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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL Twenty-eighth Meeting Montreal, 14-16 July 1999

Addendum

PROJECT PROPOSALS: INDIA

Insert page 3 of Annex II "Sector Profile of Process Agents Applications in India" to the evaluation of the Excel project for process agents. (See pages 19-23).

Table 2. Actual consumption / emission of CTC in various applications

PRODUCT	QUANTITY OF CTC CONSUMED (MT)		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Chlorinated Rubber	887.5	725.2	617.7
Endosulphan	655.7	779.9	570.3
Ibuprofen	250.0	150.0	150.0
Dicofol	110.0	120.0	120.0
Other Pharmaceuticals*	320.0	. 340.0	340.0
TOTAL	2223.2	2115.1	1797.9

*: A large part of this use is in the small scale sector, and information about the exact number of enterprises with consumption is being collected and would take some more time & effort since it is difficult to collect reliable data from several enterprises in the pharmaceutical sector and from small scale units at short notice. However, it can be clarified that use of CTC in the pharmaceutical sector would not be more than 15-20% of the overall country consumption for the process agents sector.

2.2 Use and Consumption of CTC as Process Agents in India

In Table 1, the total use of CTC in Process Agents applications in India in 1995 is estimated at 27,660 MT and the total consumption/emission is estimated at 2,084 MT. At the time of preparation of India Country Program in 1993, the main use of CTC in Process Agents applications was for the production of Ibuprofen and it was estimated at about 1060 MT for 1991. There are at least 14 producers of Ibuprofen in India and a majority of them have phased out use of CTC as a solvent and converted their processes to non-ODS solvents. Through this route, over 1000 MT of CTC use for this production has been phased out during 1993 to 1998. Such end users would be eligible for retrospective funding on incremental cost basis from the Multilateral Fund. India intends to request funding for all other users who have not yet converted their operations, and are considered eligible for MLF assistance. They are listed at Paragraph 4 below.

3.0 Availability of alternatives

Alternatives to the use of CTC in most of the chemical process applications have been identified at chapter 4 (page 95) of TEAP April 1997 Report Volume II. The position with regard to conversion to these alternatives in India is as follows: