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Programme**



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Executive Committee of
the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Seventeenth Meeting
Montreal, 26-28 July 1995

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: CONGO

This document consists of:

- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Congo
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme

CABINET

BRAZZAVILLE, LE

10 MAI 1995

N° 43 / MCAPNTB-CAB.-

Le Ministre,

A Monsieur EL - ARINI
Chef du Secrétariat
Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral
aux Fin de l'application du
Protocole de Montréal
LINEP - PARIS

Cher Docteur EL - ARINI,

La République du Congo a ratifié le Protocole de Montréal le 28 Août 1994.

La consommation du Congo étant inférieure à 0,03 Kg/habitant, il est donc visé par les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'Article 5 du Protocole.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre, pour approbation et financement, notre Programme de Pays.

Celui-ci, réalisé sous la Direction du Ministère de la Culture et des Arts, du Patrimoine National, Chargé du Tourisme et de l'Environnement, avec l'assistance du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (Industrie et Environnement), a permis l'élaboration d'une stratégie qui prévoit un plan d'action et par la suite la réalisation de projets.

Ces projets vont permettre l'élimination totale des substances qui appauvrissent la Couche d'Ozone d'ici à l'an 2010.

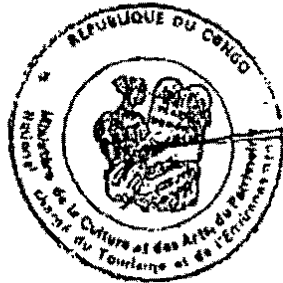
Le Gouvernement a approuvé l'ensemble des actions contenues dans le présent Programme de Pays, et s'assurera que la mise en oeuvre se fera en accord avec les dispositions du Protocole de Montréal. Ainsi il pourra être modifié et soumis une nouvelle fois à l'approbation du Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral si d'autres actions s'avéraient nécessaires au bon respect du Protocole.

En attendant, nous espérons que le Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral approuvera, lors de sa 15ème Réunion, le présent Programme de Pays et financera les projets qui y sont contenus.

Les projets proposés sont:

- Bureau de l'Ozone
- Formation de Formateurs Nationaux
- Formation des agents des Douanes

Nous vous prions d'agréer, cher Docteur EL - ARJINI, notre haute considération .



Le Ministre

Gabriel MATSIONA

COVER SHEET

Country: Republic of Congo
Lead National Agency: Ministry of Environment

Date Received:
Period covered by
Country Programme: 1995-2010

Lead Implementation
Agency: UNEP

1. Phase Out Schedule

Substance	Current Consumption (Tonnes x ODP) in 1993	Planned total consumption till phase-out (Tonnes x ODP)	Planned year of Phase out
CFC-11	0.96	14.03	2000
CFC-12	12.48	121.79	2004
CFC-113	-	-	-
CFC-114	-	-	-
CFC-115	0.42	18.65	2002
Halon 1211	-	9.49	1999
Halon 1301	19.6	97.62	2005
CTC	-	-	-
MC	-	-	-
Total	33.46	261.58	

2. Government Action Plan

Year(s)	Description of Action	Sector (if any)	Intended effect	Implem. Agency	Estimated Costs US \$
1995-98	Management and Planning	All	Reduce Consumption	UNEP	85,000
1995	Awareness*	All	Reduce Repair	Min. Envir.	6,000
1995-1997	Training	Refrigeration	Reduce Venting	UNEP	35,000
1995	Training	Customs	Control	UNEP	16,000
1995	Recovery/Recycle study*	Refrigeration	Reduce Venting	Min. Envir.	3,000
1995-96	Legal Framework*	All	Import Control	Min. Envir.	5,000

* Funds for this activity are not being requested from the Multilateral Fund

3. Project Summary

Year(s)	Type of Project	Project Description	Project Cost	Incremental Cost	Participating Implementing Agencies (if any)
1995-1998	Institution	Ozone Bureau	145,000	85,000	UNEP
1995	Training	Frig. Technicians	35,000	35,000	UNEP
1995	Training	Customs	16,000	16,000	UNEP

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AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

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THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO
Unity Work Progress

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF
THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

BY

**THE NATIONAL WORKING GROUP FOR
THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME**

JUNE 1995

REPUBLIC OF CONGO COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
Current Situation	5
Implementation	5
Action Plan	6
Cost of the Economy	10
Projects	10
1.0 INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 General	11
1.2 Purpose	11
1.3 Status	12
1.4 Assistance Received	12
1.5 Schedule of Actions and Anticipated Effects	13
2.0 CURRENT SITUATION	14
2.1 Current and Forecast Consumption of ODS	14
2.1.1 General	14
2.1.2 Current Consumption	14
2.1.3 Past levels of ODS Consumption	17
2.1.4 Forecast Consumption	18
2.2 Industry Structure	19
2.2.1 Refrigeration Sector	20
2.2.2 Foam Sector	20
2.2.3 Fire Extinguishing Sector	20
2.3 Institutional Framework	21
2.4 Policy Framework	22
2.5 Government and Industry Response to the Montreal Protocol	22
3.0 IMPLEMENTING PHASE OUT	23
3.1 Status	23
3.2 Strategy Statement by the Government	23
3.2.1 Phase out Dates for ODS	24
3.3 Action Plan	25
3.3.1 Government Actions	26
3.3 Industry Actions	28
3.4 Budget and Financing Programme	28
3.5 Monitoring arrangements	29
ANNEXES	30
Annex I Projects:	
Project N° 1:	Ozone Bureau
Project N° 2:	Training National Trainers
Project N° 3:	Training customs Officials
Annex II List of Experts who participated in the inquiry and the formulation of the Country Programme	

ABBREVIATIONS

CFC:	Chlorofluorocarbon
CORAF:	Congolaise de Raffinage (Congolese Refinery)
ODS:	Ozone-depleting substance(s)
Montreal Protocol:	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Multilateral Fund:	The Multilateral Fund of the Montreal protocol
SARIS-Congo:	Société Agricole et de Raffinage Industriel de Sucre (Agricultural and Industrial Sugar Refining Company)
SCGI:	Société Congolaise de Gaz Industriel (Congolese Industrial Gas Company)
SCPC:	Société Congolaise des Produits Chimiques (Congolese Chemicals Company)
ODP:	Ozone-depleting potential
UNEP IE/PAC:	United Nations Environment Programme Industry and Environment Programme Activities Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- R. 1:** The Congo, greatly concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, reiterates its commitment by assuring the International Community of its compliance with the obligations of the relevant international agreements.
- R. 2:** The Congo's ratification, on 16 November 1994, of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as well as the related London Amendment, attests to the Congo's firm intention to fight against the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, in accordance with the international agreements.
- R. 3:** The present document describes how the Government of the Republic of Congo will phase out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).
- R. 4:** The document was formulated by a national working group made up of individuals with a professional interest in ODS. The Environment Division of the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment was responsible for coordinating this Country Programme. The final Country Programme was approved by the Government.
- R. 5:** ODS consumption data which is presented in this document is for 1993. Following the creation of the Ozone Bureau and increased awareness by the public as well as users of ODS, another data survey shall be made to cover the consumption of ODS for 1994. In 1993, the Congo consumed 16.1 Tonnes or 33.46 ODP Tonnes of Ozone Depleting Substances. With a population of about 2,800,000 inhabitants, the per capita consumption was 0.012 kg. The Congo is thus included among the countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. The Congo is consequently eligible for technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund.
- R. 6:** The working group received financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Before joining the Montreal Protocol, Congo received assistance from UNEP to initiate the Country Study. This was possible due to financial assistance given by the Government of Finland. The group received technical documents, publication and technical support from UNEP. UNEP's consultant visited the country twice during the process of formulation of Country Programme.
- R. 7:** The Government requests that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund approve the Republic of Congo Country Programme and the projects that are included in the document.

CURRENT SITUATION

- R. 8:** The Congo does not produce ODS. Nor does the country have manufacturing facilities for household or industrial refrigeration equipment, but facilities to blow flexible and rigid foam exist. It also imports ODS for maintenance of existing equipment.
- R. 9:** Companies importing ODS to the Congo include Elf-Congo, Agip-Recherches, CORAF, Saris-Congo and SCGI.
- R. 10:** ODS are mainly consumed by Elf-Congo, Agip-Recherches, CORAF, companies using refrigeration technology, foam blowers as well in fire-extinguishing equipment in the petroleum sector.
- R. 11:** Based on the ODS survey conducted by the working team, the ODS consumed in the Congo are; CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-115 and Halons. Consumption by sectors are given in Figures E-1a and E-1b presented at the end of this chapter.
- R. 12:** In 1993, a total of 33.46 ODP Tonnes of these products was consumed. The distribution of their consumption by sector is shown on Page 7.

IMPLEMENTATION

- R. 13:** At the institutional level an Ozone Bureau, will be created. It will operate under the Environment Division of the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment. This Ministry is the responsible body for coordinating and monitoring implementation of the Country Programme.
- R. 14:** Within the framework of the objective of the Congo of phasing out ODS before 2010, the strategy elaborated by the Congo is basically centred around:
- setting up of a legal structure to control import and use of ODS.
 - training programmes, promotion of awareness and information campaigns, aimed at:
 - * importers;
 - * refrigerator and air-conditioned automobile users;
 - * repair technicians for refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment;
 - * promoting the introduction of ODS substitute products;
 - * helping acquire substitute technologies;
 - * study the possibilities of recovering and recycling of ODS;
 - * updating regularly the data contained in the present document.

ACTION PLAN

R.15: Table E-1 gives the Action Plan elaborated by the Government. It is presented on Page 8. The schedule of actions, time frame and anticipated results are given in Table E-2 on Page9.

FIGURE E - 1 a ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR IN 1993
IN TONNES

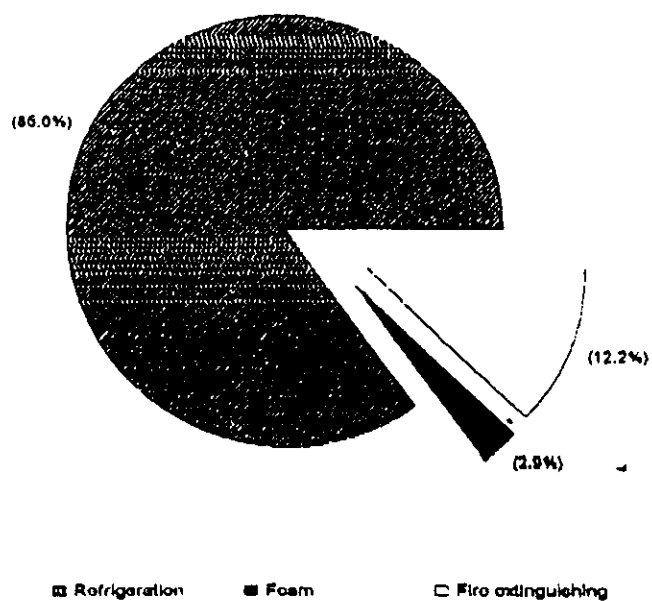
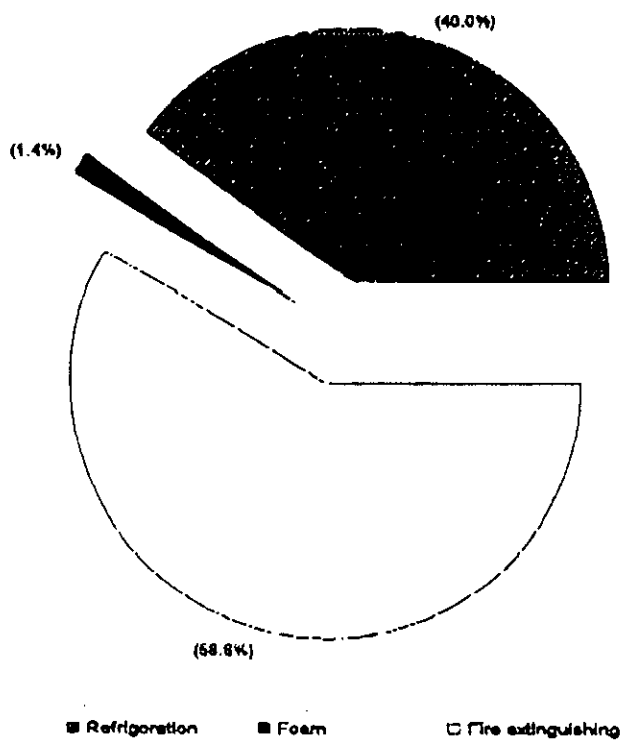


FIGURE E - 1 b ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR IN 1993
IN ODP TONNES



R. 15: Action Plan

Table 1 The Action Plan and associated costs

N°	Objectives	Tasks	Expected outcomes	Budget in US \$			
				1995	1996	1997	TOTAL
1	Elaboration of legal framework to control ODS imports	Legal texts Enacting texts	Legislation allowing ODS import control	3,000 G	2,000 G	-	5,000 G
2	Introduction of levies on ODS Introduction of quotas on ODS and equipment containing ODS	Directives to customs	Reduction in ODS imports Reduction in imports of equipment containing ODS				
3	Organization of training of technicians using ODS	Identification training needs Identification of resources Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Eliminate wasteful venting of ODS and implement efficient use of ODS	2,000 G 35,000 E	2,000 G	-	4,000 G 35,000 E
4	Organization of training of Customs and legislation Officers	Identification training needs Identification of resources Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Implement efficient monitoring and control of ODS	2,000 G 16,000 E			2,000 G 16,000 E
5	Promote awareness among ODS importers and users	Identification of populations Organization ODS awareness	Early and effective phase-out at all levels	2,000 G	2,000 G	2,000 G	6,000 G
6	Study possible ODS recovery and recycling	Elaboration of protocols Carry out studies Publication of results	Published document on possibilities of recovery and recycle in Congo	-	1,500 G	1,500 G	3,000 G
7	Insure the operation of the Congo Ozone Bureau	Equipment purchase Payment of bonuses	An efficient Ozone Bureau	20,000 G 38,700 E	20,000 G 23,300 E	20,000 G 23,000 E	60,000 G 85,000 E
Total by Congo				29,000	27,500	23,500	80,000
Total by Multilateral Fund				89,700	23,300	23,000	136,000

G: By the Government of Congo

E: Requested to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Table E-2 Schedule of Actions and Anticipated Effects

Action	Time Frame	Anticipated Effects	First Effect
Public awareness	1995-1997	Reduction of number of refrigeration units for repair	1995
Elaboration of the legal framework and legal texts	1995-1996	Legislation allowing ODS import control	1995
Introduction of levies on ODS and equipment containing ODS	1995-2000	Reduction of ODS imports Reduction of import of equipment containing ODS	1995
Operation of the Ozone Bureau	1995-1998	Monitoring and control of ODS consumption	1995
Training trainers	1995-1997	Training of users/techniciens	1995
Training technicians by the trained trainers	1995-1997	Reduction in the quantity of ODS used in repairs	1995
Training customs Officials	1995-1996	Improved data input and better quality information	1995
Recovery/Recycling	1995-1997	Reduction in quantity of CFC emitted to the atmosphere	1997
Updating ODS data	1995-1996	More detailed information More precise future actions	1996

COST TO THE ECONOMY

R. 16: In 1991, it was estimated that there were 104,500 domestic refrigeration appliances. For the year 2010, the estimates total 417,500 appliances excluding Mobile Air Conditioning units.

R. 17: The additional indicative cost to the economy of implementing the Montreal Protocol in the Republic of Congo is US\$ 15,600,000, broken down as follows:

- US\$ 3,070,000 capital, operating and administrative incremental costs
- US\$ 12,530,000 forced early replacement of CFC refrigerators as well as automobile air-conditioning units.

Based on following assumptions:

PROJECTS

R. 18: The cost of the current Action Plan is US 230,000 Dollars. The Government of Congo will budget US 80,000 Dollars in the local currency and is requesting US 150,000 Dollars from the Multilateral Fund for the following projects. These are presented in their order of priority.

1.	Creation of the Ozone Bureau	US\$ 85,000
2.	Training of national trainers (professionals and technicians)	US\$ 35,000
3.	Training of customs officials	US\$ 16,000
	TOTAL	US\$ 136,000

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The environment has become a key issue in both national and international politics. At the present time, any development policy is bound to express its firm intention to respect the local, regional and global environment.

The Republic of Congo is under the obligation to adhere to the international movement that has developed in the light of the considerable environmental problems facing our planet and to make a contribution to the initiatives taken in order to avoid, in a more or less long term, serious imbalances in the biosphere.

Within the context of the Congolese national policy for the protection of the environment, a special importance is given to the protection of the ozone layer.

The Republic of Congo, being concerned by the issue of the ozone layer, intends to mobilize all the economic operators, NGOs and national consumer groups in the struggle against all factors which threaten and affect the balance between environment and development.

1.2 PURPOSE

The main purpose of the formulation of the present Country Programme is to plan the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances in the Republic of Congo.

The document gives an estimate of the ODS consumed in the Congo, consumption forecasts, industry and policy structures, strategies to phase out ODS, actions to be taken over the period 1995-1997 and projects to implement the Action Plan. The objective is to abolish the consumption of ODS long before the year 2010.

The document also describes the institutional framework in the Congo, sets out the guidelines which will make it possible to verify that the Action Plan is being well implemented and that it effectively phases out ODS consumption.

The Republic of Congo is submitting the present Country Programme to the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol for its approval and for the approval of funds for the projects described herein.

1.3 STATUS

The Republic of Congo ratified on 16 November 1994 the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its London Amendment. It is included among those countries operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

The present document has been formulated by a national working group set up within the framework of the UNEP's methodology and coordinated by the Environment Division of the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment.

The national working group is made up of senior civil servants from the various ministerial departments and NAOS concerned by the Ozone Layer issue. This group includes members of; Customs, Industry and Health Divisions, the Congolese Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (ACFC), the Congolese Association for the United Nations (ACNU), and the Congolese Association for the Industrial and Urban Environment (ASENI). A list of the team members of the working group is included in the Annex.

The methodology followed to complete the ODS survey and to formulate this document were recommended by UNEP IE/PAC.

The information contained in the present document is the result of enquiries and investigations carried out by the national working group

Consumption of ODS has been evaluated based on statistics available in the Customs Department and on responses to questionnaires as well as interviews. ODS consumptions by sector is based on data supplied by the main ODS users followed by meetings with them. These are; Elf-Congo, Agip-Recherches, CORAF and Saris Congo.

1.4 ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

The formulation of the Country Programme document has been financed by the Multilateral Fund through UNEP IE/PAC in Paris. Government of Finland provided financial assistance through UNEP before Congo became Party to the Montreal Protocol.

The importers/distributors, industrialists, hoteliers and refrigeration equipment repairmen have shown enthusiasm by their collaboration in the formulation of this Country Programme.

1.5 SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS AND ANTICIPATED EFFECTS

With the current Action Plan the Government of the Congo plans to reduce the consumption of controlled substances by some 60 % by 1997.

A more in-depth study of the situation will enable a further reduction of the 1997 consumption to reach total phase out before the year 2010. Which is the objective of the Republic of Congo.

The following table gives an outline of the schedule of actions the Government will take, the time frame of these actions and the dates as well as the anticipated effects.

Table 1.1 Schedule of Actions and Anticipated Effects

Action	Time Frame	Anticipated Effects	First Effect
Public awareness	1995-1997	Effective implementation of Montreal Protocol at Government, Industry and Consumer level.	1995
Elaboration of the legal framewrok and legal texts	1995-1996	Legislation allowing ODS import control	1995
Introduction of levies on ODS and equipment containing ODS	1995-2000	Reduction of ODS imports Reduction of import of equipment containing ODS	1995
Operation of the Ozone Bureau	1995-1998	Monitoring and control of ODS consumption	1995
Training trainers	1995-1997	Training of users/techniciens, refrigerant management	1995
Training technicians by the trained trainers	1995-1997	Reduction in the quantity of ODS used in repairs	1995
Training customs Officials	1995-1996	Improved data input and better quality information	1995
Recovery/Recycling	1995-1997	Reduction in quantity of CFC emitted to the atmosphere	1997
Updating ODS data	1995-1996	More detailed information More precise fututre actions	1996

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

2.1 CURRENT AND FORECAST CONSUMPTION OF ODS

2.1.1 General

The base year for the data which is presented in this document is 1993. Following the creation of the Ozone Bureau and increased awareness by the public as well as users of ODS, another data survey shall be made to cover the consumption of ODS of 1995.

2.1.2 Current Consumption

There are no production of ODS facilities in the Republic of Congo. Neither are there exporters of such chemicals. There are also no refrigeration nor air conditioning manufacturing facilities nor recovery/recycling operations in the country.

SCGI is the main importer and distributor of ODS in the country. Elf-Congo, Agip-Recherches, CORAF and Saris Congo sometimes import ODS.

The tables below provide estimates of the current consumption (1993) of Ozone-Depleting Substances in the Congo. The following have been obtained through:

- * the evaluation of data collected during the survey and from information in the Customs Division. This information covers the period from 1986 to 1991.
- * three enquiries carried out with ODS distributors, ODS users in the refrigeration sector (hotels, food industries), industrialists (foam, aerosol, solvent, paint and refrigeration/air-conditioning sectors) and technicians of refrigeration equipment. This led to further information for 1992 and 1993.
- * information collected from Mobile Air Conditioning and refrigeration users as well as maintenance technicians in both domestic and industrial sectors.

**TABLE 2.1 SUMMARY TABLE OF THE ODS CHEMICALS CONSUMED IN THE CONGO
IN ODP TONNES FOR 1993**

Substance	Consumption in Tonnes	Ozone Depleting Potential	Consumption in ODP Tonnes
CFC-11	0.96	1	0.96
CFC-12	12.48	1	12.48
CFC-115	0.70	0.6	0.42
Halon 1211	0	3	0
Halon 1301	1.96	10	19.6
TOTAL	16.10		33.46

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 on Page 16 give the consumption of ODS by sector in Tonnes and ODP Tonnes.

FIGURE E - 1 a ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR IN 1993
IN TONNES

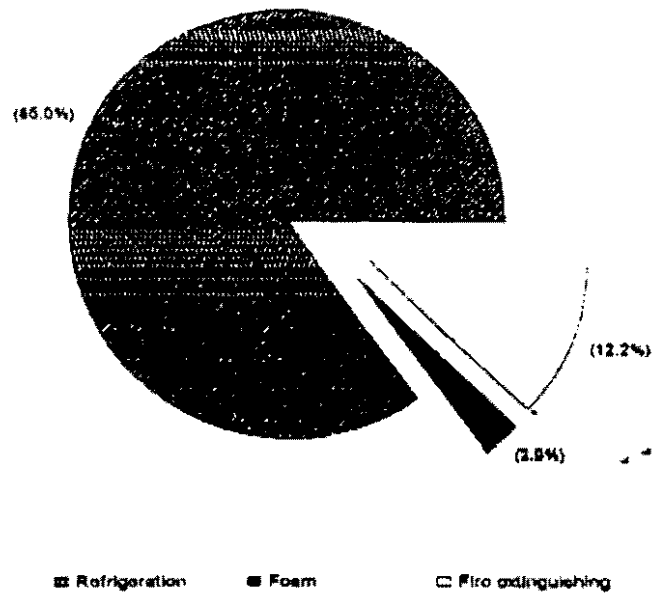
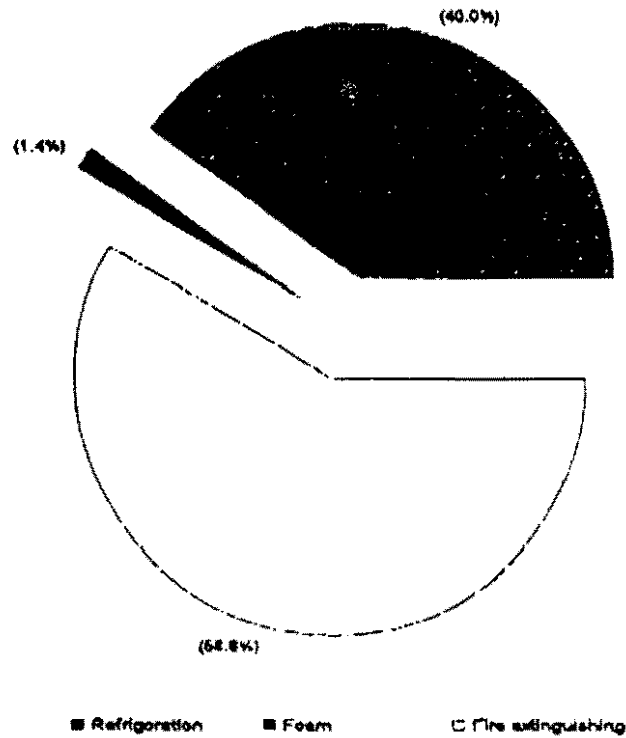


FIGURE E - 1 b ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR IN 1993
IN ODP TONNES



2.1.3 Past Levels of ODS Consumption

The review of the data collected during the ODS survey goes back to 1986. The following tables summarize the ODS consumption from 1986 to 1993.

TABLE 2.2 SUMMARY OF ODS CONSUMPTION FROM 1986 TO 1993

Substance	Consumption in ODP Tonnes/year							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
CFC-11	3.44	0	0	0.48	0.48	4.91	2.34	0.96
CFC-12	13.48	20.73	14.05	7.03	6.25	35.54	9.47	12.48
CFC-115	0	0	0	0	0	8.04	0.81	0.42
Halon 1211	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	3.6	0
Halon 1301	4.46	5.10	4.32	3.16	4.7	0	12.0	19.6
TOTAL	23.18	27.33	20.17	11.87	12.33	49.69	28.22	33.46

TABLE 2.3 COMPANIES USING ODS AND HALONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO IN 1993

Sector / User		Substance	Consumption in ODP Tonnes
Refrigeration	Maintenance of Domestic Refrigerators	CFC-12	6.63
Refrigeration	Maintenance in Industrial and Commercial Sectors	CFC-115	0.42
Air Conditioning	Maintenance of Commercial A/C and Automobiles	CFC-11 CFC-12	0.50
Foam	Flexible	CFC-11	5.58 ²
Fire Extinguishing Equipment	Recharging	Halon 1301	0.46
Total in ODP Tonnes			19.6

NOTE: Table 2.3 above only gives the quantities of ODS by the major known users in the country. The balance of the total consumption in table 2.2 (33.46) and in table 2.3 (19.60) is equivalent of the total consumption in ODP tonnes by all the minor users in the country.

2.1.4 Forecast Consumption

Projections of ODS consumption have been made based on the data given in Table 2.4 on the following page.

Based on interviews and given the state of Congolese roads, it is assumed that 95% of the automobiles and trucks undergo at least two repairs of each of their refrigeration and/or air conditioning unit per year.

The analysis of the data in Table 2.2 for CFC-12 consumption for the period 1986 to 1991 confirms an increase of the use of CFC-12 by refrigeration equipment technicians. This trend can be explained by the increase in the modern life-style and the population growth, both of which impact on the increased use of household refrigerators and freezers. This increase can also be attributed to the creation of new food storage facilities (fish trade) and the installation of new cold-storage facilities in markets, local districts and hotels.

TABLE 2.4 BASIS OF FORECAST

Designation	Amount	Year
Population (in habitants)	2,680,000	1992
Population Growth	0.0339	1992
Per Capita GNP	US\$ 866	1992
GNP Growth	4.6%	to 2010
Number of refrigerators/freezers	104,500	1991
Average price of a refrigerator	US\$ 666	1992
Average price of a freezer	US\$ 1,000	1992
Av. charge for refrigerator or freezer	0.2-0.5 Kg of CFC-12	1992
Average cost of one Kg of CFC-12	US\$ 20	1992
Number of air-conditioned cars	563	1991
Average charge of CFC-12 in an air-conditioned car	0.8 to 1.2 Kg of CFC-12	1991
Average price of an air-conditioned unit (tax excluded)	US\$ 60,000	1991
Number of refrigerated trucks	15	1991
Average charge of CFC-12 in the refrigeration system of a truck	24 Kg of CFC-12	1991
Average price of a refrigerated truck (excluding tax)	US\$ 100,000	1991
Average cost of a repair	US\$ 100	1991
Number of household fire extinguishers	27,000	1991

The unconstrained demand forecast for ODS consumed in the Republic of Congo is given in the following table:

TABLE 2.5 UNCONSTRAINED DEMAND FORECAST FOR ODS

Substance	Unconstrained Demand Forecast for ODS in ODP Tonnes/year					
	1992	1994	1995	2000	2005	2010
CFC-11	2.34	1.00	1.05	1.32	1.65	2.06
CFC-12	9.47	13.05	13.65	17.10	21.41	26.81
CFC-115	0.81	0.44	0.46	0.58	0.72	0.90
Halon 1211	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Halon 1301	12.00	20.50	21.44	28.85	33.62	42.10
Total	28.22	35.00	36.61	45.84	57.40	71.87

2.2 INDUSTRY STRUCTURE

- There are no ODS production facilities in the Republic of Congo;
- There are also no recovery and recycling companies in the country.
- **ODS Importers and Distributors**
The largest importers of ODS in the country are; SCGI, Elf-Congo, Agip-Recherches, CORAF and Saris-Congo. The following table gives the import of ODS by the major companies:

TABLE 2.6 ODS IMPORTS BY THE MAIN IMPORTERS IN ODP TONNES IN 1993

Substance	SCGI	Elf-Congo	Agip -Recherche	Saris-Congo	Total
CFC-11	0.96	0	0	0.005	0.965
CFC-12	11.4	0.33	0.58	0.001	12.311
CFC-115	0.42	0	0	0	0.42
Halon 1211	0	0	0	0	0
Halon 1301	19.6	0	0	0	19.6
Total	32.38	0.33	0.58	0.006	33.296

2.2.1 Refrigeration Sector

Hotels, food storage industries, technicians and servicing companies are the main users of refrigeration equipment and consequently they are the main customers of ODS.

Servicing and repair technicians use CFC-12 for recharging refrigerators, some air-conditioning units and cold-storage facilities. In the Congo, there are about 220 refrigeration technicians.

2.2.2 Foam Sector

SCPC, a Congolese Chemical Company, which produces elastomer plastics and blows both flexible and rigid foams. The company mainly uses CFC-11. SCPC management informed the team formulating the Country Programme that it is expected that they will use CFC-11 for blowing foam up to 1999.

Methylene chloride for foam blowing is also used by other companies. The total yearly consumption of methylene chloride in the Congo is on average 2.16 Tonnes.

2.2.3 Fire Extinguishing Sector

The only companies that utilize fire extinguishing apparatus charged with Halons are those in the petroleum industry. The use of Halons in this sector is given in Table 2.7 on the following page.

TABLE 2.7 COMPANIES USING ODS AND HALONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO IN 1993

Utilization	Activity/Company	Substance	ODP Tonnes
Domestic refrigeration	Technicians, SCGI, Ets.. Barnier, Elf-Congo Agip-Recherches, CORAF, CHU	CFC-12	6.63
Mobile Air Conditioning and Mobile Refrigeration	Mobile: Cars, Refrigerated Tent-car, Ets. C. Dandres, Ets. Barnier, technicians	CFC-11 CFC-12	0.22 5.85
Air conditioning	Central air conditioning, Ets. C. Dandres, SCGI, Ets. Barnier, Seylec	CFC-11 CFC-115	0.21 0.42
Foams	SCPC	CFC-11	0.53
Fire Extinguishing	SCGI, Elf-Congo, CORAF, Agip Recherches	Halon 1301	19.60

NOTE: Table 2.7 above only gives the quantities of ODS by the major known users in the country. The balance of the total consumption in table 2.1 (33.46) and in table 2.7 (19.60) is equivalent of the total consumption in ODP tonnes by all the minor users in the country.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Tourism and the Environment was instituted by Decree Number 83/012 of 11/01/1983. It is the institution responsible for the Government policy on environment. The Ministry shall be responsible for carrying out, coordinating and monitoring the actions cited in the Action Plan in order to attain the goal of total phase out of ODS before 2010.

The mission of the Environment Division is to apply and implement the Government's policy on environmental matters. Within the framework of the application of this policy, the Environment Division works in close collaboration with the other governmental structures to coordinate and ensure monitoring of the actions of the various services and bodies involved in environmental matters.

The High Council for the Environment, an advisory body created by decree Number 82/072 of 19/01/1982, helps define, elaborate and monitor the policies and strategies related to the environment.

The Government of Congo is determined to support the protection, the conservation and the rational use of environment and natural resources both at a national and international levels. It has thus decided to elaborate a National Action Plan for the Environment (NAPE), which provides a strategy and a framework for future actions in the field of the environment.

In order to implement the current Country Programme, an "Ozone Bureau" will be established in the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment. Partial financing for this bureau is required.

2.4 POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Congolese policy on the elimination of ODS falls under law No 003/91 of 23 April 1991. This law covers environmental protection. It emphasizes the need for economic development taking into consideration environmental concerns.

Consumption control will be sought at the level of mass consumption. Imports of ODS and equipment using these chemicals will be controlled by increasing levies and taxes.

The private sector will benefit from an incentive policy to persuade it to adhere to the proposed Action Plan.

2.5 GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY RESPONSE TO THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

The Republic of Congo has been party to the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London Amendments to the Montreal Protocol since 28 August 1994.

The Government has participated in the meetings of the Parties, many workshops and meetings covering different aspects of ODS phase out.

The efforts to formulate the Country Programme was initiated with the assistance of UNEP and the Government of Finland before Congo became Party to the Montreal Protocol.

Industry is manifesting a positive response to the Montreal Protocol. Indications are that even before the execution of the Action Plan described in the Country Programme, industry is most willing to phase out ODS.

The information received by the persons from industry, who took part in the preparation of the Country Programme, have assured the Government that they shall adhere to the Government strategy. By doing so, they are sure that they shall avoid any adverse economic effect resulting from the application of the Montreal Protocol.

In any case, companies in the Congo using ODS are dependent on their parent international companies. These are for the most part European. The subsidiaries thus follow their parent company's phase out programmes.

The companies that have not already reacted by proposing changes are aware that changes will soon have to be made in order for them to use substitute technologies and products.

3.0 IMPLEMENTING PHASE OUT

3.1 STATUS

The Republic of Congo ratified, on 28 August 1994, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as well as the related London Amendment.

3.2 STRATEGY STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT

To promote total elimination of controlled substances, the Republic of Congo shall comply with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as well as the London amendments. The application of these provisions shall be relatively easier, due to the fact that the Congo neither produces nor exports any of the controlled substances nor equipment containing them.

Moreover, the total elimination of certain substances is to be envisaged before the year 2010. This is the case for CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-115, Halon 1211 and Halon 1301, for which the main importing companies remain dependent on the policies of their parent companies.

With respect to finished products containing ODS, the Government plans to impose import quotas and bans during the transition period until ODS are totally eliminated. This is aimed at all ODS users.

Two types of policies will support the Government's strategy:

1. Market policy, the main characteristics are:
 - adoption of incentive measures to promote the import of substitute products in sectors that are ODS users. This will be done by reducing the import levies;
 - encouragement and financial assistance for recovery/recycle and re-use of CFC-12 in the repair of refrigerators and automobile air-conditioning shops;
 - some of the collected import levies on ODS will be used for financing of alternate technologies through subsidies.
2. A policy of control and implementation including:
 - introduction of an import levy on ODS from 1995 to 2010;
 - formulation of regulations governing the import and use of ODS according to a schedule to be established in collaboration with the users and the current Country Programme;
 - measures to inform and promote awareness in the informal sector; to inform, educate and train the general public through the refrigeration equipment repairmen and through the media;
 - training and educational courses on ODS substitutes in technical and professional training institutions;
 - training for technicians leading to a repair license without which ODS may not be purchased from suppliers.

3.2.1 Phase out dates for ODS

The Government of Congo plans to phase out the ODS that it consumes according to the following timetable:

Chemical	Planned Year of Phase-out
CFC-11	2000
CFC-12	2004
CFC-115	2002
Halon 1211	1998
Halon 1301	2005

3.3 Action Plan

Table 1 The Action Plan and associated costs

N°	Objectives	Tasks	Expected outcomes	Budget in US \$			
				1995	1996	1997	TOTAL
1	Elaboration of legal framework to control ODS imports	Legal texts Enacting texts	Legislation allowing ODS import control	3,000 G	2,000 G	-	5,000 G
2	Introduction of levies on ODS Introduction of quotas on ODS and equipment containing ODS	Directives to customs	Reduction in ODS imports Reduction in imports of equipment containing ODS				
3	Organization of training of technicians using ODS	Identification training needs Identification of resources Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Eliminate wasteful venting of ODS and implement efficient use of ODS	2,000 G 35,000 E	2,000 G	-	4,000 G 35,000 E
4	Organization of training of Customs and legislation Officers	Identification training needs Identification of resources Preparation of training documents Organization of sessions	Implement efficient monitoring and control of ODS	2,000 G 16,000 E			2,000 G 16,000 E
5	Promote awareness among ODS importers and users	Identification of populations Organization ODS awareness	Early and effective phase-out at all levels	2,000 G	2,000 G	2,000 G	6,000 G
6	Study possible ODS recovery and recycling	Elaboration of protocols Carry out studies Publication of results	Published document on possibilities of recovery and recycle in Congo	-	1,500 G	1,500 G	3,000 G
7	Insure the operation of the Congo Ozone Bureau	Equipment purchase Payment of bonuses	An efficient Ozone Bureau	20,000 G 38,700 E	20,000 G 23,300 E	20,000 G 23,000 E	60,000 G 85,000 E
Total by Congo				29,000	27,500	23,500	80,000
Total by Multilateral Fund				89,700	23,300	23,000	136,000

G: By the Government of Congo

E: Requested to the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

3.3.1 Government Actions

a) Imports

The Congolese Government is studying the economic impact of controlling imports of ODS by modifying fiscal policy.

The reduction of imports of ODS and products containing controlled substances will be undertaken by the Government to ensure that the elimination of ODS is according to the Action Plan. The ban on the import or the use of ODS by the aerosol industry will be applied as a priority in 1995.

b) Levies

During the transition phase, that is, from 1995 to the year 2010, an import system will be instituted based on levy reductions and/or exemptions for import of ODS substitute products. Levy increases on ODS containing products will be implemented in order to discourage imports of such products.

The government will encourage any action aimed at recovering and recycling ODS by introducing business tax reductions and/or tax exemptions.

c) Information, training and promotion of awareness

Only a very small number of consumers are aware of the ozone depletion problem. Never the less, they must play a role in the progressive elimination of ODS. In order to achieve this goal, the Government shall introduce measures which enhance public awareness as well as inform and train the general public. It is the public, who through their actions, are primarily responsible for the success of any development and protection programme.

The Ozone Bureau, within the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment, will ensure that the general public, users, importers and refrigeration equipment technicians are aware of:

- * the controlled substances, their phase out dates, impact on the ozone layer and, consequently, on public health and the environment;
- * the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer;
- * the Country Programme for Phasing out Ozone depleting substances;
- * the socio-economic consequences of the measures taken or to be taken, for the country and the international community;
- * the proper use and servicing of refrigeration equipment.

The awareness programme aims at awakening public conscience and limit equipment breakdowns, thus reducing repeated repairs.

The media (television, radio, press) will necessarily be associated to the Action Plan. Consumers will be made fully aware of the importance of protecting the ozone layer. In order to acquaint users of ODS and in the use of substitutes, training courses will be organised at all levels.

An important place must be reserved for the NAOS, who will carry out awareness campaigns not only for the general public but for users, particularly in the private sector.

d) *Legal measures*

Decrees will be passed to reinforce the application of the law governing environmental protection and in compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol with respect to management of ODS and their substitutes.

e) *Creation of the Ozone Bureau*

The Ozone Bureau is the main structure to be set up within the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment, in order to ensure the coordination and monitoring of the activities of the Country Programme.

The Ozone Bureau will be supported by an ozone committee regrouping representatives from the different business sectors concerned by the ozone issue. The Ozone Bureau shall be governed by regulations emanating from the Council of Ministers.

f) *Market Control*

In order to minimize the costs required for technological transformation, the Government will introduce systems technically and financially made available by the Montreal Protocol. By the introduction of alternate technologies, the market will be forced to abandon the older technologies.

g) *Training and Assistance*

Training and technical support to conserve and use substitute substances and technologies, as well as on the recovery and recycling of ODS and their alternatives, are vital to the execution of the Action Plan.

During the early stages of the implementation of the Action Plan, training for legislators, Customs officials and users, will be done. This will take the form of seminars / workshops and ongoing information and awareness campaigns.

The purpose of training is to ensure better knowledge of controlled substances, substitutes to reduce the importation of ODS and to have more accurate data for reporting and planning purposes.

3.3.2 Industry Actions

The private industrial sector is willing to use non-ODS technologies and products in order to avoid the situation which shall prevail by the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

In any case, since importers and consumers of Ozone depleting Substances follow the activities and decisions on ODS that are taken in Europe, transformation to alternate substances will be prompt.

3.4 BUDGET AND FINANCING PROGRAMME

Financing from the Multilateral Fund is requested, in order to set up the Ozone Bureau and organize the necessary human resources, as well as carry out the projects proposed in the Country Programme. The funds to cover this budget, which is requested from the Multilateral Fund, is given below:

Order of Priority	Project	Budget by the Multilateral Fund in US \$
1	Creation of the Ozone Bureau	85,000
2	Training of national trainers (professionals and technicians)	35,000
3	Training of customs officials	16,000
	TOTAL	136,000

3.5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The Ozone Bureau will have the all-important task of assessing the information and consumption of controlled substances in the country. To do so, an operational system for effective monitoring of the progressive elimination of controlled substances, in compliance with the Action Plan, will need to be further developed and set up.

In accordance with the different actions planned, the Customs officials, once trained, will more easily be able to identify controlled substances. The Ozone Bureau will thus be able to forward annually more accurate consumption assessment data, as required according to Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Industry, importers and NAOS will also establish annual reports on their imports, sales and use of controlled substances.

With all these data, the Ozone Bureau will establish an annual report on the progress achieved in implementing the Country Programme and on the application of the Montreal Protocol.

A report, on the yearly consumption of ODS, will be assessed by the Government and then communicated to the UNEP Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi.

The progress of project implementation and phase-out of ODS will be transmitted to UNEP IE/PAC in Paris, France and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat in Montreal, Canada.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I PROJECTS

TABLE A - 1 SUMMARY TABLE OF PROJECTS

Order of Priority	Project	Budget Requested from the Multilateral Fund in US \$	Contributions by the Government of Congo in US \$
1	Creation of the Ozone Bureau	85,000	60,000
2	Training of national trainers (professionals and technicians)	35,000	4,000
3	Training of customs officials	16,000	2000
	TOTAL	136,000	66,000

PROJECT N° 1:

OZONE BUREAU

1. Type of project: Creation of an Ozone Bureau
2. Country name: Republic of Congo
3. Executing body: Ministry of Tourism and the Environment
4. Implementing agency: UNEP
5. Consumption of controlled substances: 16.10 Tonnes (33.46 ODP Tonnes) per year (1993) for all Sectors
6. Estimated budget: US\$ 85,000 Requested from the Multilateral Fund and US \$ 60,000 by the Government of Congo
7. Objective: To ensure coordination, monitoring and implementation of the Country Programme
8. Project description:

Ozone Office Team

Technical and financial management will be provided by a senior person knowledgeable in the ozone issue. Secretarial services will be provided by a permanent senior administrative secretary.

Activities and Scope of Project

The Ozone Bureau shall attain its objectives by undertaking several activities, comprising the following:

- * Identify ODS users in order to help them develop Projects using alternative technologies;
- * Take part in government discussions to set tax and levy levels and prepare criteria for bans so as to attain the desired reduction of ODS consumption;
- * Assist the Government in establishing incentive measures for the import and use of ODS substitutes;
- * Assist companies in obtaining financial assistance for recovery and recycling of ODS;
- * Establish a large-scale information programme for public awareness regarding ODS problems and present alternative technologies, in conjunction with relevant Sectors and NAOS;
- * Take measures related to awareness during each stage of implementation of the country programme;
- * Set up a data bank containing, among other things, information on ODS use in the country;

- * Submit an annual report on the progress of ODS phase out, as required by Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, to the Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya;
- * Be responsible for the implementation of training programmes and follow-up;
- * Monitor and control projects that accelerate ODS phase-out;
- * Be responsible for effective use of funding obtained from the Multilateral Fund.

Project Rationale

All the new ODS phase-out measures require a new organizational infrastructure, as well as human and material resources. Funds are required to implement these measures. Thus, financial assistance is being requested from the Multilateral Fund so that the Congo can adhere to the provisions of the Montreal Protocol with minimal economic impact to the country's economy. Plans are to create an ozone bureau as soon as the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee has provided the sums required for this project.

An operational budget has been proposed to cover the establishment of the Ozone Bureau. It should be noted that the Government's contribution will almost equal that being requested from the Executive Committee.

In resume the main activities to be carried out by this project are:

- Supervising enforcement of the Government's commitments to eliminate ODS, encourage conservation of ODS and encourage the use of ODS alternatives;
- Maintaining relations with the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol and other organizations involved with the ozone layer issue
- Providing industry with the most up-to-date information on ODS substitutes and the latest technologies available in other parts of the world;
- Drawing up a list of prospective candidates for special training;
- Organizing and conducting seminars;
- Investigating the problems related to the application of the Montreal Protocol in industry;
- Yearly reporting on ODS consumption to the Ozone Secretariat;
- Reporting annually on the progress of the country's phase out of ODS to UNEP IE and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, as per the agreed format.

9. Beneficiaries: Current and potential ODS consumers

10. Duration of Project: 1995 - 1998

11. Expected outcomes:

- Gradual phasing-out of ODS;
- Data on consumption of individual ODS;
- Review and modify the Action Plan to accelerate phasing out of

ODS;

- Annual availability of an account of expenditures incurred within the framework of the activities of institutional support;
- Progress reports on the implementation of the Country Programme;
- Report annually to the Executive Committee on the progress of implementing the Country Programme;
- Information exchange with other countries in order to gain deeper knowledge of ODS-related issues;
- Make access to new technologies easier for local businesses.

12. Personnel:

One Senior person from the Ministry of Tourism and the Environment
One support person

13. Project Budget:

Government of the Republic of Congo budget:

The budget in the local currency which is estimated by the Government amounts to US\$ 60,000.

This budget will cover the following costs:

- Offices, office furniture, basic office equipment, etc.
- Vehicles, drivers, gas, servicing, etc.
- Other transport expenses;
- Baseline salaries for professionals and support personnel;
- Fees and expenses for specialized national consultants.

Budget requested from the Multilateral Fund:

This budget is also for a three (3) year period and totals US\$ 85,000.

It covers the following costs:

1. Investment expenditure	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	TOTAL
Personal computer with modem, Voltage regulator, backup power supply Printer and software Photocopier Typewriter facsimile machine	\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000
Sub-total	\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000
2. Recurring expenditures				
Personnel-executive	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
Incentive Bonuses Support personel	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000
Sub-total	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 21,000
3. Operating expenses				
Information dissemination	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,500
Travel expenses	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 6,000
Project and telecommunication costs	\$ 4,200	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,000	\$ 10,700
Miscellaneous expenses (Water, electricity, ...)	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 9,500
Office supplies	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 4,800
Equipment servicing	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,800	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,000
Sub-total	\$ 16,200	\$ 14,300	\$ 14,000	\$ 44,500
Contingency	\$ 3,500	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 7,500
Grand Total	\$ 38,700	\$ 23,300	\$ 23,000	\$ 85,000

Project N° 2:

TRAINING NATIONAL TRAINERS

1. Type of project: Training technicians, users and repairmen in the refrigeration sector
2. Country name: Congo
3. Executing body: Ministry of Tourism and the Environment
4. Implementing agency: UNEP
5. Consumption of controlled substances: 13.68 Tonnes or 13.40 ODP Tonnes (1993)
6. Estimated budget: US\$ 35,000
7. Objective:
Reduction in vented ODS
Training local personnel in the field of refrigeration repair and maintenance
8. Planned actions:
 - Training 40 future trainers in good maintenance and servicing practices in refrigerants, and recovery and recycling.
 - Identifying priority training programmes in the field of refrigeration;
 - Specifying needs for training refrigeration experts;
 - Organizing further workshops and seminars for the remaining technicians in the country.
9. Beneficiaries: Technicians and repair persons servicing and maintaining refrigeration equipment
10. Justification:
 - In addition to the reduction of damage to the Ozone Layer, the project will make it possible, through ODS training of the technicians in repair, maintenance and recovery/recycling to save some 85 % of ODS consumed in the refrigeration sector.

- In order to provide suitable follow-up and to reach the planned objectives according to schedule, professional hands-on training in maintenance and repair of refrigeration equipment is essential.
- Acquisition of new knowledge concerning the conservation of ODS and the use of alternatives to improve training of technicians and repairmen in the field of refrigeration.

11. Expected outcomes:

- Reduction of vented ODS to 15 % of present amounts by 1997. Through the improvement of maintenance and servicing practices;
- Availability of qualified trainers able to reconcile development with environmental protection;
- Refraining from regularly calling on foreign experts within the framework of technical assistance or for training technicians, repairmen and users in the field of refrigeration.

12. Number of participants:

40

13. Duration:

10 days

14. Period:

During 1995 and 1996

15. Budget:

Type of Expense	Explanation	Amount in US Dollars
Expertise	Services of two experts for two weeks including travel and per diem	18,000
Equipment	One recovery and recycling of ODS machine including accessories	6,000
Logistics	Meeting room Rental of equipment for meeting Photocopying and Teaching material	5,000
Communications	Project Communications Costs	4,000
Contingencies		2,000
Total		35,000

PROJECT N° 3: TRAINING CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

1. Type of request: Technical assistance for customs officials
2. Country name: Congo
3. Executing body: Ministry of Tourism and the Environment
4. Implementing agency: UNEP
5. Consumption of controlled substances: 16.10 Tonnes (33.46 ODP Tonnes) for all sectors in 1993
6. Estimated budget: US\$ 16,000
7. Objective:

Introduction of an efficient customs control procedure and system. It is important to have representatives of neighbouring states present at such a meeting in order to enhance collaboration between customs officials in the sub-region.

Train customs officials to identify ODS and to classify imports in accordance with a modified Customs Harmonised System.

Better data will lead to a more efficient phase out strategy thus more rapid phase out of ODS in the country and the sub-region.
8. Justification:

Congo benefitted from the "Workshop on monitoring and Control of ODS consumption" held in Cameroon in August 1994. Such workshop initiated the process required to set up a system for monitor and control of ODS consumption.

Congo will now arrange internal programs to institutionalize the system for monitor and control of ODS imports through:

 - Meetings/Workshops with Custom Officers
 - Preparing regulations related to customs control
 - Implementing the system.

The expert advise would be taken for UNEP/Customs Cooperation Council where required. As Congo has borders with 5 countries, the control and monitoring of ODS imports needs special attention.

The meetings/workshops with Customs Officers are part of the process to set up the monitor and control system, and entail to train the customs department on ODS, their containment and methods of identification in the country and the sub-region for identifying ODS and classifying imports in accordance with the modified Customs Harmonised System.

9. Planned actions: Training customs officials from the Congo and its neighbouring states to identify ODS and classify imports;
Setting up the basis of a monitoring network for the country and its neighbours.
10. Expected outcome: Efficient control of the level of ODS consumption.
11. Number of participants: 40
12. Duration: 5 days
13. Project Budget

I. GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO BUDGET

The budget in the local currency which is estimated by the Government amounts to US\$ 4,000.

This budget will cover part of the following costs:

- * Baseline salaries for customs officials and legislators as well as support personnel;
- * Vehicles, drivers, gas, etc.
- * Other transport expenses;

II. BUDGET REQUESTED FROM THE MULTILATERAL FUND

This budget* totals US\$ 16,000. It covers the following costs:

Type of Expense	Explanation	Amount in US Dollars
Local participants, experts, documentation	Customs Officers, Government Officers, etc.	7,000
Logistics	Meeting room Rental of equipment for meeting Photocopying and Teaching material	5,000
Communications	Project Communications Costs	2,000
Contingencies		2,000
Total		16,000

- * No budget is being provided to invite participants from other countries to this workshop.

A N N E X I I

LIST OF EXPERTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SURVEY AND THE FORMULATION OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Marius ISSANGA-NGAMISSIMI: | Directeur Général de l'Environnement. |
| 2. Dominique NANITELAMIO: | Association Congolaise du Froid et de
la Climatisation |
| 3. Dieudonné NGAMBOU: | Association Congolaise du Froid et de
la Climatisation |
| 4. Marcel BITOKY: | Ministère du Développement Industriel
et de l'Energie |
| 5. Marcel MABELE: | Association Environnement Industriel
Urbain (ASENI). Ministère du Développement
Industriel et de l'Energie |
| 6. Alphonse AYESEA: | Direction Générale des Douanes |
| 7. Victor MPOUO-LIKIBI: | Association Congolaise pour les
Nations unies |
| 8. David MANENE | Direction Régionale Environnement
Kouilou |
| 9. NKAYA-LOUBAKI: | Direction Générale de l'Environnement |
| 10. Martin INANA: | Direction Générale de la Santé |
| 11. Benjamin DZABA-BOUNGOU | Direction Générale de l'Environnement |
| 12. Gaston KITEMO: | Direction Générale de l'Environnement |
| 13. Zéphirin POUATY: | Direction Régionale Environnement
Kouilou |