



Pacific Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Project

A close collaboration

between UNEP and the Government of Australia under the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, SPREP, and the Pacific Island Countries

Report of the 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries

Nadi, Fiji Islands
5 - 7 August 2003



Skylodge Hotel
Nadi, Fiji Islands

November 2003

Programme

Environment

Regional

Pacific

South

SPREP's Climate Change and Adaptability

Key Result Area III (KRA 3)

**Report on the 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting
for Implementation of the
Montreal Protocol in
Pacific Islands Countries**

5 – 7 August, 2003

Nadi, Fiji Islands

Written & Edited by:

Emma Sale-Mario, Iain McGlinchy, Thanavat Junchaya, Suresh Raj, and Ben Stapley

With Contributions from:

D. Alex, J. Cain, P. Carruthers, C. Ehmes, K. Etuati, P. Latasi, T. S. Lepa, G. Luluaki, B. Nair, E. Nasome, F. Nelson, N. Ram, B. Star, F. Valasi

November 2003

This meeting was supported by SPREP, UNEP, and the Government of Australia.



Contributors/Affiliations

Mr Douglas Alex	Ministry of Mines & Energy, Solomon Islands
Mr Joseph Cain	Department of Industry and Economic Development, Nauru
Ms Pasha Carruthers	Environment Service, Cook Islands
Ms Cynthia Ehmes	Department of Economic Affairs, Federated States of Micronesia
Ms Koin Etupati	Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agriculture Development, Kiribati
Mr Thanavat Junchaya	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP), Thailand
Ms Pepetua Latasi	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Tourism, Tuvalu
Mr Tukia Sione Lepa	Department of Environment, Tonga
Mr Gabriel Luluaki	Office of Environment and Conservation, Papua New Guinea
Mr Iain McGlinchy	Montreal Protocol Regional Consultant, New Zealand
Mr Bhaskaran Nair	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement, and Environment
Mr Epeli Nasome	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement, and Environment
Ms Filomena Nelson	Department of Lands, Surveys, and Environment, Samoa
Mr Suresh Raj	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics, France
Ms Nirupa Ram	Ministry of Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement, and Environment
Ms Emma Sale-Mario	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Samoa
Mr Ben Stapley	Department of Environment and Heritage, Australia
Mr Bryan Star	Department of Industry and Economic Development, Nauru
Ms Fono Valasi	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)



Acronyms & Terms

CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, German Development Agency
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
NCAP	National Compliance Action Plan
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OEWG	Open Ended Working Group
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi

Acknowledgements

This project has been undertaken with financial assistance provided by United Nations Environment Programme Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the bilateral contribution from the Government of Australia. Our appreciation goes to all the participants of this meeting who were not only fully engaged in discussions during the meeting, but also provided the necessary information needed for implementing the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries.



Abstract

This report describes the proceedings of the 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries held in Nadi, Fiji 5 – 7 August 2003 at the Skylodge Hotel. This meeting was attended by representatives from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP DTIE), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP), representatives from Governments of Australia, and the Pacific Island Countries (PICs): Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

The purpose of this regional thematic meeting was to review the activities under the Regional Strategy a year after the launch of the phase-out programme to ensure these are on track. The meeting was also seen as an opportunity for all stakeholders to be able to identify any major hurdles and agree on the way forward.

The meeting featured presentations from resource people on issues related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and presentations from PICs on the state of implementation of the Montreal Protocol in each country. Topics relevant to implementing the Montreal Protocol were also discussed, including an update on the status of the ozone layer, outcomes of the 23rd Open Ended Working Group, an overview of the Regional Strategy, refrigeration and customs training programmes, policy, reporting requirements to the Montreal Protocol, 1st High Level Consultation, awareness raising, reporting procedures to SPREP, and other matters.

During discussions, countries that are not Party to the 1992 Copenhagen Amendment were encouraged to become Parties to ensure the continuous export of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) from 1 January 2004 onwards. Concerns were raised on provision of financial assistance by the Ozone Secretariat to fund participation of PICs to international meetings such as the recent Open Ended Working Group and the upcoming Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Core countries were encouraged to use the ODS regulations enacted in Australia, Fiji, and New Zealand, as well as Tonga's draft as a guide in preparing their regulation to support phase-out plans and controls to ensure compliance. The need for successful training programmes on Good Practices in Refrigeration as well as those for Customs Officials was highlighted.

A total of six action points were made by the meeting to ensure the successful implementation of the Regional Strategy. These are:

SPREP will contact the Ozone Secretariat to find out why requests for financial assistance to attend the 23rd OEWG by some core countries were declined.

SPREP agreed to write a letter to all PICs to identify current contact points and liaise with the Ozone Secretariat to update their lists.

SPREP agreed to provide further information on the budgets in the Regional Strategy and allocation for certain tasks.



SPREP agreed to arrange for the distribution of awareness raising materials donated by Fiji to the remaining PICs.

Participants agreed to brief their relevant officials or ministers about the 1st High Level Consultation that will be held as a side event during SPREP's 4th Ministers' Forum. SPREP agreed to circulate a Concept Note as reference material for the side event as well as a model Country Brief to be used as a template by ODS contact points and assist each PIC in briefing their officials.

SPREP would investigate making copies of an awareness-raising video about the ozone issue called "Sina's Dream" available for Pacific countries



Contents

<i>Contributors/Affiliations</i>	(i)
<i>Acronyms & Terms</i>	(ii)
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	(ii)
<i>Abstract</i>	(iii)
1. Introduction	(1)
1.1 Background	(1)
1.1.1 The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	(1)
1.1.2 The 2 nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries	(1)
1.2 Purpose and agenda of the Thematic Meeting	(2)
1.3 Opening	(4)
2. Session 1	(5)
2.1 Update on Ozone Layer – latest report from the Scientific Assessment Panel	(5)
2.2 Outcomes of 23rd Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)	(5)
2.2.1 Discussions	(6)
2.3 Overview of the Regional Strategy	(6)
3 Session 2	(6)
3.1 Country Presentations	(7)
3.1.1 Federated States of Micronesia	(7)
3.1.2 Kiribati	(7)
3.1.3 Solomon Islands	(8)
3.1.4 Tonga	(8)
3.1.5 Tuvalu	(9)
3.1.6 Fiji	(9)
3.1.7 Samoa	(10)
3.1.8 Papua New Guinea	(10)
3.1.9 Cook Islands	(10)
3.1.10 Nauru	(11)



4 Session 3	(11)
4.1 Refrigeration Technician Training	(11)
4.2 Experiences with Good Practices in Refrigeration training in Kiribati	(11)
4.3 UNEP's Experience in Delivering Refrigeration & Customs Training	(12)
4.4 Experiences with Good Practices in Refrigeration training	(13)
4.4.1 Samoa	(13)
4.4.2 Fiji	(14)
4.4.3 General discussions on training	(14)
4.5 Working group discussion on "Successful refrigeration sector training"	(15)
4.5.1 Federated States of Micronesia	(15)
4.5.2 Kiribati	(15)
4.5.3 Papua New Guinea	(15)
4.5.4 Solomon Islands	(15)
4.5.5 Tonga	(15)
4.5.6 Tuvalu	(16)
5 Session 4	(16)
5.1 Policy – Establishing ODS regulations in PICs	(16)
5.1.1 Fiji Islands ODS controls	(16)
5.1.2 Samoan ODS controls	(16)
5.1.3 Tonga	(17)
5.2 Discussion on ODS regulations	(17)
5.2.1 Prohibition on imports of second-hand goods	(17)
6 Session 5	(18)
6.1 Montreal Protocol Reporting Requirements	(18)
6.1.1 Discussion on data reporting	(19)
6.1.2 Reporting on usage of MDIs	(19)
7 Session 6	(20)
7.1 1st High Level Consultation as side event during SPREP Ministers Meeting	(20)
7.2 Awareness raising	(20)
7.3 Reporting of information to SPREP	(21)
7.4 Other matters	(22)
7.5 Closure	(22)



<i>Appendix I: List of Participants</i>	<i>(ix)</i>
<i>Appendix II: Workshop Agenda</i>	<i>(xiii)</i>
<i>Appendix III: Workshop Presentations</i>	<i>(xvi)</i>

a. <i>Session 1 - Science Presentation: Update on Ozone layer – latest report from the Scientific Assessment Panel, Outcomes of 23rd Open Ended Working Group (OEWG), Overview of Regional Strategy.</i>	
b. <i>Session 2 –National Compliance Centres (NCC), Status of Ratification by Non-Parties, Progress of work in Nauru and Papua New Guinea.</i>	
c. <i>Session 3 – Refrigeration Technician Training Workshop, UNEP’s Experience in Delivering Refrigeration & Customs Training Worldwide.</i>	
d. <i>Session 4 – Policy.</i>	
e. <i>Session 5 – Montreal Protocol Reporting Requirements.</i>	
f. <i>Session 6 –Upcoming Events (1st High Level Consultation), Regional Strategy Administration Aspect, Other matters.</i>	



1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an international agreement that is designed to eliminate the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS). Globally adopted in 1987, the Montreal Protocol has undergone several adjustments to strengthen its control provisions through the following amendments: London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Vienna (1995), Montreal (1997), and Beijing (1999). Eventually, the Montreal Protocol aims to eliminate the emissions of man-made ODS.

The ozone layer is present in the upper atmosphere and plays an important role in protecting the earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet-B radiation (UV-B) emitted from the sun. Depletion of the ozone layer was first detected in the 1980's over the Antarctic region where scientists discovered a steady thinning of the ozone layer accompanied by increases in the amount of UV-B reaching the earth's surface. Since then, the protection of the ozone layer has always been addressed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Substances that deplete the ozone layer include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), methyl chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, halons, and methyl bromide that have various uses ranging from industrial and laboratory to household applications. Excessive emissions of such substances enhance the faster depletion of the ozone layer, allowing harmful UV-B rays to reach the earth having direct harmful effects on humans and the environment (terrestrial and marine ecosystems, biogeochemical cycles and some man-made materials).

Currently, a total of 185 countries are Parties to either the Vienna Convention or Montreal Protocol and the amendments to the Protocol. Of these 185, 12 countries from the Pacific Region are Parties and are undertaking activities to implement the phase-out of ODS. The remaining two are working to become Parties. Since 1998, the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in close collaboration with UNEP DTIE has carried out activities to introduce PICs to the Montreal Protocol. Over the years, tremendous progress has been noted in PICs participation in international meetings and collective efforts in contributing to the Regional Strategy – a workable tool in achieving the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. In 2002, at a Workshop for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries held in Nadi, Fiji, support for the Regional Strategy was obtained from each participating country. To date, two countries are model examples having taken the lead role in undertaking ODS phase-out activities while activities in the remaining countries began in early 2003.

1.1.2 The 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries

The 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries was part of a comprehensive approach to phase-out the use of chlorofluorocarbons in eight core countries of the Regional Strategy by the year 2005. The eight core countries of the Regional Strategy are: Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.



The 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting was organised by the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in its capacity as the implementing agency for the Pacific ODS Project, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Government of Australia, the German Development Agency (GTZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit), and the Government of the Fiji Islands. While the implementation of the PIC phase-out is proceeding well and UNEP sees very active help from SPREP, the early phase out date of 2005 is seen to be the most challenging aspect. Therefore, it will be important to review the activities a year after the launch of the phase out programme to ensure these are on track, in terms of a regional meeting. This 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting gave an opportunity for all stakeholders to identify major hurdles and agree on the way forward.

Under the Regional Strategy, the work planned for the year 2003 is focussed on major activities as follows:

- ✍ Establishing each National Compliance Centres (NCC);
- ✍ Developing of national ODS regulations;
- ✍ Compliance by all Parties in terms of reporting consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat and reporting by core countries to SPREP;
- ✍ Training of refrigeration technicians (trainers) on good practices of refrigeration in as many core countries as possible;
- ✍ Purchase of recovery and recycling equipment for core countries as identified after technician training;
- ✍ Regional “Thematic Meeting” on implementation of the Regional Strategy; and
- ✍ Public awareness activities.

Activities in core countries have progressed reasonably well with all eight core countries receiving their first instalment of funds by July 2003 to provide for country activities such as the establishment of NOU/NCC and the purchase of equipment for improving the use of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems in each country. In regards to compliance issues, two countries have recently submitted outstanding “base year” data while the remaining two have yet to do so. In terms of training refrigeration technicians on “good practices of refrigeration”, all eight countries indicated the possibility of accommodating training workshops during the year 2003.

1.2 Purpose and agenda of the 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting

This 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting was the second meeting of PICs under the Regional Strategy which sought to obtain support and commitment from the various stakeholders involved in order to ensure that the countries of the region meet the reporting requirements and agreed phase-out schedule. As the theme of the meeting was on “training” the focus was to ensure that both training programmes for refrigeration technicians and customs officials were implemented successfully. This would be achieved by:

- ✍ Increasing the awareness of participants about ozone layer depletion and the Montreal Protocol;
- ✍ Providing an update of the implementation of the Regional Strategy;
- ✍ Identifying major set-backs that need support and commitment;
- ✍ Specific sessions on implementation of refrigeration training;



- ✍ Discussions on the development of ODS regulations which are a pre-requisite for customs training; and
- ✍ Making recommendations for the way forward.

The workshop was held from 5 – 7 August 2003 at the Skylodge Hotel, Nadi, Fiji. This workshop was attended by SPREP, UNEP DTIE, UNEP ROAP, representatives from the Governments of Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu. Representatives from the Governments of Samoa, Australia, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Papua New Guinea chaired each session.

The main agenda items were: (the detailed programme is attached in Annex II).

- ✍ Opening (Opening address, Keynote & Official Opening Address Welcome & Opening Speech, Housekeeping matters)
- ✍ Presentations and Discussions on Sessions 1 – 6
- ✍ General discussions
- ✍ Closing



1.3 Opening

The 2nd Regional Thematic Meeting for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in PICs was held from 5-7 August 2003 at the Skylodge Hotel, Nadi, Fiji. The Meeting was attended by representatives from the Governments of Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu. In addition there were also representatives from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP). Apologies were received from the representatives from Vanuatu and Nauru who were unable to attend due to illness.

The meeting opened with a prayer given by Mr Epeli Nasome, Director of Environment for Fiji.

Ms Emma Sale-Mario, Assistant Project Officer, South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) then welcomed the participants on behalf of the Director of SPREP, Mr Asterio Takesy. She conveyed SPREP's appreciation to all participants for attending the 2nd Thematic Meeting. Her address focussed on the need to build capacity of the Pacific region to better equip the countries to carry out the effective phase out of ozone depleting substances (ODS), in particular CFCs, by the year 2005. Ms Sale-Mario acknowledged the presence of resource personnel including the donors and partners whose wealth of experience would provide invaluable insights into how each country could promote their interests. Ms Sale-Mario highlighted that the meeting agenda was structured to ensure maximum interaction and input from Pacific Island delegates. She hoped that the meeting would keep each participant abreast of the latest developments and improve the knowledge and skills of implementers of Regional Strategy activities in each country.

Mr Bhaskaran Nair, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government Housing, Squatter Settlement and Environment of Fiji gave the opening address on behalf of the host country. He welcomed the guests and acknowledged the participation and assistance of donors. He remarked that training, which was the theme of this workshop, had been important to the successful implementation of Fiji's own strategy and would be important for the Regional Strategy. He pledged the support of Fiji to assist its Pacific neighbours with implementation of their strategy.

Dr Suresh Raj gave a short address on behalf of Mr Rajendra Shende, Director of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE). As well as welcoming the participants and encouraging them to get the maximum benefit from the workshop, he thanked Fiji for their support in hosting the meeting and in providing their expertise to the region. He said the contributions by the delegates themselves would be significant to the successful outcomes from the meeting.

Mr Ben Stapley of Environment Australia welcomed participants and spoke of the support of the Government of Australia for the successful implementation of the workshop and of the Regional Strategy in general. He encouraged participants to make use of any resources or information that Environment Australia could provide.



2 Session 1

2.1 Update on Ozone Layer – latest report from the Scientific Assessment Panel

Mr Iain M^cGlinchy, the Regional Consultant, gave a presentation on the state of the ozone layer, based on material provided by the New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmosphere and the 2002 Montreal Protocol Scientific Assessment Panel Report. The report highlighted that the ozone layer was expected to recover in the middle of this century, assuming all Parties continue to adhere to their obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Peak ozone depletion was probably experienced in 2000 or 2001.

He stressed that in general, the science of ozone depletion is well understood, but there are still considerable uncertainties, especially in the interactions between climate change and ozone depletion. For example, it is not yet clear whether climate change will cause an overall increase in ozone depletion or a decrease. It is likely that changes will be different at different locations.

Several participants requested copies of the presentation so that they could use material from it in their own education campaigns. A copy of the presentation is attached.

2.2 Outcomes of 23rd Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Dr. Suresh Raj, of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), presented the outcomes from the recent Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) meeting held in Montreal, Canada 7-11 July 2003. The full official report of this meeting can be viewed online at: <http://www.unep.org/ozone/oewg/oewg-reports.shtml>

A statement endorsing the Regional Strategy and encouraging PIC participation in the Montreal Protocol process was read at the meeting. This was developed during several side meetings held by SPREP representative, Ms Emma Sale-Mario who attended the OEWG as an observer. A separate report of the side meetings was circulated by email to PICs by Ms Sale-Mario. A copy of the statement is attached.

The 15th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held in Nairobi, 10 – 14 November 2003. Any countries that wished to attend should begin processes to request assistance for travel and seek any necessary permission to travel from their own governments.

There was considerable discussion at the OEWG about the process for exempting methyl bromide usage for developed countries after the deadline in 2005. This does not affect most PICs directly, as they are neither developed countries, nor do they use methyl bromide for any uses other than quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) applications, which remain exempted. Dr Raj reported that the European Union had made a proposal to alter the current exemption for QPS. While any amendment to this is likely to face strong opposition, it is an issue that PICs would be wise to follow.

The need for all countries to ratify the Copenhagen Amendment is becoming increasingly important for all PICs. From 1 January 2004 it will be illegal to export HCFCs to any country that has not ratified the 1992 Copenhagen amendment to the Montreal Protocol. As all PICs use



HCFCs, it is important that they take immediate action to ratify this and the subsequent Montreal and Beijing Amendments.

A copy of his presentation is attached.

2.2.1 Discussions

In the discussions following the presentation, several workshop participants said that their requests for funding to attend the OEWG had been declined by the Ozone Secretariat. SPREP said they would contact the Secretariat to find out why this had occurred. The Ozone Secretariat had previously indicated they would fund all PIC countries that requested assistance as PICs had very low rates of participation in the past.

Several delegates also said that they had not received copies of documents circulated by the Ozone Secretariat. Dr Raj said it was likely that the Ozone Secretariat's records were not up to date. SPREP agreed to write to all PICs to identify current contact points and liaise with the Ozone Secretariat to update their lists.

2.3 Overview of the Regional Strategy

Ms Emma Sale-Mario gave a presentation on the Regional Strategy and its implementation, covering the background, development, activities and countries receiving major funding and those receiving minor funding. Ms Sale-Mario stressed that each of the core countries must adhere to the criteria for funding set out in the Regional Strategy that was approved at the 36th Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund Meeting (ExCoM). This requires that in order to receive their second payment, core countries must decrease their annual ODS consumption by 25% and meet reporting requirements to the Multilateral Fund, Ozone Secretariat, and SPREP.

Ms Sale-Mario also showed a breakdown of the country allocations for the establishment of National Compliance Centres (NCCs) in core countries, the refrigeration training programme and for the subsequent purchase of recovery and recycling equipment.

Several participants requested further information on the budgets in the Regional Strategy and allocations for certain tasks. SPREP agreed to provide this material to the countries that requested it.

The status of PNG under the Regional Strategy was discussed. Dr Raj explained that although the text of the Regional Strategy, as submitted to the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund, clearly identified budgets for specific activities in PNG, the final decision from the ExCom did not mention PNG. The ExCom did not allocate any specific funds for activities in PNG (or any countries except the eight core countries) other than for participation in regional activities such as the Thematic Workshop. Accordingly SPREP could not contribute funds to activities in PNG. It would however work to share resources such as training materials.

A copy of the presentation is attached.



3 Session 2

3.1 Country Presentations

3.1.1 Federated States of Micronesia

The main contact on ODS issues in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is Ms Cynthia Ehmes.

The FSM National Compliance Centre (NCC) was established in May 2003, following completion of the FSM National Compliance Action Plans (NCAP). The completion of the NCAP had been delayed partly because they had been focussing on ratification of the various amendments to the Montreal Protocol and because of the complex relationship between the national government and the states that make up FSM. Ms Ehmes indicated that the complex relationship with the states made it difficult to pass new laws and some take years to be passed. She was concerned that this may create difficulties for FSM to implement the Montreal Protocol. She hoped that existing laws could be modified to control ODS.

Ms Sale-Mario of SPREP, said she would be visiting FSM shortly and would try to hold meetings with relevant agencies in FSM to assist with encouraging them to develop the necessary controls on ODS. She planned to visit as part of the process of assisting with the training in Good Practices in Refrigeration (GPR) scheduled to be held in mid-August.

One of the participants asked how FSM had been able to ratify the amendments so quickly. Ms Ehmes said it was largely because they had created awareness of the issue through briefings of the key staff in the various agencies. In particular, one of the staff of their Attorney General's office had been very helpful in getting the process underway.

3.1.2 Kiribati

The representative from Kiribati was Mrs Koin Etuati. However, Mr Andrew Teem remains the primary contact.

There was a presidential election in Kiribati in July and as a result there has been a reorganisation of functions among the Government agencies. The Environment Unit is no longer part of the Ministry of Environment and Social Development and instead is part of a larger unit to be called the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development.

The first of the regional "Good Practices in Refrigeration" was held successfully in Tarawa from 2 - 8 July 2003. Eight participants took part, including representatives from all of the known refrigeration workshops and major ODS users on Tarawa. Mrs Etuati said her office had received much higher level of co-operation from the industry since the training workshop as the industry now had a much better understanding of the Montreal Protocol.

Kiribati is currently not a Party to any of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol. This matter is being worked on, but action has been delayed in part because of the election. Mrs Etuati explained that the 2001 consumption figure for CFC was zero, so that although it had not ratified the amendments, Kiribati was in full and continual compliance with the phase out of CFC.



Collection of data on imports of ODS into Tarawa has commenced following the recent visit of the Regional Consultant Mr Iain M^cGlinchy. Most refrigeration workshops on Tarawa have now submitted the necessary data to Mrs Etuati for 2002.

Implementation of the Regional Strategy in Kiribati will be effective, as Kiribati has received its first instalment of funds under the Regional Strategy. However, Mrs Etuati noted that the very high costs of travel between the main islands are a constraint. She reported that it would cost around AUS\$4,500 to travel from Tarawa to Kiritimati, the other main port area, thus visiting this island for data collection and training may be limited unless there is flexibility within the project to accommodate such limitations. Mr Andrew Teem will be visiting Kiritimati Island, as part of other duties and he hoped to be able to collect ODS consumption data from Kiribati's only other major population centre. This will allow the submission of Kiribati's outstanding data to the Ozone Secretariat.

3.1.3 Solomon Islands

Douglas Alex of the Ministry of Energy is the new ODS contact point. He took over from Kenneth Bulehite at the beginning of 2003.

He is currently working to implement the action plan as set out in the approved NCAP. He is working with the Customs Department to implement import controls for ODS. These have been prepared, but are still waiting to be gazetted. He is also investigating making regulations to licence ODS under the Safety at Work Act, which allows controls on hazardous substances, including licensing of imports. The Regional Consultant offered to review the regulations.

There is an ozone committee which has met and in particular discussed the need to raise awareness of the Montreal Protocol among ODS users in the Solomon Islands. Awareness is very low, especially outside of the capital, Honiara.

3.1.4 Tonga

The ODS officer for Tonga is Mr Sione Tukia Lepa. The National Compliance Centre (NCC) for Tonga was established in March 2003 under the Department of Environment.

Mr Lepa has been very active in raising awareness of ODS issues in Tonga. He has developed an information pamphlet about controlled substances for local users. He has published newspaper articles and been involved in radio programmes in Tonga to raise awareness of the 2005 phase-out date. He is also developing a short video in the Tongan language.

All ODS consumption data has been collected and sent to the Ozone Secretariat. He noted that there is now very little CFC-12 being brought into Tonga as most ODS are imported from China.

The Tongan ODS regulations, which are being used as a model to help other countries develop their own controls, have been delayed at the Cabinet level and have not been passed yet. This is because the Environment Management Bill 2002, under which the Regulations were prepared, has not been passed yet either.



The Department of Environment has negotiated with the Ministry of Labour and Commerce to ensure that new businesses cannot set up using ODS without the NCCs approval. This is currently an informal agreement, but could be made more formal in due course

3.1.5 Tuvalu

The ODS officer is Pepetua Latasi who works in the Department of Environment. The NCC for Tuvalu has not yet been officially established. In part this is because recent elections delayed the signing of their Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The elections have also required significant briefings for new ministers.

The Good Practices in Refrigeration training will commence in Tuvalu immediately after the 2nd Thematic Workshop. Tuvalu intends to use the technicians who participate in the refrigeration training to assist with the collection of the 2002 ODS data.

The establishment of ODS regulations will be the first priority to implement after the refrigeration in-country training.

3.1.6 Fiji

Fiji was represented at the first day of the workshop by Mr Epeli Nasome of the Department of Environment and by Ms Nirupa Ram, ODS Officer for the Department of Environment for the remaining two days.

Fiji is not a core country under the Regional Strategy and has not received major assistance from it. They have already carried out most of the activities in their own national strategy, including development and implementation of legislation (1998) and regulations (2000) to control ODS.

The enforcement of their controls is now a major activity for the ODS office. They have issued 89 licences for importers and 210 licences for users of ODS. Fiji collects a fee for the licences and can use these funds for certain activities to phase out ODS in Fiji.

Recent activities have included the development and signing of an MOU with the Fiji Islands Revenue and Customs Authority to assist with the implementation of import controls on ODS. Controls have recently been extended to require licences for import of HCFCs. As well as working with Customs, the Ozone unit has been working with other enforcement agencies, such as the Occupational Health and Safety to assist with enforcement, especially outside of Suva where the office is based.

While the workshop was underway, the Customs Service seized part of a shipment of second-hand Japanese cars because they had CFCs in their air-conditioners. The import of such vehicles is illegal under Fiji's ODS regulations which specifically prohibit the import of motor vehicle air-conditioning unit using controlled substances (CFCs).

They have completed training of over 200 workers in Good Practices in Refrigeration.

They have also been active in raising awareness of ODS controls and of the issue in general. Ms Ram offered to provide examples of their awareness posters to the participants. SPREP said they would arrange to distribute them with the Meeting report.



3.1.7 Samoa

Ms Filomena Nelson is the Principal Ozone Program Officer and her office is located in the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment. Samoa's National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established in 1999.

The Samoa NOU had also been busy with public education activities. These have included the development of a poster and pamphlet and taking part in regular radio programmes.

Regulations to control ODS have been developed, but are delayed by the review of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Act, which is being undertaken at present. Once the review is completed, the Regulations will be submitted to Cabinet for approval. Samoa aims to achieve a 2005 phase out, in line with the Regional Strategy.

3.1.8 Papua New Guinea

The ODS officer is Mr Gabriel Luluaki of the Department of Environment & Conservation.

PNG has ratified the Copenhagen Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in April 2003 to ensure ongoing access to methyl bromide for Quarantine and Pre-Shipment (QPS) applications. They are intending to ratify the remaining amendments shortly.

PNG is not part of the core countries under the Regional Strategy, but it is classified as a non-core country, along with Fiji, Samoa, and Nauru and receives a small amount of assistance under the Regional Strategy. PNG has recently developed and had approved a Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) that they are implementing with the assistance GTZ, the German aid agency.

Their Good Practices in Refrigeration training is to begin on 11 August 2003, straight after the 2nd Thematic Workshop. Although the training is part of PNG's TPMP phase-out strategy, the course material will be the same as for the core countries.

PNG aims to phase out CFC consumption in 2005, along with other countries in the region. However, because of their much larger consumption, they recognise that they may require more time.

As well as training, Mr Luluaki reported that legislation to control imports of ODS is a priority for their National Ozone Unit (NOU). PNG's ODS legislation has been drafted by the NOU with close assistance from the GTZ consultant and is now ready for approval by Parliament. The ODS regulation should be approved by September 2003. Industries have been requested to use a voluntary quota system while waiting for the ODS legislation to be approved.

3.1.9 Cook Islands

The Cook Islands are not yet a party to the Montreal Protocol or any of its amendments. Ms Pasha Carruthers of the Environment Service, who was taking part in a separate workshop in Nadi, attended this session of the Thematic Meeting and made a presentation on progress towards ratification of the Montreal Protocol in the Cook Islands. There is no designated contact point on the Montreal Protocol at this time, but Ms Carruthers said she would maintain an interest in the issue until a contact had been designated. The official national contact focal point is Foreign Affairs.



The Cook Islands, along with Niue, have been working with the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to be able to accede to the Montreal Protocol. They are now confident that they will be able to become Parties and expect the necessary documentation to be completed before the end of 2003.

Ms Caruthers reported that since the visit of the Regional Consultant to the Cook Islands in 1999 there had been a significant investment in infrastructure for a fishing industry. There were new cool-stores and ice-making plants in the main harbour on Rarotonga. She did not know what the refrigerant gas was, but New Zealand-based contractors had built the equipment, so it was assumed to be HCFCs.

3.1.10 Nauru

SPREP received apologies from the representative from Nauru, Mr Joseph Cain who was unable to attend due to illness. He submitted a copy of his country presentation and this is attached for information.

4 Session 3

4.1 Refrigeration Technician Training

The morning of the second day was occupied with discussions on training courses and how to get the best advantage from these. Discussions focussed on the current “Good Practices in Refrigeration” (GPR) workshops being conducted in the region. Other areas of training, especially the training of customs officers, were also discussed.

4.2 Experiences with Good Practices in Refrigeration training in Kiribati

The session began with a presentation by Mr Iain M^cGlinchy, the Regional Consultant, on the experiences from the recent Good Practices in Refrigeration workshop in Kiribati. He said that the course had been very successful and that a number of lessons had been learned that were relevant for the remaining core countries. Among the key lessons were:

- ~~✍~~ It is important that the trainers have as much information about equipment available at the training venue before the workshop. Equipment may also be available from other sources in-country and this should be investigated first, as freight costs are high.
- ~~✍~~ Ensure that there are personnel to support the trainer during the course. The course programme requires the trainer to be teaching for the full five days. This does not allow the opportunity for locating equipment or resources.
- ~~✍~~ Locating equipment that has been sent either by ship or airfreight has been a significant issue in almost all training in the region. The host country will need to assist with finding equipment that has been shipped separately.
- ~~✍~~ It would be helpful to have an in-country person present the local ODP phase out strategies to the course. SPREP can present the Regional Strategy, but it cannot convey local policies.
- ~~✍~~ To ensure the success of the practical sessions, participant numbers should be limited to 20, and preferably, less than 16.
- ~~✍~~ The Regional Strategy recommended the purchase of recovery and recycling equipment to minimise demand for CFCs. However, in some countries (eg. Kiribati and Tuvalu) there have



not been imports of CFCs for some years so there is little CFC to recover or recycle. It may not be cost-effective to provide recovery equipment. Instead other equipment that would reduce leakage, such as ultrasonic leak detectors and UV dye leak detectors might be more appropriate. This needs to be discussed with the participants of the workshop.

4.3 UNEP's Experience in Delivering Refrigeration & Customs Training

Dr Suresh Raj of UNEP DTIE gave a presentation on the experiences of UNEP DTIE in training in other regions. UNEP DTIE's OzonAction Programme develops regional and national training programmes and produces training materials in the main UN languages. All of their programmes and materials are specifically designed to help developing countries meet their phase out obligations.

Regional and national training, as well as other capacity building activities are linked and complementary to each other. They are implemented in a logical sequence and as part of a comprehensive phase out strategy. Such strategies for "low-ODS-volume-consuming countries" are called Refrigerant Management Plans (RMPs). The OzonAction Programme developed guidelines for the preparation and implementation of RMPs and their training elements. In the Pacific these have been called National Compliance Action Plans (NCAPs).

UNEP's training approach is based on the following guiding principles and elements:

- ~~///~~ Train-the-trainers approach to increase cost-effectiveness
- ~~///~~ Sustainability through inclusion of Montreal Protocol related training modules in curricula of local training institutes
- ~~///~~ Training and training equipment adapted to local needs
- ~~///~~ Involvement of local stakeholders and organisations
- ~~///~~ Involvement of local expertise and presenters
- ~~///~~ Public awareness through involvement of high-level Government representatives and media coverage
- ~~///~~ Interactive training, group sessions and discussions
- ~~///~~ Practical hands-on sessions and site visit if possible
- ~~///~~ Workshop recommendations
- ~~///~~ Examination and certification if applicable
- ~~///~~ Training evaluations and feedback-mechanisms
- ~~///~~ Evolving training approaches based on feedback
- ~~///~~ Detailed workshop report

The two main categories of training are:

- ~~///~~ National training programmes for customs officers - to train customs officers on the national import / export licensing system and how to enforce the licensing system and how to prevent illegal trade in ODS. Customs training is implemented once the licensing system is in place.
- ~~///~~ National training programmes on good practices in refrigeration – to train refrigeration technicians on how to avoid unnecessary emissions of CFC refrigerants through the application of good servicing and containment practices and to enable a smooth transition to non-ODS



technologies in the sector. Good practice training is implemented as early as possible after approval since it will immediately reduce CFC emissions.

Future focus of training activities include:

- ✍ Harmonising ODS legislation at regional level.
- ✍ Helping countries to prepare their ODS legislation and their "Country Handbooks on ODS Legislation and Import / Export Licensing System" in order to proceed with the national customs training.
- ✍ Accelerating the completion of ongoing projects through more focused monitoring of progress.
- ✍ Promoting South-South co-operation between developing countries e.g. on how to establish legislation, how to create industry associations, how to adopt codes of good practices or how to conduct Phase II training.
- ✍ Establishing additional long-term partnerships with international and regional training institutes and organisations for the delivery of training.
- ✍ Online delivery of training.

4.4 Experiences with Good Practices in Refrigeration training

4.4.1 Samoa

Ms Nelson gave a presentation on the Good Practices in Refrigeration (GPR) training in Samoa and the lessons they had learned from holding it. Their experiences mirrored those in Kiribati, which had been discussed earlier by Mr M^cGlinchy.

During the discussion that followed this and the other presentations on training it was noted that equitable distribution of equipment purchased as part of GPR training has been a major issue for countries. In particular the need to ensure that equipment is actually used and is well maintained has been a concern.

In Samoa, the Government signed an MOU with the Samoa Polytechnic, where the training was carried out. Technicians were encouraged to use the equipment left at the Polytechnic and under their agreement with the Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment the Polytechnic was responsible for the repair and insurance of the equipment.

Ms Nelson stressed that equipment must be compatible with local power supplies. Samoa received some 120V instead of 240V equipment in error and this had caused problems with training schedules while transformers were found.

The refrigeration training was used as an opportunity to raise awareness of ODS issues in Samoa. The NOU provided awareness material at the venue and advertised the training on the radio and with banners in the town centre. They had media coverage of both the opening and closing ceremonies.

Samoa has also carried out the second phase of training, using people from the first course to teach others. Ms Nelson noted that this second phase was possibly more successful as the training was



carried out in Samoan and workers had their own terms in Samoan for many of the processes and tools and may not have fully understood the English technical terms.

4.4.2 Fiji

Ms Ram reported that their experiences with training were also similar to those discussed for Kiribati. She stressed the need for good planning and support, to ensure the success of the training.

In Fiji, CFC recovery and recycling equipment was supplied to the first 20 people trained under an agreement with the Department of Environment. The Department attempted to distribute equipment on a geographical basis, so that as many technicians as possible had access to it.

However, there have been problems with the equipment since it was distributed. In particular not all of it has been used properly: partly because it was provided too late, after most of the CFCs had been phased out already. Fiji has also had problems with their tax laws in that equipment, such as the recovery and recycling equipment that was imported tax-free, remains the legal property of the Government for five years after import. Special contracts had to be signed with the companies to clarify the legal situation.

4.4.3 General discussions on training

Following the formal presentations there were wide-ranging discussions among the participants on how to make training successful. Some of the points from these discussions are presented below.

- ~~///~~ Communication with the trainers is very important. It may be necessary to tell the trainers to “slow down” or to speak more clearly. This may be a role for the NCC, as participants may be shy to request assistance.
- ~~///~~ Fiji recorded some of the training presentations on video. They had found the videos helpful when preparing for phase 2 training.
- ~~///~~ UNEP DTIE is attempting to put training material online, so that technicians with access to the internet can read through the material on their own time. They would also be able to be tested on line. This should be available by the end of 2003.
- ~~///~~ In other countries it has been found that the successful adoption of recovery and recycling equipment was in part a function of the equipment made available. Technicians preferred less bulky and oil-less compressors, which do not require oil changes between use on different refrigerant types.
- ~~///~~ Mrs Etuati from Kiribati reported that she now had good co-operation from companies where technicians had been trained as they had a better understanding of the issues and why she was seeking information from them.
- ~~///~~ The official opening of training workshops and presentation of the certificates to participants should be used as an opportunity to raise public awareness. Governments should seek media coverage and invite senior political figures to any ceremony.
- ~~///~~ Any person who receives any subsidised equipment, or access to equipment used from the training courses must have taken part in the training course to ensure they know how to operate it correctly.
- ~~///~~ If the time available for a training course is limited, especially by flight schedules, training courses do not have to operate Monday to Friday and can start on any day. If time is short, training can also be held on Saturday mornings, especially if there are practical sessions.



✍ Training is referred to as “train the trainer” because in larger countries it is usually necessary to train tutors who will then train the rest of the industry. In smaller countries it is possible to reach a much larger number of technicians so the second phase, of local trainers carrying out training, may not be necessary.

4.5 Working group discussion on “Successful refrigeration sector training”

In this session, participants from the core countries and PNG were asked, based on the morning’s discussions to look at what they could do in their own countries to ensure the success of the Good Practices in Refrigeration (GPR) and also the Customs training. They were asked in particular to focus on “What is Effective Training?” and on what steps would need to be taken after the initial training to ensure it was effective. They also discussed what equipment they might need and how it would be distributed.

The following reflect the key points of the presentations they gave following small group sessions.

4.5.1 Federated States of Micronesia

- ✍ Their equipment will stay with the training facility after the workshop.
- ✍ They will need to decide what equipment is needed after they hold their GPR training.

4.5.2 Kiribati

- ✍ The first stage of training has already taken place and has been effective.
- ✍ The training will help their phase-out programme.
- ✍ Because of the small size of the population it will probably not be necessary to carry out additional training in other centres.
- ✍ They are still discussing where to store their training equipment as there is not a facility on the island that teaches refrigeration.

4.5.3 Papua New Guinea

- ✍ Because of their large size and large number of technicians, PNG will hold training in several centres, commencing with courses in Port Moresby and Madang in August.
- ✍ The Government under their TPMP strategy will carry out the follow up stage two training.

4.5.4 Solomon Islands

- ✍ Their physical size means they may need to hold further training in other centres.
- ✍ They expect that the training facility (Solomon Islands College of Higher Education (SICHE)) to hold the training equipment and to carry out any further training.
- ✍ As two of the SICHE tutors have attended earlier train-the-trainer workshops it may be possible for them to carry out their own training without an external tutor.

4.5.5 Tonga

- ✍ They will use the Tonga Institute of Science and Technology (TIST) formerly known as Tonga Maritime Polytechnical Institute (TMPI) to hold their training.
- ✍ They have not yet considered whether they will need recovery and recycling equipment after the training. However, they continue to import small amounts of CFCs, so there may still be a need for this equipment.
- ✍ Further training will depend on liaison with other departments.



4.5.6 Tuvalu

- ✍ It will be important to introduce good practices, as CFCs are already scarce and no longer obtainable from Fiji.
- ✍ Because of their small population it will not be necessary to carry out additional, phase two training.
- ✍ Because of their low CFC use and small population the purchase of recovery and recycling equipment will probably not be necessary. They will look instead at purchase of equipment to reduce leakage and improve practices.

5 Session 4

5.1 Policy - Establishing ODS regulations in PICs

The afternoon session was taken up with discussions on how to successfully develop and implement controls on ozone depleting substances in PICs. Presentations were made by representatives from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga as well as the Regional Consultant, Mr Iain M^cGlinchy.

In the first presentation, Mr M^cGlinchy went through the Tongan draft regulations and explained the purpose of each clause and how Governments may need to adapt the clause to suit their own country. A copy of his presentation is attached.

This was followed by presentations from Fiji and Samoa on their regulations.

5.1.1 Fiji Islands ODS controls

Fiji has had an ODS Act since 1998 and regulations since 2000. These cover most areas of ODS use in Fiji except for some areas concerning methyl bromide. Their Act was originally drafted as regulations under a much larger Environment Act. However, it became obvious at the time that the passage of the Environment Act through their parliament was going to be delayed, so the ODS Regulations were split out and dealt with as a separate Act. This has turned out to be an advantage, as the Fiji Environment Act has still not been passed.

Ms Ram said her department had problems with long delays in their Court system. This made it difficult to prosecute any offenders. She said they now preferred to avoid the Courts if possible.

She and her colleagues spend a relatively large amount of time on enforcement, especially of their permit requirements. They travel to other towns and regions on a regular basis to carry out enforcement.

Their legislation is relatively complex as they have a large number of users and a wider range of ODS uses than most other PICs.

5.1.2 Samoan ODS controls

The Samoan ODS controls were drafted some time ago and are now in their final draft form. However, they have been delayed because the Samoan Government is reviewing the Act under which the regulations will be made. Once the review is completed the Regulations are expected to



pass relatively quickly. They have carried out their Customs training based on the draft regulations.

5.1.3 Tonga

Mr Lepa gave a presentation on the status of the Tongan regulations. Because Mr McGlinchy had already covered the detail of the regulations he did not discuss this. Mr Lepa said that the Regulations had been delayed because the Act they were prepared under had not been passed. It was still with Crown Law. He expected the ODS regulations to pass as soon as the over-arching Act was passed.

5.2 Discussion on ODS regulations

The key points to arise from the presentations and the discussions that followed were:

- ✍ Most PICs, except Fiji, have developed regulations to implement controls on ODS under existing Acts.
- ✍ Regulations are much quicker than new legislation to develop and implement.
- ✍ It has been necessary to alter national tariff codes to accommodate the CFCs and other ODS as none of the PICs currently have codes for the individual substances. There is guidance from the World Customs Organisation (WCO) on the appropriate codes to use.
- ✍ One delegate was very concerned that they would not receive customs training, if they were too late in developing regulations. SPREP acknowledged the problem, but assured them the funds would remain after 2005, if their regulations were still not in place. They explained that it was not possible to carry out customs training until there was something for Customs to implement, as the Customs service would not wish to be involved.
- ✍ The Regional Consultant reminded participants that they had already received at least two copies of the very helpful UNEP publications “ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems – Resource Module” and the “Regulations to Control ODS: A guidebook”. The RC said he had found that these were often on bookshelves in NCCs but that staff were unaware they existed. Both of these can be viewed online at <http://www.unepie.org/ozonaction/library/main.html> or by using the “search function” on the UNEP DTIE home page. A copy of the licensing systems resource module was included on the CD-ROM from last year’s 1st Thematic Workshop and is included again on the CD-version of this year’s report.

5.2.1 Prohibition on imports of second-hand goods

Although it was not specifically on the agenda, the participants had a lengthy discussion on the issues surrounding prohibitions on imports of goods that contain CFCs. The Regional Consultant included a section in his presentation on the Tongan regulations about the issues surrounding second-hand cars in particular.

The issue was also topical, as the Fiji Government had just stopped a shipment of vehicles containing CFC air-conditioning units. The issue of second-hand vehicles is also important because the use of CFCs to service vehicle air-conditioning remains the largest use of CFCs in PICs, especially in Micronesia where vehicle fleets are larger.

There is no clear answer as to whether prohibiting the import of second-hand vehicles that might contain CFCs is wise. The Regional Consultant argued that so long as controls on the imports of



bulk CFCs to service the vehicles were enforced, there was no advantage to the ozone layer from banning the import of second-hand vehicles. The GPR training included advice on how to service CFC-12 vehicle air-conditioning with alternatives. However, others argued a ban was important to avoid creating a demand for CFCs for servicing. The Regional Consultant also noted that controls on second-hand goods were not required under the Montreal Protocol, but can still be included in a country's ODS regulations if they wish.

The meeting agreed that there were some equipment that required relatively large amounts of ODS to operate, for example dry-cleaning machines and building air-conditioning equipment that uses CFCs as the refrigerant, where it made sense to prohibit the import as a precautionary measure. It may also be sensible to prohibit the import of second hand domestic refrigerators that use CFCs as the refrigerant. These can be difficult to service without CFCs and can also be difficult to dispose of.

The Regional Consultant noted that the decision to prohibit second-hand vehicles was for each country to make. He cautioned that the issue could be politically sensitive and NCCs/NOU would need to be careful not to become focussed on this one issue, when others could be dealt with more easily and productively.

6 Session 5

6.1 Montreal Protocol Reporting Requirements

Dr Thanavat Junchaya of UNEP's Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (UNEP ROAP) gave a presentation on the various requirements to report data under the Montreal Protocol. This included reporting to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. A copy of his presentation is attached to this report.

All PICs that are Parties to Montreal Protocol and receive assistance from the Multilateral Fund must report data to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat as a requirement of receiving their funding. For the eight core countries the ExCom requests:

“The Governments of Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to present information to the Executive Committee annually on progress being made in the implementation of the national compliance strategies, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes. The initial report, covering the period 1 April to 31 December 2002, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2003;”

Dr Junchaya went through the Multilateral Fund's reporting forms and explained that the countries were required to submit only ODS consumption data to the Multilateral Fund. The financial data is to be submitted to SPREP, which is responsible for forwarding this to the Multilateral Fund. The initial reports are not for a full year, but would be for all following periods. The ODS consumption data would be the same as supplied to the Ozone Secretariat. Because the PICs only use CFCs for “refrigeration servicing” there is no need for a further breakdown of data.



The forms for reporting to the Multilateral Fund can be downloaded from the Multilateral Fund website: <http://www.unmfs.org/countryprogramme.htm>

The forms for reporting annual data to the Ozone Secretariat can also be downloaded from: <http://www.unep.org/ozone/forms/excel/win95/form1-5.xls>

Ms Sale-Mario of SPREP requested that participants send copies of all data to SPREP. This was useful for SPREP's records, but also ensured that SPREP could confirm with the Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat that in cases where there was a disagreement, that the data had actually been sent.

6.1.1 Discussion on data reporting

Following the presentation on data reporting, the participants discussed a number of related issues. The following are some of the points from their discussions.

- ✍ Kiribati has begun importing used clothing in bulk. They will need to establish whether this is being fumigated by methyl bromide in Kiribati.
- ✍ Fiji is working to establish whether rice importers in Fiji are using methyl bromide for fumigation to control pests. This use may not be considered quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS).
- ✍ Tonga is possibly establishing a cigarette manufacturing plant. This may use methyl bromide for fumigation that will need to be reported. If the methyl bromide is being used for quality control, not for quarantine and pre-shipment fumigation, it may not be allowed under the Montreal Protocol.

6.1.2 Reporting on usage of MDIs

The question of reporting usage of MDIs (metered dose inhalers) was raised. This was in response to the decision requesting Parties to report information on MDIs. This was adopted at the 14th meeting of the Parties in Rome in 2002 (Decision XIV/5 (See attached)). There is no approved reporting format to be used by Parties in reporting the information requested.

The Regional Consultant explained that PICs are very small users of MDIs and there is no obligation on PICs to phase-out their use under the Montreal Protocol at this time. However, MDIs may be important for treating illnesses such as asthma and other lung diseases. Because of the global phase-out of CFCs, new non-CFC containing MDIs are now being produced for some uses. These non-CFC containing MDIs can be more expensive and may not be liked by long-time users of CFC-based MDIs as they may have a different taste. It is therefore important that PIC NCC/NOUs raise the issue of CFC and future changes of MDI composition with their health authorities.

Gathering information on MDIs in order to respond to the Ozone Secretariat may therefore be a useful activity for PICs.



7 Session 6

7.1 1st High Level Consultation as side event during SPREP Ministers Meeting

Ms Sale-Mario made a presentation on the proposed 1st High Level Consultation (HLC) that is being held as part of the 14th SPREP Minister's meeting (Apia Samoa, 8-12 September 2003). She explained the purpose was to raise awareness of the project and issues surrounding the Montreal Protocol with Ministers. The intention of the HLC is to focus on the Strategy's successes so far. It will highlight areas needing high-level priority, such as the approval of ODS regulations, licensing systems, ensuring that National Compliance Centres are provided with the support necessary for them to undertake activities associated with the Regional Strategy's implementation and ratification of outstanding amendments to the Montreal Protocol.

The 1st HLC will take place over a light breakfast and all those attending the main Minister's meeting would be invited to attend. The meeting is not part of the official agenda, but is an official side meeting. Ministers attending would be asked to endorse a statement reiterating their commitment to the Montreal Protocol and its implementation in the Pacific.

Ms Sale-Mario asked participants to brief the relevant officials or ministers about the side event. She said that SPREP would circulate a Concept Note as reference material for the side event. To assist each PIC in briefing their officials, SPREP will also circulate a model Country Brief that the ODS contact points can use as a template shortly after the conclusion of the 2nd Thematic Meeting.

7.2 Awareness raising

Among the funds that SPREP holds on behalf of the core countries is a small budget for "awareness raising activities". As the project progresses it will become more important for NCC/NOUs to increase the awareness of the Montreal Protocol and the phase-out of ODS with the general population in their countries. The group discussed various strategies for raising awareness and for utilising the funds that SPREP holds.

The following are some of the key points to emerge during the discussions:

There was strong support for SPREP publishing a poster and possibly an information pamphlet based on existing material produced by UNEP and distributing this to the core countries. Ms Ram from Fiji reiterated her offer to provide copies of posters they have already developed. The material developed by the Fiji NCC also included "flip charts" with educational material on the backs, which could be used as teaching aids in primary schools.

Several people mentioned the possibility of the better use of webpages to distribute information among countries in the region. Dr Raj from UNEP DTIE noted that UNEP is already working on a project to assist countries to develop their own webpages. This was discussed previously. Dr Raj also noted that there was a considerable amount of public awareness material on the UNEP DTIE webpage (<http://www.unepie.org/ozonaction/home.html>) that countries can either download or order online at no charge.

One of the key questions each NCC will have to consider is how wide their education campaign should be. In countries where parts of the population do not have access to electricity, there may be



little need to raise awareness as they will not be directly affected. Initial targets should be the major users of ODS (fishing and tourism) and service companies.

SPREP noted that it had already circulated to all PICs the UNEP publication “Five Ways to Raise Awareness” that contained advice on such activities. For those that did not receive it, it can be downloaded from <http://www.unepie.org/ozonaction/library/awareness/main.html>

Ms Ram said that she had a copy of video about the ozone issue called “Sina’s Dream” produced by students in Samoa. SPREP said they would investigate making copies available for Pacific countries.

Several participants made reference to using “Award Ceremonies” after the GPR training courses as public awareness tools. The NCC should seek ways to promote refrigeration workshops that had trained staff to ensure that they benefited from their training.

Fiji had made extensive use of newspapers supplements. These were relatively expensive, but achieved wider coverage than other forms of media.

Other methods of awareness raising that had been used in the Pacific included:

- ~~✍~~ Banners across main streets,
- ~~✍~~ Pledges from technicians and large companies to comply with (new) legislation, use trained technicians and avoid using ODS.
- ~~✍~~ Brochures
- ~~✍~~ Posters

7.3 Reporting of information to SPREP

Ms Sale-Mario made a presentation on the financial and other reporting requirements that NCCs have under the Regional Strategy and their agreement with SPREP. In her presentation she stressed the need for all PICs to report information required under the MOUs signed with SPREP. Many of the core-countries are behind in reporting and this makes it difficult for SPREP to fulfil its obligations to report to UNEP DTIE.

In the discussions one of the participants raised the question of who pays for the costs of the auditors that are required under the MOUs. Ms Sale-Mario clarified that this was a cost to the country and should be paid for out of project funds allocated under the establishment of NOUs.

Another participant enquired about who had the authorisation to change spending. They noted that in its decision, the ExCom granted each country the flexibility to spend its allocated funds in order to meet their phase out. The participant said that their auditors would query expenditure if it was not for tasks set out in the MOU with SPREP. Ms Sale-Mario said that SPREP would provide a letter agreeing to expenditure if they were requested to do so.

The flexibility of using funding from the Government of Australia to fund the refrigeration training programme and purchase of recovery and recycling equipment (R&R) was also raised. Ms Sale-Mario asked for clarification from Environment Australia whether flexibility given by the Multilateral Fund to spend as how each country sees fit also extended to Australia’s component. Ms



Sale-Mario then gave an example of countries diverting the funding to purchase R&R equipment, once they had decided that it was not needed, to purchase other necessary equipment such as those used for detecting leakage as recommended after the GPR training in Kiribati. Mr Stapley informed the participants that the flexibility in spending did not include Australia's component and any moving of funds would need the approval of Australia.

7.4 Other matters

The participants discussed the possible involvement of a Pacific representative on the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. This had been discussed at the previous 1st Thematic Workshop and also at the 23rd OEWG in Montreal in early July 2003.

It was noted that SPREP only has an observer role at Montreal Protocol meetings such as the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) or Open Ended Working Groups (OEWG). Accordingly any lobbying for PICs to take part on ExCom would need to be carried out by individual PICs and not by SPREP.

Given the large work commitments for any country that joins ExCom, the group did not think it necessary to continue with efforts to promote a PIC to take part. The group noted that if a country did wish to take part in the ExCom at some time in the future, this remained a possibility.

7.5 Closure

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the participants and organisers. It was followed by a reception hosted by SPREP at the Hotel.



Appendices

Appendix I: List of Participants

Appendix II: Workshop Agenda

Appendix III: Workshop Presentations



Appendix I: List of Participants



2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries



Skylodge Hotel – Nadi, Fiji Islands
5 – 7 August, 2003

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Cook Islands

Ms. Pasha Carruthers
Research and Technical Officer
Environment Service
PO Box 371
Rarotonga

Ph: (682) 21256
Fax: (682) 22256
Email: climate@environment.org.ck

Federated States of Micronesia

Ms. Cynthia Henry Ehmes
Sustainable Development Planner
Environment & Sustainable Development Unit
FSM Department of Economic Affairs
PO Box PS12
Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

Ph : (691) 320 5133
Fax : (691) 320 5854
Email : climate@mail.fm
fsmdea@mail.fm

Fiji

Mr. Bhaskaran Nair
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Local Government Housing, Squatter
Settlement and Environment
PO Box 2131
Government Building
Suva

Ph: (679) 3304 307/3309 918/917
Fax: (679) 3303 515
Email: bnair@is.com.fj

Mr. Epeli Nasome
Director of Environment
[same address as above]

Ph: (679) 3311 699
Fax: (679) 3312 879
Email: enasome@govnet.gov.fj

Ms. Nirupa Ram
ODS Officer
[same address as above]

[same ph and fax numbers as above]
Email: ozonefiji@connect.com.fj
nram@govnet.gov.fj

Kiribati

Mrs. Koin Etuati
Environment Inspector
Environment & Conservation Division]
Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agriculture Development
PO Box 234
Bikenibeu, Tarawa

Ph : (686) 28211 / 507 / 000
Fax : (686) 28333
Email : mesd2@tskl.net.ki

Nauru

Mr. Joseph Cain
Secretary
Department of Industry and Economic Development
Government Offices
Yaren District

Ph: (674) 444 3181
Fax: (674) 444 3745
E-mail: jcain@cenpac.net.nr

Mr. Bryan Star
Ph: (674) 444 3181

[same address as above]

Fax: (674) 444 3891
E-mail: bryanstar@cenpac.net.nr

Papua New Guinea

Mr. Gabriel Luluaki
ODS Officer
Department of Environment & Conservation
P O Box 6601
Boroko NCD

Ph: (675) 325 9192/0180
Fax: (675) 325 0182/9192
Email: gluluaki@hotmail.com

Samoa

Ms. Filomena Nelson
Principal Ozone Program Officer
Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment
Private Mail Bag
Apia

Ph: (685) 25869/31198/30100
Fax: (685) 25856/23176
Email: mena_nelson@yahoo.com

Solomon Islands

Mr. Douglas Alex
National ODS Officer
Department of Energy
Ministry of Mines & Energy
PO Box G37
Honiara

Ph: (677) 21019
Fax: (677)
Email: mpp@solomon.com.sb

Tonga

Mr Sione Tukia Lepa
Conservation Officer
Department of Environment
PO Box 917
Nukualofa

Ph: (676) 25050
Fax: (676) 25051
Email: tltukia@kalianet.to
tlepacs@hotmail.com

Tuvalu

Ms. Pepetua Latasi
Assistant Environment Officer / ODS Officer
Department of Environment
Office of the Prime Minister
Private Mail Bag, Vaiaku
Funafuti

Ph: (688) 20162/79
Fax: (688) 20113/4
Email: enviro@tuvalu.tv

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Dr. Thanavat Junchaya
Regional Network Coordinator
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200
THAILAND

Ph: (662) 288 2128
Fax: (662) 280 3829
Email: junchaya@un.org

Dr. Suresh Raj
Capacity Building Manager
UNEP DTIE
39-43 Quai Andre Citroen
75739 Paris Cedex 15
FRANCE

Ph: (33 1) 4437 7611
Fax: (33 1) 4437 1474
Email: suresh.raj@unep.fr

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & HERITAGE,
AUSTRALIA**

Mr. Benjamin Paul Stapley
Senior Policy Officer
Ozone Protection Section
King Edward Terrace
Parkes, ACT 2060
AUSTRALIA

Ph: (612) 6274 1601
Fax: (612) 6274 1610
Email: Ben.Stapley@deh.gov.au

CONSULTANT

Mr. Iain McGlinchy
50 Wilson St
Newtown
Wellington 6002
NEW ZEALAND

Ph: (644) 3801147
Fax: (644) 380 1148
Email: iainmcg@xtra.co.nz

SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (SPREP)

**PO Box 240
Apia, SAMOA**

Ms. Emma Sale-Mario
Ozone Depleting Substances Officer

Ms. Fono Valasi
Secretary to Programme Delivery Manager

Ph: (685) 21929
Fax: (685) 20231
Email: emmas@sprep.org.ws
Email: fonov@sprep.org



Appendix II: Workshop Agenda



2nd Regional Thematic Meeting on Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Pacific Island Countries

Skylodge Hotel, Nadi, FIJI
5 – 7 August 2003

AGENDA

DATE	TIME	TOPICS	PERSON RESPONSIBLE / PRESENTER
TUESDAY, 5th August 2003	0830 – 0900	Registration	Ms. Fono Valasi [SPREP]
	0900 – 0930	(i) Opening Address	Ms. Emma Sale-Mario [SPREP]
		(ii) Keynote & Official Opening Address	Mr. Bhaskaran Nair [Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Local Government, Housing, Squatter Settlement & Environment (Fiji)]
		(iii) Welcome & Opening Speech	Mr. Suresh Raj, Mr Ben Stapley [UNEP DTIE, Department of Environment & Heritage Australia]
		(iv) Housekeeping matters	Ms. Emma Sale-Mario [SPREP]
	0930 – 1000	MORNING TEA	
	1030 – 1050	Update on Ozone Layer – latest report from the Scientific Assessment Panel	Mr. Iain M^cGlinchy [SPREP]
	1050 – 1120	Outcomes of 23 rd Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)	Mr. Suresh Raj [UNEP DTIE]
	1120 – 1140	Overview of Regional Strategy	Ms. Emma Sale-Mario [SPREP]
	1200 – 1300	LUNCH	
	1300 – 1530	National Compliance Centres (NCC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Status of establishing NCC ▪ Expected role of NCC ▪ Public awareness activities ▪ Obstacles to achieving a complete phase-out of CFCs by year 2005, and solutions/assistance needed 	Country Representatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All core countries (FSM, Kiribati, Marshalls, Palau, Solomons, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) ▪ Fiji, Samoa ▪ Fiji, Samoa
	1530 – 1600	AFTERNOON TEA	
1630 – 1710	Status of ratification by Non-Parties (Cook Islands, Niue)	Country Representatives Cook Islands, Niue	
	Progress of work in Nauru, and Papua New Guinea	Nauru, Papua New Guinea	
END			



WEDNESDAY, 6th August 2003	0830 – 0850 Session 3	Refrigeration Technician Training Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requirements for NCC prior to training workshops ▪ Partners and participants ▪ Procurement of Recovery & Recycling equipment ▪ Training schedule for core countries 	Mr. Iain M^cGlinchy [SPREP]
	0850 – 0950 <i>Session 3 continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experience from train-the-trainer workshops ▪ UNEP's Experience in Delivering Refrigeration & Customs Training Worldwide 	Country Representatives (Kiribati, Marshalls) Mr. Suresh Raj [UNEP DTIE]
	0950 – 1020	MORNING TEA	
	1020 – 1120 <i>Session 3 continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experience from train-the-trainer workshops (<i>continued</i>) 	Country Representatives (Fiji, Samoa)
	1120 – 1220 <i>Session 3 continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working group discussion on “successful refrigeration training sector” 	Country Representatives
	1220 – 1320	LUNCH	
	1320 – 1420 <i>Session 3 continued</i>	Presentations by working group	All participants
	1420 – 1520 Session 4	Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing ODS regulations in PICs ▪ Problems encountered, solutions and/or assistance needed 	Country Representatives (Fiji, Samoa, Tonga)
	1520 – 1600 <i>Session 4 continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control of ODS imports into PICs – Customs Officials Training Programme 	Country Representatives (Fiji, Samoa)
	1600 – 1630	AFTERNOON TEA	
END			
THURSDAY, 7th August 2003	0900 – 0920 Session 5	Montreal Protocol Reporting Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of data reporting to Ozone Secretariat and Multilateral Fund Secretariat 	Mr. Thanavat Junchaya [UNEP ROAP]
	0920 – 1000 <i>Session 5 continued</i>	Working group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on data collection process and future activities to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol 	All participants
	1000 – 1030	MORNING TEA	
	1030 – 1130 <i>Session 5 continued</i>	Working group (<i>continued</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion on data collection process and future activities to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol ▪ Presentations by working group 	All participants
	1130 – 1200 Session 6	Upcoming events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Level Consultation as side event during SPREP 14th Meeting (8-12 September, 2003) 	All participants
	1200 – 1300	LUNCH	
	1300 – 1400 <i>Session 6 continued</i>	Upcoming events (<i>continued</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Level Consultation as side event during SPREP 14th Meeting (8-12 September, 2003) 	All participants
	1400 – 1500 <i>Session 6 continued</i>	Regional Strategy Administration Aspect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting to SPREP Other matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extending Regional Strategy to Tokelau ▪ SPREP ODS web page (ODS data, other relevant information for PICs) ▪ Pacific ODS Project Newsletter ▪ School kit ▪ Awareness-raising activities (public education/publicity materials/UNEP materials) 	Ms. Emma Sale-Mario [SPREP]
	1500 – 1530	AFTERNOON TEA	
	1530 – 1630	Conclusion and Recommendation	All participants
1900 – 2100	RECEPTION		
END OF WORKSHOP			



Appendix III: Workshop Presentations

- a. *Session 1* - Science Presentation: Update on Ozone layer – latest report from the Scientific Assessment Panel, Outcomes of 23rd Open Ended Working Group (OEWG), Overview of Regional Strategy.
- b. *Session 2* –National Compliance Centres (NCC), Status of Ratification by Non-Parties, Progress of work in Nauru and Papua New Guinea.
- c. *Session 3* – Refrigeration Technician Training Workshop, UNEP’s Experience in Delivering Refrigeration & Customs Training Worldwide
- d. *Session 4* – Policy.
- e. *Session 5* – Montreal Protocol Reporting Requirements.
- f. *Session 6* –Upcoming Events (1st High Level Consultation), Regional Strategy Administration Aspect, Other matters.