



**Programme des
Nations Unies pour
l'environnement**



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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quarante et unième réunion
Montréal, 17 - 19 décembre 2003

PROGRAMME DE PAYS : CAMBODGE

Ce document comprend :

- Fiche d'évaluation du programme de pays (préparée par le Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral)
- Observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral
- Lettre de présentation du gouvernement du Cambodge
- Fiche de couverture du programme de pays
- Programme de pays (sommaire analytique)

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. L'étude sur la consommation de SAO menée pendant la préparation du programme de pays/plan de gestion des frigorigènes (PGF) du Cambodge, en 2002, révèle que le Cambodge a consommé environ 94,7 tonnes PAO de SAO, à raison de 94,2 tonnes PAO de CFC pour l'entretien d'équipement de réfrigération et 0,5 tonne de TCA comme solvant. Les SAO sont importées de la Thaïlande et du Vietnam.
2. Le gouvernement du Cambodge propose d'adopter des mesures législatives et une réglementation visant à contrôler les importations de SAO et d'équipement à base de SAO. Les futures politiques d'investissement appuieront l'engagement du Cambodge envers le Protocole de Montréal en favorisant l'utilisation de technologies sans SAO et en interdisant/prévenant les investissements dans les technologies à base de SAO. Le cabinet n'a pas encore approuvé la ratification des amendements de Londres et de Copenhague au Protocole de Montréal. Un nouveau gouvernement a été formé en novembre 2003, à la suite des élections de juillet 2003. Le ministère de l'Environnement assurera le suivi de la ratification au début de 2004.
3. Le gouvernement du Cambodge est engagé à respecter les obligations du Protocole de Montréal, ce qui sera une tâche difficile car les activités proposées dans le programme de pays ne débiteront que vers le milieu de 2004.
4. La 36^e réunion du Comité exécutif a approuvé le projet de renforcement des institutions du Cambodge pour une période d'un an, ce qui a donné lieu à la création de l'Unité de l'ozone au sein du ministère de l'Environnement. Depuis lors, l'Unité de l'ozone est responsable de la préparation du programme de pays du Cambodge et du projet de PGF. Un autre projet sur la prorogation du renforcement des institutions sera proposé à une réunion ultérieure.
5. Le programme de pays comprend également un projet de PGF. Le gouvernement du Cambodge a demandé la somme totale de 1 310 403 \$US pour la mise en œuvre de ce projet. Les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral au sujet de cette demande sont présentées dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/27.

OBSERVATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT

6. En vertu des décisions XIV/14 et XIV/16 des Parties au Protocole de Montréal (relatives à la transmission de données en vertu de l'article 7), le Secrétariat du Fonds a reçu, le 1^{er} octobre 2003, une communication officielle du gouvernement du Cambodge dans laquelle le gouvernement transmet ses données sur la consommation de SAO préparées à partir des formulaires utilisés pour rapporter les progrès dans la mise en œuvre du programme de pays (Secrétariat du Fonds) et pour rapporter les données en vertu de l'article 7 (Secrétariat de l'ozone). Le Comité d'application, à sa 31^e réunion, a pris note avec appréciation du fait que le Cambodge (entre autres Parties) a communiqué ses données sur les SAO, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 7.

RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT

7. Le Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral recommande l'approbation du programme de pays du Cambodge, en précisant que l'approbation du programme de pays n'entraîne pas l'approbation des projets qu'il contient ni de leurs niveaux de financement. Le programme de pays du Cambodge est approuvé sous réserve des décisions qui peuvent être prises par les Parties après l'examen par le Comité d'application des données sur la consommation rapportées par le gouvernement du Cambodge en vertu de l'article 7.

8. Le gouvernement du Cambodge doit remettre chaque année au Comité exécutif, un rapport sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, conformément à la décision du Comité exécutif sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, par. 135). Le premier rapport, qui sera présenté selon le mode approuvé et qui visera la période du 1^{er} janvier 2004 au 31 décembre 2004, doit être remis au Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral avant le 1^{er} mai 2005.



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION-RELIGION-KING

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Ministry of Environment

Phnom Penh, 20th October 2003

No : 291 MoE

**To: Chief Officer,
Multilateral Fund For the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**
Fax: (514) 282-0068

**Subject: Endorsement Letter for the Country Program and Refrigerants
Management Plan for the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting
Substances in Cambodia.**

Dear Chief Officer,

I have the honour to herewith submit the Country Program and Refrigerants Management Plan for the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting Substances in Cambodia to you as well as to the Secretariat of Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to be considered for Multilateral Fund available financial support for its implementation. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the enclosed Country Program and Refrigerants Management Plan for the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting Substances in Cambodia is fully endorsed by the Ministry of Environment of Cambodia.

We are pleased to ensure that the Royal Government of Cambodia is highly committed to the implementation of its plan for the phase out of ozone depleting substances as stipulated in the this plan.

We hope that the Country Program and Refrigerants Management Plan will get approve in the 41st Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in December 2003. *ATH.*

Sincerely yours, *ATH.*

H.E Chhann Saphan
Secretary of State for Environment

CC:

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

Country Programme: **Cambodia** Date Received : **October 2003**

Lead National Agency: **Ministry of Environment**

Period Covered by the Country Programme: **2003 – 2010**

1. Phase-out Schedule

Substances	Current consumption (tonnes x ODP) in 2002	Planned total consumption until phase out (tonnes x ODP)	Planned year phase out
CFC 11	0.83	0.83	2010
CFC 12	93.35	93.35	2010
CFC 115	0.05	0.05	2010
Halon 1211	0.0	0.0	2010
Halon 1301	0.0	0.0	2010
CTC	0.0	0.0	2010
MTC	0.48	0.48	2015
Total:	94.71	94.71	

2. Government Action Plan

Year)	Description of action	Sector	Intended effect
	INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES		
2003	Establish National Committee to implement Montreal Protocol	All	Create an institutional mechanism to steer ODS phase-out at a policy level
2003	Establish National Ozone Unit (NOU) within Ministry of Environment	All	Create an institutional mechanism to facilitate ODS phase-out at an operational level
2004	Establish relevant sector groups to facilitate the formulation and implementation of phase-out action plans.	All	Create an institutional mechanism to assist the NOU to facilitate ODS phase-out in relevant groups
2004	Enhance data collection and reporting procedure through introduction of an ODS licensing system whereby the approved importers are required to report on quantity and types of ODS imported as well as on potential users	All	Strengthen the institutional mechanism to facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Compile information on ozone layer protection. Set up databases on relevant non-ODS technologies and alternatives.	All	Create supporting measures to facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Capacity building of Government Ministries in preventing the creation of new sources of ODS consumption e.g. informing relevant approving authorities dealing with importers of ODS and ODS based equipment / products about the ODS action plan and the action required from them.	All	Educate all stakeholders to participate effectively in the national phase-out action plan
	REGULATORY MEASURES		
2004	Formulation of law / regulations or the issuance of administrative directives to ban the import of ODS products	All	Introduce control measures to facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Formulation of law / regulations or the issuance of administrative directives to ban or control the import/sale/use of ODS in the various sectors	All	Introduce control measures to facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Formulation of guidelines on the use of non-ODS technologies to assist the relevant Government planning Committees in vetting investment projects	All	Introduce control measures to facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Introduce monetary instruments e.g. tax incentive	All	Introduce control measures to

Year)	Description of action	Sector	Intended effect
	schemes such as tax reduction on the use of non-ODS based goods and ODS alternatives		facilitate ODS phase-out
2004	Initiate voluntary agreements with companies/industry groups under which they commit to change to substitutes/alternatives without further action from the government.	All	Introduce control measures to facilitate ODS phase-out
	REPORTS AND STUDIES		
2004-5	Registration of users and sources of ODS consumption as a follow-up to the implementation of the CP/RMP	All	To facilitate the ODS phase-out
2005	Study/Documentation of non-ODS alternatives/substitutes applicable to Cambodia	All	To facilitate ODS phase-out
2005	Preparation of Country Programme Update	All	Review the implementation of CP/RMP and revised action plan for ODS Phase-out
	PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS		
2004-6	Organising conference/seminar on ozone layer protection for all the stakeholders	All	To strengthen the capacity of stakeholders participating in ODS phase-out
2004-6	Organising sector seminar/workshops on non-ODS alternatives/ substitutes	All	To strengthen the capacity of stakeholders participating in ODS phase-out
2004-6	Organising training seminar/workshops for servicing and maintenance workshop operators	R&A/C Sector	To strengthen the capacity of servicing workshop operators in recycling and reusing of CFCs
2004-6	Education Curriculum - While public awareness campaigns are carried out, any relevant practical activities are required such as introducing the Ozone Layer Protection as a subject in the education curriculum for Secondary Schools	All	To create awareness on ozone layer protection among secondary schools
2004-7	Public awareness through Slogan, Poster, Brochures, Pictures competition, sport activities, quiz etc to be carried out through co-operation with mass media	All	To create public awareness on ozone layer protection

3. Project Summary

Year	Type of project	Project description	Project cost	Incremental cost	Participating Implementing Agencies	Tonnes x ODP Phased Out
2004-6	Training	MAC and refrigeration technicians training	173,000	173,000	UNEP	
2004-6	Training	Customs training	109,000	109,000	UNEP	
2004-8	Investment	MAC Awareness and Incentive Program	632,000	632,000	UNDP	19.2
2004-7	Investment	National Recovery and Recycling Program	241,653	241,653	UNDP	16.15
2004-8	Technical assistance	CP/RMP Implementation Support and Monitoring	90,000	90,000	UNEP	
2004-5	Technical assistance	Establishment of ODS licensing system	58,750	58,750	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	

4. Costs

Cost of Activities and Projects in Country Programme / RMP (US \$1,304,403)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Country Programme and Refrigerant Management Plan (CP/RMP) was prepared by the Government of Cambodia (Ministry of Environment) with assistance from UNEP, UNDP and Sweden. UNEP, as per the approval by the 35th Executive Committee Meeting, was tasked with the responsibility to prepare a national phase-out strategy. UNDP has the responsibilities of formulating the investment components for the Refrigerant Management Plan. The Government of Sweden has been requested by the Cambodia Government to assist in the formulation of ODS import licensing system.
2. The objective of this CP/RMP reflects the commitment of Cambodia to its obligation as a Party to the Montreal Protocol having in mind the socio-economic needs of the country. The CP/RMP was approved by the Government of Cambodia on 3 October, 2003 and is being presented to the 41st meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for approval.
3. The CP/RMP provides the socio-economic background of Cambodia in which the ODS phase out will take place. It outlines the proposed institutional and policy frameworks for ODS phase-out and outlines the actions to be taken by the Government and industries, the implementation strategies, the action plan and the proposed ODS phase-out projects and activities. Cambodia is seeking financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund (MLF) to fund the activities listed in the CP/RMP.
4. Cambodia does not produce or export ODS. Based on the ODS Survey conducted, the estimated consumption in 2002 was 94.23 Metric Tonnes (ODP) of Annex A Group I CFCs or 0.0075 kg per capita based on a population of 12.5 million in 2002. The major consumption (78.64 MT) is for the servicing needs of Mobile Air Conditioners (MAC) and the remaining 14.71 MT is for servicing the air conditioning (excluding MAC) and refrigeration sector.
5. Based on current consumption trend, Cambodia will need to reduce its consumption of 94.23 ODP MT by at least 47 ODP MT during 2004 to 2005 to meet 50 percent reduction commitments (47.12 ODP MT) and another 34 ODP MT between 2005 and the end of 2006 to ensure its compliance with the 85 percent reduction target of 2007 under the Montreal Protocol.
6. With no additional intervention from the Government or the MLF, Cambodia will not meet the 50 percent reduction requirement and will not be able to meet the subsequent interim phase out targets. With the proposed series of action, Cambodia would be able to reduce the consumption though the impact might not be enough to assist Cambodia to meet the 50 percent reduction target. By introducing best practices in the servicing sector, restricting supply and reduce demand through end-user incentive program, establishment of a system to recover and recycle the currently installed stock of CFCs, Cambodia should be able to meet the last two crucial obligations of 85 and 100 percent reduction in 2007 and 2010, respectively.
