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Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

This document consists of:

- Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat)
- Comments and Recommendations of the Fund Secretariat
- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme (Executive Summary)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

ODS Sub-Unit, Ministry of Planning and Development

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		28/Aug/89	26/Nov/89
Montreal Protocol (1987)		28/Aug/89	26/Nov/89
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1994) 128.3 metric tonnes
154.8 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS	15.7	88.2	0.6	1.0	5.3	110.8	2.9	3.6	6.5		11.0	11.0	
ODP	15.7	88.2	0.5	1.0	3.2	108.6	8.7	36.0	44.7		1.1	1.1	

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 70.1% Halon 29.1% CTC and MCF 0.7%

Distribution of ODP by sector:	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigeration	Solvent	Other
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	9.5		45.0	98.6	1.7	
Percent of total:	6.1%		29.1%	63.7%	1.1%	

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 10 years (1995-2005)

ODS phase out target: Complete phase out of halons and CTC by end-1996, CFCs by end-2000, and MCF by end 2005

Phase out priority area: Aerosol, halon and refrigeration sectors

Cost of activities in country programme: \$430,495

Strategy:

The Government strategy is based on strengthening institutional support for implementation of the action plan; implementation of a public awareness campaign and technical training programmes; new legislation or changes to existing legislation where necessary; and import control measures associated with the phase-out schedule. The Government will monitor technological changes related to development of non-ODS substitutes for ODS-based domestic and industrial refrigeration equipment.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

COMMENTS

1. The Country Programme conforms to the format of the approved guidelines. The total ODS consumption in the country is estimated at 154.8 tonnes. CFCs are used as a propellant for manufacturing aerosol products (9.5 tonnes) and for servicing domestic, commercial and industrial refrigerators and MAC units (98.6 tonnes). Large quantities of halons are also used in portable fire extinguishers (8.7 ODP tonnes of halon 1211) and fixed systems (36.3 ODP tonnes of halon 1301).
2. A project proposal related to CFC recovery and recycling and a training programme in good refrigeration practices for service technicians is also included in the Country Programme. The project will be implemented in 1997.
3. The country programme identified a recovery and recycling programme and training of refrigeration service technicians, and training of technicians in the installation and servicing of fire prevention systems, and an investment project for the conversion of the only aerosol plant still using CFC as a propellant. These activities are planned to be implemented in 1997 and 1998.
4. The country programme also identified a project for the establishment of an ODS Sub-Unit within the Environment Management Authority (institutional strengthening). The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is requesting financial support for the implementation of this project totaling US \$66,000.
5. The main responsibilities of the Ozone Unit would include: organizing a training workshop for service technicians, following-up the training activities, supervising the implementation of refrigerant recovery and recycling programme, and facilitating the government's data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Fund Secretariat recommends as follows:
2. To approve the Trinidad and Tobago Country Programme. Approval of the Country Programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels.
3. To request the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to present annually information to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 18 October 1996 to 31 December 1997, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 31 March 1998.
4. To request UNDP to assist the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in the preparation of the refrigerant recovery and recycling programme identified in the country programme.
5. To approve the amount of US \$66,000 and US \$8,580 support cost for institutional strengthening to be included as an amendment to UNDP's 1996 work programme. To request UNDP not to disburse any funds for this activity until after the refrigerant recovery and recycling programme is approved by the Executive Committee.



MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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Ref.: PL&D: (Env): 14/1/3

September 2, 1996.

Dr. Omar El-Arini
Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol Secretariat
1800 McGill College Avenue
27th Floor Montreal
QUEBEC

Dear Sir,

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has prepared a Country Programme for the Phase Out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in Trinidad and Tobago. This Programme was prepared with assistance from the Multilateral Fund through the United Nations Development Programme.

The Country Programme outlines the current situation pertaining to the consumption of ozone depleting substances and the proposed strategy to be adopted by Government and Industry in the phasing out of the use of ODS. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is in agreement in principle with the recommendations of the Country Programme, an integral part of which includes an Institutional Strengthening Project Proposal.

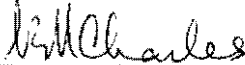
The Country Programme is hereby submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat for approval by the Executive Committee and for funding for implementation of this programme. In particular, approval of funding is requested for:

- (i) the institutional strengthening project to be implemented by the UNDP; and
- (ii) the preparation of the detailed country project for implementation of the phase out of the use of Ozone Depleting Substances.

We thank the Multilateral Fund and the UNDP for the assistance provided in the preparation of the Trinidad and Tobago Country Programme for the Phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances.

We look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Yours sincerely,



Ag. Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Planning and Development

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

Country	REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Date Received	September 1996
Lead National Agency	ODS Sub-Unit, Environment Management Authority
Period Covered by Country Program	1996 to 2010
Lead Implementation Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

Substance	ODP	Current (1994) Consumption in ODP Tonnes	Planned Total Consumption (1995 - 2010) Until Phase Out in ODP Tonnes	Planned Year of Phase Out
Annex A Group I: CFC-11	1	15.74	58	2000
CFC-12	1	88.16	325	2000
CFC-113	1	0.63	1	1996
CFC-114	1	1.00	2	1996
CFC-115	0.6	3.19	8	1998
Sub Total		108.72	393	
Annex A Group II: Halon 1211	3	8.73	13	1996
Halon 1301	10	36.30	54	1996
Sub Total		45.03	68	
Annex B Group II: CCL 4	1.1	0.00	0	1995
Annex B Group III: Methyl Chloroform	0.1	1.101	8	2005
Total		154.85	469	

2. GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

Year	No	Programme Description	Intended Effect
1997	1	Institutional Strengthening Programme	
	a)	Establishment of Ozone Layer Protection Fund	To create a mechanism to insure the funding of the Country Programme
	b)	Establishment of ODS Sub-Unit	To create a focused group to coordinate / implement and monitor the Country Programme
	c)	Establishment of an ODS Inspectorate	To ensure industries' compliance with regulations specific to the use of ODS
	d)	Adoption of separate Customs code for each controlled substance	To provide sufficiently desegregated import data for the purposes of the Country Programme
1995	2	Public Awareness, Technology Monitoring and Training Programme	
	a)	Public awareness campaign (press articles, ad campaigns, pamphlets, brochures, etc.)	Increased awareness among the population of the problems associated with ODS use, the options available and to encourage change over to ozone friendly systems and equipment.
	b)	Technology monitoring	To insure that as far as possible decision-makers in industry and Government have the latest technological data re ODS and related matters.
	c)	Training	To provide training appropriate to the needs of the Country Programme to reduce waste of ODS and to ensure a smooth transition of the phase out programme.
1995	3	Legislative Programme	
		Adoption of legislation which would facilitate the control and monitoring of the uses of ODS	Enhance the implementation of various strategies in order to achieve the required phase out.
1995	4	Imports Control Programme	
		Implementation of bans / restrictions on the imports of ODS	Restrict / control the import of ODS and ODS using equipment. This will ensure that the phase out schedule is maintained.
1996	5	Fiscal Incentives Programme	
		Implementation of scheme of fiscal incentives to encourage the reduction in the use of ODS	A reduction in the use of ODS by commercial / industrial users
1995	6	Audit Mechanism	
		Establishment of systems which would monitor the effectiveness of the National Programme for the phase out of ODS	To insure Country Programme attains goals on schedule.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY

Year	Project Description	Project Cost	Government Contribution	Funds Requested from MF (US\$)	Implementing Agency
1997 - 1999	Institutional Strengthening	106,000	40,000	66,000	UNDP

4. PROJETS TO BE DEVELOPED

Number	Project Title	Start Year	Implemen- tation Period	Estimated Phase-out ODP Tonnes	Estimated Cost
2	Recovery and Recycling of CFC	1997	1997	40	180,000
3	Training of Technicians in the installation and servicing of fire prevention systems	1997	1997	30	18,000
4	Project Preparation for the Conversion of enterprises using methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride	1997	1997	2	20,000
5	Conversion of aerosol filling operations at the Hand Arnold Industries Ltd. and training	1997	1197-98	8	20,000
6	Regional Workshop on Monitoring and Control of ODS Consumption	1997	1997		20,000
Total				80	258,000

5. COSTS

Cost of activities and projects in the Country programme:	US\$ 324,000
Funds being requested from the Multilateral Fund:	US\$ 66,000
Estimated cost of complete phase-out:	US\$ 324,000
Estimated cost effectiveness:	US\$ 4.05/kg

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the *Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer* and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* on August 29, 1989. With a consumption of 153.75 ODP Tonnes of Annex A controlled substances and a population of 1.44 Million, the country is operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. The calculated per capita consumption was 0.107 kg in 1994 which is less than 0.3 kg per capita of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

This Country Programme reflects the commitment of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to comply with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The document reviews the current use of ODS in Trinidad and Tobago, defines a strategy and prescribes an Action Plan for the reduction of the use of ODS to the year 2010. It also presents a priority listing of projects which would require assistance from the Multilateral Fund to support the implementation of the Action Plan.

Consumption of CFC

Trinidad and Tobago does not produce any ozone depleting substances, but imports CFC mainly for servicing of refrigerators, air-conditioners and for the manufacture of aerosols and foams. Halons are imported for use in fire-fighting equipment. Methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride are used as solvents. A thorough investigation reveals that methyl bromide is not used in Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 1 presents the consumption of ODS in Tonnes and Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) Tonnes for Trinidad and Tobago for the period 1986 - 1994. The table also gives the per capita consumption of ODS over the same period.

PROJECT PROPOSAL: Project Number: 1

Project Title: Institutional Strengthening for the Phase-Out of Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol

Sector Covered: All

ODS Consumption in Sector: 98.59 ODP Tonnes in 1994

Project Duration: Three (3) years

Total Incremental Cost: US\$ 66,000

Implementing Agency: UNDP

National Implementing Agency: The ODS SUB-UNIT under the ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Project Description

The main activity in which Ozone Depleting Substances are used in the country is in the maintenance and repair of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning equipment.

The Government created the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) in 1995 in its pursuit of improving the environment by directly dealing with the issues. An ODS Sub-Unit was established under EMA to ensure, among other things, compliance with the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

For the successful implementation of the *Country Programme*, a focused approach will be necessary to achieve the following:

- To formulate, implement and monitor Refrigeration Projects and Projects in the other Sectors that use ODS;
- To monitor the ongoing developments in the efforts to protect the Ozone Layer;
- To assist in the preparation of budgets and advise on the release of funds from the Multilateral Fund;
- To coordinate public awareness programmes;
- To coordinate requirements for the identification and quantification of controlled substances at the point of entry;
- To assist training bodies in setting up technical training programmes;
- To coordinate technology monitoring activities;
- To report annually to the Ozone Secretariat, UNEP in Nairobi-Kenya on the ODS consumption in the country according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol; and
- To report annually to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on the progress in the implementation of the Country Programme.

An ODS Sub-Unit has been established with the responsibilities listed above. All costs associated with the establishment of this Sub-Unit which is essential to the successful phase out of ODS are incremental costs to be borne by the Multilateral Fund.

Project Time Frame: The project commencement date is January 1997 and the completion date is December 1999

Impact: This project will facilitate the early phase-out of controlled substances in Trinidad and Tobago.

PROJECT BUDGET

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAMME

	1997 US \$	1998 US \$	1999 US \$	TOTAL US \$
<u>Capital Expenditure:</u>				
Computer, Printer, Fax, Photocopier and Software	\$6,000			\$6,000
<u>Staffing:</u>				
Incentives of basic Salary of one Professional Staff	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$36,000
<u>Operating Costs:</u>				
Including Office Supplies, Communications, Local Travel	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$18,000
Contingencies	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$6,000
TOTALS	\$26,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$66,000