



Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Trigésima octava Reunión
Roma, 20 al 22 de noviembre de 2002

PROPUESTAS DE PROYECTO: TURQUÍA

Este documento contiene los comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo sobre las siguientes propuestas de proyectos:

Halones

- Programa de gestión de halones, recuperación, reciclado y almacenamiento de halones Banco Mundial

Refrigeración

- Programa anual de 2003 para el plan sectorial de refrigeración Banco Mundial

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO

1. El proyecto está dirigido a eliminar los usos no esenciales de halones, promoviendo la utilización de tecnología de protección contra incendios sin halones, limitando el impacto en la seguridad y los costos de eliminación de halones, mediante la creación de la capacidad de protección contra incendios y la puesta en ejecución de un programa de almacenamiento y gestión de halones en el país. Ayudará a que Turquía cumpla con sus obligaciones conforme al Protocolo de Montreal a través del proyecto propuesto de almacenamiento y gestión de halones.

2. Las actividades de este proyecto incluyen la promoción del uso de sustitutos de halones para la protección contra incendios; la recuperación de suficientes halones para cubrir la demanda de los usos esenciales existentes durante el plan de eliminación gradual mediante el reciclado de halones, impidiendo que haya emisiones y ventilación innecesaria de halones, brindando asistencia técnica a los principales usuarios de halones esenciales; la preparación y el establecimiento de un banco nacional de halones; la participación en una red regional de bancos de halones.

3. Turquía solicita EUA \$439,250 más costos de apoyos para, entre otras cosas, llevar a cabo las siguientes actividades:

- puesta en ejecución del programa de gestión de halones en Turquía;
- establecimiento de un Grupo asesor de eliminación gradual de halones (HPAP) para asistir y guiar a la Dependencia de Ozono de Turquía en la ejecución del programa;
- establecimiento de un centro nacional de intercambio de información sobre halones, un centro de recuperación de halones y una red regional de talleres de recuperación y reciclado;
- suministro de asistencia a los usuarios de halones esenciales y principales a que desarrollen sus propios programas de eliminación gradual;
- realización de cursos sobre sistemas de incendio y talleres de capacitación sobre seguridad de incendios; y
- participación en un programa regional de gestión de halones.

Antecedentes sobre el consumo de halones

4. En Turquía, el halón 1211 es el principal agente usado en los extintores portátiles que se utilizan en las instalaciones de correos y telecomunicaciones. El halón 1301 es el agente principal usado contra incendio para proteger las instalaciones que tienen computadoras, equipos eléctricos, generadores y transformadores de potencia, equipos de telecomunicaciones, instalaciones químicas y de petróleo, instalaciones de defensa y equipos militares, instalaciones aeronáuticas y de tierra.

5. La propuesta indica que Turquía tiene una industria establecida de protección contra incendios con un mercado significativo para los equipos de este tipo de protección. Hay varios fabricantes de sistemas de protección contra incendios y extintores portátiles, hay numerosos

importadores y distribuidores de sistemas de extintores, y varias compañías que hacen el servicio de mantenimiento de estos extintores.

6. El Programa de país de Turquía de 1992 indica que en 1990 se importaron 23 tm del halón 1211 y 2 tm de halón 1301. Durante la preparación del proyecto de almacenamiento de halones se identificó que desde 1996 se importó un promedio de alrededor de 25 tm de halón 1211 y 5 tm de halón 1301. El consumo de 2001 indica que el consumo actual de halones es de unas 36 tm del halón 1211 y 1 tm del halón 1301. La capacidad instalada de halones se estima de 730 tm a 1,000 tm de halón 1211 y alrededor de 150 tm de halón 1301, sobre la base de importaciones pasadas. El último consumo de halones de Turquía, tal como se informó conforme al Artículo 7 fue de 10 toneladas PAO en el año 2000.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA

COMENTARIOS

7. El Gobierno de Turquía confirmó que éste sería el último proyecto sectorial de halones para el cual se buscaría financiamiento del Fondo Multilateral.

8. La Secretaría también solicitó a Turquía la confirmación de que proscibiría la importación de halones seis meses después de la instalación de los equipos de almacenamiento de halones, tal como lo requieren las directivas (Decisión 18/22). Si el proyecto se implementara conforme al programa, el equipo de almacenamiento de halones estaría instalado en abril de 2004. Esto significaría que Turquía podría proscibir la importación de halones a partir de octubre de 2004.

9. Turquía no pudo suministrar un compromiso de que no habría exenciones a la proscripción, ya que podría haber una necesidad no anticipada de halones, debido a razones de seguridad nacional, por ejemplo, que requiriera cantidades mayores de las disponibles mediante la recuperación.

10. El Banco Mundial propuso que Turquía recibiera financiamiento para el proyecto de almacenamiento de halones con la siguiente condición:

11. "Si Turquía no puede encontrar cantidades suficientes de halones recuperados y reciclados localmente, o encuentra abastecedores internacionales de halones reciclados para cubrir los usos críticos en su país, Turquía se reserva el derecho de importar halones que acaban de producirse, para los usos críticos hasta el año 2009. Antes de importar cualquier halón que acaba de producirse realizaría un examen de los usos de halones considerados esenciales y de las cantidades necesarias; y dicho examen sería estudiado y aprobado por expertos independientes (Grupo de expertos en operaciones relacionadas con el ozono - OORG) antes de cualquier importación. Se informaría al Comité Ejecutivo sobre el examen y las cantidades necesarias antes de que cualquier importación tuviera lugar. Después de 2009, Turquía sabe que tendrá que seguir los procedimientos establecidos por las Partes en el Protocolo de Montreal."

RECOMENDACIONES

12. El Comité Ejecutivo puede querer considerar lo antedicho en las deliberaciones relativas a esta solicitud.

HOJA DE EVALUACIÓN DEL PROYECTO TURQUÍA

SECTOR: Refrigeración Uso de SAO en el sector (1999): 741 toneladas PAO

Título del proyecto:

- a) Programa anual de 2003 para el plan sectorial de refrigeración

Datos del proyecto	Subsectores múltiples
Consumo de la empresa (toneladas PAO)	
Impacto del proyecto (toneladas PAO)	375.00
Duración del proyecto (meses)	
Suma inicial solicitada (EUA \$)	2,500,000
Costo final del proyecto (EUA \$):	
Costo adicional de capital a)	
Costo de imprevistos b)	
Costos adicionales de explotación c)	
Costo total del proyecto (a+b+c)	
Propiedad local (%)	100%
Componente de exportación (%)	0%
Monto solicitado (EUA \$)	2,500,000
Costo a eficacia (EUA \$/kg)	
Financiación de contraparte confirmada?	
Organismo nacional de coordinación	TTGB
Organismo de ejecución	Banco Mundial

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría	
Monto recomendado (EUA \$)	
Impacto del proyecto (toneladas PAO)	
Costo a eficacia (EUA \$/kg)	
Gastos de apoyo del organismo de ejecución (EUA \$)	
Costo total del Fondo Multilateral (EUA \$)	

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PROYECTO

Programa de ejecución de 2002 del Plan nacional de eliminación definitiva de CFC en Turquía

13. El Banco Mundial presentó a consideración del Comité Ejecutivo un informe sobre la puesta en ejecución del Plan nacional de eliminación definitiva de CFC en Turquía para el período de diciembre 2001 a septiembre 2002, combinado con una solicitud de aprobación para el programa de ejecución anual de 2003 (adjunto a este documento).

14. El Acuerdo sobre la eliminación definitiva de CFC en Turquía fue aprobado en la 35ª Reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en diciembre de 2001, a un costo total de EUA \$9,0 millones. En la misma reunión el Comité Ejecutivo aprobó EUA \$3,5 millones más EUA \$295,000 para costos de apoyo destinados a la ejecución del Programa anual de 2002 que abarca las actividades a realizarse en dicho año.

15. La Parte A del informe describe el estado de ejecución del Programa anual de 2002 con respecto a los contratos de eliminación gradual firmados con las empresas, las actividades de capacitación, de recuperación y reciclado, y la asistencia técnica; y la ejecución de un programa de sustitución de enfriadores. Un informe de verificación para el consumo de CFC en Turquía para 2001 y 2002 forma parte del informe de avance.

16. Un resumen financiero del programa de 2002 aparece en la siguiente tabla:

Actividad	Monto asignado para 2002 (EUA \$)	Monto contratado (al final de septiembre de 2002) (EUA \$)
Programa para PyMe	1,800,000	1,276,240
Recuperación / reciclado	600,000	1,700,000*
Sustitución de enfriadores	900,000	0
Usuarios finales		0
Actividades de capacitación	100,000	289,000
Programa de asistencia técnica / oficina de gestión de proyectos	100,000	60,000
Total	3,500,000	3,325,240

* Fondos asignados para licitaciones. El monto contratado se establecerá después de realizada la evaluación.

17. El informe de verificación sobre el consumo de CFC en Turquía en 2001 y 2002 concluye que las importaciones fueron inferiores a las cuotas permitidas según los límites de consumo establecidos en el Acuerdo. En 2001, las importaciones de CFC-12 (662,810 toneladas PAO) se acercaron mucho a la cuota asignada (700,000 toneladas PAO), lo que resultó en una razón calculada de 94,7%. Para 2002, el Banco Mundial indicó que las licencias de importación no excederán los límites de consumo establecidos por el Acuerdo.

Programa de ejecución de 2003

18. El programa anual para 2003 aparece en la Parte B. Hace referencia a los indicadores de desempeño más importantes: el nivel máximo de consumo permisible de CFC y el valor de los contratos firmados. Contiene también una descripción de las actividades más importantes incluidas en el plan de ejecución para 2003, que se presentan bajo distintas secciones: políticas y reglamentaciones, cuotas de importación, conversión de PyMe, nueva capacitación, programa de recuperación y reciclado, programa de sustitución de enfriadores, capacitación aduanera, adaptación de equipos de usuarios finales. El programa anual trae la tabla de los costos con un desglose del monto total asignado para 2003 en el Acuerdo.

19. El Banco Mundial solicita la liberación de la segunda partida de EUA \$2,5 millones para la ejecución del Programa anual de 2003 de Turquía.

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA

COMENTARIOS

20. El Banco Mundial quiere asignaciones de EUA \$2,5 millones para el Programa de ejecución de 2003, que coincide con el Acuerdo, sujetos a la confirmación de que los objetivos de eliminación acordados para el año anterior se lograron, y que a que se haya verificado que las actividades planificadas para el año anterior se llevaron a cabo conforme con el primer plan de ejecución anual.

21. Hay una declaración en el Plan de ejecución de 2002 que fue suministrada a la Secretaría por el Banco Mundial en enero de 2002 en la cual los contratos que llegan hasta el 80% (EUA \$2,8 millones) del monto disponible (EUA \$3,5 millones) deben firmarse antes de la aprobación del Plan de ejecución de 2003. Al final de septiembre, se firmaron contratos por un monto de EUA \$1,28 millones con PyMe de Turquía. Esto constituye el 36,5% de los fondos asignados. El Banco Mundial fue invitado a aclarar el déficit aparente e indicó que para el final del año el monto total de contratos firmados sería de EUA \$3,3 millones, lo que representa alrededor de 94 por ciento del monto asignado para 2002. Se debería tomar nota, sin embargo, de que conforme al Acuerdo, el objetivo del 80% al firmar los contratos de ejecución no es aplicable al programa anual de 2002 y se aplicará a partir del plan de ejecución de 2003.

22. Las siguientes actividades de capacitación se incluyeron en el Plan de Ejecución de 2002:

- Capacitación para el uso de máquinas de recuperación y / o reciclado de CFC;
- Actividades de capacitación destinadas fundamentalmente a las PyMe de refrigeración;
- Talleres para la puesta en ejecución de PyMe?, programas de recuperación / reciclado y sustitución de enfriadores.

Hasta el momento sólo se realizó un seminario de capacitación de instructores con 10 participantes. Los contratos debían ser firmados en septiembre de 2002 con la organización local (KOSGEB) responsable de la gestión del programa de capacitación. Un nuevo elemento (viaje de estudios para los instructores) se incluyó en el programa de capacitación, a un costo estimado

de EUA \$30,000. El Banco Mundial aclaró que KOSGEB puede obtener información útil sobre la capacitación y certificación procedente de otros países. Conforme a la información adicional provista por el Banco Mundial, se llevará a cabo un taller sobre sustitución de enfriadores a comienzo del otoño de 2003 para considerar los primeros resultados del programa. El taller para PyMe se canceló. En su lugar, las PyMe serán contactadas directa e individualmente.

23. El informe de puesta en ejecución indica que el proceso de licitación para la adquisición de equipos de recuperación / reciclado / reclamación está en curso y se firmarán los contratos con KOSGEB. El Banco Mundial aclaró que los requisitos de desempeño se incorporarán en los contratos otorgados como se anunció en el documento del proyecto.

24. El Programa Anual de 2002 anunció la firma del primer grupo de contratos de sustitución de enfriadores (10 a 15 enfriadores) para fines de 2002. Los contratos para reemplazo del número revisado de enfriadores (6-10 equipos) se firmarán a fines de octubre tal como lo indica el informe de ejecución. El Banco Mundial aclaró que el criterio de fondos renovables se aplicará para el programa de sustitución de enfriadores, tal como fue previsto en el documento del proyecto.

RECOMENDACIÓN

25. El Comité Ejecutivo puede querer considerar la aprobación del programa de ejecución anual de 2003 al nivel de financiamiento de EUA \$2,500,000 más EUA \$175,000 como costos de apoyo del organismo de ejecución.

REFRIGERATION SECTOR PLAN

TURKEY

2003 ANNUAL PROGRAM

Prepared by

Technology Development Foundation of Turkey (TTGV)
&
National Ozone Unit (NOU)

September , 2002

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Introduction

1. In accordance with the Executive Committee's approval of the "Agreement for Turkey, Refrigeration Sector Plan (RSP)" (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision and Annex), Government of Turkey is hereby requesting release of the **second tranche of US\$ 2.5 million** for the implementation of the 2003 Annual Program. With this funding, CFC consumption will be limited as per figures given Agreement for Turkey. (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67, Decision and Annex). Details of the 2003 annual program are provided in Section B.

2. Within the Sector Plan, Turkey agreed to the following control targets for CFC-11 consumption in the PU foam sector.

National Control Targets of Turkey for CFC-11, CFC-12 and CFC-115 consumption in ODP tones

	1999 Baseline	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Maximum allowable CFC-12 consumption (ODP tonnes)	736	700	650	334	166	100	0	0	0	0
Maximum allowable CFC-11 consumption (ODP tonnes)	1,049	300	250	200	150	50	0	0	0	0
Maximum allowable CFC-115 consumption (ODP tonnes)	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max allowable total ODP (ODP tonnes)		977	909	534	316	150	0	0	0	0
Total agreed funding (US \$ million)		3.5	2.5	1	0.75	0.75	0.5	0	0	0
Agency support costs (US \$ million)		0.295	0.175	0.150	0.045	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.025

Part A

Implementation Status of the 2002 Annual Program

(As the end of September, 2002)

Many activities have been started during spring 2002 and the following summarizes the discussions and findings: that the performance requirements for 2002 are met.

7. SME Conversion

Around 300 companies were identified in 1997-98 when the RSP was prepared. These were interviewed in 1998, 2001 and also in June 2002. Of the initial 300 companies, 40 have shifted to other business. Furthermore around 100 companies refused participation, which leaves 147 companies for the project.

Detailed information for these companies has been obtained and reviewed by a technical consultant.

According the RSP, TTGV obtained prices for standardized equipment and standard costs have been applied for grant allocations to the SME's. Additional criteria were applied for evaluation of each SME. Attachment 2 describe evaluation criteria by the SME's.

TTGV has informed those SME's for contracting. As the end of September, 53 companies have signed contracts with TTGV with a total amount of 1.28 mill US\$.as given in Attachment 1. Additional applications from some other SME's have been received and they will be evaluated early October 2002. Hence, further contracts will be signed by late 2002 and early 2003 with the remaining SME's. The contracting takes more time than expected. The reasons are that, 1) contracting with larger companies is relatively smooth and smaller companies more complicated due to lack of managing capacity; 2) A lot of SME's owners cannot be reached because of summer season. It is expected that the amount of total contracts will increase by the end of 2002. The copies of signed contracts will be sent to the World Bank.

8. Training

First step of the training component was the train-the-trainer seminar. It was performed btw 26th-30th August 2002 in Ankara. The trainer was Berthold Schneider from BFS in Germany. 10 participants from KOSGEB participated the seminar. About 15.000 US\$ has disbursed. for this activity.

The organization, KOSGEB, has been selected to manage the training as well as the recovery & recycling projects as per attached TOR's. TTGV and KOSGEB principally agreed for both issues. The contracts will be signed at the end of September. The total amount of training is 274.000 US\$.

The budget for the training was revised at the request of KOSGEB. Basically the teacher's fee was reduced and the equipment scope enhanced to also include service equipment for refrigerators using hydrocarbons as refrigerant. Further an allocation for a study tour for the teachers have been agreed. There will be established 12 training centers in Turkey, located strategically where the concentration of SME's and service companies is highest.

KOSGEB seems to be the obvious choice for training, but impressions after the meeting held indicated that they should be well guided in this. It may also influence the impression, that meetings were held with a manager and not the persons that will do the implementation work.

9. Recovery/ Recycling/ Reclaim (RRR)

During the May 2002 World Bank mission, it was agreed to implement this project in one phase rather than two phases as originally planned. For compability reasons it is preferred to procure all equipment from the same supplier, which could not be ensured in the component would be implemented in two phases.

Procurement is being undertaken by TTGV. The International Competitive Bidding (ICB) was started after getting no objection from the World Bank. Bid opening was on 6th September, 2002. After bid evaluation the awarded bidder will be informed late September and contracting will be done. The bids received range from 1.45 to 1.67 mill. US\$. The total allocated amount for the RRR is 1.7 mill. US\$

KOSGEB will also be involved in this component. It is planned that the reclaim and recycling centers will be hosted by KOSGEB and other organizations. Locations have been settled (3 reclaim centers and 24 recycling centers) and KOSGEB will find suitable hosts. Another contract will be signed with KOSGEB at the end of September and equipments will be provided by TTGV as per the result of bidding.

A TOR for the responsibilities has issued sent to KOSGEB.

10. Chiller Replacement

The chiller replacement component has also been accelerated, which turns out to be very beneficial, since the practical chiller replacement needs to take place during winter, where there is no need for cooling.

Meetings have been held with York Turkey and also 4 5 chiller sites were visited in Ankara and Antalya.

It appears that each chiller installation has it's own particularities. This will complicate evaluation criteria, which are currently being drafted. As examples can be mentioned, that chillers running with either R-500 (R-12/152a mixture) or CFC-113 were identified. Furthermore it is found that some chillers are not designed for optimal operation. In any case the chiller owners all informed that energy consumption is very high and energy savings are most welcome. The chiller owners have good documentation for total energy consumption and chiller consumption can be estimated as difference between summer and winter.

Most chillers do though run with CFC-11, which makes conversion into a non-ODS technology relatively more costly, since the only CFC-11 replacement is HCFC-123, which is now also controlled by Montreal Protocol. Conversion from CFC-11 into non-ODS (HFC-134a) will require a complete replacement of the chiller, whereas HCFC-123 will require "only" compressor, control board and purging device replacement.

Chiller replacement costs have been received and are currently being processed. It may be so, that the initial estimate of 60,000 US\$ (average) may be at the low end. In any case there is a certain proportionality between chiller capacity and related costs. It may lead to the result, that fewer chillers than foreseen can be replaced.

So far around 50 chillers have been identified through York. Companies Trane (representative in Istanbul), Daikin/McQuay (represented by TEBA in Izmir) and Carrier will also be contacted.

It may be considered to revise the implementation strategy for the chiller replacement as follows:

- Selection of 6-10 chillers (up to budget allocation) based on information from York, Trane, Daikin/McQuay and Carrier;
- Contracting should not be later than October 2002;
- Summer 2003: Workshop with chiller owners where results from first chiller replacements can be presented; and
- Autumn 2003: Contracts for remaining chillers.

11. Technical Assistance & Project Management

US\$ 60,000 has been disbursed for the activities of technical assistance & project management office.

12. Summary

The total contract amount is 3.325 mill.US\$ as the end of September 2002 as per the following table. So that, the performance targets have been met for 2002.

Cost Table

Activity	Amount allocated for 2002 (US\$)	Amount Contracted (as the end of September 2002) (US\$)
SME program	1,800,000	1,276,240
Recovery/recycling	600,000	1,700,000*
Chiller replacement	900,000	0
End user		0
Training activities	100,000	289,000
Technical assistance program/Project management office	100,000	60,000
Total	3,500,000	3,325,240

* Allocated Fund for bidding. Contracted amount will be defined after evaluation finalized

MoE will inform the secretariat on 30th September for 2001 ODS import. For 2002, licenses will not exceed the quantities specified in the agreement for RSP.

Part B

2003 Annual Program

1. Introduction

The refrigeration sector was approved in December 2001. 2002 implementation has been executed as per implementation plan 2002 with some corrections and a status report has been submitted. The second implementation Plan will cover the period from December 2002 and through December 31, 2003. The CFC consumption target will be met for 2003 as given in the Implementation Plan (see table below). All targets set by the sector plan after its approval in December 2001.

Taking into account the short time available to reduce the import to zero, a number of activities have to be initiated already in 2002 and 2003 in order to ensure the impact in 2004 and onward.

This second annual plan will consist of the following key components: a) review and strengthening of existing phase-out policies and regulations; b) issue CFC import quotas for 2003 (quotas for 2002 were issued to importers consistent with the draft sector plan); c) continue for the implementation signed contracts with SME commercial refrigeration companies; d) continue the implementation re-training of the refrigeration industry as per contracted; e) continue the implementation of the recovery/recycling/reclaim program as per contracted; f) start the training of customs officials; g) sign contracts with eligible chiller companies as identified during 2002 and 2003; and h) start the end user retrofit programme.

2. Time Period Covered

December 31 2002 – December 31, 2003

3. Performance Indicators

3.1 ODS Consumption

The maximum allowable CFC consumption in the refrigeration – and foams sector in 2003 is given in the table below.

ODS Substance	Consumption in refrigeration – and foams sector
	Year-2003
CFC-12	334
CFC-114 and CFC-115	0
CFC-11 consumption	200
Total ODP consumption	534

All figures in MT.

The release of the third tranche for the 2004 Implementation Plan to be approved at the last meeting in 2003 is contingent on the performance target for 2003 being met.

The 2004 implementation plan will be submitted at the third meeting in 2003 accompanied by a 2002 consumption verification report.

3.2 Contracts Signed

In accordance with the agreement between Turkey and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, the third performance indicator is the value of contracts signed.

It is required that contracts amounting to 80% (US\$ 2.0 million) of the available amount (US\$ 2.5 million) are signed before the approval of the 2004 Implementation Plan.

4 Implementation Plan for 2003

The key components of the main activities in the 2003 Implementation Plan are as follows:

4.1 Policies and Regulations

In order to support the implementation of the sector plan, the policies and regulations in place will be reviewed and evaluated in the context of the sector plan. If necessary, implementations to amend existing policies, improve the enforcement of the existing policies or initiate new policies will be taken.

4.2 Import Quotas

Quotas are issued to eligible importers on an annual basis. Each importer is entitled to a quota based on his historical imports and adjusted so the aggregate import is within the allowed annual consumption. While the 2002 quotas have been managed in accordance with the approved sector plan, the 2003 quotas will be issued during the first quarter of 2003 based on specific requests from the individual importers.

4.3 SME conversion

The contracting takes more time than expected as described in Status Report 2002. So that, signature of further contracts will be continued by late 2002 and early 2003 with the remaining SME's.

As per the written statements in the signed agreements, project monitoring will be continued and the completed projects will be reported by visiting companies. With this contracts, SME's obliged to report with the documentary evidence that CFC's are no longer used by the company except for service purposes. Agreement also states that company baseline equipment retained for service purposes only (charging units, vacuum pumps, and /or leak detectors) shall not be used for manufacture, assembly or installation of new refrigeration appliances.

4.4 Re-Training

The re-training of refrigeration technicians commenced by the end of 2002. It will continue during 2003 as planned.

4.5 Recovery and Recycling Scheme

A contract for the full equipment supply was signed by late September 2002. Equipment will be delivered during spring 2003. Initially equipment will be supplied to the SME's followed by a short training session.

Secondly the reclaim and recycling centers will be established according to the plan given in Attachment 3. The organization, KOSGEB, will be responsible for either hosting the centers or subcontract suitable companies for hosting.

Finally remaining segments of the Turkish refrigeration sector will receive recovery equipment.

The process will be monitored by KOSGEB and reports of the amounts being recovered/reprocessed will be submitted to TTGV quarterly.

4.6 Chiller Replacement Program

The chiller database was established during fall 2002. From this database a number of chillers were selected and contracts signed with the chiller owners (amounts up to the budget allocation). During winter 2002/03 the new chillers will be installed and commissioned.

When the chiller season starts in March/April, data will be collected and based on these a workshop will be held during August/September 2003. Here the energy savings from the first chiller replacements will be presented to remaining chiller owners. These will then be invited to submit applications to TTGV and the most cost effective offers will be selected for second phase chiller replacement. Contracts will be signed during fall 2003.

4.7 Customs Training

This component will be started spring 2003. Initially the equipment needs will be identified by TTGV in cooperation with MoE and Customs department.

Equipment will be procured during summer 2003 and delivery is expected by fall 2003.

A one-day training is planned for the customs officers introducing the equipment and cautions required to prevent illegal import of CFC's. This training will take place when equipment is in Turkey and distribution will be made during the training.

4.8 End-User Retrofit

The identification of beneficiaries will start parallel with the re-training. The trainers will report back on capabilities of the companies and based on this beneficiaries will be selected for first phase end-user retrofit.

A strategy for the end-user retrofit including more detailed information of the cost implications will be made during spring 2003. Based on the strategy a number of companies will be invited to participate this activity.

Results of first round end-user retrofit will be disseminated during fall 2003 to remaining companies and these will be invited to apply for participation in the subsequent phases of the component.

4.9 Technical Assistance & Project Management

Technical assistance for above activities & operation of the project management office will be continued.

4.10 Cost Table

Activity	Amount allocated for 2003 (US\$)	Activity starting	Contracts signing completed	Full ODS impact of activity
Policies and regulations	0			
Quota allocated	0	Dec. 2002	Sept. 2003	
SME program	250,000	Dec. 2001	Ongoing	25% in 2002 75% in 2003 100% in 2004
Recovery/recycling	1,100,000	May, 2002	Ongoing	2005
Customs training	200,000	April 2003	Dec. 2003	
Chiller replacement	660,000	Jan. 2003	Ongoing	2005
End user	90,000	Jan. 2003	Ongoing	2005
Training activities	100,000	Jan. 2002	Ongoing	NA
Technical assistance program/Project management office	100,000	Jan. 2003	Ongoing	NA
Total	2,500,000			

Attachment 1

TTGV-NO	NAME OF COMPANY	BUDGET (US\$)
6	Nurdil Teknik Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	53.850
20	Akmaks Soğutma Isıtma Sanayi Tic. Ltd. Şti.	3.450
94	Ata Makina Isı San.ve Tic.Ltd. Şti.	3.450
300	Ege Soğutmacılık Klima Soğuk Hava Tes.lth. lhr. San.ve Tic. A.Ş.	33.000
284	Ege Fen Klima Sistemleri ve Turizm San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.	3.450
289	Diktaş Soğutma ve Metal İmalat San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	49.900
229	Mekso Soğutma Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	49.900
44	Yüksel Ticaret Mutfak Cihazları ve Sanayi Buzdolapları	2.975
187	Buzkar Soğutma	2.975
233	Teknik Soğutma	45.950
255	Buz Çelik Soğutma Malzemeleri ve Metal San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	44.785
277	Gültekin Teknik Isıtma Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti	5.425
193	Kaplanlar Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	53.850
164	Mattaş Endüstriyel Mutfak San. A.Ş.	6.255
12	Altuğ Soğutma Sistemleri Otomotiv Turizm San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
64	Şenol Ticari Buzdolabı Sanayii	6.925
165	Ekosan Mutfak ve Soğutma Ekipmanları San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	59.775
312	ISM Makine Elektrik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.	41.000
265	Bütaş Klima San. ve Tic Ltd. Şti.	2.975
295	Yaz-Kar Klima Soğutma San. Tic. A.Ş.	2.975
166	Yılmaz Soğutma Sanayi	4.950
158	Akçay Soğutma Klima ve Havalandırma San. Tic. Ltd. Şti.	45.950
308	Kartek Soğutma Sanayi ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
48	Üçkar Soğutma Mutfak Gereçleri San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
18	Behzat Makina San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
180	Tekso Teknik Soğutma San. Tic. A.Ş.	95.800
261	Buzsan Buzdolapları Mühendislik Hizmetleri Kuluçka Makinaları Tekstil Hizmetleri İmalat San. Ve Tic..	2.975
169	Mertsan Isıtma Havalandırma Klima San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
206	Capri Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	43.975
222	Şanlı Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	44.450
283	Kartaş Soğutma San.Tic.	43.975
294	Kar-Buz Soğutma	45.615
302	Doğal Isıtma Soğutma Cihazları	2.975
71	Buzkap Soğutma San.Tic.Ltd. Şti.	44.925
19	Alaska Gıda Soğutma Dayanıklı Tüketim Malları San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
306	GülDEM Soğutma Sistemleri Klima Tesiat Taahüt Tic. ve San. Ltd. Şti.	2.975
82	Ömür Isı Sanayi ve Tic. A.Ş.	2.975
14	Buzdon Soğutma Isıtma ve Dayanıklı Tüketim Malları San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	47.925
77	Burak Pazarlama Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	2.975
104	Termonem Soğutma ve Süpermarket Ekipmanları San. İç ve Dış Tic. Ltd. Şti.	43.975
305	Marso Endüstriyel Soğutma Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd. Şti.	43.975
78	Kaysu Su Arıtma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	127.400
304	Tamer Soğutma San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	53.850
91	Buzullar Soğutma San. Ltd. Şti.	4.120
160	Bakaçlar Soğutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	4.950
135	Karsan Buzdolabı San.	44.450
75	Termo Ark San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	4.615
155	Alaska Soğutma Sanayi	2.975
185	DES Soğutma	2.975
226	Gama Soğutma	2.975
50	Algaz Mutfak Cihazları San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	4.950
32	Mega Mutfak Eşyaları ve Ticari Buzdolapları	2.975
181	Tekno Çelik Soğutma ve Mutfak Cihazları San. A.Ş.	8.900
	TOTAL	1.276.240

Attachment 2

Turkish RSP – SME Conversion – Evaluation Criteria

1. Background

The most urgent component of the Turkish Refrigeration Sector Plan (RSP) is the conversion of the small and medium sized enterprises (SME), since these have been suffering from the accelerated Turkish ODS phase-out regulation.

Around 300 SME have been identified and interviewed in 1998, 2001 and in 2002. Of the around 300 SME's 147 companies responded to the 2002 survey and they will all be included in the project.

Remaining companies have either refused to participate (98 companies), have shifted to other business or have been closed (41 companies) or were impossible to reach (8 companies).

Application forms for the 147 SME's have been evaluated and their grant allocation determined using the subsequent evaluation criteria.

2. Eligibility Criteria

The following eligibility criteria have been applied:

- All companies using or have been using CFC-11 or CFC-12 are eligible for participation; and
- Companies using only non-CFC (HCFC or HFC) with no reported CFC consumption are eligible for participation and their HCFC / HFC consumption is taken as potential CFC consumption. However, this potential consumption is not taken into account in the final ODS phase-out calculation.

3. ODS Phase-Out Evaluation

The following criteria/methods have been applied for determination of ODS phase-out:

- Baseline for ODS phase-out is taken as either 1999 consumption or average 1997-99;
- Companies not reporting ODS consumption have been evaluated on production volume, production type and number of employees. A standard charge of either 10 kg CFC-12 or 1 kg CFC-12 per unit has been applied. This estimated consumption is not taken into account in the final ODS phase-out calculation; and
- Companies providing data for only 2000 and/or 2001 are evaluated as if 1999 production was similar to 2000 or 2001 production. This may result in a conservative estimate, since Turkey suffered from economical crisis in 2001; This estimated 1999 consumption is not taken into account in the final ODS phase-out calculation.

4. Grant Allocation

Grant allocation have been determined using the following criteria:

- No Cost Effectiveness threshold have been applied;
- Export is not deducted (based on first 45 received applications, where no export exceeded 10%);
- Eligible baseline equipment will be replaced on a one-to-one basis;
- Above-mentioned criteria will be adjusted, so that companies can receive one charging unit, one vacuum pump and one leak detector per 250 units annual production. The rationale for 250 annual produced units is one unit produced per day. Units may be charged on-site and therefore companies may have difficulties transporting the equipment from one site to another in one working day;

- If a company will be eligible to receive several charging units or vacuum pumps (using above criteria), they have the freedom to spend the money for stationary charging units with higher capacity provided the cost is within the total allocation for charging units and vacuum pumps;
- All companies having manual PU operations are eligible for one PU dispenser;
- The standard PU dispenser will be low pressure (LP) and have a capacity of 60 kg/min. The rationale for dispenser capacity of 60 kg/min is that such capacity will facilitate proper foaming of most commercial refrigerating appliances;
- Companies being eligible for one or two foam dispensers may procure dispensers of different capacity or may procure high pressure (HP) dispenser(s) at their own choice. However, potential additional costs has to be covered by the SME;
- Standard cost for refrigerant equipment is determined as the maximum of 3 quotes obtained. The rationale for using maximum cost is that the equipment should be available within reasonable distance of the SME to ensure future servicing but also to facilitate normal commercial practice by the SME. Standard costs applied are as follows: Charging unit: US\$ 1,165; Vacuum pump: US\$ 475; Leak detector: US\$ 335. (Standard cost evaluation is detailed in Item 6);
- Standard cost for PU equipment amounts to US\$ 38,000 as defined by Cannon price quotation;
- All companies are given a grant allocation of US\$ 1,000 for chemicals for test and trials of the refrigerating circuit; and
- All companies having PU operations are given a grant allocation of US\$ 3,000 for chemicals for test and trials of the foam dispenser.

5. Baseline Disposal

The following rules will be applied for CFC baseline equipment:

- Companies having refrigeration baseline equipment (charging units, vacuum pumps and/or leak detectors) are allowed to keep this equipment for servicing purposes. Companies are committed to refrain from using this equipment for production of refrigerating appliances using CFC; and
- Companies having PU foam dispensers are obliged to dispose these as per Montreal Protocol rules. Documentary evidence for disposal shall be submitted to TTGV.

6. Standard Cost Calculation For Refrigeration Equipment

Price quotations were received from the companies Wigam and Refco, both represented in Turkey. Further the company, ITE, which is about to establish representation in Turkey, provided a price list applicable for Turkey. The price quotations were based on technical requirements sent by TTGV specifying standard equipment for evacuation, charging and leak detection.

The charging unit was specified so that two configurations should be quoted as follows:

- Configuration 1: Compact unit consisting of vacuum pump, filling glass, charging manifold, manometers and hoses; and
- Configuration 2: Separate components comprising vacuum pump, charging manifold, manometers, hoses and charging scale.

The prices obtained were as follows:

Company	Description	Type	Price (US\$)
Wigam ¹	Charging unit – configuration 1	SP45D/VR/A6/4	475.40
	Charging unit – configuration 2	EPS42D/V/A6/4/EV	772.60
	Vacuum pump	DIP 402 (Including SW-68 oil for the vacuum pump)	266.40
	Leak detector	TIF XP-1	282.30
Refco ²	Charging unit – configuration 1	10705-RD-4-R-134a	991.30
	Charging unit – configuration 2	12800	708.10
	Vacuum pump	RL-4 (Including P-15-S-1 oil for the vacuum pump)	363.50
	Leak detector	XP-1	276.50
	Leak detector	ZX-1 (not including the spare sensor)	333.80
ITE ¹	Charging unit – configuration 1	CS 4D 4 22/44	1,162.10
	Charging unit – configuration 2	MK 50DS+2805 BC/4+E-348 x 3+ITE 9120	914,30
	Vacuum pump	MK 50DS (including 1 liter 500 P1 oil)	472,70
	Leak detector	ITE-5650A-FP + ITE-573	265,20
Standard cost	Charging unit		1,165.00
	Vacuum pump		475.00
	Leak detector		335.00

¹ Prices given in Euro: Conversion: 1 Euro = 0.9905 US\$

² Prices given in Swiss Franc: Conversion: 1 CHF = 0.6744 US\$

Attachment 3

Locations of recycling and reclaim centers

Recycling centers shall be located in the following cities:

- Adana
- Ankara
- Antalya
- Aydin
- Balikesir
- Bursa
- Diyarbakir
- Gaziantep
- Icel
- Isparta
- Istanbul (2)
- Izmir
- Kayseri
- Kocaeli
- Konya
- Kütahya
- Manisa
- Mugla
- Samsun
- S. Urfa
- Sivas
- Tekirdag
- Zonguldak

Reclaim centers shall be located in the following cities:

- Istanbul
- Ankara
- Izmir

Central storage will be in Istanbul.

Attachment 4

VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE CFC CONSUMPTION IN
TURKEY FOR 2001 AND 2002

PREPARED BY

Dr. Göksel N. Demirer

September 2002

This report was prepared to carry out the verification of annual CFC (11, 12, and 502) consumption in Turkey for the years 2001 and 2002. To this purpose, a series of visits were undertaken to the Ministry of Environment, the CFC 11, 12 and 115 (not directly but as the 51% ingredient of the CFC 502 amount) importer companies and a polyol supplier to the foam industry as well as companies which completed or are carrying out MLF projects (present and past consumers) as seen in Table 1. During these visits the import licenses and custom records were collected/reviewed, quotas and realized import amounts were determined, the sources of import were questioned, the general comments of the persons interviewed on different aspects of the quota system, illegal imports, etc. were taken. It must be underlined here that the data on the sales and stocks were provided by the importer companies themselves and could not be double-checked due to time limitation. The outputs based on these data/information were organized in a way to verify the annual CFC (11, 12, and 502) consumption in Turkey for the years 2001 and 2002 and assess the strengths and weaknesses of the present quota system in the following sections.

Table 1. The visits undertaken for the preparation of the verification report

<i>Date of Visit</i>	Company	Person Interviewed	Category
September 9, 2002	Ministry of Environment, ANKARA	Mrs. Rezzan Katircioglu	
September 10, 2002	NURDIL Teknik Sogutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. Organize Sanayi Bolgesi Osmanli Cad. No:9 Sincan ANKARA Phone: 0 312 267 02 35 Fax: 0 312 267 02 39	Mr. Riza Dilber	Ongoing MLF project
September 10, 2002	DIKTAS Sogutma ve Met. Ima. San. ve Tic. A.S. Sincan Organize Sanayi Bolgesi Babursah Cad. No:21 ANKARA Phone: 0 312 267 01 90 Fax: 0 312 267 10 03	Mr. Levent Okutan	Ongoing MLF project
September 11, 2002	Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S. Fazlipasa Cad. No:8 Topkapi ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 544 40 97, 0 212 544 32 96 Fax: 0 212 544 33 78	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Importer
September 11, 2002	TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S. Fazlipasa Cad. No:8 Topkapi ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 544 40 97, 0 212 544 32 96 Fax: 0 212 544 33 78	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Importer
September 11, 2002	CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S. Dolapdere Cad., No:155 Pangaalti ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 232 91 22 Fax: 0 212 225 81 11	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Importer

September 11, 2002	TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S. Dereboyu Cad. No: 27 Dolapdere ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 237 50 00 Fax: 0 212 255 58 65	Mr. Ali Turhan	Importer
September 11, 2002	SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S. Tarlabaşı Cad. No: 48 Taksim ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 250 05 72 Fax: 0 212 250 87 76	Mr. Ali Turhan	Importer
September 12, 2002	CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S. Kurabiye Sok. No:21 Beyoglu ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 252 58 58 Fax: 0 212 251 75 19	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Importer
September 12, 2002	TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S. Kurabiye Sok. No:21 Beyoglu ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 252 58 58 Fax: 0 212 251 75 19	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Importer
September 12, 2002	TEKPOL Poliuretan San. Tic. A.S. Eski Ankara Cad. No: 54 Seyhli Pendik IST Phone: 0 216 378 64 51 Fax: 0 216 378 64 56	Mr. Ali Kilic	Importer
September 12, 2002	ANATEKS Isıtma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S. Tarlabaşı Cad. No: 80 Taksim ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 256 00 33 Fax: 0 212 235 68 18	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	Importer
September 12, 2002	TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S. Tarlabaşı Cad. No: 80 Taksim ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 256 00 33 Fax: 0 212 235 68 18	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	Importer
September 12, 2002	TEKSO Teknik Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S. Yukari Dudullu Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 2. Cad. No:7 Umraniye ISTANBUL Phone: 0 216 420 30 09 Fax: 0 216 420 56 61	Mr. Fikret Guneskuter	Ongoing MLF project
September 12, 2002	PIMSA Poliuretan Imalat San. ve Tic. A.S. Istanbul Dudullu Organize Sanayi Bolgesi 3. Cad. No:10 Imes Sanayi Sitesi Umraniye ISTANBUL Phone: 0 216 364 10 80 Fax: 0 216 364 11 17	Mr. Kemal Agacan	Completed MLF project
September 12, 2002	ELASTOGRAN Poliuretan San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. Eski Ankara Cad. No:54 Seyhli, Pendik ISTANBUL Phone: 0 216 378 64 43 Fax: 0 216 378 64 56	Mr. Adnan Sanlisoy	Polyol supplier
September 13, 2002	FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S. Yapi Kredi Plaza C Blok Kat 18 Levent IST Phone: 0 212 279 70 71 Fax: 0 212 279 07 36	Mr. Aksel Keribar	Importer
September 13, 2002	MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti. Tarlabaşı Cad. Yaya Alt. Geçidi No:1-3 Taksim ISTANBUL Phone: 0 212 235 70 64 Fax: 0 212 256 98 34	Mr. Ozcan Saracoglu Mr. Taner Senkardes	Importer

The copies of the import licenses were obtained and reviewed for each importer and tabulated in Tables 2-7. The import figures gathered from the importer company records were also compared with the records of the Custom Office and the Ministry of the Environment for confirmation. The import amounts from all these sources (company, Custom Office and the Ministry of the Environment's records) were in fairly good agreement.

The import license (quota) and realized import amounts, and ratio of realized import to quota (%) were given in Table 8. It is clear from Table 8 that the quota values set for CFC 11 are well over the Turkey's need. The ratio of realized import to quota for CFC 11 decreased from 41.7 to 21.3% from

2001 to 2002. As of September 2002, only 21.8 % of the quota limit for CFC 115 (or 502) has been imported as seen in Table 8. Note that the quota system was implemented on May 2002 and the import figures for CFC 115 (or 502) before the implementation of the quota system in May 2002 are not covered in this report mainly due to the difficulty of collecting consistent and reliable data during the time frame of the study.

The persons interviewed at the importer companies supportingly stated that the quota amounts for CFC 11 and 115 are more than the needs of Turkey. However, the decrease in the ratio of realized import to quota for CFC 12 from 94.7% in 2001 to 69.8 % in 2002 explained by the importer company officials as solely due to the economical crisis in the country. They further stated that CFC 12 is the only CFC in the quota system the demand for which is higher than the quota.

Furthermore, any source of CFC import other than the legally permitted sources was investigated during the interviews conducted at the importer companies and the result came out to be negative.

Table 2. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 11 for 2001

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Greece	133	100000	18000
TEKPOL Poliuretan San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Kilic	Italy	154	79200	76800
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	134	80840	13720
Total				260040	108520

Table 3. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 12 for 2001

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	India, England	140	4500	4500
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. Ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Holland, Spain, England, India	141	33266	33266
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Greece	146	193574	193574

TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	142	7363	7344
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	137	108957	108936
ANATEKS Isitma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	India	145	32467	32450
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	India	143	12367	12363
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	138	77653	77642
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	139	5471	5467
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Aksel Keribar	Italy	144	112281	112268
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	Mr. Ozcan Saracoglu Mr. Taner Senkardes	Spain	136	112101	75000
Total				700000	662810

Table 4. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 502 for 2001

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	Before the implementation of the quota system	2448	
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Greece	Before the implementation of the quota system	680	
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	Before the implementation of the quota system	3740	
Total				6868*	

* Before the implementation of the quota system

Table 5. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 11 for 2002

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Spain, India	167	12500	0
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Spain, India	170	12500	0
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Greece	169	79754	18000
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	168	34352	19200
TEKPOL Poliuretan San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Kilic	-	171	76800	0
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	172	34094	15960

Total	250000	53160
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Table 6. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 12 for 2002

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	India, Spain, England	175	11438	0
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	Mr. Suat Yildiz	Spain, England, India	173	36662	27200
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	Greece	179	150647	139422
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	184	13790	13776
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	176	113191	113180
ANATEKS Isitma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	England	181	29875	0
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	England	180	19946	16864
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	185	78042	67456
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	183	12871	0
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Aksel Keribar	England	182	98246	16864
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	Mr. Ozcan Saracoglu Mr. Taner Senkardes	India	178	75292	48960
BIRSAN Mak. San. ve Tic. A.S.	**			10000	9996
Total				650000	443722

** Company cannot be visited during the course of the study and the information was obtained from the Ministry of Environment and the company itself by fax

Table 7. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts for CFC 502 for 2002

Importer		Country of Import	License No	Amount (kg)	
Company	Person Interviewed			Import License (Quota)	Realized
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	China	191	1889	1889
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	195	4022	0
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	Italy	197	8551	1360

CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	192	2037	680
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	Belgium	193	500	0
BIRMAK Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	*	*	*	500	*
BIRSAN Mak. San. ve Tic. A.S.	**	**	**	500	**
Total				17999	3929

* Company cannot be visited during the course of the study and the information was obtained from the Ministry of Environment

** Company cannot be visited during the course of the study and the information was obtained from the Ministry of Environment and the company itself by fax

Table 8. The import license (quota) and realized import amounts, and ratio of realized import to quota for CFC 11, 12, and 115

	CFC 11	CFC 12	CFC 502	CFC 115
2001				
National Control Target	300000	700000	-	9000
Import license (quota) issued	260040	700000	-	-
Import realized	108520	662810	6868*	3502*⊕
Ratio of realized import to quota (%)	41.7	94.7	-	-
2002				
National Control Target	250000	650000	-	9000
Import license (quota) issued	250000	650000	- 17999	- 9180 ⊕
Import realized	53160	453718	3929	2003 ⊕
Ratio of realized import to quota (%)	21.3	69.8	21.8	21.8

* Before the implementation of the quota system

⊕ 51% of the CFC 502 value

During the company visits, the stocks of the companies were also recorded for January 1, 2001 and 2002 and as of September 2002 and tabulated in Table 9.

Table 9. The stocks for CFC 11, 12 and 502 for 2001 and 2002

<i>Importer</i>		At Jan. 1, 2001	At Jan. 1, 2002	As of Sept. 2002
Company	Person Interviewed			
CFC 11				
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	0	0	13200

CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	324	4493	2261
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	15680	0	0
Total		16004	4493	15461
CFC 12				
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	190	17544	1523
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	52183	1850	653
ANATEKS Isitma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	0	2584	0
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Metin Terzibasogullari Ms. Hulya Kizir	22848	4950	0
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	19444	3890	15164
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	3495	367	0
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Aksel Keribar	99688	53108	0
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	Mr. Ozcan Saracoglu Mr. Taner Senkardes	1523	0	5603
Total			84293	
CFC 502				
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	Mr. Erim Eksioglu	0	0	1483
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	6500	612	8241
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Ali Turhan	217	27	54
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	Mr. Vahe Dagdevirenel	*	1659	572
Total			2298	10350

* The company could not provide it in the course of the study

Furthermore, the sale records of the importer companies were obtained and the totals for 2001 and 2002 were tabulated in Table 10. It must be noted that the companies were asked to report their sales records by fax and the sales records could not be double-checked. Therefore, data given in Table 10 represents the total sales of the companies that responded to this request.

Table 10. The sale records of the importer companies

Company	Sales-2001			Sales-2002		
	CFC 11	CFC 12	CFC 502	CFC 11	CFC 12	CFC 502
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	*	*	*	*	*	*
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	*	*	*	*	*	*
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	17923	139410	938	18000	155366	-
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	-	162207	8051	-	90930	6800
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	*	*	*	*	*	*
CETINEL Sogutma San. Ve Tic. A.S.	22810	82753	2135	-	-	-
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	15680	8595	-	-	-	-

TEKPOL Poliuretan San. Tic. A.S.	22200	-	-	23100	-	-
ANATEKS Isitma ve Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	-	29865	-	-	2584	-
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	-	60968	-	-	24616	-
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	-	157229	-	-	69101	-
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	-	-	-	-	49735	-
BIRSAN Mak. San. ve Tic. A.S.	-	-	-	-	9996	-

* not responded

In order to check whether there is a balance between the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales Tables 11-16 were established. In Tables 11-16 the sum of columns A and B must be equal to sum of C and D. The last column in these tables indicate whether the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales are balanced (Yes) or not (No).

Table 11. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 11 for 2001

Company	Realized Import in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2001 (kg)	Sales in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	18000	0	17923	0	Yes
TEKPOL Poliuretan San. Tic. A.S.	76800	0	22200	0	No
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	13720	324	22810	4493	No

Comparison of Tables 9, 10 and 11 indicate that TERMO sold 15680 kg of CFC 12 from its stocks without importing.

Table 12. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 12 for 2001

Company	Realized Import in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2001 (kg)	Sales in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	4500	0	?	0	?
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. Ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	33266	0	?	0	?
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	193574	0	139410	0	No
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	7344	190	162207	17544	No
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	108936	52183	?	1850	?
ANATEKS Isitma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S.	32450	0	29865	2584	Yes
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	12363	22848	60968	4950	No
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	77642	19444	82753	3890	No
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	5467	3495	8595	367	Yes
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	112268	99688	157229	53108	Yes
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	75000	1523	?	0	?

Table 13. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 502 for 2001

Company	Realized Import in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2001 (kg)	Sales in 2001 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	2448	217	?	27	?
CANTAS İc ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	680	0	938	0	No
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	3740	?	2135	1659	Yes
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	0	0	8051	0	No

Table 14. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 11 for 2002

Company	Realized Import in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Sales in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Sept. 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	0	0	?	0	?
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	0		?	0	?
CANTAS İc ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	18000	0	18000	0	Yes
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	19200	0	?	13200	?
TEKPOL Poliuretana San. Tic. A.S.	0	0	23100	0	No
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	15960	4493	?	2261	?

Table 15. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 12 for 2002

Company	Realized Import in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Sales in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Sept. 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
Uzman Demir Celik Sanayi A.S.	0	0	?	0	?
TEKGAZ Tek. Gaz. ve Mal. San. Mum. A.S.	27200	0	?	0	?
CANTAS İc ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	139422	0	155366	0	No
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	13776	17544	90930	1523	No
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	113180	1850	?	653	No
ANATEKS İsitma ve Sog. Sis. San. Dis. A.S.	0	2584	2584	0	Yes
TEKNION San. Mam. Paz. Tic. A.S.	16864	4950	24616	0	No
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	67456	3890	?	15164	?
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	0	367	?	0	?
FLOGAZ Florlu Gazlar San. ve Tic. A.S.	16864	53108	69101	0	Yes
MESPA End. Paz. Ltd. Sti.	48960	0	49735	5603	No
BIRSAN Mak. San. ve Tic. A.S.*	9996	?	?	?	?

* Company cannot be visited during the course of the study and the information was obtained from the Ministry of Environment

Table 16. The balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for CFC 502 for 2002

Company	Realized Import in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Jan. 1, 2002 (kg)	Sales in 2002 (kg)	Stocks as of Sept. 2002 (kg)	Balanced
	A	B	C	D	
CANTAS Ic ve Dis Tic. Sog. Sis. San. A.S.	1889	0	?	1483	?
TURA Sog. San. Tic. A.S.	19992	612	8800	8241	No
SOGUK TEKNİK San ve Tic. A.S.	2938	27	?	54	?
CETINEL Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S.	680	1659	?	572	?
TERMO Sogutma San. Tic. A.S.	0	0	?	0	?
BIRMAK Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S. *	?	?	?	?	?
BIRSAN Mak. San. ve Tic. A.S. *	?	?	9996	?	?

* Company cannot be visited during the course of the study and the information was obtained from the Ministry of Environment

It is not possible to drive any concrete conclusions for Turkey as a whole from the data and balance of the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales presented in Tables 11-16. As seen in these tables most of the sales and some stocks and realized import data are missing which could not be collected. As seen in Table 1 too many companies were visited per day and most of the company visits were less than an hour. In evaluating the results given in Tables 11-16 it should also be kept in mind that all the sales and stock records were provided by the companies and cannot be double-checked by reviewing their records. Moreover, the imbalances in individual companies must further be investigated with a more comprehensive study.

In evaluating the balances between the realized import amounts, stocks and the sales for 2002, it must be noted that this report does not cover the last three months of the year. A verification report to cover 2002 as a whole must be conducted on March 2003, the earliest.

As the last part of the report, companies which completed or are carrying out MLF projects (present and past consumers) were visited (Table 1) in order to confirm whether the market are procuring from the legal importers. NURDIL Teknik Sogutma San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. and DIKTAS Sogutma ve Met. Ima. San. ve Tic. A.S. are the companies which are carrying out MLF projects. NURDIL does not use CFC 11 or 502 but uses around 100 kg CFC 12/year only for service needs of the old refrigerators. They buy this CFC 12 from CANTAS, TURA and CETINEL all of which are legal importers.

DIKTAS does not use CFC 11 or 502 either but uses less than 20 kg CFC 12/year only for service needs of the old refrigerators. They buy this CFC 12 from CANTAS.

Furthermore, TEKSO Teknik Sogutma San. ve Tic. A.S. (ongoing MLF project) and PIMSA Poliuretan Imalat San. ve Tic. A.S. (completed MLF projects) were visited (Table 1). Neither of these companies uses any CFC 11, 12 or 502.

ELASTOGRAN Poliuretan San. ve Tic. Ltd. Sti. was visited as an example of polyol supplier to the foam industry (Table 1). They import only 10% of their polyol consumption preblended, while they blend 90% of it with HCFC. Mr. Adnan Sensoy, the Production and Technical Service Manager of ELASTOGRAN stated that Huntsman-Shell imports all its consumption as preblended from Italy. Moreover, a fax message from Shell-Turkey stated that Shell has no CFCs in any of its products.

During the company visits, the persons interviewed (Table 1) stated their general comments on different aspects of the quota system, illegal imports, etc. These comments are summarized below:

- For CFC 12 all the quota amount is not used in manufacturing but consumed mainly by small scale service providers. Because there are so many old refrigerators which use CFC 12, this demand for CFC 12 for servicing is not expected to decrease significantly in the near future.
- Companies with completed or ongoing ODS projects use almost no CFC 11, 12 or 502.
- There is illegal input of CFC 12 to Turkey. This input is mainly from the Southeast Region and the Syria is suspected to be the country of origin. There is Arabic letters on the containers. Another suspected illegal input is from Dubai. Illegal CFC 12 containers (Atoken- France and Refron-India) are loaded to passenger buses and enter Turkey. The price is cheaper than legally imported CFC 12. Five Turkish importer companies filed a complaint in 1999 to let the Turkish legal authorities know this situation and make them take the necessary precautions to prevent this illegal input. They stated that the situation did not change and the illegal input of CFC 12 is still the case. They further stated that the rate of this illegal import gets higher especially towards the end of the year when the quota limits get lower. This illegal input is mainly

consumed locally in the South East region. Even though there are no concrete figures, the total amount is thought to be significant. They further suggested illegal input to Turkey can be stopped if the use of disposable containers is banned like in Europe.

- Some importer company officials pointed out that a considerable amount of CFCs are imported to free zones in Turkey which are not covered in the quota system. Then, they are sold to countries like Bulgaria, Kosova, Azerbaijan, Romenia, etc.
- Some of the CFC 12 which is imported legally under the quota system to Turkey is exported mainly to Bulgaria and some other European countries.