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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Seventy-fourth Meeting  
Montreal, 18-22 May 2015

**PROJECT PROPOSAL: SURINAME**

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-out

- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, second tranche)

UNEP/UNIDO

## PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

### Suriname

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase out plan (Stage I)	UNEP (lead), UNIDO	65 <sup>th</sup>	35% by 2020

(II) LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex C Group I)	Year: 2013	1.24 (ODP tonnes)
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)								Year: 2013	
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Serviceing				
HCFC-123									
HCFC-124									
HCFC-141b									
HCFC-142b					0.07				0.07
HCFC-22					1.24				1.24

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009 - 2010 baseline:	2.0	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	1.98
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING (ODP tonnes)			
Already approved:	0.69	Remaining:	1.29

(V) BUSINESS PLAN		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
UNIDO	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Funding (US \$)	0	31,610	0	0	0	9,810	41,420
UNEP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.3
	Funding (US \$)	32,205	39,550	0	0	0	15,255	87,010

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total	
Montreal Protocol consumption limits			n/a	n/a	1.98	1.98	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.29	n/a	
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			n/a	n/a	1.98	1.98	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.29	n/a	
Agreed funding (US\$)	UNEP	Project costs	27,000		28,500			35,000				13,500	104,000	
		Support costs	3,510		3,705			4,550				1,755	13,520	
	UNIDO	Project costs	68,000					29,000					9,000	106,000
		Support costs	6,120					2,610					810	9,540
Funds approved by ExCom (US\$)	Project costs	95,000	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95,000	
	Support costs	9,630	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,630	
Total funds requested for approval at this meeting (US\$)	Project costs						28,500						28,500	
	Support costs						3,705						3,705	

<b>Secretariat's recommendation:</b>	Blanket approval
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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Suriname, UNEP as the lead implementing agency, has submitted to the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting a request for funding for the second tranche of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)<sup>1</sup>, at the amount of US \$28,500, plus agency support costs of US \$3,705 for UNEP only. The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, and the tranche implementation plan for 2015 to 2016.

### Report on HCFC consumption

#### *HCFC consumption*

2. The Government of Suriname reported a consumption of 1.24 ODP tonnes of HCFC in 2013 and estimated a consumption of 1.65 ODP tonnes in 2014. The 2010-2014 HCFC consumption is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. HCFC consumption in Suriname (2010-2014 Article 7 data)**

HCFC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	Baseline
<b>Metric tonnes</b>						
HCFC-22	22.08	72.83	27.54	22.50	30.00	35.3
HCFC-142b	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.6
<b>Total (metric tonnes)</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>72.83</b>	<b>27.54</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<b>ODP tonnes</b>						
HCFC-22	1.2	4.01	1.51	1.24	1.65	2.0
HCFC-142b	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
<b>Total (ODP tonnes)</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>2.0</b>

\*Preliminary estimation.

3. The increase in consumption of HCFC-22 in 2011 is attributed to the economics of importing large amounts of refrigerant in a year, which partially cover needs for the next year. This trend also occurred in years prior to 2010.

#### *Country programme (CP) implementation report*

4. The Government of Suriname reported sector HCFC consumption data under 2013 CP implementation report which is consistent with the data reported under Article 7. The 2014 CP report will be submitted by 1 May 2015.

### Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of the HPMP

#### *Legal framework*

5. The Government of Suriname has established a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports. The system is implemented by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and operates in a 'first come, first served' basis with the preference given to annual regular importers.

6. Two hundred fifty customs officers were trained on ODS trade monitoring and control, HCFC regulations and control measures.

<sup>1</sup> The second tranche of the HPMP for Suriname was originally planned for submission in 2013.

### *Refrigeration servicing sector*

7. One hundred refrigeration technicians, out of 200 nationwide, were trained and certified through the programme established by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and the Air-conditioning, Refrigeration and Ventilation Association of Suriname (ARVAS). The refrigeration training programme follows the guidelines set by the Caribbean Vocational Quality (CVQ) standards and is focused on, among others, the use of recovery and recycling units as well as refrigerant identifiers. In addition, 55 local technicians were trained on hydrocarbons (HC) technology.

8. To date, 100 technicians have been provided with a set of basic recovery equipment and service tools and ARVAS received two refrigerant identifiers that are at disposal of technicians. The procured recovery units are suitable for HFC-410A, so technicians can also reduce emissions of this refrigerant during service practices.

### *Public awareness*

9. The NOU disseminated information on HCFC control measures to private enterprises in the refrigeration sector and on the Montreal Protocol to the general public. Several local stakeholders, including the Ministry of Trade and Industry and ARVAS, attended the annual English-speaking Caribbean Ozone Officers Network meeting hosted by the Government of Suriname in 2014.

### *Project implementation and monitoring*

10. The NOU, located within the National Institute for Environment and Development (NIMOS), ensured the implementation of the first tranche of the HPMP with the support of ARVAS that provided guidance on the selection of appropriate equipment, strengthening the training programmes and training institutes, and the selection of economically viable and available climate-friendly technologies.

### Level of fund disbursement

11. As of April 2015, of the US \$95,000 so far approved (US \$27,000 for UNEP and US \$68,000 for UNIDO), US \$84,178 (88.6 per cent) had been disbursed (US \$27,000 for UNEP and US \$57,178 for UNIDO). The balance of US \$10,822 will be disbursed in 2015 and 2016.

### Implementation plan for the second tranche of the HPMP

12. During the second funding tranche of the HPMP, the Government of Suriname will implement the following activities:

- (a) *Refrigeration training programme (US \$5,500)*: Advanced training on the safe use of alternatives to HCFCs will be provided, including the retrofitting of refrigeration equipment to alternative technologies. A refrigeration expert will be hired to develop and deliver train-the-trainers workshop and prepare a training manual;
- (b) *Customs training (US \$5,000)*: The training programme for customs officials on HCFC trade and monitoring of imports and exports will continue;
- (c) *Public Awareness (US \$5,000)*: Outreach material will be developed and distributed and public awareness campaigns will be delivered through different media channels; and
- (d) *Project coordination and management (US \$13,000)*: The NOU will continue to monitor progress of the HPMP, report on the achievements, prepare the progress reports and ensure that implementation of the various activities proceed on schedule.

## SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

### COMMENTS

#### Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of the HPMP

13. In explaining the reasons for the delay in the submission of the second tranche request, UNEP clarified that activities were disrupted as the NOU underwent several administrative changes. To overcome this situation, the NOU arranged with ARVAS the delivery of training workshops and awareness campaigns, which were previously solely organized and implemented by the NOU. UNEP confirmed that with this arrangement Suriname will implement the activities as planned and achieve compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures.

#### *Legal framework*

14. In line with decision 63/17, confirmation has been received from the Government that an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and exports is in place and that the system is capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The HCFC import quota for 2014, which extends to April 2015, has been established at 1.65 ODP tonnes. The 2015 quota is foreseen to be established by the end of April 2015, prior to peak periods (August and December) for imports of refrigerants and refrigerant-based equipment.

#### *Refrigeration servicing sector*

15. As informed by UNEP, Suriname is considering introducing legislative measures to prohibit the import of HCFC-based equipment and the NOU will expose technicians and end-users to HCFC-free technologies through training, workshops and awareness campaigns. The alternative technologies currently available in Suriname are based on HFC-410A, HFC-407A, HFC-404A and HC refrigerants. For its technology in the refrigeration sector, Suriname is dependent mostly on markets in Europe and the United States of America.

16. In the context of decisions 72/17 and 73/34<sup>2</sup>, UNEP clarified that the Government is not actively promoting the retrofit of existing refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to HC technology. It is legally required that the Fire Department approves the installation and use of equipment containing flammables in certain amounts, and the end-user is legally responsible in case of fire or explosion. In 2008 and 2009 refrigeration technicians were exposed to practices in other Caribbean countries and developed an interest for the use of HC-based technology in air-conditioning. So far they carried out pilot conversions with success in split units and mobile air-conditioning equipment only used by them. During the training under the HPMP it was realised that retrofitting of refrigerators and small air-conditioners to HCs was not a simple drop-in process as among others, electrical components needed to be replaced to be fire proof/spark proof and safety measures needed to be rigorously followed. In view of decision 72/17, the Government will introduce certification for technicians who propose to handle HC refrigerants, code of practices, and norms that will allow for HCs to be sold only to certified technicians.

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<sup>2</sup> The Executive Committee decided to include in the approval of HPMPs, tranches, projects or activities that proposed the retrofit of HCFC-based refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment to flammable or toxic refrigerants that the Executive Committee notes that if countries were to decide to proceed with retrofits and associated servicing to flammable and toxic refrigerants in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment originally designed for non-flammable substances, it would do so assuming all associated responsibilities and risks and only in accordance with the relevant standards and protocols.

Conclusion

17. The Secretariat noted that Suriname was in compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2013 and 2014, and continued its progress with the regulations and activities planned under stage I despite the delay in submission of the second tranche of the HPMP. Training was provided to 250 customs officers and 155 refrigerant technicians and relevant equipment was distributed. The level of funds disbursed is also over 88 per cent of the total funding so far approved.

**RECOMMENDATION**

18. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee takes note of the progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan of (HPMP) for Suriname.

19. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Suriname, and the corresponding 2015-2016 tranche implementation plan at the funding level shown in the table below, on the understanding that if Suriname were to decide to proceed with retrofits and associated servicing to flammable and toxic refrigerants in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment originally designed for non-flammable substances, it would do so assuming all associated responsibilities and risks and only in accordance with the relevant standards and protocols:

	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Project funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Support cost (US \$)</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, second tranche)	28,500	3,705	UNEP