



联合国



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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第四十三次会议
2004年7月5日至9日，日内瓦

国家方案的增订：黎巴嫩

本文件包括以下内容：

- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 黎巴嫩政府的送文函
- 国家方案（黎巴嫩政府提交的执行摘要）

黎巴嫩国家方案的增订

背景资料

1. 黎巴嫩政府向执行委员会第四十三次会议提交了在开发计划署协助下起草的国家方案的增订，数额为 37,500 美元的资金是执行委员会第三十六次会议核准的。

已核准供资的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰项目

2. 执行委员会迄今已核准黎巴嫩 55 个项目和活动，总经费为 10,549,124 美元，用于淘汰 1,120 ODP 吨消耗臭氧层物质。截至 2003 年 12 月，总共已淘汰 585.4 ODP 吨，已支付金额为 6,556,525 美元。

消耗臭氧层物质的消费

3. 黎巴嫩 2005—2015 年的履约消费基准和可允许消耗臭氧层物质的消费量如下：

可允许消费量(ODP 吨)	CFC	MB
基准消费量	725.5	152.4
2005 年	362.8	121.9
2007 年	108.8	121.9
2010 年	0	121.9
2015 年	0	0

4. 2002 年，黎巴嫩政府向臭氧秘书处报告，CFC 的总消费量为 491.7 ODP 吨，甲基溴的总消费量为 197.3 ODP 吨。

5. 根据黎巴嫩政府的资料，下表列出了 2003—2010 年 CFC 的预测消费量(ODP 吨)：

行业	2003 年	2004 年	2005 年	2006 年	2007 年	2008 年	2009 年	2010 年
气雾剂行业	45	34	25	10	0	0	0	0
泡沫塑料行业	45	37	15	0	0	0	0	0
家用制冷	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
商用制冷	35	15	10	5	0	0	0	0
制冷维修业	340	314	300	235	150	100	50	0
共计	470	400	350	250	150	100	50	0

6. 黎巴嫩政府还同意到 2006 年底完全淘汰甲基溴的消费。

7. 在编制黎巴嫩国家方案的增订时发现，气雾剂和商用制冷生产行业以及制冷维修业所报告的 CFC 消费水平高于预期消费水平。消费水平高出预期水平，与将 CFCs 用于黎巴嫩南部的气雾剂产品和商用冰箱的生产以及制冷设备的维修有关；过去没有报告这些消费，

是由于黎巴嫩该地区的特殊情况。

政策措施

8. 黎巴嫩政府所制定和执行的与消耗臭氧层物质相关的具体政策和管制行动是：
- (a) 1998 年，消耗臭氧层物质被列入需要具备进口许可证的物品的清单；进口消耗臭氧层物质的申请均须经环境部的批准。同样，环境部还颁布了禁止进口哈龙的规定，财政部免征多边基金援助的项目的所有投入设备的税；
 - (b) 2000 年，禁止成立使用消耗臭氧层物质的生产企业；
 - (c) 2003 年，颁布了控制和监测消耗臭氧层物质使用的规定。

消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划

9. 黎巴嫩政府已决定制定国家淘汰管理计划以解决该国 417 ODP 吨的剩余消费量，各行业分布如下：气雾剂行业 17 ODP 吨；泡沫塑料行业(中小型企业)65 ODP 吨；45 ODP 吨用于商用冰箱(中小型企业)的生产，以及 290 ODP 吨用于制冷维修业。国家淘汰计划将提交执行委员会今后举行的一次会议。

秘书处的评论和建议

评论

符合资助条件的剩余CFC消费量

10. 根据执行委员会第 35/57 号决定，黎巴嫩符合资助条件的CFCs剩余消费量，根据备选办法 1(《蒙特利尔议定书》基准)计算为 47.1 ODP吨，根据备选办法 2¹(最近的消费)(文件UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/61)为 224.5 ODP吨。但根据黎巴嫩国家淘汰管理计划，该国符合资助条件的消费量为 **417 ODP**吨。

11. 秘书处就此指出，要使黎巴嫩符合资助条件的剩余 CFC 消费量数量的调整提交审议，该国须根据要求：

¹ 根据第 35/57 号决定但书A，如一国选择备选办法 2，该国应认识到，执行委员会可在特殊的情况下，在最初审议一个国家的项目时决定调整所产生的基准，以顾及由于具体的 12 个月期间显已证实的储存和/或具体的 12 个月期间的国家经济困难等原因造成的经证实的前一年数据的非代表性。这是符合资助条件的剩余消费量可据以不同于第 35/57 号决定所核准数目的唯一的条款。

- (a) 明确说明 CFC 的额外消费与该国南部地区(制定最初的国家方案时无法进入的地区)的活动有关系,即气雾剂和商用制冷生产企业,同时加上用于为该地区居住人口所使用制冷设备进行维修的额外消费量。
- (b) 说明根据多边基金现行政策和决定可获准更多消费量的资格。

12. 开发计划署后来报告,继进行全面调查评估该国各类剩余 CFCs 消费后,黎巴嫩国家方案已于 2003 年 12 月最后确定。该调查专门针对黎巴嫩南部和西岸地区,这些地区自被占领后一直没有进行过调查。调查结果发现,这些地区仍在使用 88 ODP 吨的 CFC,各行业分布如下:一个气雾剂厂家(Chamsine),CFC 消费总量为 17 ODP 吨;8 个小型泡沫塑料厂家(确定的企业共有 11 家),CFCs 平均消费量为 53 ODP 吨;以及 34 家生产使用冰箱的中小型企业中的 11 家平均消费 18 ODP 吨。开发计划署还说明,所有查明的符合资助条件的企业均系 1995 年 7 月 25 日之前建立。

13. 从在黎巴嫩前被占领土进行的调查结果来看,根据第 35/57 号决定但书 A,依照备选办法 2 计算出来的符合资助条件的剩余 CFC 消费量可 224.5 ODP 吨增加到 312.5 ODP 吨。

甲基溴消费

14. 秘书处还指出,黎巴嫩政府依照第 7 条报告的 2002 年甲基溴消费量为 197.3 ODP 吨,而甲基溴的基准数为 152.4 ODP 吨。因此,看起来黎巴嫩未遵守甲基溴冻结。后来,秘书处收到黎巴嫩环境部长 2004 年 4 月 30 日致臭氧秘书处执行秘书信函的抄件,该信函附有对黎巴嫩针对甲基溴消费和淘汰所采取各项相关行动的详细说明。另据报告,黎巴嫩政府在 2001 年 4 月 11 日的信函中曾请求根据编制和执行示范和投资项目时所收集数据改变甲基溴的履约基准。

得到资助的项目

15. 秘书处请求对执行气雾剂行业淘汰 158 ODP 吨 CFCs 的 3 个投资项目的现况以及执行商用制冷次级行业淘汰 70 ODP 吨 CFCs 的一个单独项目及 3 个总体项目的现况作出澄清。正如黎巴嫩国家方案的增订所报告的,2001 年之前已核准的这些项目尚未完成。开发计划署后来报告称,黎巴嫩政府已告知,所有这些项目均已于接近 2003 年底完成。

建议

16. 基金秘书处建议核准黎巴嫩国家方案的增订,同时指出核准国家方案并不表示核准其中提出的项目或其供资水平。

17. 还提议执行委员会考虑依照备选办法 2 的 312.5 ODP 吨 CFC 的消费量, 作为黎巴嫩符合供资条件的剩余消费量的数量(增加了 88 ODP 吨), 以便解决以往未述及的黎巴嫩南部和西贝卡地区的消费量。



REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

Mr. Yves de San
Resident Representative
UNDP-Lebanon

Date: April 01, 2004
 Ref. No. 1170/B

Dear Mr. de San,

SUBJECT: Submission of Lebanon's Country Programme Update to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

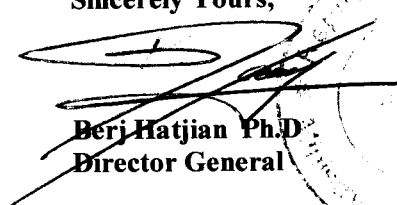
I am pleased to present your office with a copy of Lebanon's Montreal Protocol Country Programme Update. The Country Programme Update (CPU) will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) for information, and in support of the submission of Lebanon's National Phase-out Management Plan for Group I, Annex A Substances (NPMP), at its 43rd Meeting in July 2004.

In accordance with Decision 35/57 of the Executive Committee of the MLF, the Government of Lebanon received US \$37,500 at the 36th Meeting of the ExCom to allow us to undertake the update of our Country Programme. The CP Update was prepared by national consultants who worked in close cooperation with Lebanon's Ozone Office. The survey work completed during the preparation of the CP Update includes, for the first time, data from South Lebanon, a region which was not accessible during the formulation of Lebanon's original Country Programme. As a result, the CPU presents the most up-to-date and comprehensive analysis of the status of ODS elimination and remaining eligible consumption in Lebanon.

Please accept this letter as an official request on the part of the Government of Lebanon to have your office make the necessary arrangements to advise the Montreal Protocol Unit of UNDP to proceed with submission of Lebanon's CPU to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for the information of the Executive Committee at its 43rd Meeting.

Thanking you for your ongoing cooperation and support, I remain

Sincerely Yours,


Berj Hatjjan Ph.D.
Director General

UNDP OFFICE IN BEIRUT		
FILE: <i>Lib/02/062</i>		
16 APR 2004		
NO ACTION	Init.	Date
INFO	<i>RR</i>	
ACTION	<i>DR</i>	

- cc. Ms. Dima Al-Khatib, Programme Manager - UNDP Lebanon
- Mrs. Dominique Kayser - Programme Coordinator, Montreal Protocol Unit -UNDP
- Ms. Rola Sheikh, Ozone Office Focal Point - MoE *R.SL*
- Mr. Mazen K. Hussein, Project Manager Ozone Office - MoE *MKH*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Country Programme Update (CPU) for Lebanon provides an overview of activities implemented under the Montreal Protocol (MP) on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. This overview includes an assessment of the initial Country Programme, and an analysis for the remaining Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) phase-out in the Country and presents a strategy and action plan for the complete phase-out.

Lebanon is committed to the complete phase-out of ODS in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control schedule. Lebanon ratified the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol in March 1993 (*Table 1*). Since the per capita consumption of ODS in Lebanon was less than 300 gm, Lebanon was classified as a country operating under Article-5(1) of the Montreal Protocol and therefore became eligible to receive assistance from the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in order to meet its obligations under the MP. Lebanon received financial assistance from the MLF for the development of a Country Programme and the development of a national strategy for phase-out of ODS in accordance with the milestones applicable to Article 5(1) countries. Lebanon's CP was completed with the assistance of the UNDP in 1994. The Executive Committee (ExCom) to the Multilateral Fund subsequently approved the Lebanon CP in its 19th Meeting in May 1996.

Table 1: Ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

Instrument	Date of ratification	Date entered into force
Vienna Convention	30 March 1993	June. 28, 1993
Montreal Protocol	30 March 1993	June. 28, 1993
London Amendment	31 March 1993	June.29, 1993
Copenhagen Amendment	31 July 2000	July. 31, 2000
Montreal Amendment	31 July 2000	July. 31, 2000

Lebanon's total ODS consumption was estimated in 1993 at about 923.1 tonnes ODP. The CP identified the aerosol sector; the refrigeration sector and the foam sector as the three key areas in which ODS were used. Hence, developing a national strategy for managing the ODS phase-out programme and prioritizing the ODS phase-out activities in these three main sectors were seen as essential. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Lebanon, set up within the Ministry of Environment, has played a key role as the national focal point for managing the ODS phase-out program. Through a grant from the MLF channeled through UNDP, Lebanon commenced its ODS phase-out program with the approval of projects for conversion of two aerosol factories, six foam factories, one domestic and fifteen commercial refrigeration factories (*Annex I*).

In accordance with the MP control schedule, the phase-out date for Annex A, Group I substances (CFC) for Article 5 countries stands at 2010 with intermediate targets for a freeze in consumption by 1999 (to the level of the average consumption during 1995-1997 – also termed as the baseline consumption), 50% reduction of the baseline consumption by 2005 (from the average consumption for 1995-1997) with a further reduction to 85% of the baseline consumption by 2007, and a total phase-out in 2010. Lebanon's CP stated, "The phase-out will be mostly completed by 2005, while some ODS uses will continue until 2010".

Lebanon has made significant progress in ODS phase-out over the past few years. The original CP did not set quantitative targets for ODS phase-out. This report provides an assessment of all the sectors and all regions of Lebanon including, for the first time, the South of Lebanon which was adversely affected by war in the early nineties. The findings have been compared with the MP targets and the original Country Programme. Lebanon has met the first MP milestone: the 1999 freeze level for Annex A Group I substances (CFCs) as its consumption was 528 tonnes CFC which is 73% of the freeze level for CFC consumption. The findings of the survey (2003) indicate a total consumption of 595 tonnes for the year 2002.

The CPU has been prepared based on a review of current phase-out results, as compared to consumption identified in the original CP, as well as to additional activities undertaken in the refrigeration sector, the methyl bromide sector, through assessment of policies needs, and strategic planning and actions required to complete phase-out of remaining ODS in the country. Ongoing actions will continue as shown below:

- Completion of ongoing Aerosol, Halon, Foam and Refrigeration projects;
- Completion of the ongoing Methyl Bromide project.

All remaining phase-out actions will be addressed through a National Phase-out Management Plan for Annex A, Group I Substances (CFCs) in Lebanon (NPMP).

The NPMP will be implemented through a series of annual action plans, prepared by the Ozone Office-Ministry of the Environment with the assistance of the Implementing Agencies coordinated by the lead implementing agency, UNDP.
