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Addendum

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: PAKISTAN

This document includes the Executive Summary of the Country Programme

Executive Summary

Pakistan ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MP), the London Amendments on December 18, 1992, and the Copenhagen Amendments on January 17, 1995. Pakistan falls under Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol in terms of the levels of consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS) which, in 1995, was 0.022 kg per capita.

The Pakistan Country Programme for the phase out of ODS covers the period 1996-1999 and reflects the commitment of the Government and the private sector, represented in the Ozone Cell, to implement the actions contained in the Programme aimed at implementing and accelerating the phase-out of ODS in the country with the technical and financial co-operation of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MF) and implementing agencies.

The ODS consumption in Pakistan in 1995 was 2,923 tonnes corresponding to 2557.4 ODP tonnes. Pakistan is neither producing nor exporting ODS. If unrestricted, ODS consumption will amount to 13,286 MT in the year 2010.

ODS Consumption by Substance in 1995 in Pakistan

Substance	Imports (metrictonnes)	Consumption (metrictonnes)	ODP	ODP (MT)
Annex A, Group I				
CFC-11	695	7695	1.0	695
CFC-12	1,191	1,191	1.0	1,191
CFC-113	3	3	0.8	2.4
CFC-115 (R-502)	3	3	0.6	1.8
Sub-Total	1892	1892		1890.2
Annex A, Group II				
Halon 1211	7	7	3.0	21
Annex B, Group II				
Carbon Tetrachloride	559	559	1.1	614.9
Annex B, Group III				
Methyl Chloroform	128	128	0.1	12.8
Sub-Total	687	687		627.7
Annex C, Group I				
HCFC 22*	337	337	0.055	18.5
TOTAL	2923	2923	-	2557.4

*HCFC-22 has been included for information purposes only. A phase out schedule for HCFC-22 will be covered in the subsequent revision of the Country Programme.

ODP consumption by sectors was as follows: Refrigeration and Air-conditioning 61.84%,; Foams 10.19%; Solvents 27.18%; Fire protection 0.79%.

The Ozone Cell is an institution created by the Government to co-ordinate the ODS consumption phase-out process in the country. It is the official government link with the MF.

The general policy framework on ODS phase out is the following:

- α The government, through the Ozone Cell, provides ODS users with all information needed to make decisions, or the means to acquire it, particularly regarding legal, institutional, technological and economic information on ODS use.
- α The decisions on how and when to convert to non-ODS substances are, in principle, the responsibility of individual ODS users. If the users require technical and financial assistance to prepare and carry out their conversion projects, the Ozone Cell helps channel them through the implementing agencies.
- α The Ozone Cell promotes an accelerated conversion to substitute through motivational campaigns directed at ODS users. However, early conversion is voluntary as the terms and schedules in force are those established by the Montreal Protocol and the Protocol Amendments ratified by the laws of the Republic.
- α The Ozone Cell monitors ODS consumption through information provided by ODS importers and distributors. Reporting by ODS importers, distributors and industrial users will be made mandatory. Annual imports will be limited through permits and quotas.
- α Financial incentives will be provided in the form of lower import tariffs on equipment and materials required for the implementation of Montreal Protocol sub-projects and for other projects leading to the phase out of ODS.
- α A ban will be placed on the future import of equipment operating with ODS. It is obvious that the sooner the ban on entry of ODS operating equipment is in place, the less will be the economic impact on the country of the phase out. The Government has not yet announced a date when such a ban would become affective.

The strategy has to be implemented in a phased manner so as to achieve a conversion process that is organised and systematic. This implies giving precedence to specific sectors at a particular point in time and striving to convert all companies within a sector simultaneously while not disturbing their relative positions in the market. This can be achieved through incentives such as conversion projects implemented with assistance from the Multilateral Fund, greater awareness, and other such measures. In parallel to this initiative, the government can begin drawing up regulations and enforcement schedules that can be gradually phased in. It is anticipated that at the end of this process, most companies will already have phased out ODS use, and regulations that restrict future use in products manufactured locally or imported will have come fully into effect. This new legislative regime will thereafter force companies still lagging in the process to also convert. In order to identify sectors which need to be given precedence, the Ministry of Environment, Urban Affairs, Forestry and Wildlife has taken into account the presence of all or some of the following factors:

- α A high current ODS consumption, so that the cost effectiveness of conversion is relatively high at the sector or sub-sector level.
- α Availability of proven replacements in the market, particularly those with no ODP, to avoid intermediate conversion.

Up to now, the following sectors and sub-sectors have been given precedence.

- α Domestic and commercial refrigeration, particularly:
 - χ Conversion of plants that manufacture domestic and commercial refrigerators and their components.
 - χ Workshops and seminars in all major cities of Pakistan to train technicians in the service sector in practices that lead to reduction in wastage of CFC-12.
 - χ Recovery and recycling of CFCs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors.
- α Foams, particularly conversion of plants that manufacture rigid and moulded polyurethane foam using CFC-11.
- α Fire protection, particularly recovery, recycling and halon banks.

In solvents, there has been a spontaneous replacement of ODS which implies that further conversion could continue without significant support from the government and the MF. Giving precedence to intervention in the solvents sector is therefore not considered necessary, except if especially deserving situations can be identified.

The Programme does not have any formal phase out goals that are different from those agreed to in the Montreal Protocol and in the Amendments ratified by law. It is expected that the spontaneous reduction of ODS consumption will persist, due to economic and market reasons.

If the technical and financial co-operation of the MPMF continues, the government considers that the progressive phase out goals may be reached much sooner than the term established by the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. In this regard, it is expected that in 2000 the use of CFCs will be completely replaced in new units and CFCs will be used only to serve the existing units. The use of CFC-11 in foams is expected to be eliminated by 2000. The reduction cannot be estimated for other uses or for the solvents sector. However, in the latter case it is possible that the spontaneous reduction in use of recent years will continue.

To comply with the Montreal Protocol's data reporting requirements, the Government of Pakistan, through its Ozone Cell, will report:

- α Annually to the Ozone Secretariat, as per the requirements of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
- α Annually on the progress of implementation of the Country Programme to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; and
- α Regularly to the implementing Agencies on progress of project implementation.