



Status of the Montreal Protocol Implementation in Trinidad and Tobago

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARIA	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
GRP	Good Refrigeration Practices
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HC	Hydrocarbon
MAC	Mobile Air Conditioning
MB	Methyl Bromide
MLF	Multi Lateral Fund
NOU	National Ozone Unit
NOO	National Ozone Officer
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
RRP	Recycling and Recovery Project
QPS	Quarantine and Pre Shipment
TPMP	Terminal Phase out Management Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Bank
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP ROLAC	United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office of Latin America and the Caribbean

1.0 Background information on the Montreal Protocol in Trinidad and Tobago

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol for the Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in 1989, and operates under Article V(1) of the Montreal Protocol (MP). Trinidad and Tobago was the first country of the Caribbean Commonwealth to become a party to this multilateral environmental agreement.

Status of Ratification of Ozone Treaties are shown below:

Treaty	Date
Vienna Convention	28 Aug 1989 (Ac)
Montreal Protocol	28 Aug 1989 (Ac)
London Amendment	10 Jun 1999 (R)
Copenhagen Amendment	10 Jun 1999 (R)
Montreal Amendment	10 Jun 1999 (R)
Beijing Amendment	29 Oct 2003 (R)

The ODS Unit or National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established in August 1997, and was formerly attached to the Environmental Management Authority. In early 2007 the Unit was transferred to the former Ministry of Public Utilities the Environment (now the Ministry of Planning Housing and the Environment), and is successfully managing activities of the country's phase-out programme within the context of the Country Programme (CP), approved by Cabinet in October 1996, as well as activities post the Terminal Phase Out Management Plan (TPMP) which began implementation in 2004 and was completed in 2008. The CP and TPMP are multi-sector, policy-based approaches to meet the country's commitments for phasing-out ODS.

National milestones achieved to date include:

- Implementation of a series of Public Awareness Programmes to inform the public about the country's commitment to the phase-out process as well as the need for everyone to participate in the process
- Implementation of a series of training programmes in Good Refrigeration Practices for Trainers and Technicians in the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration industry
- Implementation of a national programme for the recovery and recycling of refrigerants in the domestic and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning sectors
- Implementation of a freeze and a quota system on the importation of CFCs from July 1, 1999

- Implementation of a freeze agreement and quota system for methyl bromide
- Imposing restrictions on the importation of equipment requiring the use of ODS
- Stipulating that all equipment or processes requiring the use of ODS be properly identified
- Training of Customs Officers on the control and monitoring of ODS imports and exports
- Encouraging, where possible, the retrofitting of existing CFC based equipment
- Conversion of a local CFC Aerosol Filling Facility to a non-CFC facility
- Phasing out the use of Halons as a fire-fighting substance

These actions have resulted in the phase out of:

- i) all ODS use in fire protection sector (halons);
- ii) CFC use in the foam and aerosol sectors, and most recently,
- iii) **phase out of imports of CFC as of December 31st 2007**

2.0 The Terminal Phase out Management Plan

The Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) for CFCs in Trinidad and Tobago covered the period 2003-2008, with zero consumption of CFC targeted by January 1, 2008. The TPMP, a performance-based programme contained specific phase-out targets, was implemented through two action programmes and resulted in the complete phase-out of imports of CFCs in Trinidad and Tobago. The TPMP ensured timely, sustainable and cost-effective phase-out of CFCs through a combination of technology transfer, training, technical support and policy/management support components. It is to be noted that as an agreement under the TPMP, Trinidad and Tobago accelerated phase out of CFC from January 1st 2010 to January 1st 2008.

The TPMP was implemented through a series of two Action Programmes.

- The first Action Programme, covered the period 1 July, 2003 through 30 June, 2006
- Second Action Programme, covered the remaining period 1 July 2006 to 1 January 2008

Although project approval was granted by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund by midyear in 2003, the actual finalized document and funding was only provided to this country in late 2003. Commencement of the implementation of the TPMP was therefore delayed to January 2004. To this end, the activities scheduled for 2003 were conducted in early 2004.

Several main activities were identified under this project which include the following:

- Allocation of Import Quota and Submission of the Reporting Forms for the Ozone Secretariat and the Multi Lateral Fund (MLF)

- Implementation of the Mobile Air Conditioning (MAC 2) and Recovery and Recycling Programme (RRP 2) projects
- Training
- Implementation of the Commercial Refrigeration Conversion Projects
- Conducting of sample retrofitting on refrigerators and vehicles

The TPMP was implemented by the National Ozone Unit (NOU). The NOU worked very closely with the Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Industry Association (ARIA) in the implementation of the TPMP. ARIA is the mechanism by which the NOU liaises with the sector and hence this is an excellent channel for sector awareness.

3.0 Institutional Strengthening (IS)

The Institutional Strengthening Project deals with addressing the country's phase out activities through public awareness, hiring of professional staff, procurement of equipment for the NOU, and any other support needed for phase out implementation.

At present, Trinidad and Tobago is implementing Phase 5 of the IS Project. Over the past two years the IS Programme has supported:

- The National Ozone Assistant
- Newspaper advertisements on CFC phase out and alternatives
- Equipment Purchase for NOU
- World Ozone Day Activities (See Section 9.0)

4.0 Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Licensing System

The ODS Licensing System was established in Trinidad and Tobago in 1999, and is a control mechanism for the import of ODS into the country.

The policy of the licensing system is to reduce the importation of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances over time consistent with the Phase-out Schedule. This has been achieved by the inclusion of ODS and ODS dependent technology on the Import Negative List with only licensed imports being allowed to import controlled quantities of the substances. This system is controlled by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Customs and Excise Division and the NOU.

Statutory Authority for the operation of a licensing system is to be found in the Trade Ordinance, the Import and Export Control Regulations 1941 as well as in the Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Act No. 42 of 1979, Legal Notice # 225 of 1987 – The Pesticides (Registration and Import Licensing Regulations) 1987, and the Food and Drugs Regulations.

5.0 Revision of the Import/Export Negative List

There have been attempts made to revise the import negative list to include blends of refrigerant which are ozone depleting, as well to include all of these substances on the export negative list. This revision is necessary to control imports, prevent illegal trade after the phase out and ensure our country is not used as a transshipment point.

Thus far the amended list has been sent via the former Ministry of Planning Housing and the Environment to the Ministry for Finance, which is in charge of the Customs & Excise Division. The revision of the import and export negative lists are especially important in the control of ODS given that the import of CFC has been banned as of December 31st 2007.

6.0 Data collection and analysis

Data submission forms are distributed to the various importers of ozone depleting substances in December of each year to be returned by February 01, of the following year. These forms request the submission of information verifying the amount of tonnes imported for the preceding year. This data is correlated with the import quotas which were given to each importer in the preceding year, and tallied to determine the total tonnage of ODS used by this country for that year (as required by the Ozone Secretariat and MLF). All information is cross-checked with documentation of licenses issued from the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

7.0 Trinidad and Tobago Phase out Schedule and Country Data

Targets for Trinidad and Tobago Quota

Quotas to Meet MP and TPMP targets, in tonnes CFC

Year	MP limit	T&T Quota under TPMP
2001	122	--
2002	122	--
2003	122	77
2004	122	54.2
2005	61	34.1
2006	61	19
2007	18.3	10
2008	18.3	0

Actual consumption in year 2003

<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2003	60.89	0	1.23	62.12

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2003 – 77 tonnes

Actual consumption in year 2004

<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2004	33.57	0.46	0.972	35.002

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2004 – 54.2 tonnes

Actual consumption in year 2005

<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2005	17.81	0	0.504	18.314

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2005 – 34.1 tonnes

Actual consumption in year 2006

<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2006	2.49	0	0.69	3.18

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2006 – 19.0 tonnes

Actual consumption in year 2007

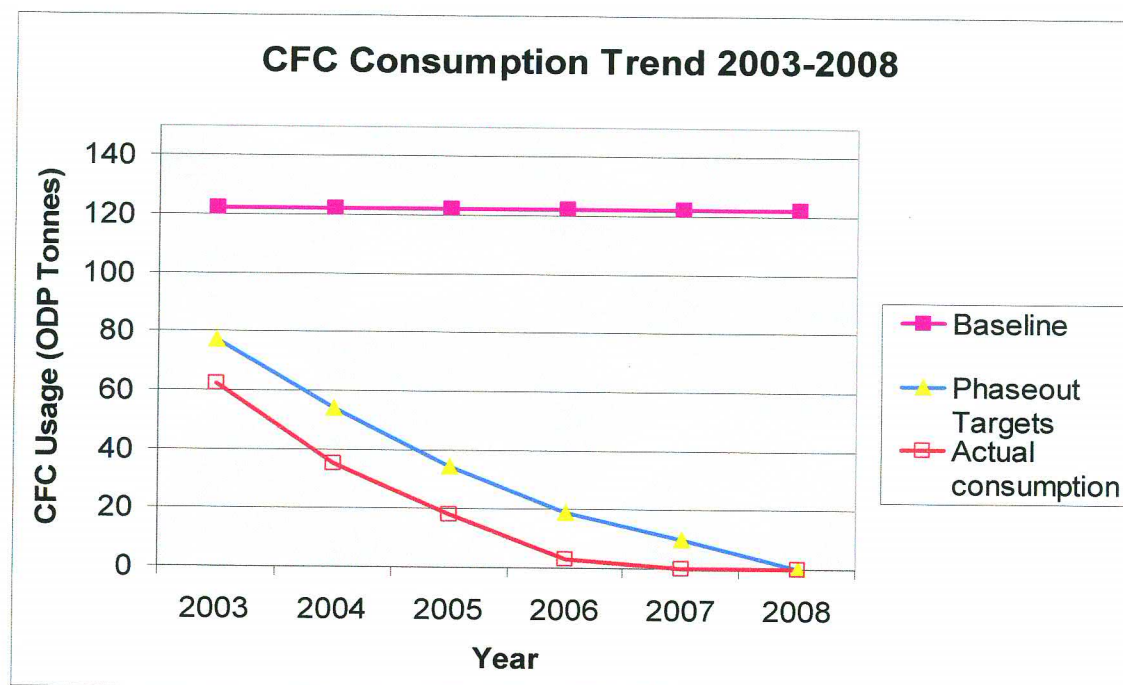
<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2007	0	0	0	0

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2007 –10.0 tonnes

Actual consumption in year 2008

<i>All data in ODP Tons</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Total</i>
Annex A - ODS	CFC 12	CFC 11	CFC 115	
CFC imports in 2008	0	0	0	0

Maximum CFC consumption allowed in 2008 –0.0 tonnes



Importers / Quota Holders prior to complete phase out of CFC Imports

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Percent Reduction from previous quota	36%	41%	50%	54%	100%
	Metric Tonnes allowed				
Marketing and Distributing Co.	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	0
Climate Control Ltd.	7.7	4.5	2.3	1.0	0
Thomas Peake and Co.	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	0
Mervyn's Appliances Ltd.	9.0	5.3	2.6	1.2	0
Rankie Ltd.	6.4	3.8	1.9	0.9	0
Agostini Ltd.	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	0
Maraj Air Conditioning Ltd.	8.3	4.9	2.5	1.1	0
Parts World Ltd	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	0
Total to importers	44.2	26.1	13.0	6.0	0
Country Reserve	10	8	6	4	0
Total	54.2	34.1	19.0	10.0	0

The National Ozone Unit has completed the first phase of the GIS exercise to map the location of all refrigerant retailers for more efficient information gathering and data collection.

8.0 Methyl Bromide

Methyl bromide is a broad spectrum pesticide which is used as a fumigant in the control of pest insects, nematodes, weeds, pathogens, and rodents. Methyl Bromide has been determined to be a potent ODS, with recent scientific evidence estimating that bromine from this material is 50 times more destructive to the ozone layer than chlorine from CFCs. The main uses of this fumigant are for fumigation of soil in golf courses, structural fumigation of buildings, ships, yachts and factories in particular pasta factories, and electrical fumigation. Methyl bromide is also used for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) of wooden pallets, however restrictions on this use is exempt under the Montreal Protocol. This has resulted in all other uses of methyl bromide restricted under the Protocol to be termed non-QPS usage. The effectiveness of this fumigant in eradicating all stages of the pest and its non corrosive nature has made the development of viable alternatives to methyl bromide very challenging, though there are a few alternatives that are available for use.

According to the Phase out Schedule of the Protocol with respect to Methyl Bromide there is to be:

20% Cut from the national baseline-2005

Total Phase out: Jan. 1st 2015

There is only one company, Trinidad Pest Control, who holds the quota for non QPS usage of Methyl Bromide. QPS usage includes anything dealing with the fumigation of goods, wooden pallets etc before shipping (exporting) to another country.

At present the importer of Methyl Bromide for non QPS requires a license to import. Also any importer wishing to import Methyl Bromide for QPS must apply for a license and once granted is allowed import of 1 tonne per shipment. Documentation of use of the 1 tonne including verification from the Plant Quarantine Division must be attached to any subsequent 1 tonne import applications.

9.0 World Ozone Day

The International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is observed annually on September 16. Various activities are conducted each year in commemoration of this event. An Ozone Committee is assembled every year comprising members of the Environmental Management Authority Corporate Relations and Public Education Department, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Industry Association, Ministry with responsibility for the environment, Ministry of Legal Affairs (Consumer Affairs Division), and any other relevant stakeholder. The Committee is chaired by the National Ozone Officer at the Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment.

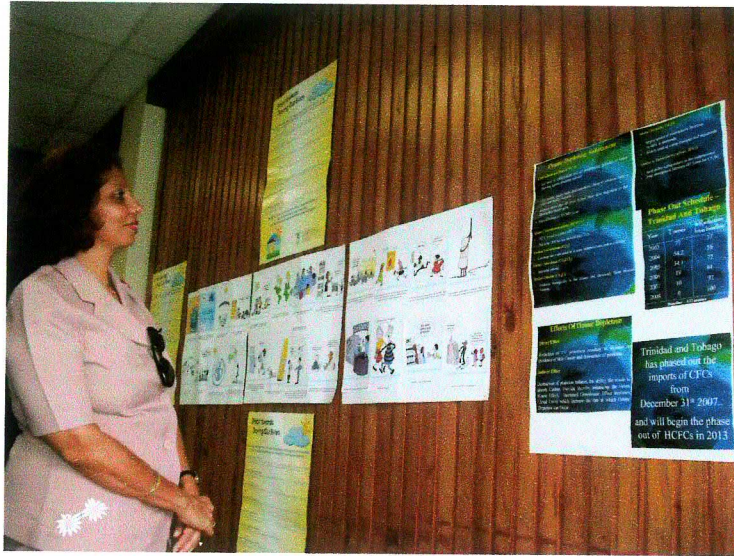
Some of the activities conducted for the past two years include:

1. Displays at UWI Library, National Library, and EMA,
2. Showing of Ozzy Ozone Video on television
3. School lectures and seminars
4. Participation at the University of the South Caribbean Science Fair
5. Awareness seminars at the Customs and Excise Division
6. Newspaper supplement on World Ozone Day (September 16th)
7. Poster Competition for kids
8. Design and production of a Commemorative Souvenir Sheet in recognition of the 20th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol and the Phase out of imports of CFCs in Trinidad and Tobago

Appendix 1:

Pictures of the National Ozone Officer at the University of the Southern Caribbean Science Week





A/C Technicians Sensitization

