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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第五十五次会议
2008年7月14日至18日，曼谷

世界银行 2008 年工作方案修正案

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。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 世界银行请执行委员会为其 2008 年工作方案修正案核准 2,803,270 美元，外加机构支助费用 210,245 美元。
2. 世界银行工作方案修正案提议的活动列示于下表 1：

表 1：世界银行工作方案修正案

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A. 体制建设项目的延长：			
突尼斯	体制建设项目的延长（第五阶段）	247,270	247,270
体制建设项目小计：		247,270	247,270
A 部分小计		247,270	247,270
B 部分：建议个别审议的活动			
B1. 氟氯烃淘汰计划的项目编制			
中国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制 – 氟氯烃生产行业	494,000	
中国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制 – 聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业	722,000	
厄瓜多尔	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	80,000	
印度尼西亚	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	150,000	
菲律宾	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	230,000	
泰国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	250,000	
土耳其	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	150,000	
越南	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	230,000	
氟氯烃淘汰计划项目编制小计：		2,306,000	*
B2. 其他活动：			
全球	制定消耗臭氧层物质处理战略/办法	250,000	
消耗臭氧层物质处理项目小计：		250,000	*
B 部分小计：		2,556,000	
A 部分和 B 部分共计		2,803,270	247,270
机构支助费用（7.5%用于项目编制和体制建设及超过 250,000 美元的其他活动；9%用于低于 250,000 美元的其他活动）：		210,245	18,545
共计：		3,013,515	265,815

* 供个别审议或待定

A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动

A. 体制建设项目的延长：

突尼斯（第五阶段）：247,270 美元

项目说明

3. 世界银行提交了一份关于延长突尼斯体制建设项目的请求。关于突尼斯体制建设项目的说明载于本文件附件一。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

4. 基金秘书处建议根据表 1 所示的供资数额，一揽子核准突尼斯延长体制建设项目的请求。谨建议执行委员会向突尼斯政府表明如下评论意见：

执行委员会审查了与突尼斯延长体制建设项目请求一同提交的最终报告。委员会赞赏地注意到突尼斯政府为淘汰消耗臭氧层物质消费量而做的各项努力，其途经包括：国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划，该计划涉及到了氟氯化碳和哈龙的所有剩余消费量；持续成功地使各有关利益方遵守消耗臭氧层物质淘汰政策；以及进行中的监测、执行和提高公众认识活动。执行委员会鼓励突尼斯通过国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划和其他相关措施，继续朝于 2010 年完全淘汰附件 A 和 B 各类物质这一目标迈进。

B 部分：建议个别审议的活动

B1. 氟氯烃淘汰计划的项目编制

	国家	项目	申请数额 (美元)
(a)	中国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制 – 氟氯烃生产行业	494,000
(b)	中国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制 – 聚氨酯泡沫塑料行业	722,000
(c)	厄瓜多尔	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	80,000
(d)	印度尼西亚	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	150,000
(e)	菲律宾	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	230,000
(f)	泰国	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	250,000
(g)	土耳其	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	150,000
(h)	越南	氟氯烃管理计划的编制	230,000

项目说明

5. 世界银行为七个国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制工作提交了 8 份申请。这其中，世界银行是四个国家的唯一执行机构，并正在于中国、印度尼西亚和土耳其的其他机构合作。世行还提交了一份关于中国生产行业 and 消费行业的项目编制的申请，其他执行机构和双边机构的工作方案修正案中也包含了有关这些行业的类似申请。

6. 世行提交的文件包括土耳其，在第五十四次会议上，委员会曾应世行的请求，通过第 54/10 号决定，将土耳其从世行的业务计划中删除，因为其并未收到该国政府表明支持这一申请的信函。世行现澄清说，土耳其已经发送了信函，因此，有理由将该项目纳入其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编制工作供资申请。不过，土耳其也被纳入了工发组织的工作方案修正案，而且，截至本文件编写时，尚未最终决定谁是该国的牵头执行机构，以及谁要最终负责氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制。

7. 秘书处还想从执行机构那里获得国家来文，以支持氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制申请。世界银行应要求提交了来文，主要是为了支持将这些活动纳入其业务计划。

基金秘书处的评论

8. 在缺少专门涉及氟氯烃的商定供资政策的情况下，秘书处利用了基金迄今为止在处理消耗臭氧层物质淘汰工作方面取得的经验。在审查这些请求的过程中，秘书处审议了以下内容：

- (a) 清单所列国家基于第 7 条的最新氟氯烃消费量；
- (b) 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制的共同内容，如呈件所示；
- (c) 第 54/39 号决定核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划准则，及其中所示的一份氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的各项内容；
- (d) 编制国家方案、制冷剂管理计划/最终淘汰管理计划/国家淘汰计划的初期费用，为所有国家编制关于淘汰氟氯化碳的行业计划的费用，为制造业中使用氟氯烃的国家单独编制的费用；以及
- (e) 之前核准的对 13 个国家进行氟氯烃调查的费用。

9. 根据第 54/39 号决定，秘书处还把这些国家分成了两大类：

- (a) 仅维修行业存在氟氯烃消费量的国家（HCFC-22）；以及
- (b) 维修业和制造业均存在氟氯烃消费量的国家（HCFC-22、HCFC-141b 及其他氟氯烃）。

10. 为根据执行委员会之前的各项决定和准则确定标准费用，秘书处得出结论，依照第 54/39 号决定，氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制资金可被分为以下各部分：

- (a) 协助制定政策和立法；
- (b) 调查氟氯烃的用途和分析数据；
- (c) 制定和最终确定全面的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，包括磋商；以及
- (d) 个别投资项目提案。

11. 秘书处还认为，上文第 10 段所示的前三个部分是所有国家共有的，无论其消费情况如何。最后一部分仅适用于那些在制造业中使用氟氯烃的国家。审议前三部分时，秘书处还指出，对某些国家而言，这其中可能就已经包含了用于简单转换或是已知有替代品的小型投资项目中的部分内容。

12. 在提交这些申请时，世界银行向秘书处指出，在了解到这些国家具备条件开始关于氟氯烃的工作后，世界银行便将这些国家包括在内。世界银行还正在为这些国家执行国家氟氯化碳淘汰管理计划。

13. 在阐述了拟议费用的细目之后，世界银行向秘书处提供了一个关于各项任务 and 相应费用的表格，如下表所示：

任务	费用 (美元)
审查由多边基金资助的政策和活动 (包括前往那些之前由多边基金资助的泡沫塑料和溶剂企业进行实地访问)	30,000
对氟氯烃的消费量进行调查 (包括对第 7 条数据的审查和对泡沫、溶剂、制冷剂和空调以及灭火器行业的实际调查)	50,000 (当地顾问) 20,000 (国际顾问) 10,000 用于有关利益方的讲习班
对替代技术和可能的气候益处 (节能) 进行审查，同时考虑到进出口市场的条件	50,000 (国际专家)
制定战略选择和短期、中期行动计划，以及资源调动计划	70,000
	230,000

14. 秘书处还要求就土耳其的呈件进行澄清。世界银行提到，没有与其他机构进行过任何关于土耳其的讨论，该国的呈件是根据来自负责该国臭氧保护的国家当局的一份正式函件而提交的。秘书处建议世界银行就此与相应的机构进行讨论，并告知秘书处最后成为负责编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的主导机构。

15. 至于中国，所有机构提交的中国编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的申请供资总额为 4,532,995 美元，其中世界银行部分的费用为 120 万多美元。该申请包含两项提案，一项针

对的是消费行业，另一项则为生产行业。根据世界银行，为消费行业申请的资金（722,000美元）将被用于聚氨酯行业的项目编制，而中国已指定其为负责机构。这些机构还指出，已经在与其他机构举行的一次协商会议上同中国政府就这些费用达成了一致意见。剩下的是溶剂、工业和商业制冷剂行业的项目，以及世界银行在已经确定德国为主导的泡沫塑料聚苯乙烯行业中的份额。鉴于其复杂性和规模，秘书处认为，应该把中国与其他国家关于编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的资金申请分开来考虑。

16. 秘书处还指出，世界银行清单上的国家印度尼西亚已经在第四十五次会议上得到了资金，以对氟氯烃的使用进行调查。这一活动由环境规划署执行。为确保各个国家之间的平等，这些费用必须从该国可能从这次会议上获得的编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的资金总额中扣除。

17. 鉴于各个机构提交的编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资申请所涉各种费用，秘书处在对上述各项进行了详细分析之后，提出了下表所示的费用概括：

编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的建议费用简表

国家分类	零消费	仅有服务的国家（只有HCFC-22）	有服务和制造的国家（中等消费量国家）	有服务和制造的国家（消费量较多的国家）
活动	预算（美元）			
1. 对氟氯烃许可证制度的政策援助				
法律顾问	4,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
最后敲定准则和规则的协商会议	4,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
信息散发以供执行	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
小计：	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
2. 调查、数据收集和分析**				
咨询费用	5,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
有关利益方协商会议和报告的确定	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
数据收集费用（包括差旅，如果需要的话）	5,000	10,000	25,000	35,000
小计：	15,000	25,000	55,000	85,000
3. 战略制定和最后确定				
3次国家会议（进程的开始、初步协商和最后协商）	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000
文件和新闻资料（分包合同）	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
与会者本地旅行开支	10,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
审查技术的顾问，包括气候益处	不适用	不适用	25,000	30,000
小计：	25,000	40,000	65,000	80,000
费用共计	50,000	85,000	150,000	195,000

* 这些费用是编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的标准费用，用于示范的个别项目编制和其他投资项目将单独计算费用。

** 各国已经得到的用于调查的经费将相应地调整至低于这些拟议的费用。

18. 秘书处与世界银行就为其工作方案修正案中所列国家的编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划所提交的供资水平进行了讨论。尽管在本文件起草时所提议的办法上似乎已经达成了一致意见，但是尚未就费用问题达成一致意见。

基金秘书处的建议

19. 待定。

B2. 其他活动

全球：为处理消耗臭氧层物质制定战略/方法（250,000 美元）

项目说明

20. 世界银行提交了一份为研究如何通过自愿碳市场销毁无用的消耗臭氧层物质而制定一项获得供资的战略的供资申请，供执行委员会审议，资金总额为 250,000 美元。

21. 在第五十四次会议上，执行委员会在第 54/10 号决定中核可了世界银行的业务计划，该项决定包含了上述研究的一项提议。在同一项决定中，执行委员会要求银行同委员会和执行机构密切合作，为研究工作确定工作范围，以便在执行委员会第五十五次会议上进行说明。世界银行在提交供资申请的同时，还提交了工作范围草案，供委员会审议。本文附件中载有该草案。

基金秘书处的评论意见

22. 秘书处要求世界银行对所提交的供资申请的费用细目进行阐述。世界银行在阐述时解释道，该资金将用于开展分析工作的顾问、制定方法，以及创新性供资安排和案例研究，以完成该项战略。申请的资金还将支付在研究结束前召开的至少两次协商会议的费用。费用细目如下表所示：

费用细目（美元）	
清洁发展机制和自愿碳市场的比较分析	50,000
根据分析结果制定处理消耗臭氧层物质的详细程序和方法，以确保普遍适用。	100,000
制定一份创新性的财务安排，以解决预付费用以及循环资金（如果可能）的需要，以确保机制的可持续性。	25,000
在哥伦比亚特区华盛顿举办两次有关利益方的协商会议	50,000
制定至少一个案例研究	25,000
总计	250,000

23. 在根据第 54/10 号决定提交该研究的工作范围草案时，世界银行还向秘书处提供了

来自各机构的评论意见以及一份将这些评论意见考虑在内的订正草案。根据世界银行的总结，收到的评论意见可以根据以下总体观察进行分类：

- (a) 研究应围绕特定的预先界定的投资方法提供具体、简洁且可操作的观点；
- (b) 工作范围应包括审查和调查各供资机制所提供的机会，包括自愿碳和机构投资者市场、清洁发展机制、从区域开发银行贷款、全球环境基金会的赠款及其他；
- (c) 项目设计和方法的灵活性；
- (d) 《联合国气候变化框架公约》决策者的关切问题应该考虑在内；
- (e) 应该对自愿碳市场资源与其他筹资方式相比的可预见性和可用性进行评估；
- (f) 研究应该包括回收和销毁的运转费总额；以及
- (g) 不正当奖励的风险。

24. 世界银行指出，上述建议中有些建议超出了执行委员会在第五十四次会议上授权的任务规定，该任务规定是为通过自愿碳市场销毁无用的消耗臭氧层物质而获得供资制定一项战略，同时还将包括确认与核实处理消耗臭氧层物质的方法。在呈交工作范围供第五十五次会议审议时对这些问题进行讨论。

25. 秘书处认为，研究所包含的任务可以证明提交供本次会议委员会审议的供资申请是合理的，这些资金使世界银行得以向第五十六次会议提供所要求的各种呈件。

基金秘书处的建议

26. 谨建议执行委员会审议：

- (a) 核准研究的工作范围草案，该草案有关如何制定一项通过自愿碳市场销毁无用的消耗臭氧层物质的战略；以及
- (b) 核准表 1 所示的该研究的供资申请。

附件一

体制建设项目提案

突尼斯：体制建设的延长

项目概述和国情简介	
执行机构:	世界银行
以前所核准的体制建设的数额 (美元):	
第一阶段: 1992 年 10 月	285,312
第二阶段: 1998 年 7 月	186,700
第三阶段: 2003 年 4 月	242,667
第四阶段: 2006 年 4 月	247,270
总计	961,949
要求用于项目延长的数额 (第五阶段) (美元):	247,270
建议用于核准第五阶段数额 (美元):	247,270
机构支助费用 (美元):	18,545
多边基金第五阶段体制建设的总费用 (美元):	265,815
第五阶段体制建设氟氯化碳淘汰与 12.1 美元/公斤 (ODP 吨) 的等值量:	暂缺
本国方案的核准日期:	1996 年 5 月
本国方案 (1994 年) 中所报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (ODP 吨):	526.4
受控物质的基准消费量 (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳) (1995-1997 年平均数)	870.1
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙) (1995-1997 年平均数)	104.3
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳) (1998-2000 年平均数)	2.9
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿) (1998-2000 年平均数)	0.7
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴) (1995-1998 年平均数)	8.3
根据第 7 条最新报告的消耗臭氧层物质消费量 (2007 年) (ODP 吨):	
(a) 附件 A 第一类物质 (氟氯化碳)	17.7
(b) 附件 A 第二类物质 (哈龙)	0
(c) 附件 B 第二类物质 (四氯化碳)	0
(d) 附件 B 第三类物质 (甲基氯仿)	0
(e) 附件 E (甲基溴)	6.6
(f) 附件 C 第一类物质 (各类氯氟烃)	31.3
总计	55.6
已报告的国家方案执行数据的年份:	2007 年
所核准的项目数额 (美元):	8,131,173
付款数额 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (美元):	7,622,870
将淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (ODP 吨):	1,208.8
已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质 (截至 2008 年 5 月) (ODP 吨):	492.6

1. 执行委员会所核准的活动和经费概况：

活动概况		核准资金 (美元)
(a)	投资项目：	5,393,766
(b)	体制建设：	961,949
(c)	项目的编制、技术援助、培训和其他非投资项目：	1,775,458
	总计：	8,131,173

进度报告

2. 通过执行突尼斯体制建设项目第四阶段下的监测、执行、报告和提高公众认识等活动，政府保证其在过去两年继续履行《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的义务。体制建设所取得的具体成就是继续加强监管架构，以确保更好地控制和利用消耗臭氧层物质的进口；以及执行培训方案，重点是维修活动和推动在消耗臭氧层物质行业传播新的替代技术。国家环保署的国家臭氧机构也收集数据，并且为了履行报告义务，进行有关消耗臭氧层物质使用和进口情况的统计分析；监测消费消耗臭氧层物质的企业以及已转换的企业；开展提高认识运动（其中包括新闻发布会、访谈、广播电台和电视台节目）。

行动计划

3. 体制建设项目第五阶段（2008年7月至2010年6月）的主要目标将是协助突尼斯尽量在2010年前最终减少和淘汰附件A物质，国家方案以及突尼斯政府和多边基金执行委员会签署的国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划协定提出了这一点。实现这一目标的方法是加紧监测相关消耗臭氧层物质消费行业的投资和非投资项目的实施和完成情况，强化提高认识活动以及与行政、公营和私营部门特定目标群体的联系。此外，鉴于《蒙特利尔议定书》最近所作的调整，体制建设项目将能够使政府接触到关键有关利益方，以确保重新对《议定书》的目标做出承诺，同时进一步制订所需的政策、法律和条例。

2008 WORK PROGRAM AMENDMENT

**Presented to the 55th Meeting of the
Executive Committee**

**WORLD BANK
MONTREAL PROTOCOL OPERATIONS**

May 20, 2008

55th Meeting of the Executive Committee for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

The World Bank 2008 – 2010 Business Plan was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol at its 54th Meeting. With the exception of activities related to HCFCs, all activities proposed for the period 2007 – 2010 were approved by the ExCom (Decision 54/10).

At the 54th Meeting of the ExCom, the Bank submitted its 2008 Work Program for the ExCom's consideration. The 2008 Work Program contained proposals for the renewal of the Philippines' and Tunisia's Institutional Strengthening Projects. As per Decision 54/5, the World Bank is submitting to the Excom an amendment of its 2008 Work Program, to include requests for preparation funds for HCFC Management Plans in the following countries: i) China; ii) Ecuador; iii) Indonesia; iv) Philippines; v) Thailand; vi) Turkey; and vii) Vietnam. The Bank is also including in this amended Work Program a request for funds for the development of a strategy for ODS disposal. The Excom requested the Bank to submit terms of reference for this work to its 55th Meeting.

Amendments to the World Bank's 2008 Work Program amounting to US\$3,013,515 (including support costs) are being requested from the Excom at its 55th Meeting, as summarized below:

Country	Request (US\$)	Duration	Description
China	494,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan - HCFC Production sector
China	722,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan - PU foam sector
Ecuador	80,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Indonesia	150,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Philippines	230,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Thailand	250,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Tunisia	247,270	June 2008-June 2010	Institutional Strengthening Renewal
Turkey	150,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Vietnam	230,000	July 2008 - December 2009	Preparation of HCFC Management Plan
Global	250,000	July 2008 - July 2009	Development of strategy/methodology for ODS disposal
Sub total	2,803,270		
Support costs	210,245		
Total	3,013,515		

*7.5% support cost were applied to all the project preparation requests.

Elements of a Terms of Reference for a Study on Financing the Destruction of Unwanted ODS

Purpose

Both developed and developing countries have or are in the process of eliminating the production and consumption of the most potent ozone depleting substances (ODS) that fall under the control of the 1987 Montreal Protocol. However, the definition of ODS consumption – import plus production minus export – means that the Protocol does not control ODS existing in stockpiles and banks in countries (whether it be in equipment or cylinders). This includes unwanted ODS that no longer can be recovered or used.

As the complete phase-out date for Annex A and B chemicals is approaching, an increasing number of CFC equipment and products are being decommissioned. ODS from these outdated products, if left unmanaged, could place an increasing threat to the ozone layer protection. Since these chemicals also have high Global Warming Potential (GWP) in comparison with carbon dioxide, it is concomitant threat to the climate. In responding to this threat, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the MLF have in the recent years increased their efforts to prevent releases of these unwanted ODS to the atmosphere. The MLF Secretariat convened an “Experts Meeting to Assess the Extent of Current and Future Requirements for the Collection and Disposition of Non-Reusable and Unwanted ODS in Article 5 countries” on 13 – 15 March 2006, and there have been a series of regional for a held on different aspects of the disposal and destruction issues, involving Article 5 countries, the Secretariat, bilateral and implementing agencies. A study for effective options to manage unwanted ODS has been commissioned by the MLF. The draft report of the study was presented at the 54th Meeting of the MLF Executive Committee. The MLF Executive Committee has consequently endorsed a proposal by the World Bank to conduct a study on how to develop a strategy to obtain funding through voluntary carbon markets for destruction of unwanted ODS, which would also include a methodology for the validation and verification of ODS disposal.

Background

Article 5 countries are currently in the compliance period of the Montreal Protocol and are expected to completely phase out the production and consumption of CFCs, halons and CTC by 2010. As these countries advance in implementation of MP obligations, they are increasingly faced with the reality long understood in non-Article 5 countries – that banks of ODS will have accumulated and continue to exist, posing an ongoing threat to the environment. This is particularly the case for ODS that cannot be recovered nor reclaimed either for technical reasons or in a cost-effective manner.

Unwanted ODS and the need for destruction capacity or choices has consequently become an increased subject of debate in meetings of the Parties and the MLF Executive Committee. Both bodies commissioned the development of terms of references for studies on environmentally sound destruction of ODS. In 2006, the Parties requested the Executive Committee to conduct one study on the collection and treatment of unwanted ODS in both Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries. This study is expected to be finalized for the July 2008 Open-ended Working Group Meeting.

The environmental risks of emissive uses of ODS extend beyond the ozone layer. At the 19th Meeting of the Parties, in September 2007, the Parties adopted a decision that acknowledges the direct link between ODS and adverse effects on the climate. In particular, the Parties asked that the MLF give priority to projects that focused on alternatives that minimized other impacts to the environment, including on the climate.

Thus alongside the increasing calls from Article 5 countries for assistance to manage their unwanted ODS accumulating in equipment, ports, reclamation centers, etc., the Implementing Agencies have been considering innovative approaches to financing ODS disposal/destruction under the climate change regime. Voluntary carbon markets provide an opportunity for generating financing for ODS destruction as they are not bound to compliance markets and because ODS, that can have extremely high GWPs would be an attractive source of emission reduction credits. To date, only one market exists that issues credits for ODS destruction, the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX); however, other markets such as those adopted the Voluntary Carbon Standard 2007 (VCS) are not necessarily restricted to the six (6) Kyoto gases and therefore could potentially become markets for destruction of unwanted ODS if a methodology was proposed and approved.

Comparative analyses on the voluntary markets report that over the last few years, about a dozen of voluntary markets have been developed, each presenting different standards and focus areas. Some markets closely mirror the standards of the compliance markets, while other adopted less stringent rules and flexible approaches in order to reduce the administrative burdens, the transaction costs and enable to generate as many credits as possible on the market. These comparative studies have not so far looked specifically at how different markets actually, or potentially, address GHGs that are not directly controlled by Kyoto. In particular, there is a need to look at elements such as the project cycles, the rules for acceptability of new project types and new methodologies approval, the countries eligible for offset projects to determine how the special issues/requirements surrounding ODS and the Montreal Protocol can be incorporated on the one hand, and on the other, what considerations countries must take into account when exploring opportunities for financing through existing markets such as CCX.

Objectives

At its 54th Meeting, the Executive Committee endorsed a proposal in the World Bank's 2008-2010 Business Plan to conduct a study on ODS destruction. According to the proposal, the Bank plans to 1) describe opportunities for funding through voluntary carbon markets for destruction of unwanted ODS and which would 2) include a methodology for validation and verification of ODS disposal and 3) develop specific case studies.

As per Decision 54/10(d) these Terms of Reference are being developed in collaboration with Executive Committee members, the MLF Implementing Agencies and the World Bank.

Scope of Work

The study will approach voluntary carbon market opportunities from a concrete, simple, and workable perspective around a specific investment vehicle. The study should elaborate on the structure and operational procedures for proposed unwanted ODS disposal projects that maximize the amount of ODS destroyed.

The Consultant will be responsible for 1) researching and developing universal but flexible approaches, or strategies for Article 5 countries to access funding through voluntary carbon markets and for 2) proposing corresponding disposal methodologies, based on best practice from existing approaches and illustrated through case studies (where applicable).

In order to inform this work, the Study should include a short and concise analyses on voluntary carbon markets, rules of voluntary markets and other carbon markets, as well as dedicated work on ODS destruction (options, costs, assessment of the scale/existing banks). See Annex I for a list of minimum works to draw from. The Study will include elements that are expected to be validated including operational efficacy of ongoing case studies (under CCX). The Study will explore, in consultation with stakeholders, NOUs in key Article 5 countries, additional opportunities to launch pilot projects in other Article 5 countries.

Elements of the Study:

- Develop and/or adopt a select number of emission reduction methodologies to be used for the disposal of unwanted ODS;
- Utilize practical experiences from existing and/or planned ODS emission reduction projects in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries in shaping the design of the strategy and methodologies;
- Generate robust, transparent and homogeneous emission reductions from disposal of unwanted ODS; and
- Explore how to capitalize on the credibility of the Montreal Protocol Institutions including the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, the Ozone Secretariat, and the UNEP TEAP.

Process/Project Approach

- Examine (comparative analysis) the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the rules sets in various voluntary markets, including any market to date that has ODS destruction projects in its portfolio of emission reduction projects, with a view to determining and comparing:
 - Market scope, volume, share, growth
 - Management structure and stakeholders
 - Transaction cost (\$ per t CO₂e), price of offsets
 - Transaction units
 - Type/ categories of projects eligible

- Restricted or not to the Kyoto gases
- Project cycle and actors involved at each steps
- Average time required before the generation of credits
- Quality controls systems, including verification/ validation mechanisms, frequency, third party review requirements
- Transparency of the system (e.g. on elements such as the decision making process, transactions, etc.)
- Process for the approval of project activity
- Countries eligible for offset projects
- Rules for new methodology approval
- Degree of flexibility in the voluntary markets for adapting methodologies/approaches and for introducing new project types
- Additionality requirements and/or criteria used to demonstrated that the project activity is not the baseline, including the use of investment analyses, barriers analyses, sectoral benchmarks
- Registry of emissions and/or control processes put in place to avoid double counting of emission reduction

For markets covering ODS projects, describe and compare in more details the rules, the methodologies for such projects including elements such as criteria for project eligibility, factors accounted in the calculations of emission reductions including emission reduction offset ration, technical requirements for the destruction facilities, and etc.

Based upon the investigation and interviews, the Study will:

- Determine and elaborate on possible concrete, simple and workable modalities/scenarios; options for standardized methodologies including validation and verification of ODS disposal given in light of variables
- Determine and recommend favorable elements / quality / minimum requirements for eligibility
- Determine the applicability of existing and potential Article 5 and non-Article 5 markets dealing with unwanted ODS in order to apply to Article 5 countries (market conditions, nature of the regulatory/policy framework, institutional capacity).
- Using the information of the comparative analyses and rules of each market, determine the feasibility for markets that are not dealing with unwanted ODS to include these project type and describe the process that is required;
- Assess predictability and availability of resources from voluntary carbon markets in comparison with other financing modalities, such as the MLF;

- Provide recommendations on key measures to safeguard any leakage of unwanted ODS at each transaction step towards final disposal based on best practice from existing approaches and illustrated through case studies; and
- Recommend practical in-country administrative systems including management of revenue allocations to ensure that financial benefits would be used for covering other costs associated with collection, transportation, extraction, and etc. in order to avoid any perverse incentives.

Financing/Cost Considerations

- Identify possible options, mechanisms and schemes for financing upfront costs (administrative costs, transportation) based on current practice in the voluntary market such as futures market, revolving funds, etc.
- Financing Streams (options/schedule of payments)
- Ranking of candidates for ODS destruction taking into account ODS substances, purity/quality, source, environmental risks (as pertains to cost)
- Identify any difference in rules and methodologies for project eligibility in voluntary carbon markets with those required by the MLF for funding ODS phaseout.

Disposal Methodology

- Utilize existing CCX case study (Argentina CTC) or any other studies to detail methodology
- Identify best practice throughout project cycle to ensure optimum results at destruction (from packaging to transport, validation of purity of substance, destruction removal efficiency (DRE), types of facilities/registration and certification, etc)

Tentative Work Plan and Schedule

Task	Tentative Date
Inception Report	October 2008
Draft Report	January 2009
Final Report	March 2009

Background Documents
(to be used as a basis for the study and further data collection)

1) “Final Draft Study on the Collection and Treatment of Unwanted Ozone-depleting Substances in Article 5 and Non-article 5 Countries,” ICF International, March 2008. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/54/Inf.3

2) “2002 Report of the Task Force on Destruction Technologies,” (Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP)) and other related TEAP reports.

3) Report of the Meeting of Experts to Assess the Extent of Current and Future Requirements for the Collection and Disposal of Non-reusable and Unwanted ODS in Article 5 Countries, MLF 2006.

4) Relevant reports of the MP Meetings of the Parties (where ODS destruction had been included in the meeting agenda).

5) Studies with Comparative Analyses of Carbon Markets:

“Making Sense of the Voluntary Carbon Market: A Comparison of Carbon Offset Standards” WWF Germany, March 2008.

“The World Bank State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2007” Capoor and Ambrosi, World Bank, 2008

“State of the Voluntary Carbon Markets 2008” Hamilton, Sjardin, Marcello, Xu, Ecosystem Marketplace & New Carbon Finance, 2008.

6) Standards and rules of the Kyoto and voluntary markets:

“Voluntary Carbon Standard - Specification for the project-level quantification, monitoring and reporting as well as validation and verification of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals”, VCS 2007.

CCX rules and protocols for destruction of ODS, available at:
<http://www.chicagoclimatex.com/>

CDM rules and protocols, available at: www.unfccc.int