

NATIONAL HALON MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OF TURKEY

INTRODUCTION:

Turkey had introduced as part of her laws the entire Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer on 20 June 1990, even before acceded these international agreements. The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol entered into force on 19 December 1991 for Turkey.

Turkey adopted London and Copenhagen Amendments in 1994 and 1995 respectively. The national studies for the ratification of the 1997 Montreal Amendments and 1999 Beijing Amendments have already been completed and these amendments have already discussed by the Parliament, their laws shall be entered into force very soon.

In accordance with the provisions of Montreal Protocol, import and export of Annex A, B and C Group II substances from and to non-parties is banned. However there is no trade restriction for HCFC substances regarding non-parties.

The Ministry of Environment carries out the Montreal Protocol studies and implementation. National Ozone Unit is set up in the Air Management Department in General Directorate of Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control.

Studies for Effective Implementation of the Protocol

Turkey began the preparation of a Country Programme for the Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances in cooperation with the World Bank in 1990.

The Eight Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Interim Multilateral Fund approved Turkish Country Programme for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The Programme includes the information on the phase-out planning together with the costs of substitution and an Action Plan for the implementation of the phase-out.

There is no production facility for the controlled substances listed in Annex A, B, C and E in Turkey. The demand for ODSs is met by importation.

The National Ozone Policy, giving principles governing the use of Annex A and B substances and formulated in cooperation with the industrial sectors, was introduced on July 1999 as a Regulation. However, quantity restrictions on imports were introduced in 1998.

Turkey's main objective is to phase-out the consumption of ODSs as soon as possible earlier than the schedule given in Protocol for Article 5 countries. This objective is well reflected in the Regulation mentioned above.

HALONS IN TURKEY

Background Information

Halons, which are exclusively used in fire-fighting equipment, represent a small proportion of total ODS consumption in Turkey. In 1994 they accounted for about 5% of total consumption on an ODP weighted basis. This is, however, an increase in relative terms; in 1990 there were only 2.4% of total ODP-weighted consumption. In 1994, the amount of use for Halon-1211 and Halon-1301 were respectively 14 tonnes and 13 tonnes.

There are also some exemptions for consumption and importation quantities, which are necessary to satisfy essential use areas, which is determined as fire extinguishers;

- Those used in aviation
- in armored vehicles
- in navigation vehicles
- Communication systems for defences purposes only.

The use of halons, except the essential use areas given above, in the new fixed-fire extinguishing systems and portable fire extinguishers is not permitted. The quantities to be imported for essential uses will not be subject to any quantity restriction by the introduction of safe alternatives. However, the quantities may not exceed the quantities permitted that Turkey is obliged to comply with under Montreal Protocol.

Halon use in portable fire extinguishers has been restricted to essential use areas since 1994. This rule was reiterated in our 1999 Regulation on Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substance and use in fixed fire extinguishing systems was restricted to recharge of existing systems only after a fire.

The quota system is the main tool for the implementing the halon phase out and is supported and enforced fully by the Ministry of Environment and Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade which have simultaneously strengthened its enforcement of the regulation on use of halon 1211 and halon 1301 fire extinguishers, which have further reduced the demand for halon 1211. Commencing on 1 January 2002, quantity restrictions on imports of halons were introduced. Below the table shows the amount of quota for halons.

Name of Halon	Chemical name of Halon	Amount of quota (Tonnes)
Halon-1211	Bromochlorodiflourmethane	27
Halon-1301	Bromotrifluoromethane	6
Halon-2402	Dibromotetrafloroethane	0

HALON MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

In Turkey today, information on the consumption of ODSs substances are provided by the Undersecretariat for Foreign Trade and Undersecretariat for Customs. This information reflects the quantity of imports and exports of ODSs as reported. The import quantities is to reported in annex.

Ministry of Environment has established a licence requirement for the import of ODSs since 1996 which have been gradually eliminated for ODSs.

The many number of businesses that to converted to systems of alternatives for halon-1211, in portable fire extinguishers such as include water spray, foam, carbon dioxide and dry powder.

Main user of halons in Turkey is a company involved in telecommunications sector. Since their systems serve the defence purposes they are eligible for use under the essential use criteria under the Regulation.

Turkey is decided that to reduce halons use, these have been adapted to produce the following lists.

1. Develop halon bank management and recycling
2. Prepare projects to assist enterprises with meeting their incremental coats of phase out
3. Use of other alternatives which are less harmful to ozone

Since halons management plan, It lists all activities to reduce halons consumption up to deadline for Article 5 countries, of which Turkey is one, and by the year 2010 the consumption of halons should be reduced by 100 percent.

Halon Banking

Halon banking in some form is expected to play a role in the strategies of Turkey as a way of re-deploying halons from non-essential and decommissioned uses to the remaining few essential uses. However, the Halon Banking/Conversion/Recycling project was deferred by Turkey for submission to the Executive Committee of Montreal Protocol in late 2002, due to unanticipated delays in receiving needed input from prospective enterprise beneficiaries as well as the need to obtain further clarification of allowable support available under Montreal Protocol halon project guidelines. To address this need, The project preparation will be completed shortly there after and in time for submission for approval at the next Montreal Protocol Executive Committee meeting in November/December 2002.

ANNEX

REPORTED QUANTITIES FOR HALON FROM 1995 TO 2000:

Substance	ODP	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Halon 1211	3	16	42	23	41	0	0
Halon 1301	10	4	10	4	8	0	1
Halon 2402	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
ODP		88	226	109	203	0	10