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

Eighth Meeting
Montreal, 19-21 October 1992

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: IRAN

This document consists of:

- a) Evaluation sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat)
- b) Transmittal Letter from the Government of the
Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran Country Programme Evaluation Sheet

The Iran Country Programme is submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee as document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/8/16.

It consists of:

- Letter of transmittal from the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran;
- Executive Summary;
- Introduction;
- Current use of ODS and alternatives (including future demand of ODS);
- Description of economic conditions in Iran;
- Strategy statement by the Government;
- Action Plan;
- Government's action in response to the Montreal Protocol, and
- Prepared projects and estimated budget.

Iran has no CFC or halon production facilities. All ozone depleting substances in the country are imported. It is reported also that the actual quantity of CFC-11 and CFC-12 imported in 1991 was at 3500 ODS metric tonnes but identified consumption was only 1,383 ODS metric tonnes, representing about 40 per cent of the imported ODS in the same year. Only identified consumption is considered in the Country Programme. Of the total CFCs consumed in Iran, 209 tonnes were CFC-12 and 1,174 tonnes CFC-11. It is reported that CFC-115 is used as a component of a refrigerant R 502 in the commercial refrigeration sector, however no exact data is provided. Some quantity of halons are used in fire extinguishers. No halons were imported in Iran in 1991.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expects to reduce the consumption of controlled substances by 60% in the period from 1993 to 1997 or by 802 ODS tonnes in absolute figures. Given, however, the annual growth rate of consumption of controlled substances is at the level of six percent the actual reduction in 1997 ODS tonnes would be only about 40 per cent of projected 1997 consumption which would be 1,960 tonnes.

The remaining consumption is expected to be phased-out during the 1998 to 2007 period. The imports of controlled substances will be banned after the year 2007 except for essential uses.

The following government actions are proposed in the country programme to achieve these goals:

- A. Technological Conversion Financing Programme;
- B. Public Awareness Programme, and
- C. Creation of Ozone Monitoring Centre.

The net incremental economic costs to the Islamic Republic of Iran for the phase-out of controlled substances are estimated at US \$8,195,000.

The following are the main policies that are recommended to be included in the National Ozone Policy (NOP) for the Islamic Republic of Iran:

- . Enhance public awareness of the "ozone issue" through the media. The emphasis should at first be placed on the conservation aspects of ODS and subsequently on substitution;
- . Announce proposed phase-out schedule;
- . Establish ODS import monitoring policies and procedures which account for all ODS as required under the Montreal Protocol and from which progress in reducing ODS consumption is tracked to guide appropriate adjustments in programmes and policies, and
- . Create an "Ozone Monitoring Centre" within the Department of Environment to act as a focal point that will provide guidance in the formulation and promulgation of specific policies consistent with the NOP.

In support of the Government Action Plan the following eight projects have been identified to be financed from the Interim Multilateral Fund at a total cost of US \$5,150,000:

1. Conversion of CFC-12 and ethylene oxide to CO₂/ethylene oxide for sterilization purposes in hospitals (US \$400,000);
2. Conversion of CFC-11 to methylene chloride for production of flexible foam in the shoe manufacturing industries (US \$300,000);
3. Conversion of CFC-11 foam blowing process to methylene chloride in the foam manufacturing industries (US \$500,000);
4. Reduction of CFC-11 in rigid foams (US \$500,000);
5. Refrigerant conservation and recycling (US \$2,000,000);

6. Production of equipment compatible with exported refrigerator compressors (US \$750,000);
7. Disposal of old refrigerators (US \$400,000), and
8. Creation of Ozone Monitoring Centre (US \$300,000) (for three year period).

The Secretariat reviewed and conveyed substantive comments on the Country Programme and the specific projects to UNDP, which is responsible for the Country Programme preparation. UNDP has informed the Fund Secretariat that it is working with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to revise the Country Programme in light of the Secretariat's comments. The revised Country Programme will be submitted to the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee.

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Date: 26 September 1992

IN THE NAME OF GOD

United Nations Development Programme in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Greetings,

Please enclosed find for you information and expeditious appropriate follow up actions a copy of the Fax of 14 September 1992 of the Interim Multilateral Fund and a copy of the Country Programme of Reduction of Ozone Layer Depleting Substances for the Islamic Republic of Iran. Please keep this Ministry informed on the outcome of all actions which will be taken in this connection.

Piroz Hosseini
Director General
International Specialized Agencies
Ministry of foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran