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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty first Meeting
Montreal, 17 -19 December 2003

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: SURINAME

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 Suriname
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme (Executive Summary)

SURINAME COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

Ozone Unit within the National Institute for Environment and Development

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into
Vienna Convention (1985)		14-Oct-97	12-Jan-98
Montreal Protocol (1987)		14-Oct-97	12-Jan-98
London Amendment (1990)			
Copenhagen Amendment			
Montreal Amendment (1997)			
Beijing Amendment (1999)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled (2002) 50.0 metric tonnes
46.0 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon121	Halon130	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS		40.0			10.0	50.0							
ODP		40.0			6.0	46.0							

Distribution of ODP by CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector:

	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigeratio	Solvent	Other	MB
Consumption (ODP tonnes):	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent of total:				100.0%			

MONTREAL PROTOCOL	(ODP tonnes)	CFCs	Halons	Methyl bromide
Baseline consumption		42.0		
Allowable level of consumption in 2005		21.0		

Source: Country Programme (2003)

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 7 years (2004-2010)

ODS phase out target: 85% reduction in ODS consumption by 2006. Complete phase-out by

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country \$427,190

Strategy:

The Government is committed to urgently undertake all necessary steps to catch up with the Protocol's requirements, including institutional development and capacity building to ensure reliable data collection and monitoring of consumption of ODSs, immediate introduction of import restrictions, intensive awareness raising and training activities. Appropriate legislation is to be urgently developed and put into force to meet the objectives of the Protocol.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

DESCRIPTION

1. According to the survey conducted for the preparation of the Suriname country programme/RMP, in 2002, the total CFC consumption was estimated at 46 ODP tonnes, used for servicing domestic, industrial and commercial refrigerators (13 ODP tonnes) and MAC units (33 ODP tonnes). The CFC baseline for Suriname is 42 ODP tonnes.
2. The two main flexible foam manufacturers are using methylene chloride as a blowing agent; there is no production of rigid foams. No halons are imported into Suriname; however, there is approximately 10 tonnes of halons in installed systems. Imports of TCA, CTC or methyl bromide (MB) are banned.
3. CFCs are imported either by direct purchase from international producers or by local distributors of international companies.
4. The Government of Suriname is proposing to strengthen the regulatory framework and develop legislation and a regulatory system to control imports of ODSs and ODS-based equipment and accelerate the phase-out of CFCs to bring the country into compliance with the phase out requirements of the Montreal Protocol.
5. The country programme includes a project for the establishment of an Ozone Unit within the National Institute for Environment and Development under the Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment. The Government of Suriname is requesting a total of US \$136,190 for the implementation of this project. The Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/18.
6. The country programme also includes an RMP project proposal. The Government of Suriname is requesting a total of US \$132,000 (excluding the costs associated with the establishment of a recovery and recycling programme and an incentive and awareness programme for end-users) for the implementation of this project. The Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/58

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS

7. The Secretariat noted that Section A of the document issued by the Ozone Secretariat on the Status of implementation of the recommendations of the Implementation Committee on non-compliance issues and highlights of potential non-compliance situation arising out of the data report under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/31/2), reported that Suriname has not yet complied with Decisions XIV/14 and XIV/16 of the Parties (non-compliance with data reporting under Article 7). Furthermore, on the basis of the data presented in the project proposal, the Secretariat noted that Suriname appeared to be in non-compliance with the CFC freeze since 2000.

8. The Secretariat also drew attention to Decision 38/12 of the Executive Committee, urging implementing agencies responsible for an institutional strengthening project in a country without a compliance baseline to ensure that, before projects (other than institutional strengthening) were prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee, the country had been provided with every assistance to report its compliance baseline data and describe its situation to the Ozone Secretariat.

9. On the basis of the above decisions, the Secretariat suggested that the Government of Suriname:

- (a) Send an official communication to the Ozone Secretariat reporting its ODS consumption according to the data collected during the preparation of the country; and
- (b) Submit to the Implementation Committee the plan of action proposed in its country programme to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol.

10. Subsequently, UNDP and UNEP informed the Fund Secretariat that the two agencies are assisting the Government of Suriname in the submission of the ODS consumption data together with the ODS phase out action plan, as proposed in the country programme, to the Ozone Secretariat.

11. UNDP and UNEP also indicated that Suriname considers that with the assistance from Multilateral Fund, the 2005 phase out targets can be met; the country is ready to take up the challenges ahead to meet compliance to the extent possible.

SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

12. The Fund Secretariat recommends approval of the Suriname country programme, noting that approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels. Approval of the Suriname country programme is without prejudice to any decisions that might be taken by the Parties following consideration by the Implementation Committee of the consumption data submitted under Article 7 by the Government of Suriname.

13. The Fund Secretariat also recommends that the Government of Suriname be requested to present information annually to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2004, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2005.



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Paramaribo, 23 October 2003

Mr Omar E.E. Arini
Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund Secretariat
1800 McGill College Ave.,
27th Floor, Montreal, Quebec
Canada H3A 3J6

Ref. : 03-460/GDN/EME/cn

Re. : Submission in principle of CP/RMP for Suriname

Dear Mr. Arini,

In continuation of Suriname's commitment towards the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer, the Government of Suriname through the National Ozone Unit is kindly requesting your assistance

for the following projects to be approved at the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.



These projects will assist Suriname in meeting and sustaining compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that depletes the ozone layer. They are being submitted in principle with the understanding that the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) will be the implementing agency for the CP/RMP with the United Nations Developing Programme (UNDP) executing the Recovery and Recycling Component.

Thank you for your usual support and guidance.

Regards,

Mrs. S.H. Ang
Acting General Director of NIMOS
National Focal Point for the Montreal Protocol

COUNTRY PROGRAMME

COVER SHEET

Country: Suriname

Lead National Agency: Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment (ATM), National Institute for Environment and Development

Lead Implementing Agency: UNEP, UNDP

Period Covered by Country Programme Phase Out Plan: 2004 –2010

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

Substance	2002 Consumption, ODP tons	Planned total consumption until phase-out, ODP tons	Planned year of phase-out
Annex A, Group I			
CFC-12	40	425	2010
CFC-115	6	55	2010
CFC-11	0	0	2010
Halons	None – Management of local inventory	None – Management of local inventory	None – Management of local inventory
Total for Annex A	46	480	
Annex B, Group II			
Carbon tetrachloride	0	0	0
Annex B, Group III			
Methyl chloroform	0	0	0
Total for Annex B	0	0	0
Annex C, Group I			
HCFC	5	54	
Total for Group C			
Annex E,			
Methyl Bromide	0	0	0
Total Annex E			
TOTAL	51	524	

THE ACTION PLAN

Year	Activity
2004	1. To establish the National Ozone Unit within NIMOS, Ministry of Labour, Technology and Environment for coordination all in-country activities related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
2004	2. Put in place all necessary arrangements to ensure the reliable monitoring of consumption of ODSs in Suriname and timely reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and MF
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop/strengthen the regulatory framework in order to achieve accelerated phase-out to finally catch up with the Montreal protocol bringing the country into compliance as soon as possible. To achieve these goals the country plans to implement the following regulatory measures: • To ban any new activity for production of ODSs or ODS-using equipment • Immediate introduction of ban of import of CFC-using and CFC-dependent equipment • Introduction of strict control of import/export of all ODSs (including licensing, taxation and/or quotas as appropriate) • Introduction of obligatory certification of air-conditioning and refrigeration technicians. Consider appropriateness of ban of illegal service of refrigerators and air conditioning systems inter-linkage of license on trade with certificate. • Development of system of fiscal incentives/disincentives in favor of ozone friendly alternatives.
2004-2005	3. Implement training programme/seminar for policy/decision makers on the mechanisms of the Montreal protocol and raise awareness on the issue.
2004-2005	4. Implement and monitor training of customs officers and other associated private and public stakeholders to ensure proper control and monitoring of import and export of ODSs and ODS dependent equipment.
2004-2005	5. Implement and monitor training of refrigeration service technicians in good practices of refrigeration to minimize the use of ODSs and mitigate their emissions into the air during the service of refrigerators
2004-2005	6. Implement and monitor Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Program, establish networks for CFC-12 recovery, recycling centers and a bank of recycled CFC-12.
2005	7. Implement and monitor MAC retrofit (for vehicle owners) ¹ , awareness and incentive project. Add the recovered substance to the National CFC-12 bank.
2004	8. Implement and monitor a halon management local inventory project
2004	9. Develop preventive measures for preservation from re-introduction of use of Methyl Bromide for soil treatment in greenhouses.
2004-2010	10. Conduct continuous public awareness campaign on necessity and means for protection of the Ozone Layer of the Earth and on the national action plans and processes for meeting and sustaining compliance to the Montreal Protocol. (Including media training, etc)

¹ Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (R & A/C) will only be considered if enough consumption is disclosed.

PROJECTS FOR FUNDING

Project		Year	Implementing agency	Total Cost (USD)	Requested from MF (USD)
Institutional Strengthening	Phase I	2004-2006	UNEP	145,190	136,190
	Future Phases*	2007-2010	UNEP	250,000	250,000
	<i>Total for IS</i>			<i>395,190</i>	<i>386,190</i>
Refrigerant Management	The Development and Strengthening of Policy and Regulatory Framework	2004	UNEP	20,000	20,000
Plan	Training of Customs Officers	2004	UNEP	42,000	42,000
	Training of Technicians in Good Practices	2004-2005	UNEP	70,000	70,000
	Recovery/Recycling Program *	2005-2007	UNDP	To be determined	To be determined
	MAC (and possibly R & A/C) Awareness and Incentive Project. *	2004	UNDP	To be determined	To be determined
	<i>Total for RMP</i>			<i>132,000</i>	<i>132,000</i>
Incentives for Alternatives in the Solvent Sector *		2005	UNDP	To be determined	To be determined
Management - Alternatives on Halon/Methyl Bromide *		2004	UNDP	To be determined	To be determined
TOTAL				427,190	427,190

- Funds to be requested at future Executive Committee Meetings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Suriname became a Republic in 1975. It has a surface of 163.265 square kilometers. The country lies on the Guyana shield and is situated on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean in the northern part of South America. It further shares borders with Brazil on the south, French Guyana on the east and Guyana on the west. The coastline on the Atlantic Ocean is 386 kilometers. It is a tropical country with an average temperature of around 27 °C. The country has a population of around 439.000 (2002 estimates), which is very diverse. The population is concentrated along the northern coastal part of the country with the greatest density being around the capital Paramaribo. The official language is Dutch but English is widely spoken, as are other local languages (Creole, Hindi, etc). Suriname's main natural resources are timber, hydropower potential, fish, shrimp, and bauxite, gold and iron ore. The economy of Suriname is relatively diversified in range, but the dominant sector is the bauxite industry. Forestry, Agriculture and manufacturing constitute the three other important sectors. The GDP per capita is around USD. 2.000 Most of its exports are to the Netherlands/EU and some CARICOM (Caribbean Community) countries. Major imports are from the USA, the Netherlands and the EU.

Suriname ratified the Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 1997. It has yet to ratify the London, Copenhagen, Beijing and Montreal amendments. Efforts are currently underway to ratify these amendments. Responding to the willingness of the Government of Suriname to fully comply with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol, financial assistance has been provided for assessment of the extent of consumption (and production, if any) of ozone depleting substances in Suriname with a view of assisting the country in designing a strategy for timely phasing out such consumption through the preparation of a Country Programme (CP) and Refrigerant management Plan (RMP).

Conducted data collection and analysis revealed the fact that from the moment of ratification of the Montreal Protocol and reclassification as Article 5 country, Suriname appeared to be in non-compliance with the freeze on the consumption of CFC. While the baseline is 48 ODP tonnes, the consumption of 1999 and 2000 were respectively 48 and 49 ODP tonnes.

Nevertheless, following the international development path, the Government is setting an ambitious goal to catch up with the Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule and to bring the country into compliance with the MP by 2010. Intensive Governmental Action Plan is being developed for this purpose and a special body within the Ministry of ATM (NIMOS) - National Ozone Unit - will be established to coordinate all activities of the Action Plan and ensure its implementation. Understandably, as a developing country with a struggling economy, Suriname is in urgent need for immediate assistance to reach this ambitious goal of accelerated phasing-out. Several projects have been prepared for submission to the Multilateral Fund to seek the financial assistance. Funding of those projects will be crucial for implementation of this program and the Action Plan itself. The total funding to achieve the total phase out under this National Strategy is US\$ 1,057,190 of which US\$ 1,048,190 will be requested under the MF according to achievements and milestones determined in the strategy.