



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio
Ambiente**



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ESPAÑOL
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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Cuadragésima Cuarta Reunión
Praga, 29 de noviembre al 3 de diciembre de 2004

PROYECTO DE PROPUESTA: BAHAMAS

En el presente documento se formulan observaciones y recomendaciones por parte de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre la propuesta de proyecto que sigue:

Eliminación

- Plan terminal de gestión de la eliminación: programa anual 2004-2005 Banco Mundial

HOJA DE EVALUACIÓN DEL PROYECTO- PROYECTOS PLURIANUALES
PAÍS: LAS BAHAMAS

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO**ORGANISMO DE EJECUCIÓN**

Plan terminal de gestión de la eliminación: programa anual 2004-2005

Banco Mundial

ORGANISMO NACIONAL COORDINADORThe Bahamas Environment, Science and
Technology (BEST) Comisión**PLAN COMERCIAL DEL AÑO EN CURSO: NO INCLUIDO**

DATOS DEL PROYECTO		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total**
CFC (Toneladas SAO)	Límites del Protocolo de Montreal	64,9	64,9	64,9	64,9	32,45	32,45	9,735	9,735	9,735	0	66
	Datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7	63	55	24,6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Datos notificados en virtud de este acuerdo	n/a	29,88	29,62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Límite de consumo anual en virtud de este acuerdo	66	58	48	36	25	14	0	0	0	0	66
	Eliminación anual nuevamente tratada	n/a	8	10	12	11	11	14	0	0	0	66
TOTAL DEL CONSUMO DE SAO QUE SE DEBE ELIMINAR		n/a	8	10	12	11	11	14	0	0	0	66
Costos del proyecto (\$EUA) aprobados en principio (Acuerdo Plurianual)												
Financiación por el Banco Mundial	240 000		200 000		120 000							560 000
Apoyo del costo por el Banco Mundial	31 200		26 000		15 600							72 800
COSTO TOTAL AL FONDO MULTILATERAL (\$EUA)	271 200		226 000		135 600							632 800
Costos del proyecto (\$EUA) aprobados/solicitados												
Financiación por el Banco Mundial	240 000			200 000	n/a							n/a
Apoyo del costo por el Banco Mundial	31 200			26 000	n/a							n/a
COSTO TOTAL AL FONDO MULTILATERAL (\$EUA)	271 200			226 000	n/a							n/a
Eficacia del costo del proyecto (\$EUA/Kg)											8,23 \$EUA/ Kg ODP	

(**) Los totales incluyen el consumo y la eliminación desde 2001 a 2009

PEDIDO DE FINANCIACIÓN: Aprobación de tramo para el Programa de Acción Bienal, más costos de apoyo para el segundo tramo demorado.

RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA

Para examen individual

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO

1. En nombre del Gobierno de las Bahamas, el Banco Mundial ha presentado a la 44ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo una solicitud para un segundo trajo del Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación para las Bahamas. A la solicitud se le adjuntó el Programa de Acción Bienal 2004-2005 y el Informe sobre la Marcha de las Actividades 2001-2003. Las Bahamas tienen un consumo de base de CFC de 64,90 toneladas de PAO.
2. El Acuerdo para el Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación de los CFC para las Bahamas fue aprobado originalmente durante la 35ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, celebrada en 2001, con un nivel de financiación conexo de 560 000 \$EUA. Por este Plan, el Gobierno de Bahamas solicitó asistencia técnica para alcanzar la eliminación total de su consumo de SAO para fines de 2007, de un nivel de consumo de 66 toneladas de PAO en 2000. El Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación tiene previsto tres tramos de financiación, uno a la aprobación, y luego cada segundo año hasta 2005. El Banco Mundial sólo presentó una solicitud en 2004, debido a demoras en la aplicación del Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación, las que fueron provocadas por los cambios introducidos en la administración gubernamental después de la elección de 2002.
3. Conforme con los datos notificados por las Bahamas en virtud del Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal, lo mismo que por los datos notificados por el Banco Mundial, las Bahamas han cumplido con los objetivos cuantitativos de reducción especificados en el mencionado acuerdo para los años 2002 y 2003.
4. El Programa Bianual para 2004 y 2005 presentado con la solicitud, prevé un número de actividades. Estas incluyen una ley sobre las sustancias controladas que permitirá establecer restricciones a las importaciones de SAO. Otras actividades incluyen la introducción de cuotas de importación, la aplicación de un sistema para documentar las exportaciones de CFC a otros países y la realización de una evaluación del sector de la refrigeración.
5. No se han distribuido las unidades de recuperación y reciclaje importadas por el Banco Mundial con arreglo al Programa Bianual 2002-2003, debido a que aún no se han determinado las necesidades específicas. Junto con la Asociación para la Refrigeración, se iniciará en 2005 un programa de reciclaje y recuperación. A partir de 2005 se descentralizará la formación. Se suministrarán equipos adicionales de formación, para que pueda continuar la formación de los técnicos en refrigeración. Se fomentará un programa de certificación apoyado por el Gobierno, a través del cual los técnicos que hayan seguido cursos de formación en refrigeración recibirán un certificado. Se actualizarán los programas de formación para los Funcionarios Aduaneros, los del Departamento de Bomberos y la Real Fuerza de Policía de las Bahamas. Los programas de sensibilización continuarán.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENTACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA

COMENTARIOS

6. El Acuerdo para el Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación de los CFC en Bahamas establece objetivos de consumo para cada año. En virtud de este acuerdo el Gobierno de las Bahamas acepta específicamente garantizar un control adecuado de la eliminación. Además el Gobierno acordó facilitar informes periódicos, tal como lo requieren sus obligaciones con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal y este Acuerdo. El Acuerdo especifica que las cifras del consumo aportadas por éste, serán coherentes con los informes de las Bahamas a la Secretaría del Ozono, con arreglo al Artículo 7.

7. La notificación del consumo, lo mismo que su verificación, son efectuadas en la actualidad en virtud de acuerdos voluntarios entre la Oficina del Ozono y la industria, llevándose a cabo una verificación de su coherencia con la base de datos del Departamento de Aduanas. A pesar de que el Departamento de Aduana tiene códigos específicos para los SAO, el Banco Mundial afirma que previamente se habían recibido reiterados errores en el registro de las importaciones, lo que arroja dudas sobre la fiabilidad de las cifras del Departamento de Aduanas. La notificación del consumo efectuada en la actualidad en virtud de acuerdos voluntarios con es considerada por el Banco Mundial como una fuente más confiable que la información del Departamento de Aduanas. El Banco Mundial indicó que ya se han planificado cursos aduaneros adicionales a partir de 2005 y que es necesario solucionar este problema.

8. Se ha preparado pero no se ha aplicado aún un sistema de licencias relativas a las importaciones de SAO. El documento del proyecto prevé la firma en 2001 de un sistema de control de las importaciones de SAO. El Banco Mundial indicó, como respuesta a la Secretaría, que la fecha más probable para que esa legislación entrase en vigor sería el año 2004.

9. En el cuadro que sigue se presentan los datos notificados relativos a los últimos dos años para las Bahamas con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal y por el Banco Mundial como parte de la notificación con arreglo a este acuerdo:

Año	2002 [Toneladas PAO]	2003 [Toneladas PAO]
Máximo autorizable Anexo A, Grupo I, Consumo con arreglo al Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación	58,00	48,00
Datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7	55,00	24,60
Datos notificados por el Banco Mundial, verificados para 2003	29,88	29,62

10. Para ambos años, los datos notificados por el Banco Mundial se alejan significativamente de los informes presentados por las Bahamas con arreglo al Artículo 7, sin embargo, ambos están por debajo del consumo máximo permitido para ambos años. Como respuesta a una comunicación de la Secretaría, el Banco Mundial explicó que están al tanto de las discrepancias y que han tomado medidas para solucionarlas. El Banco Mundial no pudo suministrar un Informe de Verificación del Consumo de CFC para 2002, pero comunicó que estaría disponible a la brevedad. Este informe tiene además como fin aclarar las posibles discrepancias de notificación en 2002. Según el Banco Mundial, las discrepancias notificadas en 2003 fueron provocadas por errores de comunicación entre las oficinas gubernamentales y se ha previsto que las Bahamas ya han comenzado el proceso de revisar sus informes en virtud del Artículo 7.

11. Las Bahamas ha cumplido con las disposiciones de consumo del Acuerdo, pero no ha cumplido con otras disposiciones. Las Bahamas no cumplió con el requisito de coherencia entre los datos verificados en virtud del acuerdo y los datos notificados con arreglo al Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal. Si bien la Secretaría recibió un informe de verificación para 2003, aún está pendiente el informe para el año previo. Además, el informe se basa en acuerdos voluntarios con un cierto número de empresas, pero no suministra el mismo nivel de fiabilidad que brindarían los datos oficiales de las importaciones recogidos en los puertos.

12. Basándose en las cuestiones previamente mencionadas, la Secretaría no está en situación de recomendar la aprobación total del “Plan Terminal de Gestión de la Eliminación de las Bahamas – Programa de Acción Bienal 2004-2005”. El Comité Ejecutivo podría estimar la opción de aprobar el proyecto al nivel pedido, pero transfiriendo el desembolso del tramo correspondiente a 2004-2005 hasta que se hayan verificado los datos para 2002 y 2003 y sean coherentes con los datos con arreglo al Artículo 7.

RECOMENDACIÓN

13. El Comité Ejecutivo podría estimar necesario examinar el proyecto, habida cuenta de las observaciones realizadas Sutra.

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BAHAMAS
Terminal Phaseout Management Plan (TPMP)

Biennial Action Program
2004 - 2005
&
PROGRESS REPORT 2001-2003

Prepared by:

BEST Commission
and the National Ozone Unit
Ministry of Health and Environment
The Bahamas

September 2004

1.0 DATA

Country	Bahamas
Year of plan	2004 - 2005
No. of years completed	3
No. of years remaining under the TPMP	5
Target ODS Consumption of the preceding year (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 ODP MT of Annex A, Group I Chemicals (CFCs)
<u>Total</u>	48 ODP MT
Target ODS Consumption for 2004 and 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004: 36 ODP MT of Annex A, Group I Chemicals (CFCs) • 2005: 25 ODP MT of Annex A, Group I Chemicals (CFCs)
<u>Total ODS</u>	36 ODP MT in 2004 25 ODP MT in 2005
Total funding approved in principle	USD 560,000
Total funding release by September 2004	USD 240,000
Level of funding requested	USD \$200,000
Lead implementing agency	The World Bank
Co-operating agencies	Nil

Introduction

1. In accordance with the Executive Committee's approval of the "The Bahamas National CFC Phaseout Plan" (Decision 35/52), The Bahamas is hereby requesting the release of the second tranche of US \$200,000 for the implementation of its 2004-2005 Biennial Action Program. After implementing this program, The Bahamas' CFC consumption will be reduced to: i) a maximum of 36 ODP tonnes by the end of 2004; and ii) a maximum of 25 ODP tonnes by the end of 2005. Details of the 2004-2005 Biennial Action Program are provided in Part II.
2. The Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol has approved a total grant of US \$560,000 in funding for the phased reduction and complete phase-out of consumption of Annex A, Group I chemicals in The Bahamas. The approved funding and agreed annual targets are summarized in Table 1 below.
3. Following the approval of the NCFCP at the 35th Meeting of the ExCom in December 2001, The Bahamas has taken important steps towards the implementation of the Plan. Details of 2001-2003 activities and developments to date are found in Part I.

Table 1: Approved MLF Funding and ODP Reduction Schedule

Year	Annual Grant Funding US \$ (thousands)	Maximum allowable Annex A Group 1 consumption (ODP tonnes)	
		CFC	Total ODS
2001	240	66	66
2002		58	58
2003	200	48	48
2004		36	36
2005	120	25	25
2006		14	14
2007		0	0
2008		0	0
2009		0	0

PART I 2001-2003 PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. TARGETS MET

4. The maximum allowable consumption target to be reached in 2003 was 48 ODP tonnes, corresponding to a reduction of 10 ODP tonnes from 2002.
5. The 2002 verification report indicated that total imports of CFC in 2002 amounted to 29.88 ODP tonnes, well below the maximum allowable consumption for that year.
6. A 2003 verification report, included in Annex 1, has indicated that CFC imports in 2003 amounted to 29.62 ODP tonnes. A summary of the findings of that report are included in Table 2. The Bahamas has met its 2003 reduction targets and is well on its way to meeting its 2004 and 2005 reduction commitments.

Table 2: Consumption of CFCs in 2003

All data in ODP Tonnes	CFCs
Maximum allowable consumption in 2003	48
Actual imports of CFC in 2003 (CFC-12)	29.62

2. SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

2.1 ODS Regulations

Import Registration and Quota Procedures

7. The National Ozone Steering Committee (NOSC) was established in late 2002, and includes members from the Ozone Office, Customs Department, the refrigeration, hotel, and fisheries associations, and other stakeholders. The NOSC meets once every month to discuss issues related to the implementation of the TPMP and with the overall phaseout of CFCs.
8. In early 2003 the NOSC, with assistance from the Attorney General Office, drafted legislation for the establishment of a licensing system for the import and export of ODS and the banning of imports of ODS-using equipment. The legislation is at the last stage of approval by Parliament, and it is expected to be approved by the end of 2004. Once approved the legislation will be signed by the Governor General. Once signed, the legislation will become law.
9. Since 2001, however, a system a voluntary quotas has been set up between CFC importers and the Government of the Bahamas (GOB), which has allowed to maintain consumption of CFCs in the country within the target levels of the agreement with the Executive Committee.

Voluntary Quotas for Importers

10. At the onset of implementation of the TPMP, the Government met with the largest CFC importers, representatives from refrigeration associations and other stakeholders and agreed on national reductions of CFC consumption, in line the Montreal Protocol targets. Importers signed letters of commitment with the Government, in which they confirmed their support to the Government's plan and agreed to the reduction targets. Importers have, to

this date, held their commitment, which has meant that the GOB has been in compliance with the Protocol.

11. All importers of CFCs must be registered with the Ozone Office, which controls that import licenses submitted by importers remain within their voluntary accepted limits, and that the national consumption remains below the maximum allowable levels.

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY ACTIONS

3.1 MAC Sector Phaseout

12. The strategy initially proposed to phase out the use of CFCs in the MAC sector has been modified since the start of implementation of the TPMP, in order to adapt to the consumption patterns in the Bahamas, and therefore to the decreasing demand for CFC-12 in the sector. For instance, the retrofitting program that was originally proposed has not yet been implemented, due to the lack of demand for retrofitted vehicles. A corrosive environment, and an overall culture of replacing old vehicles for new ones at a relatively fast rate, results in the fact that the majority of vehicles currently on the road in the Bahamas is less than ten years old. Existing policies related to the ability to finance the purchase, or to find insurance for old cars, further dissuade buyers from acquiring them (see below). Since older vehicles are the only type of vehicles in the Bahamas that would require retrofitted MAC units, the retrofit program has not been given priority by the GOB. The average year of manufacture of the vehicle pool in the Bahamas is increasing steadily, and therefore the impact of a retrofitting program will be re-evaluated.
13. A recycling program conducted under the Refrigerant Management Program for the Bahamas, funded by UNEP, included the distribution of recycling machines to service shops. In addition, self-funded industry programs included the purchase of recycling equipment for various enterprises. The number of available recycling machines was, until recently, sufficient to satisfy the needs of the country, especially given the decreasing demand for CFC-12. While the GOB supported CFC recycling efforts through public awareness and training campaigns, no additional recycling equipment had been purchased under the TPMP.
14. A number of policies are in place in the Bahamas, which although not legally enforceable, are a disincentive to the use of ODS by the country's MAC sector. Examples of such policies include: i) ban on imports of cars older than eight years old, which limits the number of CFC-based MAC units in the market; ii) insurance restrictions placed on cars older than 10 years, which promotes the use of new cars, thus further decreasing the demand for CFC-12 for MACs; and iii) restrictions on bank loan for the purchase of cars older than four years.

3.2 Refrigeration Sector Phaseout

15. Similarly to the trends described for the MAC sector, the consumption of CFCs by the refrigeration sector in the Bahamas has decreased considerably since the onset of the TPMP. CFCs are no longer being consumed by fisheries or by the cold transportation sector, two sectors that were deemed critical to the success of the TPMP. The phaseout of CFCs in these sectors is due to a combination of the Government's public awareness campaigns, and to the industry's own effort to eliminate the use of these substances.
16. The action plan developed for the refrigeration sector has primarily focused on public awareness and training activities that have been put in place by the Government in support of the industry's programs. With regards to the use of CFCs in the domestic refrigeration sector, no CFC-based refrigerators are currently being imported into the Bahamas. Given

the patterns of consumption in the country, which are consistent to those observed in the automotive sector, the demand for old retrofitted domestic refrigerators or for recycled CFC for domestic use is not significant, at present, to justify a retrofitting program.

3. SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

17. With the establishment of the NOSC also came the resurgence of the two refrigeration unions, both of which have representation on the NOSC. It is through the assistance of these sector representatives that a clear and cooperative approach to the TPMP is being achieved. It is through this interaction that most private business have reduced their level of imports, in accordance to their voluntary quota system.

4.1 Training for MAC and Refrigeration Sector Technicians

18. In conjunction with the Bahamas Technical Vocational Institute (BTVI) and the Commercial Refrigeration Association, the Government has put in place three training programs, which periodically offer training to technicians in the refrigeration sector. The programs include: i) complete refrigeration training for new technicians in the sector; ii) in-depth upgrade courses in refrigeration for experienced technicians; and iii) short training on management of CFC substitutes.

19. Course curricula and training manuals have been developed on the basis of those used by the Pennsylvania Technical Institute (PTI), which has an established program of collaboration with BTVI. Technicians are certified by both BTVI and the PTI upon completion of the course.

4.2 Customs training

20. Since 2001, three separate training and workshop programs have been implemented with representatives from Customs, Fire Department, Police, Private sector industry and local media.

21. In 2002, a Customs-ODS Training Manual was developed by international consultants. Custom officers from Abaco, Grand Bahama and Eleuthera islands were represented at the workshops.

4.3 Public Awareness

22. Under the directive of the BEST Commission, the Ozone Office and the NOSC, several programs have been implemented to enhance public awareness about the phase out of ODS in The Bahamas, and to formulate sector policies and prepare action plans for each activity. A brief description of the activities undertaken is provided below.

23. Every year since 2002, the Government has undertaken various public education and awareness programs. In 2003, the Minister of Health addressed the country and provided an outline of the Government's policy and pending legislations regarding ODS imports into the country. Numerous radio programs and talk shows have been conducted along with public displays at the National Post Office and public Malls. The purpose of these activities is to disseminate information on legislations, strategies and overall Government policy, and their potential effects on relevant stakeholders. There has also been strong use of the Ozone Song which is played regularly by local radio stations during Ozone week.

24. Visits have been made to schools to educate and inform the students about the environmental impacts of ODS, about CFC-based equipment, and about the various uses

for the gases. During these visit students and faculty are informed about potential alternatives, as well as about pending policies and regulations.

4. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

25. All project management activities related to the TPMP are handled by the Bahamas Environment Science and Technology (BEST) Commission, under the Ministry of Health. All project implementation-related activities are handled by the Ozone Office, under the same Ministry.

5. BUDGET 2002-2003

Activity	Planned Expenditures in 2002 (USD)	Actual Expenditures in 2002 (USD)	Planned Expenditures in 2003 (USD)	Actual Expenditures in 2003 (USD)	Total Expenditures 2002-2003 (USD)
Government actions		18,967		42,839	61,806
MAC sector phaseout		32,491		54,516	87,007
Refrigeration sector phaseout		12,355		24,710	37,065
Technical Assistance		9,833		19,667	29,500
Project Management		6,142		10,617	16,759
TOTAL	130,000	91,725	110,000	140,413	232,137

PART II 2004-2005 Program

1. TARGETS

Table : National Targets

Target (ODP Tons)					
Indicators		Preceding Year (2003)	First year of Biennial Plan (2004)	Reduction from previous year	Second year of Biennial Plan (2005)
Supply of ODS	Max. allowable import	48	36	12	25
	Actual imports (2003) or planned imports (2004,2005)	29.62	25	23	18
Demand of ODS projected in NCPP	Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
	Servicing	29.62	25	4.62	18
	Total	29.62	25	4.62	18

2. PLANNED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

26. The Bill on controlled substances that will allow to establish official import restriction on ODS is expected to become a law by the end of 2004. Government efforts in 2005 will be focused on the implementation of the new law, and particularly on the establishment of import quotas. The Ozone Office will be the lead agency charged with the implementation of the law.
27. The Government will actively pursue the implementation of a system for documenting exports of CFCs to other countries (primarily the U.S., Cuba and Haiti). Undocumented exports of CFCs, which typically take place as vessels visit the Bahamas and purchase refrigerants, are currently not being discounted from national consumption figures. The Government has made considerable efforts to raise awareness on the importance of documenting those exports and will put in place a reporting system in early 2005.
28. An assessment of the refrigeration sector will be undertaken by the College of The Bahamas with the following objectives: a) to document the progress accomplished by the sector, to date, in phasing out CFCs; and b) to identify available transition technologies that will be helpful to small sector groups that may have difficulties in achieving a complete phaseout. Results of this assessment will later be used by the Government to design specific sector initiatives to assist the identified groups with their conversion.
29. In 2004, the Government commissioned international consultants to carry out an investigation of the recycling alternatives best suited for the Bahamas. Results from the study will be incorporated into initiatives planned for 2005 (see below).

3. PLANNED INDUSTRY ACTIONS

3.1 MAC and Refrigeration Sectors

30. In conjunction with the Refrigeration Association and with BTVI, a CFC recycling and recovery program will be initiated in 2005. Facilities at BTVI, including a CFC recovery tank acquired as part of the RMP that has not been used, will be upgraded. In addition, operators will be trained to recover refrigerant from MAC units as well as from refrigeration equipment. Technicians will be encouraged to take all recovered CFCs and old equipment containing CFCs, to the BTVI facility. The program will be advertised through the public awareness campaigns that the Government conducts, and through the training courses offered at BTVI.

4. PLANNED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

31. All training activities will be expanded to the Family Islands (Eleuthera, Abaco, Grand Bahama, etc.). Up to date, training courses had primarily been conducted in New Providence, and technicians from the Family Islands had been invited to participate in the activities. Starting in 2005, training will be decentralized.

32. Additional training equipment will be provided to BTVI such that training of refrigeration technicians can continue. Moreover, a Government-sponsored certification program will be promoted, through which technicians that have passed refrigeration training courses will become certified.

33. Refresher training programs for local Customs Agents, Fire Department and the Royal Bahamas Police Force agents will be undertaken.

4.1 Public Awareness

34. Public awareness programs will continue through radio, television and the local media. In addition, the Government will coordinate school visits and exhibits at public and business establishments (e.g. Central Post Office).

35. Development and update of public education material such as a national ODS handbook, public pamphlets and a short video that highlight regulations and licensing requirements.

36. The Bahamas Environmental Handbook will be updated and the National Ozone Calendar will be published and distributed around the islands.

5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

37. Maintenance and support of the project management office will continue throughout the 2004-2005 period.

6. BUDGET FOR 2004-2005

Activity	Planned Expenditures in 2004 (USD)	Planned Expenditures in 2005 (USD)	Planned Expenditures 2004- 2005 (USD)
Government actions	15,000	15,000	30,000
MAC and refrigeration sectors phaseout	53,000	53,000	106,000
Technical Assistance	20,000	20,000	40,000
Project Management	12,000	12,000	24,000
TOTAL	100,000	100,000	200,000

ANNEX 1

THE BAHAMAS

2003 CFC Consumption Verification Report

Data collection performed by:

The College of the Bahamas Research Unit (COB/RU)

July 2004

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the implementation of the Terminal CFC Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for the Bahamas, a verification of imports of CFCs in 2003 was undertaken by the College of the Bahamas Research Unit (COB/RU). A final report was submitted to the Bahamas Environment, Science and Technology (BEST) Commission on July 7, 2004. The following sections provide an overview of the methodology used in collecting the data and of the results obtained.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Regulatory framework and the TPMP

In 2000, the Bahamas reported a CFC consumption of 66 MT, roughly 12% greater than its freeze level target. In 2001, the TPMP was designed to bring the country back in compliance with the Montreal Protocol, by progressively reducing its CFC consumption, such that a complete phaseout was achieved by 2008. The consumption target set for 2003 was 48 ODP tonnes.

One of the first objectives of the TPMP was to promote the establishment of an import control system, based on a principle of yearly import quotas set by the relevant Government agencies. A quota system did not exist in the Bahamas at the time, due to the lack of a regulatory framework that allowed to impose such control on ODS imports. While the necessary legal instruments were developed and put in place, the Bahamas established a voluntary import licensing system in 2002. CFC importers agreed to: a) voluntarily report import data; b) reduce their imports of CFCs according to yearly levels determined by the Government; c) control sales to re-exporters; and d) convert to a mandatory quota system once it had been implemented by the Government. The Bahamas Ozone Office, within the Department of Environmental Health and Services of the Ministry of Health, is the agency that tracks imports of all substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

The Bill for an Act to give effect to the Montreal Protocol, which would legally allow to set up import quotas, has undergone two Parliament readings and is currently on its third and final round. The Bill is expected to pass the end of 2004, at which point the import licensing system for controlled substances will become a national law and will thus be legally binding to the importers.

2.2 National CFC consumption

CFC consumption, as per the Montreal Protocol definition, is taken as production plus imports minus exports. No CFCs are produced in the Bahamas. Although exports of previously imported CFCs are known to occur, there is currently no official mechanism to track them. These often occur as ships (typically from the US) stop in the islands to do maintenance to their MAC or to stock on CFC-12 supplies. An extensive public awareness campaign has been conducted in the Bahamas over the past four years, which has targeted, among others, the undocumented sale of CFCs to foreign vessels. US coastguards have also intensified their control on illegal imports of CFCs, and as result, the unofficial levels of exported CFCs from the Bahamas have decreased. However, since no official record exists of these sales, exports of CFCs are still being accounted for as national consumption.

All the CFC consumption in the Bahamas is in the refrigeration and air conditioning sectors, with over 90% of it in the MAC sector. A prior CFC consumption verification report conducted for the period from 1999 to 2002 indicated that a relatively small number of importers accounted for over 90% of the CFC imports. These companies import for wholesale and retail sale, in addition to their own uses. They typically sell to refrigeration servicing shops and MAC servicing and

repair workshops. There is a large number of very small companies that import CFCs on an irregular basis, mostly for specific jobs. Other smaller imports only place orders every other year, to avoid high shipping costs. As a result, a large number of importers are registered at the Ozone Office, but only a number of them imported CFCs in 2003, as will be shown in section 4.

3. METHODOLOGY

The verification process included the following steps:

- Obtaining a database of registered importers from the BEST Commission along with letters of presentation that explained the purpose of the verification process.
- Contacting all registered importers and obtaining information on: a) annual imports of CFCs; b) CFC suppliers; c) annual sales; d) amount exported, if applicable; and e) end-of-year stocks.
- Most companies did not provide information on exported amounts or on end-of-year stocks. The following two conservative assumptions were thus made as results were compiled: a) all CFC imported in 2003 were sold during the year; and b) no unmonitored exports took place during 2003.
- Information provided by importers was cross-checked against import licenses received at the Ozone Office.
- Information provided by importers was cross-checked against suppliers records. Although not all suppliers provided detailed information on the orders made by each company, the largest suppliers provided detailed accounts of their shipments.
- The Customs Department database was checked for consistency.

4. RESULTS

Table 1 provides a list of the 24 importers of ODS to the Bahamas in 2003 and the amounts of CFC-12 they imported. Twelve of the companies listed did not import CFC-12 in 2003, but as they imported other controlled ODS substances and blends (e.g. R-502 and HCFCs), they are part of the voluntary import licensing system managed by the Ozone Office. Table 1 also provides the location of the companies and their suppliers.

Table 1. Importers of ODS to the Bahamas in 2003

Company name	Location	CFC-12 (MT)	%	CFC suppliers
Bahamas Welding and Fire Co., Ltd.	Nassau, NP	10.80	36.5	Galco S.A. (Belgium)
Taylor Industries, Ltd.	Nassau, NP	5.44	18.4	Harp International (UK)
Bay Street Garage Ltd.	Nassau, NP	4.29	14.5	Top Guard Corporation (US)
WHIM Automotive Ltd.	Nassau, NP	3.67	12.4	Top Guard Corporation (US)
Freeport Gases	Freeport, GB	2.80	9.5	Galco S.A. (Belgium)
FIA, Ltd.	Nassau, NP	0.82	2.8	Fidelity International (US)
Cartwright's Garage Ltd.	Nassau, NP	0.54	1.8	Hartwell International (US)
Associated Grocers of the Bahamas	Nassau, NP	0.41	1.4	Fidelity International (US)
Asa H. Pritchard	Nassau, NP	0.41	1.4	Fidelity International (US)

Company name	Location	CFC-12 (MT)	%	CFC suppliers
Rolles Auto Parts and Accessories	Nassau, NP	0.20	0.7	ABI Auto Parts (US)
Multi Auto Parts	Nassau, NP	0.20	0.7	Global Refrigerant (UK)
Donnie's Electrical Abaco	Abaco	0.03	0.1	Tropical Supply (US)
C & G Air Conditioning Co. Ltd.	Freeport, GB	---	---	Refricenter International (US)
Hill York Ltd.	Nassau, NP	---	---	Refricenter International (US)
Bain Industries Ltd.	Freeport, GB	---	---	Pioneer Metal Inc. (US)
Awez Air Conditioning	Nassau, NP	---	---	Pioneer Metal Inc. (US)
Carter's Air Conditioning	Freeport, GB	---	---	E Air (US)
The Refrigeration Centre	Nassau, NP	---	---	Pioneer Metal Inc. (US)
Marco Air Conditioning	Marsh Harbour	---	---	Arco Supply (US)
Automotive and Industrial Distributors Ltd.	NP, GB, Abaco	---	---	Refrigerants Inc. (US)
Super Value Food Stores	Nassau, NP	---	---	Fidelity International (US)
Bahamas Supply Air Conditioning Ltd.	Nassau, NP	---	---	CIAC (US), Coastline (US)
Bahamas Super Market Limited	Freeport, GB	---	---	Hussman Corporation (US)
Paradise Air Conditioning	Nassau, NP	---	---	E Air (US)
Total		29.62	100	

A breakdown of CFC imported in 2003, by suppliers, is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Suppliers of CFC-12 to the Bahamas in 2003

CFC-12 suppliers	CFC-12 (MT)	%
Galco S.A. (Belgium)	13.60	45.9
Top Guard Corporation (US)	7.97	26.9
Harp International (UK)	5.44	18.4
Fidelity International (US)	1.63	5.5
Hartwell International (US)	0.54	1.8
ABI Auto Parts (US)	0.20	0.7
Global Refrigerant (UK)	0.20	0.7
Tropical Supply (US)	0.03	0.1
Total	29.62	100.0

5. **CONCLUSIONS**

- The total amount of CFC-12 consumed in the Bahamas in 2003 was 29.62 ODP tonnes. This value is lower than the maximum allowed CFC consumption for the year, which was set at 48 ODP tonnes. Twelve companies imported CFC-12 in 2003. The largest importer, accounting for roughly 37% of all imports was Bahamas Welding and Fire Company, located in Nassau, in the island of New Providence.
- Eight companies supplied CFC-12 to the Bahamas during 2003. The largest supplier, Galco S.A., accounted for approximately 46% of the total amount.