



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
第五十八次会议
2009年7月6日至10日，蒙特利尔

国家方案：伊拉克

本文件包括：

- 国家方案评价表（基金秘书处编制）
- 基金秘书处的评论和建议
- 伊拉克政府的送文函
- 国家方案首页
- 国家方案（执行摘要）

伊拉克国家方案评价表

环境部国家臭氧机构

《维也纳公约》和《蒙特利尔议定书》的批准情况

| | 签字 | 批准 | 生效日期 | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 维也纳公约(1985年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 蒙特利尔议定书(1987年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 伦敦修正案(1990年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 哥本哈根修正案(1992年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 蒙特利尔修正案(1997年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 北京修正案(1999年) | | 2008年6月25日 | 2008年9月23日 | | | | | | | | | |
| 受控物质产量: | 未生产受控物质 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 受控物质消费量: (2008年) | 1,622.0 公吨 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (除各类氟氯烃以外的其他物质) | 1,645.8 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 | 甲基溴 |
| ODS | 342.5 | 1,244.6 | | | 16.6 | 1,603.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | | 8.3 |
| ODP | 342.5 | 1,244.6 | | | 10.0 | 1,597.1 | 8.1 | 31.0 | 39.1 | 4.6 | | 5.0 |
| 每种物质的 ODP 所占比例: | CFC | 97.0% | 哈龙 | 2.4% | CTC | 0.3% | 甲基溴 | 0.3% | | | | |
| 各行业的 ODP 所占比例: | 气雾剂 | 泡沫塑料 | 哈龙 | 制冷 | 溶剂 | 甲基溴 | | | | | | |
| 消费量(ODP 吨) | | 290.0 | 31.0 | 1,307.1 | 4.6 | 5.0 | | | | | | |
| 占总数百分比: | | 17.7% | 1.9% | 79.8% | 0.3% | 0.3% | | | | | | |
| 《蒙特利尔议定书》(ODP 吨数) | 各类 CFC | 哈龙 | CTC | 甲基溴 | | | | | | | | |
| 基准消费量 | 1,517.0 | 70.4 | 21.4 | 4.6 | | | | | | | | |
| 允许的 2007 年消费量 | 227.6 | 35.2 | 3.21 | 3.7 | | | | | | | | |

数据来源: 第7条数据

国家方案

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 国家方案有效期: | 2 年 (2009—2010 年) |
| 消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标: | 全部淘汰氟氯化碳、哈龙、四氯化碳、三氯乙酸 |
| 重点淘汰领域: | 泡沫塑料、制冷、哈龙和溶剂行业 |
| 国家方案活动所需费用: | 10,496,000 美元 |

战略:

政府将作为紧急事项致力于通过在制造行业执行政策、培训、技术援助方案和投资项目淘汰各类氟氯化碳、哈龙和四氯化碳的消费(甲基溴的淘汰单独解决)。国家淘汰计划实行对地方工业的全面财政和技术一揽子计划,确保采用可行和全球升温潜能值低的无消耗臭氧层物质技术。该计划还将加强管制框架,以管制和监测消耗臭氧层物质的贸易,包括制订全面的立法处理该国消耗臭氧层物质的进出口和使用。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

说明

1. 2008 年进行的一项全国性调查涉及到伊拉克所有制造和维修行业，根据这项调查，环境部向臭氧秘书处提交了一份报告，内载消耗臭氧层物质历来的消费情况。根据消费数据，实现履约的消耗臭氧层物质基准的计算如下：

| ODS 名称 | ODP 吨数 | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006 年 | 2007 年 | 2008 年 | 基准 |
| 氟氯化碳 | 1,414.1 | 1,686.1 | 1,597.1 | 1,517.0 |
| 哈龙 | 56.6 | 29.0 | 39.1 | 70.4 |
| 四氯化碳 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 21.4 |
| 甲基溴 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.6 |

2. 伊拉克消耗臭氧层物质总消费量 95% 以上是 CFC-12（占 75% 以上）和 CFC-11（大约占 20%）。消耗臭氧层物质主要是用于制造泡沫塑料产品（占消耗臭氧层物质总消费量的 18%）和制冷维修（75%）。

3. 伊拉克政府承诺以有节制和成本效益好的方式淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的淘汰。环境部将设立国家臭氧委员会，作为《蒙特利尔议定书》方面所有活动的联络点。国家臭氧委员会将监督臭氧机构。行动计划的主要组成部分有：制订并执行管制措施、公众认识活动以及培训和技术活动。将颁布补充性立法处理消耗臭氧层物质和和使用消耗臭氧层物质设备的进出口问题，必要时将确定法案的文本。将加强技术监测的能力，以确保有效地对《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的法律和技术性条款进行监测。鉴于 2010 年 1 月 1 日之前全部淘汰各类氟氯化碳（其他还有哈龙和四氯化碳）的履约日期所余时间不多，伊拉克政府向蒙特利尔议定书缔约方提交了正式的请求，希望审议指定 2010 年和 2011 年每年 690 ODP 吨各类氟氯化碳的必要用途的问题。

4. 在环境规划署和工发组织协助下编制的国家方案，说明了国家淘汰计划的目标和各个组成部分，述及泡沫塑料制造业、制冷制造和维修业、消防用途（针对的是哈龙-1211 和 1301 的淘汰）以及溶剂行业（主要针对四氯化碳的消费）中消耗臭氧层物质的消费。

5. 在提交国家法案的同时，伊拉克政府还提交了伊拉克的国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰计划（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/36），供执行委员会第五十八次会议审议。

秘书处的评论

6. 在其第二十次会议上，蒙特利尔议定书缔约方请执行委员会在审议伊拉克的消耗臭氧层物质淘汰项目时，顾及这一新缔约方的特殊情况，即该国在淘汰附件 A 和 B 物质方面

有困难，并请其在审议项目提案时，在不妨碍缔约方对伊拉克不履约情事可能进行的审议的情况下，持灵活的做法（第 XX/15 号决定第 2 段）。鉴于该项决定，执行委员会第五十七次会议核准了为设立伊拉克臭氧机构和淘汰一个泡沫塑料工厂和一个家用制冷制造厂所使用的 213.6 ODP 吨 CFC-11 和 CFC-12 拨款。

7. 在编制国家方案和国家淘汰计划时，环境规划署和工发组织支持伊拉克政府开展与《蒙特利尔议定书》有关问题的提高认识活动，并支持收集并审查关于消耗臭氧层物质消费情况的资料。关于伊拉克的国家淘汰计划，基金秘书处提出了与以下事项有关的若干问题：消耗臭氧层物质消费数据、指定 2010 年和 2011 年各类氟氯化碳必要用途的申请，以及与国家淘汰计划投资部分相关的具体技术和费用问题。

建议

8. 基金秘书处建议核准伊拉克的国家方案，同时指出，核准国家方案并不意味着核准其中的项目或是其供资数额。核准伊拉克国家方案不应妨碍《蒙特利尔议定书》解决不履约情事的机制的运作。

9. 基金秘书处还建议，应根据执行委员会关于执行国家方案的决定（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40，第 135 段），要求伊拉克政府每年向执行委员会提交资料，说明在执行国家方案方面所取得的进展。关于 2009 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日期间的初步报告，应使用经核准的格式，并不晚于 2010 年 5 月 1 日之前提交基金秘书处。

Republic Of Iraq
Ministry Of Environment
Minister's Office

حمية البيئة واجب وطني

NO: DM/2/317

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



وزارة البيئة
مكتب الوزير

السيد وفاء / ٢١٧

Ms. Maria Nolan, Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund Secretariat for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol
1800 McGill College Ave. , 27th Floor, Montreal , Quebec , Canada H3A 3J6
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Dear Ms. Nolan,

Subject: National Phase-out Plan for CFCs in Iraq

With regard to the National Phase-out Plan (NPP) of Iraq, I would like to convey the willingness and commitment of the Ministry of Environment of Iraq to work with UNEP as a lead agency and UNIDO as a cooperating agency for the implementation of the National Phase-out Plan of Iraq, by implementing this project, Iraq is targeting to achieve complete phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) listed in Annexes A & B of the Montreal Protocol. The Government of Iraq through the implementation of this project will not seek additional support from the Multilateral Fund for phasing out above mentioned ODS in the future.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for its key role in supporting phase-out activities in Iraq, our thanks are also extended to all agencies working with the Government of Iraq, particularly UNEP and UNIDO for their excellent support.

Please accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



Narmin Othman Hassan
Narmin Othman Hassan
Minister Of Environment
April, 19, 2009

E-MAIL: moen_iraq@yahoo.com

العنوان البريدي - بريد الكرادة - صندوق بريد (١٠٠٦٢)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Republic of Iraq
Ministry Of Environment
Minister's Office
حماية البيئة واجب وطني



وزارة البيئة
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- دائرة بيئة بغداد / وحدة الاوزون الوطنية / لاتخاذ اللازم من قبلكم مع التقدير.
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العنوان البريدي - بريد الكرادة - صندوق بريد (١٠٠٦٢)

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Country | IRAQ |
| Date Received | APRIL 2009 |
| Period Covered | 2009 to 2015 |
| Lead Implementing Agency | UNEP |
| Cooperating Agency | UNIDO |

1 Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

| Treaty | Date of Ratification | Type |
|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| Vienna Convention | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |
| Montreal Protocol | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |
| London Amendment | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |
| Copenhagen Amendment | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |
| Montreal Amendment | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |
| Beijing Amendment | 25 Jun 2008 | (Ac) |

2 Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

3 Consumption of controlled substances (ODP) (*Base years, baseline years, 2008 & Baseline*)

| Group | 1986 | 1989 | 1991 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2008 | Baseline |
|----------------------------|---------|------|------|-------|---------|---------|------|------|------|---------|----------|
| Annex A, Group I (CFCs) | 1,765.3 | | | 1,547 | 1,501.7 | 1,502.4 | | | | 1,597.1 | 1,517.00 |
| Annex A, Group II (Halons) | 218 | | | 65.9 | 78 | 67.4 | | | | 39.1 | 70.4 |
| Annex B, Group II (CTC) | | 22 | | | | | 20.2 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 4.6** | 21.4 |
| Annex B, Group III (MCF) | | 0 | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) | | | 45.7 | | | | | | | 106.6 | |
| Annex E, Group I (MB) | | | 12.6 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5 | 4.6 |

* Consumption of TCA in 2008 is 200 Kg

** CTC consumption includes feedstock data; country will correct this figure through official communication with the Ozone Secretariat. Actual consumption is the laboratories uses included in the Technical assistance Project for Solvents.

4 Government Action Plan

The Government of Iraq is committed to undertake all necessary steps for achieving the complete phase out in the consumption of ODS by 2010. The scope of the country programme (CP) will address the phase-out of all ODS listed in Annexes A, B & E as per the control measures of the Montreal Protocol while Annex C will be addressed separately during the preparation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) which is currently under preparation. The government of Iraq will establish a dedicated Ozone Unit to act as the focal point for monitoring and controlling ODS consumption and managing phase-out activities and projects; implement additional policy measures to control the manufacturing and importing of any ODSs and ODS-based equipment; prohibit the establishment of new enterprises consuming, producing and/or assembling equipment and products using ODSs and implement relevant projects including the National Phase-out Plan (NPP) of Iraq.

THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME (CP) AND NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PLAN (NPP) OF IRAQ

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the last 3 decades, Iraq went through several regional and international conflicts as well as political disputes that led to an unprecedentedly political, social and economic situation faced by the country. This led to a situation where Iraq couldn't be able to cop with many international convention/protocols like Montreal Protocol over the last years. However, however the government of Iraq started lately, few years ago and in light of the positively developing stability conditions, to consider joining the international community its efforts to combat depletion of the ozone layer and phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS). In 25th June 2008; Iraq deposited the accession document for joining the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its 4 Amendments where 3 months later it became the 193 party to the Montreal Protocol.

Parties to the Montreal Protocol, at their 20th meeting, recognized the political, economical, security difficulties being faced by Iraq and adopted decision XX/15 urging all parties, secretariats, bilateral and implementing agencies to assist Iraq to meet its challenging obligations toward the protocol.

The Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol approved at its 54th and 55th meetings preparatory funds to assist Iraq in starting up its institutional setup of establishing a national ozone unit (NOU) and preparing a country programme and national phase-out plan (CP/NPP) addressing the phase out of ODS listed in annexes A & B as well as start preparing an HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). UNEP (as LA)& UNIDO (as CA) worked very closely with the government of Iraq, over the period of August 08-April 09 to compile, review, propose and finalize the CP/NPP document in a way that capture all relevant consuming sectors and country's phase-out requirements.

The CP/NPP of Iraq address as a matter of urgency the CFC, Halon & CTC phase-out requirements as the most urgent forthcoming targets through several policy, training and technical assistance as well as investment activities. Due to the special situation of Iraq, the recent joining to the Montreal Protocol, the absence of historical institutional setup to deal with phase-out activities at the national level and in light of XX/15 decision. The fund requested to the MLF by the government of Iraq for the build up as quick as possible its national capacities, catch with the international phase-out targets and complete tasks described in the NPP is US\$ 10,375,698.00 (excluding agencies support costs).

The NPP project will offer a strategic plan, for Iraq, to phase out ODS listed in Annexes A & B in both industrial and servicing consuming sectors. The plan introduces comprehensive financial and technical package to the local industries using CFC-11 & CFC-12 in the manufacturing of foam and commercial refrigeration appliances in order to be able shifting completely to non-CFC options and to, as feasible, low GWP alternative substances/technologies.

The plan will also allow Iraq to build its national regulatory framework in order to control and monitor the trade of ODS, in line with the Montreal Amendment, including the establishment of comprehensive legislation that handle import, export and use of ODS in Iraq.

The project will provide technical support to the refrigeration servicing sector through offering assistance in updating the national technical and vocational curricula, developing codes of practice, upgrade some training facilities with relevant equipment and conduct certified training program on refrigeration good practice and emissions reduction. Recovery & Recycling program is introduced as well to ensure practicing the new good practice acquired skills along with supplementary training on retrofitting existing CFC-based refrigeration & air-conditioning systems particularly MAC units.

Finally, thematic technical assistance components to manage local banks of Halon and to phase-out the use of CTC & CFC-113 in laboratories are other important elements of the NPP of Iraq.