UNITED NATIONS **EP**

United Nations Environment Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom27/43
20 February 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Twenty-seventh Meeting
Montreal, 24-26 March 1999

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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 Democratic Republic of Congo
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme (Executive Summary)

CONGO, DR COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

Ozone Unit, Ministry of the Environment and Conservation of Nature and Tourism

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		30-Nov-94	28-Feb-95
Montreal Protocol (1987)		30-Nov-94	28-Feb-95
London Amendment (1990)		30-Nov-94	28-Feb-95
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)		30-Nov-94	28-Feb-95

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

***Consumption of controlled substances* (1996** 673.1 metric tonnes
552.9 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon121	Halon130	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS	100.0	312.0	115.0		26.1	553.1				20.0	100.0	120.0	2.0
ODP	100.0	312.0	92.0		15.7	519.7				22.0	10.0	32.0	1.2

Distribution of ODP by substance: **CFC** 94.0% **Halon** **CTC and MCF** 5.8% **MeBr** 0.2%

Distribution of ODP by sector:	**Aerosol**	**Foam**	**Halon**	**Refrigeration**	**Solvent**	**Other**	**MeBr**
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	0.0	40.0	0.0	387.7	124.0	0.0	1.2
Percent of total:		7.2%		70.1%	22.4%		0.2%

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 11 years (1999-2010)

ODS phase out target: 10% reduction in 2000. Complete phase out in 2010

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration, solvent and foams sectors

Cost of activities in country programme: $126,800

Strategy:

The Government s strategy is based on a rigorous control of ODS entering into the country through border posts; tighter restriction on import licenses for ODS; establishment of measures related to import taxes on ODS and ban on use of ODS according to the established schedule; enhanced information dissemination in the formal sector and amongst the population through the media and conferences; traininging for refrigeration service technicians by establishing formal and technical training programmes and encouragement for refrigerant recovery and recycling procedures; and institution of a licensing and certification programme for technician training.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

COMMENTS

1. At its 17th Meeting (July 1995), the Executive Committee approved a request by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo for the preparation of its country programme and allocated US $43,000 under UNEP's work programme for its preparation. Due to the difficult circumstances in the country, the country programme formulation process was interrupted and it was only possible to estimate consumption of ODS for 1996. Therefore, determination of the 1995-1997 baseline for compliance with the Montreal Protocol can not be made.

2. In 1996, total ODS consumption in the country was estimated at about 553 ODP tonnes, comprising CFCs (520 ODP tonnes), carbon tetrachloride (22 ODP tonnes) and trichlorethane (10 ODP tonnes). In addition, 1.2 ODP tonnes of methyl bromide were consumed in the tobacco sector; however this data is indicative and does not include all users. The unconstrained future growth in the consumption of CFC-11 and CFC-12 has been estimated at 1.2% per year. Of the total consumption reported in the country programme, about 135 tonnes are imported from unidentified sources. UNEP cannot ensure that more accurate consumption data could be obtained even if additional resources were to be provided.

3. Most of the CFC consumption is for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and MAC units and for installation of commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment. In addition, 40 tonnes is used as a foam-blowing agent by at least six enterprises. The country programme provides a list of enterprises in the foam sector some of which have already converted to methylene chloride; however, no more detailed information on these enterprise could be collected. In total, 124 ODP tonnes (CFC-113, carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethane) are used in the solvent sector. Preliminary information indicated that solvents are mainly used in the mining industry for cleaning metal parts.

4. Refrigeration equipment comprises over one million domestic refrigerators and freezers, which are serviced once every five years; several central air conditioning systems operating with CFC-11 (40 tonnes) and CFC-12 (35 tonnes); and about 70,000 vehicles with air conditioning units (35 tonnes of CFC-12). Several workshops and distributors of refrigerants service these units.

5. Several actions have been implemented in the country regarding ODS. In July 1995, the Government introduced a system of special import licenses for ODSs (Ministerial Circular n° 292 of July 20th 1995); a regulatory framework governing activities involving the use of ODS and ODS-based equipment has been developed and the Central Bank has already been notified of this system; all aerosol filling plants have been converted to the use of HAPs; major industries using ODS in their processes have been made aware of the requirements to comply with the Montreal Protocol; and HFC-134a is increasingly being imported into the country. The Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism has conducted several radio and television broadcasts in order to inform the public on issues regarding the Montreal Protocol.

6. The country programme includes a project for the establishment of an Ozone Office within the Ministry of Environment and Conservation of Nature and Tourism (institutional

strengthening). The Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo is requesting a total of US $96,800 for the implementation of this project. The Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented under UNEP work programme amendments (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/27/17).

7. The country programme also includes a request in the amount of US $30,000 for the preparation of refrigerant management plan. In the light of Decision 22/24 of the executive Committee, by which UNEP was requested to adjust country programmes presently under preparation to accommodate the requirements of the draft guidelines for refrigerant management plans, this request is not eligible.

8. The Executive Committee may wish to decide on whether the country programme should be approved given the absence of determination of the annual calculated level of Annex A Substances consumption for the period 1995-1997, the baseline for determination of the Democratic Republic of Congo's compliance with the Montreal Protocol and that the country programme did not address Decision 22/24.

COVER PAGE FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

COUNTRY	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	UNEP IE

PHASE-OUT TIMETABLE:

Substance	C**urrent consumption (ODP ton) 1996**	**Cumulative consumption up to phase-out date**	**Year of total phase-out**
		Article 5 schedule	
Annex I			
CFC 11	100	250	2001
CFC 12	312	1491.4	2010
CFC 113	92	172.5	2000
CFC 115	15.6	74.6	2010
Sub total	**519.6**	**1988.5**	
Annex B			
Carbon tetrachloride	22	47.9	2000
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	10	21.8	2000
Total	**551.6**	**2058.2**	

Action plan:

Duration	**Sector**	**description**	**Expected effects**	**Cost (US $)**
1 Institutional				
1999-2001	All	Ozone Bureau	Institutional support for the Ministry for Energy and the Environment	**96,800**
1999 - 20001	Refrigeration and air conditioning	Formulation of the refrigerant fluid management plan	Global move to phase out CFC in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector – reduction of at least 70% in consumption in this sector in 3 years	**30,000**
2. Industry				
1999 – 2000	Foam	Formulation of phase-out projects	Phasing out the use of 40 tonnes of CFC11 in this sector	**To be determined**
1999 – 2000	Solvents	Formulation of phase-out projects	Eliminating the use of CFC113, T111 and CC14 used for cleaning metals (124 tonnes to be phased out)	**To be determined**
Total				**126,800**

8. Summary of projects

Project number	Name of project	Sector	Start year	Implementing agency	ODS phase out (ODP t)	cost (US $)
1	Ozone Bureau	All	1999	UNEP IE		96,800
2	Formulation of refrigerant fluid management plan	Refrigeration	1999	UNEP IE		30,000
3	Formulation of industrial conversion projects	Foam	1999	To be determined	40	To be determined
4	Formulation of industrial conversion projects	Solvents	1999	To be determined	124	To be determined
Total						126,800

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fundamentals

The Democratic Republic of Congo is entirely landlocked apart from a few kilometers of Atlantic coastline ; it is bounded to the west by the Angolan enclave of Cabinda and Congo, to the north by the Central African Republic and Sudan, to the east by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania, and to the south by Zambia and Angola. The Democratic Republic of Congo has a total area of 2 344 932 sq. Kilometers and had a population of 43.9 million in 1995. The population density is 18.7 per km². In 1995 the *per capita* GNP was US $ 220.

The Democratic Republic of Congo ratified the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the London and Copenhagen Amendments on September 15th 1994.

An Interministerial Committee for the Preparation of the Country Programme, known as the National Ozone Team, was set up in order to draw up the present country programme.

The Government has approved the present Country Programme and the actions for which it provides.

Present situation

The Democratic Republic of Congo is neither a producer nor exporter of ODS. In 1996, ODS consumption by the Democratic Republic of Congo was 551.6 tonnes ODP, or 0.015 kg per head of population. Imported ozone depleting substances (ODS) are CFC 11, CFC 12, CFC 113, CFC 115 (as a mixture in R 502), carbon tetrachloride, and 1,1,1 trichloroethane.

Analysis shows that CFC 12 accounts for 64% of total consumption and 67.5% of the Annex A substances. Analysis by sector shows that refrigeration and air conditioning account for about 65% of the total. ODS are used by manufacturing industry for the following purposes:

Inflating foams,
Solvent cleaning of metals

Consumption by the year 2010 is expected to be 768.3 tonnes ODP.

Preparation of the country programme began in 1994 and was completed in 1998. Owing to the country's difficult circumstances, the enquiries were fragmentary and discontinuous, and as a result sometimes give a variable view of the situation of the country as regards ODS consumption. Accordingly the data used are sometimes fragmented. The data pertained to 1996 because more recent figures are not available. One of the first tasks of the Ozone Bureau that will be set up will be to update the data for 1997 and 1998.

Implementation of the phase-out:

The Action Plan of the Democratic Republic of Congo is summarized in the attached table. The plan includes 2 projects submitted for the approval of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Application of the Montreal Protocol:

> The Institutional Reinforcement Project, known as the Ozone Bureau. The cost of this project is $ US 96,800.
>
> The cost of preparing the refrigerant fluid management plan is $ US 30 000. It was not possible to draw up the RFMP during formulation of the country programme. Owing to the situation in the country during the enquiry, certain regions were not accessible for collecting the necessary additional information.

Accordingly the Democratic Republic of Congo is seeking financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund amounting to US $126,800 for these two projects and technical assistance from UNEP IE for their implementation.

In addition, the Democratic Republic of Congo is seeking the assistance of the multilateral and bilateral agencies for formulating industrial projects.