



United Nations Environment Programme



Distr.
LIMITED



UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/28/Add.1
14 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

Eighth Meeting
Montreal, 19-21 October 1992

Addendum

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: COSTA RICA

This document consists of:

- a) Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat);
- b) Transmittal Letter from the Government of Costa Rica;
- c) Country Programme Cover Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat);
- d) Phase-out scenario by ODS.

COSTA RICA COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

The Costa Rica Country Programme was revised in accordance with the "Procedures for Presentation of Country Programmes and Project Proposals to the Executive Committee" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/5/5/Rev.2). It consists of:

- Letter of transmittal from the Government of Costa Rica;
- Country Programme Cover Sheet;
- Executive Summary;
- ODS use, forecast demand for ODS, institutional and policy frameworks;
- Economic policy instruments, project proposal matrix and summary of costs;
- Implementation of the country programme through:
 - i) institutional strengthening, and
 - ii) programmes in the industrial sector.

Costa Rica does not produce controlled substances. Between 1987 and 1990, the country imported an average of about 400 tonnes of ODS per year, which included amounts for re-export to neighbouring countries.

In 1991 Costa Rica consumed 242 tonnes of ODP, of which about 87.3 per cent were CFC-11, CFC-12 and others unspecified CFC; 11.3 per cent halons and 1.4 per cent trichlorethane¹. Distribution of ODP per sector, for the same year, was estimated as follows:

- 77.3% in the refrigerator sector;
- 10.0% in the foam industry;
- 11.3% for fire extinguishers; and
- 1.4% in the solvent sector.

The Government of Costa Rica has pledged to eliminate 70% of its ODS consumption between 1993 and 1995. The other 30% will be phased-out between 1996 and 2000, at a pace set by the availability of technology.

To achieve this goal, Costa Rica has developed an action plan based on the establishment of appropriate institutional framework, regulatory measures, development of an "ozone seal", education and awareness campaign, and industrial activities in the refrigerator, foam and solvent sectors.

The principal government agencies responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Culture and the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines. UNDP is designated as the implementing agency for the country programme.

¹The reliability of the data is between 70 and 80 per cent.

The major components of the action plan, for an initial three year period (1993-1995) are:

1. Institutional strengthening (US \$213,160):
 - Establishment of an Ozone Governmental Commission (COGO) within the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines;
 - Development of regulatory measurements;
 - Development of an "ozone seal";
 - Public education and awareness campaign.
2. Industrial sector activities (US \$180,240):
 - Conservation and training in the refrigeration sector;
 - Seminar/workshop in the foam sector;
 - Seminar/workshop in the solvent sector;
 - Project preparation.

COGO, responsible for the implementation of the country programme, will provide technical assistance to the Government in all issues related to the Montreal Protocol; it will be responsible to co-ordinate the implementation of the activities proposed in the action plan, assist the industry in transferring technology to eliminate the consumption of ODS, and to maintain communication on technical issues between the Government, and the Fund Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies.

The other elements of the institutional strengthening are preparation of regulatory measures to comply with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol and to propose changes in the economic policy and custom systems for ODS importation; development of an "ozone seal" for labelling ozone friendly products and for providing the seal to enterprises; and an education and awareness campaign, which will instruct the general public on the threats to human health and the environment due to the ozone layer depletion.

The private companies, will play the major role in eliminating the consumption of ODS, through the implementation of the following projects in 1993:

- Conservation and training in the refrigeration sector (US \$88,000): Training for technicians will be provided through the national service network developed by the major refrigerant distributors in Costa Rica. Refrigerant conservation will be achieved through 25 recovery units (US \$1,000 each) and six recycling units (US \$4,500 each) to be established in shops of refrigerant distributors.
- Seminar/workshop in the foam sector (US 21,120): Training for personnel in foam production will lead to the elimination of 80 per cent of the CFC used in the foam sector in eight months.
- Seminar/workshop in the solvent sector (US \$21,120): Training of personnel in the solvent sector will eliminate 25 tonnes of trichloroethane between 1993 and 1995.

The implementation of the refrigeration and foam projects will lead to the elimination of about 135 tonnes of CFC-11 and CFC-12 between 1993 and 1995.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for the consideration of the Executive Committee:

1. Approval of the country programme;
2. Approval of funding level of US \$393,400 for the implementation of the country programme which will result in the phase-out of 70 per cent of the total ODS consumed in Costa Rica between 1993 and 1995.



REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

San José, 6 de octubre de 1992
No 255-92 PE/SCIDES

Dr. Omar El Arini
Oficial Jefe del Fondo Multilateral
del Protocolo de Montreal.
1800 MG GILL COLLEGE AV, 27th Floor.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA. H3A-3J6.

Estimado señor:

Tengo el agrado de presentar a consideración del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral del Protocolo de Montreal el Programa País de Costa Rica del Protocolo en referencia.

La presentación de este Programa se enmarca dentro del Párrafo Primero del Artículo Quinto del Protocolo de Montreal, mediante el cual se otorga financiamiento a los países miembros que tengan emisiones de sustancias agotadoras del ozono, menores de 0.3 kilogramos per capita anuales.

El Gobierno de Costa Rica comprometido con las obligaciones adquiridas en la ratificación del Protocolo de Montreal sobre Protección a la Capa de Ozono y en la eliminación del consumo de sustancias depredadoras de la capa de ozono, espera por medio de este Programa y los proyectos que se generen en el futuro, poder alcanzar las metas propuestas en el referido Protocolo y vigilar el correcto cumplimiento de las medidas adoptadas en dicho Protocolo.

Agradeciéndole el respaldo que le merezca este Programa, aprovecho la oportunidad para expresarle las muestras de mi consideración y estima.

Atentamente,


Melvin Sáenz Blandón

DIRECTOR GENERAL DE POLÍTICA EXTERIOR





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MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

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Estimado señor:

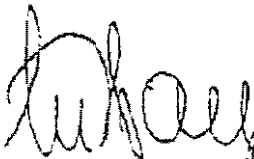
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Atentamente,


Melvin Sáenz Blandón

DIRECTOR GENERAL DE POLÍTICA EXTERIOR



REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

San José, 6 October 1992
255-92 PE/SCIDES

Dr. Omar El Arini
Chief Officer,
Interim Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
1800 McGill College Ave., 27th Floor
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 3J6

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit, for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, Costa Rica's Country Programme under the above Protocol.

The presentation of this Programme is made under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, which provides for support to Member States in which the emissions of ozone depleting substances are less than 0.3 Kg per capita per year.

The Government of Costa Rica, committed to the obligations contracted by the ratification of the Montreal Protocol for the protection of the ozone layer and to the phasing out of the ozone depleting substances, expects that both through this Programme and projects to be developed in future, it will be able to reach the objectives proposed by the above Protocol and ensure the implementation of the measures adopted by the Protocol.

I thank you for the support that can be given to this Programme and take the opportunity to signify my highest esteem and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Melvin Sáenz Biolley

Director General, Foreign Policy

(Seal of the Department
of Foreign Affairs)

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

Country: Costa Rica

Lead National Agency: Ozone Governmental Commission (COGO)

Participating Implementing Agencies: UNDP

Phase-out schedule

Substance	Current consumption (tons x ODP) in 1991	Planned cumulative consumption till phase- out (ton x ODP)		Planned year of phase-out	
		Article 5 schedule (1)	Accelerated schedule (2)	Article 5 schedule	Accelerated schedule
CFC-11	35.0 x 1.0 = 35.0	877.3	99.8	2010	2000
CFC-12	163.8 x 1.0 = 163.8	4,105.7	466.8	2010	2000
CFC-?	13.0 x 0.8 = 10.4	260.7	29.6	2010	2000
Halon 1211	3.5 x 3.0 = 10.5	263.2	29.9	2010	2000
Halon 1301	1.7 x 10.0 = 17.0	426.1	48.5	2010	2000
TCE	35.4 x 0.1 = 3.5	88.7	10.1	2010	2000
TOTAL	240.2	6,021.7	684.7		

(1) Projected at an annual rate of 2.7 per cent through the year 2010.

(2) 70 per cent of ODSs will be phased-out in 1992-1995. The remaining 30 per cent will be phased-out in 1996-2000.

Government Action Plan

Year	Description of Action	Intended Effect	Sector	Agency	Estimated cost (US \$)			
					1993	1994	1995	Total
I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING								
1993–1995	Establishment of the Ozone Governmental Commission (COGO)	Implementation of the Action Plan	All	Govern.	46,200	30,600	30,600	107,400
1993	Development of regulatory measures	Compatibilization of regulations with custome department; Awareness programme for legislative power	All	COGO	9,230			9,230
1993–1995	Development of an "ozone seal"	Use of the "ozone seal" in products	All	COGO	24,200	8,800	8,800	41,800
1993–1994	Public education	Create awareness in different sectors of the society	All	COGO	40,410	14,320		54,730
	Sub–total cost				120,040	53,720	39,400	213,160
II. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES								
1993	Conservation and training in refrigeration sector	CFC recycling in service shops Training of technicians	Refrigeration	COGO	88,000			88,000
1993	Workshop/seminar in the foam sector	Training	Foam	COGO	21,120			21,120
1993	Workshop/seminar in the solvent (sterilization) sector	Training	Solvent	COGO	21,120			21,120
	Sub–total cost				130,240			130,240
TOTAL COST					250,280	53,720	39,400	343,400

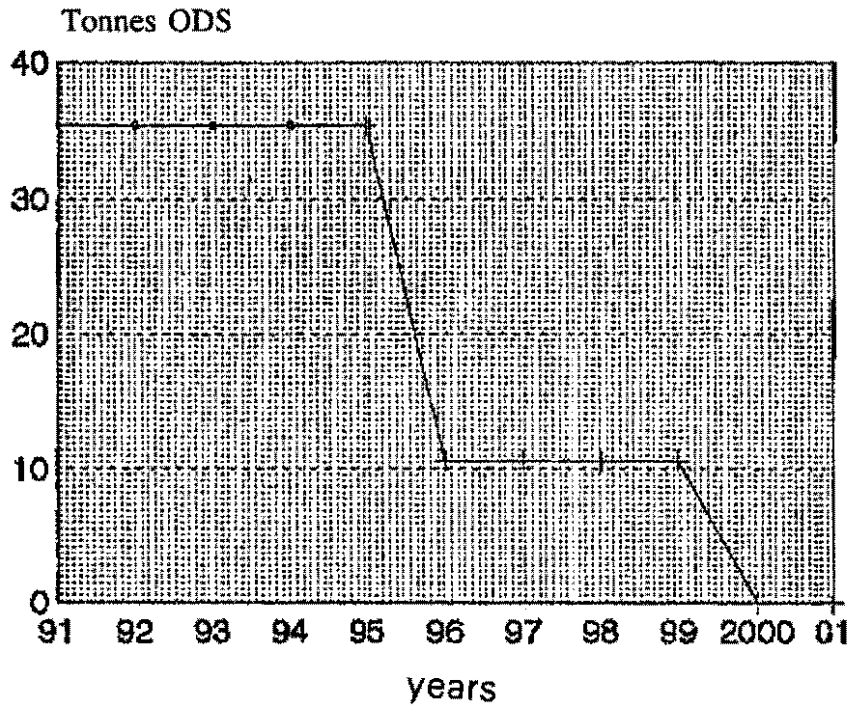
Project Summary

Year	Type of Project	Project Description	Agency (1)	Project cost (US\$)
1993–1995	Institutional strengthening	Establishment of appropriate institutional framework, regulatory measures, education programme and awareness campaign	UNDP COGO	213,160
1993	Industrial sector activities	CFC recycling in refrigerator service shops; training of technicians, workshop/seminar in the foam and solvent (sterilization) sectors	COGO	130,240
1993–1994	Short-term consultancies for project preparation	Consultancies during the implementation of the country programme		50,000
Total cost				393,400

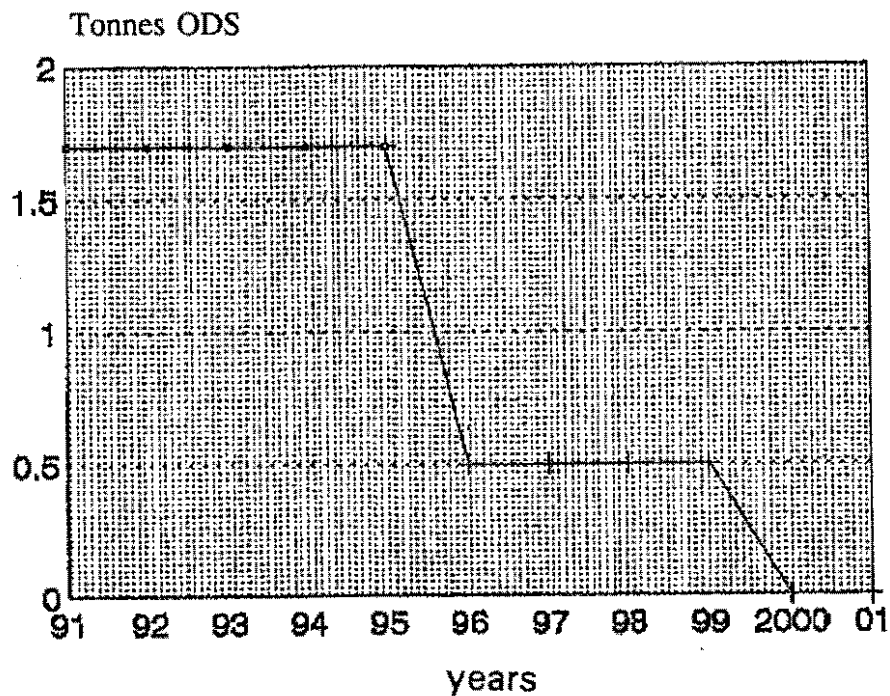
(1) COGO: Ozone Governmental Commission

The Government of Costa Rica has decided to accelerate ODS phase-out schedule to match those of industrialized countries, by phasing-out 70 per cent of the current consumption (240.2 tonnes of ODPs) between 1993 and 1995. The other 30 per cent will be phased-out between 1996 and 2000, at a pace set by the availability of technology.

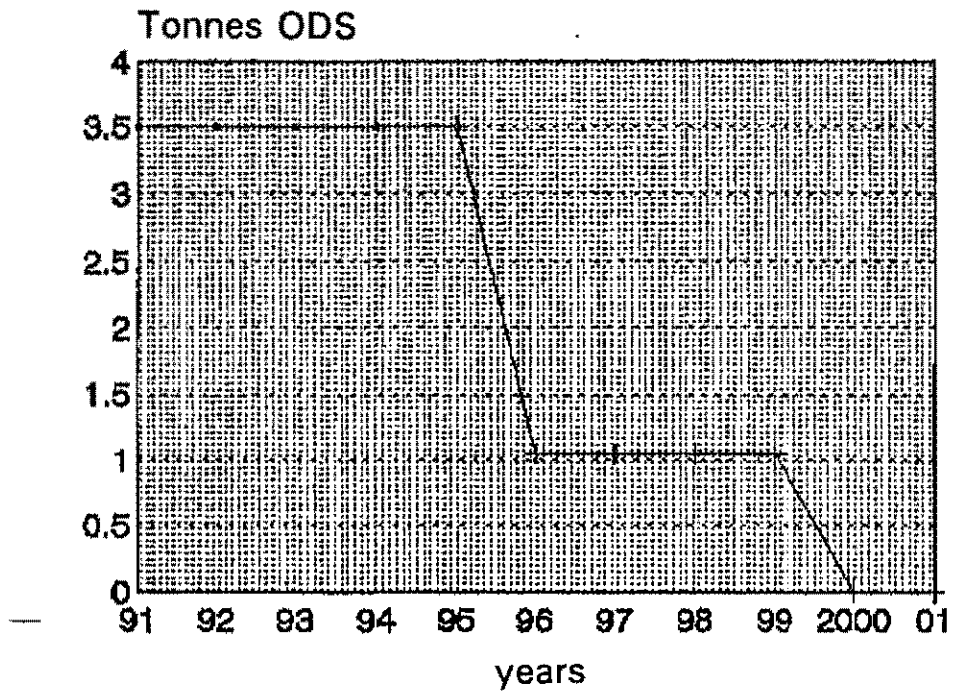
ESTIMATED PHASE-OUT OF 1,1,1 trichloroethane (tonnes ODS)
COSTA RICA (1991-2000)



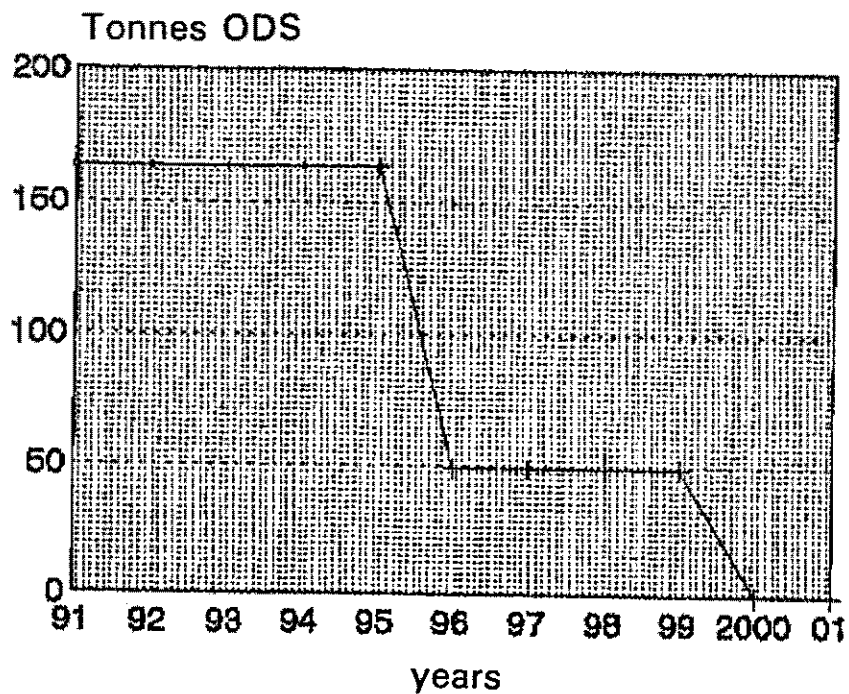
ESTIMATED PHASE-OUT OF HALON 1301 (tonnes ODS)
COSTA RICA (1991-2000)



ESTIMATED PHASE-OUT OF HALON 1211 (tonnes ODS)
COSTA RICA (1991-2000)



ESTIMATED PHASE-OUT OF CFC-12 (tonnes ODS)
COSTA RICA (1991-2000)



ESTIMATED PHASE-OUT OF CFC-11 (tonnes ODS)
COSTA RICA (1991-2000)

