in conjunction with the preparation of the sector plan. This will enable the results of the technical audit to be incorporated into the sector plan and serve as a reference point for reviewing the sector plan. The Executive Committee should approve funding for the preparation of the sector plan and the technical audit;
- (iii) The technical audit should follow the terms of reference provided in Annex VIII to the present report and include a detailed questionnaire/check-list to be developed prior to the commencement of the audit;
- (iv) The technical audit should be conducted by a combined team of local and international experts;

- (v) Pending the completion of sector plans, the Executive Committee should focus on closure projects which could be considered according to interim guidelines with the understanding that guidelines on other types of projects, e.g. conversions and erecting ODS substitutes production, should be developed at a later date;
- (vi) In general, the cost of dismantling the old plant should be offset by the scrap value of the old plant. However, this should be examined on a case-by-basis;
- (vii) The environmental clean-up of the ODS-producing facility should not constitute an incremental cost; however, it should be done in an environmentally responsible manner;
- (l) To approve the formats for preliminary data on the production sector and the form for the sector phase-out plan, included in Annexes VI-VII to the present report;
- (m) To approve the collection of “Quantities of exported CFCs” called for in item 3.3 on page 2 of Annex VI to the present report, where countries were willing to provide such data, but not to insist on collection if countries regarded the export data as confidential;
- (n) To approve the collection of data on “Total employees per CFC plant” called for in table 4.1 on page 4 of Annex VI to the present report; and
- (o) To appoint a subgroup composed of the representatives of Australia, Chile, India, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States to study the non-approved parts of the report on the day prior to the next meeting of the Open-ended Working Group in Geneva, and submit a revised document to the Twentieth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

(Decision 19/36)”

Annex III

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM)

1. Reducing HFC-23 emissions is worth thousands of carbon credits and the destruction of HFC-23, in order to obtain the credits under the CDM, is a relatively cheap process. The former HFC-23 emitters (i.e., HCFC-22 producers) can largely compensate the cash costs of HCFC22 production (subject to RM costs, which have latterly increased hugely) by using CDM credits. Not all of the production of each producer is entitled to CDM benefits but in general it represents a large commercial advantage versus non-beneficiaries, including of course all producers in Article 2 countries. In 2007, almost 30% of the projects in the CDM pipeline were for destroying HFC-23.

2. China is currently the world leader in CDM supply with a 73% of market share in terms of 2007 transacted volume (compared to 54% market share in 2006). It is also the destination of choice for buyers of credits. Implementing these CDM projects provides China with significant resources. With the help of the World Bank, China has created a Clean Development Fund which retains 65% of all HFC-23 revenues and, according to the Bank, the Chinese authorities will use these resources for investment in clean development projects focused on climate change. According to one study compliance costs are high. Payments to refrigerant manufacturers, the Chinese government (which heavily taxes the CDM projects), and to carbon market investors by governments and compliance buyers have been estimated to be, in the end, approximately €4.7 billion, while estimated costs of abatement are likely less than €100 million.

3. As of April 2008, the CDM Executive Board had issued almost 130 million CERs, in response to slightly less than 550 individual requests for issuance. These issuances occurred over a period of approximately 2 years. Almost half of the CERs come from 11 HFC-23 reduction projects that request large blocks of credits every six weeks to two months. The remainder originated from a larger number of smaller projects.

Annex IV

CHICAGO CLIMATE EXCHANGE (CCX)

1. CCX is a self-regulating exchange that administers a voluntary, legally binding program for reducing and trading greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in North America, with limited participation of Offset Providers from Brazil as well as in North America. It was conceived as a market-based solution to reducing GHG emissions. Members of the CCX make a voluntary but legally binding commitment to reduce GHG emissions. The CCX facilitates the trading of GHG allowances
2. Companies, universities and municipalities make up the membership. They join voluntarily and commit to GHG reductions. By the end of Phase I (Dec. 06) all members will have reduced direct emissions 4% below a baseline period of 1998-2001. Phase II, which extends the CCX reduction program through 2010, will require all Members to ultimately reduce GHG emissions 6% below baseline.
3. Those members that reduce their emissions below the required level can sell surplus emission allowances on the exchange or bank them. A member that cannot achieve the reduction target internally can meet its compliance commitment by purchasing emission allowances through CCX's electronic trading platform from other CCX Members that reduce their emissions beyond the reduction target, or purchase project-based offsets. Eligible offsets can come from methane collection and carbon sequestration projects.
4. Basically, each member has three options for achieving their annual compliance:
 - Achieve their emission reductions internally at the facilities owned by the CCX Members. This option, which accounts for a large majority of verified emission reductions and annual compliance realized in CCX, can be achieved through fuel switching, energy efficiency improvements and managerial changes.
 - Purchase extra emission reductions in the form of tradable "allowances", from other committed CCX Members who have reduced their own emissions by more than the annual CCX reduction requirement.
 - Purchase "offsets" from CCX emission reduction projects that conform to CCX rules and are independently verified by a CCX-approved verifier. Initial CCX eligible offset projects include, *inter alia*: landfill and agricultural methane destruction; sequestration in reforestation and agricultural soil projects; energy, methane, forestry projects in Brazil.
5. In the US, membership of the CCX grew from 127 members in January 2006 to 237 members by the end of the year. The driving forces to join the CCX have been to achieve a competitive edge, enhanced brand, reduced costs and encouraged innovation.
6. The instrument traded is a Carbon Financial Instrument (CFI). CFI contracts are comprised of Exchange Allowances and Exchange Offsets. Allowances are issued to emitting Members in accordance with the Baseline and CCX Emission Reduction Schedule. Offsets are generated by qualifying offset projects. One CFI is equal to 100.