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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第二十八次会议
1999年7月14日至16日，蒙特利尔

国别方案：蒙古

本文件包括：

- 国别方案评价表（由基金秘书处编制）
- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 蒙古政府的送文函
- 国别方案简介
- 国别方案（综述）

蒙古国别方案评价表

《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》批准情况

	签字	批准	生效
《维也纳公约》（1985）		1996 年 3 月 7 日	1996 年 6 月 5 日
《蒙特利尔议定书》（1987）		1996 年 3 月 7 日	1996 年 6 月 5 日
《伦敦修正案》（1990）		1996 年 3 月 7 日	1996 年 6 月 5 日
《哥本哈根修正案》（1992）		1996 年 3 月 7 日	1996 年 6 月 5 日

受管制物质生产情况：不生产任何受管制物质

受管制物质消耗情况（1998 年）：
21.4 公吨
21.0 加权吨（ODP）

吨数	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	共计	哈龙 1211	哈龙 1301	共计	CTC	MCF	共计	甲基溴
ODS		19.6	1.8			21.4							
ODP		19.6	1.4			21.0							

不同物质所占 ODP 比例：CFC 100.0% 哈龙 CTC 和 MCF 甲基溴

各个部门所占 ODP 比例：	气雾剂	泡沫	哈龙	制冷	溶剂	甲基溴	其他
耗量（ODP 吨）	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
所占百分比：				93.3%	6.7%		

国别方案

国别方案期限：3 年（1999—2002）

ODS 停用目标：在 2005 年之前把各类 CFC 耗量减少 50%；在 2007 年之前减少 85%，在 2010 年之前全部停用 CFC。

优先停用领域：制冷设备维修部门

国别方案活动所需费用：1,417,700 美元

战略：

蒙古政府作出以下承诺：按照规定的时间表停用《蒙特利尔议定书》第5条第1款中规定的各种物质，并保证批准1997年《蒙特利尔修正案》，建立一个进口配额和许可证制度，对ODS的全面停用活动进行管理和批准这类活动；鼓励并支持本国公司努力引进无ODS的制冷设备；采取行动来增进关于ODS的知识和公众意识；建立经济鼓励机制，通过免税措施来促进无ODS制冷设备的供应。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

评论

1. 1998 年，蒙古的 ODS 总耗量估计为 21 ODP 吨，主要是用于维修制冷设备和汽车空调机的 CFC-12（19.6 吨）以及用于溶剂行业的 1.4 ODP 吨 CFC-112。该国不消耗其他受管制物质。根据计算，在确定蒙古是否遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》所依据的基准期间，1995 至 1997 年期间，该国的附件 A 物质年耗量为 10.6 吨。
2. 制冷设备包括：171,000 台家用冰箱和冰柜，这些设备每五年维修一次；大约 2,190 台安装在医院、饭店和工业企业的商业和工业制冷设备。在蒙古共有 72,000 辆登记的车辆，其中 9,350 辆安装有汽车空调机。
3. 蒙古有 37 家制冷设备维修厂（其中 27 个位于中央地区，6 个位于西部地区，4 个位于东部地区）。家用冰箱维修最多（9 万多台）的地区是该国首都，乌兰巴托。
4. 国别方案指出，由于 ODS 供应急剧下降和蒙古的地理位置，如果要在制冷行业停用 ODS，除了举办一个回收和再循环方案之外，还需要对设备进行改装。
5. 1995 年，蒙古政府颁布了《防范有毒化学品危害的规定》。该国自然和环境部以及卫生和社会保障部联合颁布了允许出口和进口的物质清单和本国法规（还应向自然和环境部以及卫生和社会保障部提交关于海关登记的进口 ODS 物质的资料）。
6. 国别方案包括一个在自然和环境部内设立臭氧机构的项目（体制建设）。蒙古政府申请为这个项目的执行提供总额为 99,600 美元的经费。基金秘书处关于这项申请的评估和建议载于环境规划署工作方案修正案（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/ 28/21）。
7. 国别方案还申请提供 30,000 美元的经费，以用于编制一项制冷剂管理计划。执行委员会在其第 22/24 号决定中请环境规划署对编制中的国别方案进行调整，以便使其符合制冷剂管理计划准则草案中的各项规定，而根据该决定，这项申请不符合供资条件。环境规划署同意撤回这项申请，并向执行委员会今后的某次会议提交蒙古的制冷剂管理计划项目，而且在编制该计划时不需要多边基金提供任何费用。

建议

基金秘书处建议如下：

1. 核准蒙古的国别方案。核准该国别方案不表示核准其中的项目或其供资数额。
2. 请蒙古政府根据执行委员会关于执行国别方案的决定（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40，第 135 段）每年向执行委员会提交关于国别方案执行进度的资料。首次报告应使用核准的格式提供关于 1999 年 7 月 16 日至 2000 年 12 月 31 日期间的资料，最迟于 2001 年 5 月 1 日之前提交基金秘书处。

Country Programme Cover Sheet

Country: **Mongolia**

Lead National Agency: **Ministry of Nature and Environment
National Ozone Authority**

Lead Implementation Agency : **UNEP**

Period Covered by Country Programme: **1999-2002**

1. Phase Out Schedule

SUBSTANCES	CURRENT CONSUMPTION IN 1998, ODP TONS	PLANNED TOTAL CONSUMPTION TILL PHASE-OUT, ODP TONS	PLANNED YEAR OF PHASE OUT
Annex A & B			
CFC 11			
CFC 12	18.9		2008
CFC 113	1.4		
Annex C			
HCFC 22	0.22		As per MP
Annex E			
Total Annex A & B	21.0	123	
Total	20.52	123	

2. Government Action Plan

Designation of action	1999-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010
Set up a National Ozone Authority within the structure of the MNE	-arrange and regulate the implementation of the Country Programme; -control the performance of the Country Programme, projects and management plan in the refrigeration sector; -comply with the requirements set out in the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and their Amendments; -prepare proposals on other necessary projects to be submitted to competent organisations and develop them; -enhance public knowledge of ODS related issues.	monitor reports and statements to be presented to UNEP and other organisations	continue activities
Issue law on ozone layer protection and	-formulate a draft law and present for approval to the Parliament of Mongolia -take actions to ensure the enforcement	introduce new legal and regulatory system	

ODS monitoring and modify and amend the corresponding laws	of the law -make amendments to the statutes of the Ministries of Nature and Environment, Health and Social Security, State Customs and Statistical organisations concerning their responsibilities		
Ratify the Montreal Amendments to the Protocol of October 1997 and the Kyoto Protocol of December 1997	-take actions to facilitate the approval of the resolution on ratifying the Amendments by the Parliament of Mongolia -provide necessary preparations for ratification of the Amendments to the Protocols -make amendments and alteration to respective laws	meet the obligations stipulated under the Amendments	
Found an association of ODS importers and users	Set up an association and register its members	-Regularly hold meetings of the association -analyse ODS imports and usage, take steps to implement its policy -cooperate with Governmental organisations in meeting some of the obligations	continue activities
Set up a licensing system	-formulate the basis for licensing -introduce a system of licensing ODS importers, users and refrigeration companies -adopt and use a labelling system	Strengthen the licensing system's capability	
Set up a system of ODS quotas and financial and economic incentives	-establish quotas of ODS imports and usage levels -set up system of incentives such as tax exemption, tax cuts for ODS substitutes and technologies	continue the activities	
Establish a system of monitoring	-Establish monitoring system for ODS imports and consumption at the customs and statistical bureau -promote the utilisation of the national ODS code -impose taxes on ODS based equipment -ensure local governmental authorities are responsible for regulating and monitoring ODS use on their territorial units	-monitor the performance of the licensing and quota systems -restrict and ban imports of ODS based equipment	
Phaseout in the Refrigeration sector	-Develop a Refrigeration Management Plan -identify companies that require retrofitting and develop projects accordingly -develop training projects for customs	Implement the Refrigeration Management Plan	

	officials and technicians		
Training of Customs officers	-organise training of customs officers on control of ODS imports and ODS based equipment -organise training in monitoring the licensing system	-monitor the performance and provide follow-up training	
Training of Refrigeration technicians	-maintain updated registration system -develop training Programmes in recycling and recovery -demonstrate recovery/recycling procedures and apply R&R Programmes	-monitor the performance and provide follow-up training	
Actions to enhance public awareness	-arrange through mass media actions designed to raise public awareness with respect to the ozone layer protection, ODS and substitutes -take steps to enhance general public knowledge of the laws on protection of the ozone layer and other relevant rules and regulations -arrange public discussions and talks shows concerning Country Programme and policies	-implement training seminars in cooperation with non-governmental organisations such as "Development & Environment", Mongolian Association for Conservation Nature and the Environment, Greens Movement, Association of Meteorologists, Association of Chemists of Mongolia and private consulting companies.	

3. Projects Submitted for Funding

Nrs	Sector	Starting date	Type of Project	Total project cost (UDS)	Government Contribution	funding requested from MLF
1	All	1999	Institutional strengthening Set up a National Ozone Authority under the MNE	125,600	26,000	99,600
2	Ref.	1999	Formulation of a Refrigeration Management Plan	30,000		30,000
Total costs				155,600	26,000	129,600

4. Costs (in USD)

Cost to the MF of Projects in the Country Programme	129,600
Estimated Cost of Complete ODS Phaseout	1,417,700
Estimated Cost Effectiveness of projects in Country Programme USD/kg	6.1
Estimated Cost Effectiveness for Complete Phaseout USD/kg	66.9

Executive Summary

- Mongolia became a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer starting from July 7, 1996. The Law on ratification of the above two was enacted by the Parliament in October 1995.
- The Country Programme is directed at phasing out the consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and to ensure the meeting of the country's commitments under the above protocol
- The Country Programme is to be presented for approval to the 28th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.
- Mongolia's severe climate, scattered population, and wide expanses of unproductive land, however, have constrained economic development. Economic activity traditionally has been based on agriculture and the breeding of livestock. In past years, extensive Soviet support was received (almost 30% of GDP) for economic growth but was withdrawn almost overnight in 1990-91. The Government of Mongolia has now adopted free-market economics, freezing spending, easing price controls, liberalising domestic and international trade.
- An inventory of ozone depleting substances was carried out in 1997 and updated in 1998. It was determined that 21.22 ODP tons of ODS were consumed in that year, 96.9% of which were used for the refrigeration and freezing equipment re-charging purposes.
- A draft Regulation of Mongolia concerning the ozone layer and the issue on ratification of the Montreal Amendment of October of 1997 will be formulated to be presented for consideration by Parliament.
- Under the current conditions when the country is undergoing a period of structural reforming of its economic and financial systems, the Government has to tackle issues of concern as the privatisation of state enterprises, real estate and land, incentives and support to key national enterprises capable to compete and survive, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. Therefore, in restructuring and modernising the industries under the action plan, with introduction of new technologies, the Country Programme will be of supreme significance for diminishing the consumption of substances depleting the ozone layer, and, moreover, completely phasing them out by replacing by substitute substances.
- The Ministry of Nature and Environment, the National Statistics Board, the Customs Board and the National Ozone Authority will be responsible for the monitoring of the institutional strengthening and ozone issues and coordination of joint efforts and actions ensured.
- A system of quotas will be set up with regard to imports, distribution and consumption of ODS and a system for storing reliable data and information on ODS.
- The Government of Mongolia will require financial assistance for implementing projects detailed in this Country Programme
- Due to the sharp decline in supply of ODS and the unique geographical location of Mongolia, phase-out in the Refrigeration sector will require retrofitting of equipment, in addition to a Recovery and Recycling Programme and training of technicians. An Institutional Strengthening project and Training of customs officers are also required to ensure phase-out
- It is estimated that as a result of implementation of the projects, ODS consumption will be reduced by 87% or 10 tons by 2005. The use of the remaining 4.3 tons of ODS will be restricted by introducing new technologies and applying economic incentives methods in the business sphere. It is proposed that by 2010 consumption of the substances specified in Annexes A and C of the Montreal Protocol will have totally ceased.