United Nations Development Programme
Montreal Protocol Unit

Dominican Republic
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
National Program for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (PRONAOZ)

Verification of National HCFC Consumption Targets in the period 2016 - 2017 of the National HCFC Phase-out Management (HPMP) Plan in the Dominican Republic

Final Report submitted by:

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September 2018

Acronyms

ADOMTRA	Dominican Association of technicians in refrigeration and air conditioning (Asociación Dominicana de Técnicos en refrigeración y aire acondicionado)
CCO	Ozone Advisory Committee (Comité Consultivo de Ozono)
COGO	Governmental Committee Ozone (Comité Gubernamental de Ozono)
DGA	Directorate General of Customs (Dirección General de Aduanas)
EXCOM	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HPMP	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan
INFOTEP	National Institute of Professional Technical Training (Instituto Nacional de Formación Técnico Profesional)
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MFMP	Multilateral Fund for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
MP	Montreal Protocol
NPP	National Phase-out Plan
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
PRONAOZ	Ozone Unit (Programa Nacional de Ozono)
RAC	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

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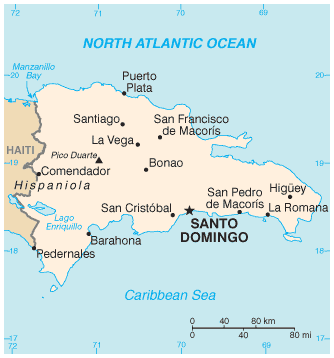
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General information about the country



Source: Wikipedia, 2016

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign State that occupies approximately 62 per cent of the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, in the archipelago of the Greater Antilles in the Caribbean region. The remaining territory of the island of Hispaniola is occupied by the nation of Haiti. Both by population as per area, the Dominican Republic is the second largest nation in the Caribbean region (after Cuba) with 48,445 Km^2 and population was more than 10.6 million in 2016, of whom approximately three million live in the metropolitan area of Santo Domingo, the capital city.

The country's economic growth has been one of the strongest in the LAC region over the past 25 years. However, it grew by only 4.6 percent in 2017, down from an average annual rate of 7.1 percent in 2014–16. Sustained by strong domestic demand, the GDP is expected to grow close to 5 percent in 2018 and maintain this rate in the near future.

The Dominican Republic ratified the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depletion Substances (ODS), as well as the London and the Copenhagen amendments in June 1998, and the Montreal (May 2005) and Beijing (October 2008) amendments. It is currently implementing the second phase of the HPMP, with support from the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol.

1.2. Background of the project

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as lead agency and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) as cooperating agency, prepared its HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP-II), which was approved by Decision 77/42 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol (EXCOM 77-MFMP), met in Montreal, 28 November – 2 December 2016. This plan is in execution since 2017 by the Ministry of the Environment, through the National Ozone Program (PRONAOZ).

The HPMP, Phase 2, is composed of a group of projects and strategies for the progressive elimination of HCFC consumption in the period 2016 - 2020, to reduce HCFC consumption by 40 per cent of the baseline in 2020. The main activities to be implemented during stage II include regulatory and control measures; assistance to the RAC servicing sector; awareness campaign to promote HCFC phase-out; and implementation and monitoring

The Dominican Republic does not produce or export Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) as stablished under the Montreal Protocol, so the consumption is entirely dependent on imports.

The starting point for the cumulative reductions is shown in the next table:

Table 1: Starting point for the cumulative reductions of ODS

Substance	Annex	Group	Starting point for aggregate reductions in consumption (ODP tonnes)
HCFC-22	C	I	50.41
HCFC-123	C	I	0.19
HCFC-141b	C	I	0.60
Sub-total			51.2
HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols	C	I	19.51
Total	C	I	70.71

Source: Appendix 1A to the Agreement between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Executive Committee of the MFMP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/UNEP/ExCom/77/41 Annex XVIII) approved by Decision 77/42

The consumption reduction schedule for the period 2016-2020 is shown in table 2 below:

Table 2: Maximum allowable consumption of ODS in the Annex C in ODP Ton

Item	Commitment of the Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption for substances of Annex C, group I substances (ODP tonnes).	46.08	46.08	46.08	46.08	30.72	n/a

Source: Appendix 2 to the Agreement between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Executive Committee of the MFMP (UNEP/OzL.Pro/UNEP/ExCom/77/41 Annex XVIII) approved by Decision 77/42

The commitment for 2016-2017 is to stablish consumption of the substances in Annex C below 10%, with respect to the selected starting point (51.2 ODP), so that a maximum consumption of 46.08 ODP Ton is must be reached by this period.

1.3. Objective and scope of the work

The objective is developing a verification process of the compliance of: 1) the reduction goals of the consumption of HCFCs agreed in the HPMP; 2) the establishment of an operational system of quotas and licenses (or permissions); and 3) the implementation of the regulatory framework for the importation of HCFCs.

The verification will review the implementation of the normative framework on importation of HCFCs, in the light of the commitments of the country, as well as the status of implementation of the system of licenses and import quotas for HCFCs. The revision of the consumption data will be focused on the period 2016-2017.

2. METHODOLOGY

The EXCOM has published a guidance document entitled "Guidelines for the Verification of National HCFC Consumption Targets of Multi-year Agreements", designed to support an adequate verification process. This document is the reference framework for this work.

The activities of the verification process were conducted in four stages:

- Collection and review of available secondary information
- Development of interviews in the Dominican Republic with different actors in order to collect and review the information needed for the verification
- The process of verifying information
- Discussion of the results with PRONAOZ and UNDP, and submission of the final report.

2.1. Stage 1: Collection and review of secondary information

The verification requested UNDP and PRONAOZ for information related to the project. Simultaneously, complementary information was searched and reviewed through the internet in different sources (Multilateral Fund, Ozone Secretariat, Directorate General of Customs – DGA). A summary of the revised documents at this stage is the following:

Table 3: Preliminary revised Information

Document	Reference/Author	Source
"Guidelines for the verification of national HCFC consumption targets of multi-year agreements"	The Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol	UNDP
Agreement between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the reduction of consumption of HCFCs	(UNEP/OzL.Pro/UNEP/ExCom/77/41 Annex XVIII)	MFMP web page
Decision 77/42 of the EXCOM 77, which approved the Management Plan for the elimination of HCFCs (Stage II) in the Dominican Republic	(UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/65/60/Annex XXIII)	MFMP web page
Current national regulations related to the control of HCFCs, in particular the rules provided by the PRONAOZ.	PRONAOZ, Ministry of the Environment of the Dominican Republic, Customs	PRONAOZ
Verification of National HCFC Consumption Targets 2015 and Other Commitments of the National HCFC Phase-out Management (HPMP) Plan in the Dominican Republic	Jorge E. Sánchez S. – UNDP Consultant; August; 2016	UNDP; 2016

2.2. Stage 2: Development of meetings in the Dominican Republic with different actors in order to collect and review the information needed for the Verification (Mission to Dominican Republic August 20th-22th)

In coordination with the PRONAOZ office, visits to institutions, companies and users of HCFCs were planned and developed, in order to obtain first-hand information about the current situation of the use, monitoring and control of these substances at the national level. Interviews were held with officials of PRONAOZ, DGA (Green Customs), with importing companies and traders of HCFCs, as well maintenance technicians in refrigeration and air-conditioning.

Table 4 presents a summary of the people and companies who were interviewed, as well as of the activities undertaken.

Table 4: List of companies and persons interviewed

Institution	Contact person(s)	Position	Activity	Date
PRONAOZ	Elias Gomez	Ozone Officer	Opening Meeting and review of specific information	August 20th
	Martirys Peña	National Consultant		
	Eduard Matos	HPMP Coordinator		
	Julian Matos	National Consultant		
	Amantina Chavez	Administrative HPMP		
Green Customs control ODS imports (DGA)	Juan Lorenzo Castillo	DGA	Interview on the control and registration of ODS imports	August 20th
	Elias Gomez	Ozone		
	Niurka Carvajal	Technical Assistant		
	Edward Matos	HPMP Coordinator		
REFRIPARTES (importer)	Katty Jimenez	Responsible for imports	Interview on the import of gases	August 21th
ADOMTRA	Catalino Archivald Francis	President	Interviews on the maintenance activity in RAC	August 21th
	Jose Pichardo	Assistant		
PRONAOZ	Niurka Carvajal	Technical Assistant	Closing meeting for comparing data and gathering additional documentation	August 22th
	Rafael Rosado	Support Information		
	Eduard Matos	HPMP Coordinator		
	Carlos David Matos	Technical		

The information obtained from these visits and interviews was used as input for the verification of the commitments of the HPMP and is reflected throughout the report, especially in the conclusions and recommendations.

2.3. Stage 3: Procedure for the Verification

As stated in the Guide, the following were the core aspects taken into account to perform this verification, whose development is presented in the following chapters of this report:

a) Review national legislation, policies and procedures to imports ODS in the Dominican Republic (there are no exports), including:
   - Channels of communication between the government entities (mainly between the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and the customs) for the licensing of ODS imports;
   - Authorized list of importers;
   - Conditions for granting licenses and importing quotas;
   - Associated administrative procedures and documentation;
   - The monitoring and information system for the import of ODS;
   - Penalties imposed with respect to violations to the regulations;
   - National system of harmonized customs codes, in order to identify the ODS and ODS mixtures;
   - Sampling or other used identification methods.

b) Revision of the official import statistics and check of the compliance with quotas authorized by importer.
c) Comparison and analysis between authorizations and imports for each individual importer.
d) Comparison of the verified data with the data reported in the Country Program and the goals set out in Appendix 2 of the Agreement.
e) Analysis of the capacity of customs system to identify separately the various imports of HCFCs (pure and mixtures) and the contents in pre-blended polyols.
f) Analysis of the follow-up to the recommendations made by the previous check, related with 2015 consumption (carried out in 2016).
g) Discussion of results, conclusions of the verification and formulation of recommendations.

Documentation, Information and Information Sources used for the Verification

To perform the verification, the information was collected as described in Table 5. The review and analysis of this information allowed obtaining the results presented in the successive chapters of this report.

Table 1: Additional Documentation and Information Sources used for the Verification

Documents and Information obtained and analyzed	Source
List of registered importers 2016 and 2017	PRONAOZ
Import quotas for ODS and ODS import authorizations for 2016 and 2017	PRONAOZ
Database of imported ODS during 2016-2017	Customs Office (DGA)
National policies, standards and procedures to import and export ODS	PRONAOZ and DGA
Control of imports and exports of ODS and equipment that uses ODS. Monitoring to the use of ODS at the national level	PRONAOZ and customs; interviews with importers of ODS and RAC equipment; interviews with maintenance technicians; interview with manufacturers of materials and RAC equipment with ODS.
Physical monitoring of imports	Verification record
Data on the consumption of ODS in 2016-2017 reported in the Country Program	PRONAOZ

2.4. Stage 4: Discussion of results and preparation of reports

For the preparation of the final report, the guidelines of the MFMP and the terms of reference developed by UNDP for the contract of verification were taken into account. Subsequently, the final report in English was elaborated.

During the time of preparation of this report, a virtual contact through the internet with PRONAOZ and UNDP was maintained, in order to improve the understanding of the procedural aspects and clarify the figures or information that could be a source of discrepancy.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK

3.1. Revision of the regulatory and institutional framework

The Dominican Republic operates as an Article 5 country of the Montreal Protocol because its ODS consumption is less than 0.3 kg per capita (Annex A, Group 1). The Dominican Republic produces neither CFCs nor HCFCs.

Through Decree 356 of 1999 the Government of the Dominican Republic created the Governmental Committee on Ozone (COGO) with the purpose of running the Program for the reduction of consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer. Also, Decree 356 created the Advisory Committee on Ozone (CCO) as the organ of consultation, advice, review and support to the COGO.

The Law 64 of 2000 on the protection of the environment and natural resources establishes the following in chapter II, article 95: "The protection of the ozone layer is declared as national interest, as well as the gradual decline of the use of substances and products that cause deterioration, damage, pollution or nuisance for the atmosphere and the stratosphere, until their total elimination". In addition to that, Law 64 proposed to establish the implementation of a national program to eliminate the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

The Dominican Republic has ratified the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol. It has also signed the Montreal Protocol amendments.

The legal instruments and the dates of ratification and entry into force are presented in the following table:

Table 5: Ratification of the amendments to the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention

Convention/Amendment	Ratification
The Vienna Convention	1993-05-18
The Montreal Protocol	1993-05-18
London Amendment	2001-12-24
Copenhagen Amendment	2001-12-24
Montreal Amendment	2009-10-01
Beijing Amendment	2009-10-01
Kigali Amendment	Pending

Source: Ozone Secretariat – Web page 2018

3.1.1. Summary of ODS legislation and regulation

With the purpose of developing appropriate legal and institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, the Dominican Republic has enacted a group of regulations, which are summarized below.

Table 6: Summary of ODS legislation

Regulation and Date	Objective
Resolution 02 of 02 February 2010 of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	It prohibits the admission of ODS in Groups I and II of Annex A, Group I of Annex B and Group 1 of Annex E. It is prohibited to import parts of refrigeration and air conditioning that contain any of the mentioned substances.
Decree 565 of 28 September 2011 of the Presidency of the Republic	It prohibits the admission of ODS in Groups I and II of Annex A, Group I of Annex B and Group 1 of Annex E. It is prohibited to import parts of refrigeration and air conditioning that contain any of the mentioned substances. The gradual dismantling of the importation of equipment and parts containing HCFCs as refrigerating gases or any of the substances listed in Annex C, Groups I, II and III of the Montreal Protocol starts in January 2012.
Resolution 10 of 23 March 2012 of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Establishment of the register of authorized importers for HCFCs and a system of import quotas for each one of these importers.
Resolution 27 of 09 November 2012 2012	Approves the Dominican Technical Regulation for the reduction, control and elimination of the consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS).
Decree 250 of 13 August 2015 of the Presidency of the Republic	It is prohibited to import or export, both pure as in mixture, as well as the parties or equipment (new or used) that use the substance 1.1 dichloro-1-fluoroetano, commonly called as Diclorofluoromethane or **HCFC-141b**; with No.CAS 1717-00-6 and No. ASHRAE R-141B, regulated in Annex C, Group I of the Montreal Protocol.
Decree 360 of 29 October 2015, of the Presidency of the Republic	Regulation for the granting of the license to exercise the function of technician in maintenance in refrigeration and air conditioning in the Dominican Republic.

Resolution 012 de 2017 of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Prohibiting the importation and production of refrigeration, air conditioning and conditioning equipment (new or used), using HCFC as refrigerant gas, or any of the substances listed in annex C, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
CONALTRAA internal regulation procedure	Internal procedure for the operation of the National Commission to grant the licenses of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians (CONALTRAA) within the framework of Decree No. 360-15 of the executive branch
Resolution 0007 of 2018, of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	It provides for the collection of an administrative fee for environmental authorizations for imports, exports or re-exports of refrigerant gases and some substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. An administrative fee of 9% will be applied with a successive annual increase of 9% of the total CIF/FOB Price until 2030 (during the year 2019 an administrative fee of 9% of the total CIF/FOB price will be applied; During the year 2020 an 18% of the total CIF/FOB price; During a 2021 a 27% of the total CIF/FOB price, and so on)

Source: Verification 2016 and updated 2018

As can be seen in table 6, PRONAOZ has achieved the development and updating of its regulations, with three outstanding standards:

1) Resolution 012 of the Ministry of Environment, which aims to control the importation and production of equipment with HCFCs. This standard will allow the country to reduce dependence on these substances in the RAC services sector.
2) Resolution 0007 of 2018, by which establishes an administrative rate to the environmental authorizations for the importation of HCFC refrigerant gases. This rule will promote the re-change of HCFCs, by increase their cost in comparison with other alternatives that are not ODS.
3) Internal procedure for the operation of the CONALTRAA: This procedure will allow the country to have a rule clearly established for CONALTRAA; which is the Commission that will implement the system of licenses of technicians in RAC, including the of certification process.

3.1.2. Review of institutional policies and interinstitutional coordination.

The experience of the Dominican Republic in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol has allowed it to develop and consolidate processes of inter-agency coordination for the compliance of the different commitments. It is necessary to emphasize its commitment with the implementation of "Green Customs", whereby the National Customs Office (DGA) and the Ministry of Environment established procedures for the control of imports and exports of ODS.

This coordination is also manifested in the effort to promote the licensing process for maintenance technicians in refrigeration with other entities of the State (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, INFOPTEP) and the Association of Technicians (ADOMTRA).

The various issues related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol are approached from the highest level, and most of the legal instruments are presidential decrees. This level of commitment and the institutional structure of the country facilitates the making of political decisions that are necessary for the implementation of the environmental agreements.

It is also outstanding the effort to improve the legal instruments, which are reviewed and updated periodically in order to adapt them to the new conditions and requirements. This is the case of the Technical Regulation, which has been the main tool for the management of the elimination of HCFCs.

3.2. Verification of registration of importers and the system of quotas and import authorizations

3.2.1. Registration of importers

The registration of importers began with the issuance of Resolution 10 of 2012, but it is currently regulated and implemented by Resolution 027 of 2015, which approves the "Technical Regulation for the reduction, control and elimination of the consumption of Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS)", specifically by Articles 6, 7 and 8. The list of importers was elaborated on the basis of the companies that imported HCFCs in the period 2009-2011.

The Resolution 10 defines that is a function of the PRONAOZ: "… *submit annually to the General Directorate of Customs (DGA) a list with the names of the physical or moral persons authorized to import substances that deplete the ozone layer, listed in Annex C, Groups I, II and III of the Montreal Protocol and their respective quotas.*" (Resolution 10/2012, Article 3).

The registration procedure is in charge of the PRONAOZ, entity that supplied the listing that appears in Annex 2. That Annex includes companies registered for the year 2015, with their respective quota allocated for that year.

3.2.2. System of import quotas

The quota system is also managed by the Technical Regulation, through articles 9 and 10. The allocation of quotas is done on the basis of the average imports, during the years 2009 to 2011. Annex 2 presents the list of registered importers and the value of the quota approved for the year 2016 and in Annex 3 the list of registered importer to 2017.

On the other hand, with the aim of ensuring that the country will not be undersupplied of refrigerants, the Ministry of Environment is demanded to: "…check in the third quarter of the year at the latest, that each importer has implemented the quota established for the year in question and that in the case that any importer has not implemented its quota for

the year in question, it authorizes the National Ozone Program to grant that quota to another importer included in the register of importers of substances under this Resolution" (Article 4 of resolution 10 / 2012).

For the reallocation of quotas, PRONAOZ explains that: "… *the registry is updated annually and when a company authorized to import ODS does not use its quota for that year, PRONAOZ investigates this situation and the quota may be transferred to another importer interested in importing ODS who is registered, or to a new importer who has presented its formal request to the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, and who must comply with the requirements of environmental laws and regulations of the Dominican Republic. In this case, PRONAOZ keeps a record or a waiting list for new importers*..." (Communication with PRONAOZ by email).

3.2.3. Procedure for obtaining an import authorization

The import permits or authorizations are issued by the PRONAOZ, following the recommendations of Articles 16, 17 and 18 of the Technical Regulation. The interested party must provide the following information:

a) Import request duly signed by the legal representative of the company and must include:
    - Legal name of the employer
    - Country of origin of the ODS
    - Source company of the ODS
    - Name of the seaport, land or air of entry into the country
    - Date on which the import occurs

b) The request must be supported by the documents of imports made previously and duly certified by the Directorate General of Customs Office (DGA)
c) Letter of prior consent of the country of origin of the substance to import
d) Amount of the ODS import in kilograms.

With this information, the following procedure must be ensued:

a) The application is processed the Vice Ministry of Environmental Management
b) The application is reviewed by the staff of PRONAOZ, which verifies that the importer has the available quota to import.
c) PRONAOZ, in coordination with a refrigeration technician certified by the INFOTEP, will perform an *in situ* monitoring of the physical and chemical quality of the substance. PRONAOZ emits an act of no-objection to the substance so that it is allowed to exit the port.
d) The authorization is issued and signed by the Deputy Minister

Physical monitoring of the import

The literal c) of the procedure is performed once the importer reports that the shipment is already in the port. PRONAOZ sends its technicians to monitor substances that wish to enter the country. By using a portable computer of refrigerant gas analysis, a random sample of the shipment is taken to confirm its contents. Once this operation is carried out, a certificate with the findings of the process is issued.

In October 2017, PRONAOZ could identify a case related with an import of R-12 which it had been declared as R-134. The importer (PERCOLY SRL) had to return the import to China and he was punished by the DGA and PRONAOZ. In the Annex 4 is showed the document (ACTA 71) where PRONAOZ register this case, and in the Annex 6 are showed some photos with the gas label and the analysis result.

Registration documentation and support

PRONAOZ carries a physical record of the process, which is preserved in folders that contain the documentation of the monthly registered imports with the respective documentation. Personal of PRONAOZ sets a folder with the following information:

- Single declaration of Customs
- Bill of Landing
- Commercial Invoice
- Identification document of the representative of the company

3.2.4. Analysis of the system of registration of importers, allocation of quotas and import authorizations

The progress in the implementation of the quota system and authorizations is evident, but there are some situations in relation to the registration of importers, authorizations and the authorized quotas, as described below:

- There are some companies that received the authorization to import, but they are not in the list of registered importers, and therefore they do not have assigned quota. According to the information provided by PRONAOZ, this is so because of the legal authority that has PRONAOZ to re-allocate quotas that were not used by traditional importers, although it may also be due to the fact that some companies changed their name .
- Other companies had one authorization that allows a higher quota than the one established. PRONAOZ explains that this is due to the reallocation of quota, which was made according to the consideration explained in section 3.2.2.

3.3. Monitoring and control of imports and exports of ODS by the DGA

The DGA has an online system for all imports/exports, which can be accessed through the website www.aduanas.gov.do. Normally, the user performs the application process through a customs agent who has the required experience in this matter.

Thus, the DGA has established the Harmonized System codes that adequately identify these ODS. When an importer issues a declaration with these codes (such as 2903, for refrigerant gases of headings in their pure state, or 3808 for mixtures), the system of Risk Management (SGR) generates alerts automatically. These alerts occur as soon as the importer issues a declaration and writes a subheading of a product already included in the SGR. This declaration is verified through the Integrated System of Customs Management.

The responsible of Green Customs stated that there are two ports are of great significance for the import of ODS: Haina and the Caucedo. Approximately 95 per cent of the imports of ODS enters through these two ports enters. For this reason, it is possible that Haina and the Caucedo will be declared by regulation as the only two ports to be used in the country for admission of ODS, which would facilitate the monitoring and control of ODS trade.

3.3.1. Green Customs

The Green Customs Initiative is a project that began in June 2003, sponsored by the UNEP and that whose main function is to respond to the need of education, training and awareness of the customs officers of the countries, in order to face the environmental crime and comply with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA). Its main objective is to help customs officials to take the lead in the illegal trade of this type of products.

Those responsible for this initiative are working in the development of training programs for customs officers, so that they are able to cope with this type of illicit activity. An example of this is the website of the Green Customs Initiative (Http://www.greencustoms.org), which offers a didactic green customs manual that can be downloaded in several languages. The objective of this manual is providing information and training material to officials of the customs, explaining how the trade regulations trade of this type of products works.

3.3.2. Verification of customs codes related to imports of HCFCs.

According to the interview with the representative of Green Customs, the registration process is broken down to 6 digits. The same information appears in Annex I of Resolution 10 of 2012 and it is also summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Tariff subheadings for HCFCs

ODS	Subheading
HCFC-22	2903.71
HCFC-123	2903.72
HCFC-124	2903.49
HCFC-141a	2903.73
HCFC-141b	2903.73
HCFC-142a	2903.74
HCFC-142b	2903.74

However, when reviewing the database supplied by the customs and adding filters to the different subheadings, it is evident that there are many errors in the classification. For example, when adding a filter to the subheading 2903.71 , imports of HCFC-141b, R-410 and R-22 appear. This shows that the customs must work harder in the training of the officials who feed the database.

3.3.3. Control and sanctions for different failures

Based on the authority that established the Technical Regulation, PRONAOZ can punish any user for having failed to comply with any of the provisions. The Regulation is laid down in Article 37 and 38 offenses that are subject to sanction. This procedure was applied in the case of PERCOLY in 2017, described above in item 3.2.3.

3.4. Verification of HCFCs imports data

Three sources of information on imports of HCFCs in 2016 and 2017 were accessed: 1) quota established by PRONOZ, 2) imports authorizations for PRONAOZ and 3) registration of imports of customs (DGA).

3.4.1. List of import authorizations for HCFCs (PRONAOZ - 2016)

A copy of each one of the 2016 and 2017 authorizations issued by PRONAOZ was received and with this information the following tables 8 and 9 were made, which contains the most important information of such authorizations.

3.4.2. Database of imports recorded by the DGA

The DGA provided this verification with a database in Excel that includes the imports of 2016 and 2017 for the whole subheadings 2903 and 3824, among which there are imports of HCFCs. The imports were checked based on this information and having the name of the companies, the 6 digits subheading and the name of the imported substances as main criteria. This information was systematized and comparisons were made (PRONAOZ authorizations and report of imports of customs).

The information in the database customs database presents some difficulties for its reading and evaluation, related to the units and the quantities that are not always

properly used, because sometimes the values are mixed up. On the other hand, quantities are sometimes in kilograms and other in pounds, thus hampering its review and analysis. PRONAOZ explained that in order to make the report of the Country Program, they had to meet previously with the DGA and check each import. Only then they could obtain reliable and agreed values.

As already mentioned, there are also many errors in the tariff classification, since it is often uses the same subheading for different types of gases. Because of this, the tariff is not reliable for performing the statistical revisions. It has been impossible to compare them because information and data are very different.

3.4.3. Comparison between quota and authorizations in 2016

In the next table is showed a comparison between quota and authorization to each company in 2016.

Table 8: Comparison of quota and authorizations 2016

#	Company	Quota	Authorizations
1	POCHY	190.000	239.572,81
2	REFRIPARTES	190.000	173.418,87
3	FERRETERIA OCHOA	16.000,00	
4	FRIOAIRE	43.200,00	30.630,00
5	CONFORMATIC	32.000,00	12.240,00
6	LUCHO	8.000,00	
7	REF.RUBIERA	48.000,00	16.870,00
8	AIRES DOMINICANOS	32.000,00	13.118,60
9	T&T	59.000,00	62.016,00
10	ROBERTO MORENO	28.000,00	
11	MATERIALES ELECTRICOS	56.000,00	35.412,00
12	UNIREFRI	60.000,00	84.075,00
13	REFRI MOTA	32.000,00	24.438,00
14	LM COMERCIAL	No quota	13.463,00
15	XELOR	8.000,00	
16	REFRICITY	8.000,00	18.924,00
17	FRIOCENTRO COMERCIAL	No quota	15.513,02
18	REFRIHOTEL	16.000,00	7.137,47
19	REFRIOCENTRO INTERNAL	No quota	8.704,00
20	ZELLER	No quota	7.344,00
21	Reefer Services	16.000,00	
22	Latino import	5.000,00	
23	Beltrz	32.000,00	

24	TK del Norte	8.000,00	
25	LH Internacional	16.000,00	
26	Montes y Meriño	8.000,00	
27	Trane	16.000,00	2.272,73
28	CONFORSTAR	No quota	13.148,80
29	REFRICENTRO	No quota	5.440,00
	TOTAL	927.200,00	**783.738,30**

Table 8 shows that there are 4 cases where authorizations exceed individual quotas. PRONAOZ explains that this is because when a company does not make its import, the quota can hand to another company that needs it.

On the other hand, there are also 6 companies that were given import authorizations despite not having a quota. PRONAOZ explains that it is also because other companies that did not have a quota can use it when there are companies that did not use it.

3.4.4. Comparison between quota and authorizations in 2017

In the next table is showed a comparison between quota and authorization to each company in 2017.

Table 9: Comparison of quota and authorizations 2017

#	Company	Quota	Authorizations
1	POCHY	190.000,00	273.366,00
2	REFRIPARTES	175.000,00	139.877,40
3	FERRETERIA OCHOA	8.000,00	
4	FRIOAIRE	32.000,00	15.640,00
5	CONFORMATIC	16.000,00	31.280,00
6	REF.RUBIERA	32.000,00	35.520,10
7	AIRES DOMINICANOS	16.000,00	11.676,00
8	T&T	59.000,00	108.528,00
9	ROBERTO MORENO	16.000,00	15.504,00
10	MATERIALES ELECTRICOS	40.000,00	21.792,00
11	UNIREFRI	60.000,00	59.403,21
12	REF. LOS PRADOS	No quota	25.851,00
13	REFRI MOTA	32.000,00	16.600,00
14	XELOR	8.000,00	
15	REFRICITY	16.000,00	15.645,00
16	REFRIHOTEL	8.000,00	13.522,00
17	Beltrez	16.000,00	
18	TK del Norte	8.000,00	
19	LH Internacional	16.000,00	31.675,60

20	Trane	8.000,00	
21	Conforstar	16.000,00	
22	Extintores del caribe	8.000,00	
23	ROMACA INDUSTRIAL	No quota	10.880,00
	TOTAL	**780.000,00**	**826.760,31**

Table 9 shows that there are 7 cases where authorizations exceed individual quotas and 2 cases where the companies were given import authorizations despite not having a quota.

On the other hand, in the table 9 can see that total quotas for 2017 were 780 ton, and authorizations were 826.8 ton. PRONAOZ explains that it could be a mistake because the quota for the year 2017 is 927,2 ton, the same value that was issued to 2016.

3.4.5. Analysis and comparison of data on ODS imports 2016

The revised information is presented in Table 10, which compares imports of HCFCs according to the authorizations and quotas issued by PRONAOZ and the report made to the MFMP by the Dominican Republic (through PRONAOZ).

Table 10: Comparison of imports of HCFCs in the year 2016 in accordance with the authorizations and quota and the report of the Country Program (Metric ton)

Substance	Quota	Authorizations	Country Program 2016
HCFC-22	911.2	781.46	759.72
HCFCs-141b			1.36
HCFC-123	16.0	2.27	15.00
TOTAL	927.2	783.7	776.08

Source: Verification 2018

Table 10 shows consistency between quotas and authorizations, taking into account the latter's value is lower than that of quotas. As for the HCFC-141b imported as pure substance (1.36 Ton), it corresponds to an import that PRONAOZ justifies, in the sense that it was presented at the transition stage of the application of the prohibition regulation (Decree 250 of 13 August 2015).

3.4.5.1. Analysis of Dominican Republic´s compliance with the HCFCs consumption targets in 2016

In the table 11 is showed imports in ODP ton in the 2016 year. The value reported to CP by Dominican R. is smaller than Authorization an Quota issued by PRONAOZ in this year.

Table 11: Comparison of imports of HCFCs in the year 2016 with the report of the Country Program (Ton ODP)

ODS	ODP	Quota	Authorizations	CP
HCFC-22	0,055	50.12	42.98	41.78
HCFC-123	0,020	0.32	0.05	0.30
HCFC-141b	0,110	0	0.00	0.15
TOTAL		50.44	43.03	42.23

Source: Verification 2018

The maximum allowable consumption for the year 2016, according to the Agreement with the MFMP, was 46,08 Ton ODP and the reported value in the Country Program was 42.23.

3.4.6. Analysis and comparison of data on ODS imports 2017

Table 12: Comparison of imports of HCFCs in the year 2017 in accordance with the authorizations and quota and the report of the Country Program (Metric ton)

Substance	Quota	Authorizations	Country Program 2017
HCFC-22	764	826.76	806.55
HCFCs-141b			0
HCFC-123	16		2.61
TOTAL	780	826.76	809.16

In table 12, the value of the annual quota was 780 tonnes, while authorizations were issued for 826.8 tonnes. The value reported in the Country Program was 809.2 tonnes. As already stated, this incongruence is explained by PRONAOZ, as a possible error in the information of quotas allowed for the year 2017, since this value should be the same as the year 2016 (927.2 ton).

3.4.6.1. Analysis of Dominican Republic´s compliance with the HCFCs consumption targets in 2016

In the table 13 is showed imports in ODP ton in the 2017 year. The value reported to CP by Dominican R. is smaller than authorizations but a little higher than quota issued by PRONAOZ in this year.

Table 13: Comparison of imports of HCFCs in the year 2017 with the report of the Country Program (Ton ODP)

ODS	ODP	Quota	Authorizations	Country Program
HCFC-22	0,055	42.02	45.47	44.36
HCFC-123	0,020	0.32	0.0	0.05
HCFC-141 b	0,110	0	0	0.0
TOTAL		**42.34**	**45.47**	**44.41**

The maximum allowable consumption for the year 2017, according to the Agreement with the MFMP, was 46,08 Ton ODP and Country Program reported was 44.41

3.4.7. Imports of HCFC-141b as pure substance and in pre-mixed polyols

The Dominican Republic issued the Presidential Decree 250 of August 2015, which stablish:

"It is prohibited to import or export, both pure as in mixture, as well as the parties or equipment (new or used) that use the substance 1.1 dichloro-1-fluoroetano, commonly called as Diclorofluoromethane or HCFC-141b; with No.CAS 1717-00-6 and No. ASHRAE R-141B, regulated in Annex C, Group I of Montreal Protocol"

However, during the year 2016 were imported 1.46 tons of HCFC-141b as pure substance, to be used in the maintenance service activity in RAC. Equally, 40 tonnes of HCFC-141b were imported as part of pre-mixed polyols.

The explanation of PRONAOZ is that: "For the year 2016, imports of HCFC-141b were administratively banned, but by the date there were companies using HCFC-141b that had previously bought these products abroad. For Legal procedures executed by the Directorate General of Customs, in this case, to the products that are affected, it is given a period of 6 months more to enter into execution any legal issue for those companies that could be affected with the new regulations….. "

3.5. Review of the recommendations of the last verification (2015)

Table 14 presents a review of the state of implementation of the recommendations made by the verification of the year 2015 (made in 2016).

Table 14: Recommendations of the previous check and their current status

Recommendation	Status to August 2018
A continuous review of the legislation is necessary, so that there is consistency between its formulation and implementation.	In the period 2016 – 2017 three new regulations were issued
It is important that the application of the regulations has written procedures that can be verified, in order to avoid ambiguities. Individual responsibilities of PRONAOZ's staff must also be defined more clearly.	PRONAOZ is working in this issue
Although PRONAOZ is authorized to make changes with regard to the quotas of the traditional importers when it is necessary, it is important that there is an internal procedure that can be verified and that includes the relevant documentation to allow reviewing the evidence of the process.	PRONAOZ is working in this issue
It is also essential to establish a procedure when PRONAOZ assigns an import quota to a company that is not in the list of registered companies. This procedure should establish what percentage the company is allowed to import, the documents to be submitted and other conditions, to ensure that the mechanism can be objective and transparent.	PRONAOZ is working in this issue
It would be desirable to create a system of import "remnants", in order to check the real use of the quotas of traditional importers (if they used them partially or totally). These remnants could be publicly offered to be used by other importers.	PRONAOZ is working in this issue
It is desirable that PRONAOZ adequately systematizes the information related to the authorizations, since there is not a consolidated database of these documents. Additionally, there is no written procedure that helps determining when an authorization is aborted, and who should do it, etc. The procedure should include the handling and systematization of the supporting documentation (databases of authorizations, copies of authorizations duly signed by the official of PRONAOZ or by the Ministry of the environment, certifications of changes in the assigned quotas, etc).	It is installed in coordination with the DGA the Single window of foreign trade VUCE, which has updated information on imports or exports of equipment and substances depleting the ozone layer.
It is advisable to make a revision of the classification system of customs codes, so that these codes have 8 digits. However, the most important thing is that the staff is well trained to feed the database properly with the values and information for each ODS import.	It is designed and installed a digital portal for the application of imports of ozone-depleting substances.
It is very important that the customs office excludes all ODS imports from the process of Free Trade Zone, so that there are no exceptions in the control of ODS.	DGA is working in this issue
The implementation of an automatic (online) system of control and verification of imports between the DGA and PRONAOZ is recommended with the objective of accelerating and improving the verification of imports in real time. A "cyber-link" was proposed in the Project Document of the HPMP, but it has not been implemented yet.	It is designed and installed a digital portal for the application of imports of ozone-depleting substances.

Although it seems to be no exports or re-exports of HCFCs, it is advisable to establish a control mechanism between the DGA and PRONAOZ to verify that indeed no company is conducting re-export of any of the HCFCs.	DGA and PRONAOZ are working in this issue
The creation of an inter-agency mechanism (PRONAOZ, DGA, Ministery of trade, etc) is recommended for the monitoring of ODS trade (especially of R-22) in the shops of refrigerants, because this would improve the control	DGA and PRONAOZ are working in order to prevent any kind of anomaly in the market
In the case of technological transitions, it is very important to guarantee that the new technologies have an assured import market of new substances, in order to avoid difficulties in the supply and thus in the production of the goods.	PRONAOZ has promoted the new substances and technologies without HCFCs, which allows to ensure that the Dominican R. could continue the Phase out strategy without inconvenience.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

4.1.1. Compliance with the commitments of the Agreement between the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Executive Committee of the MFMP

a) Maximum allowable consumption of ODS in the Annex C in ODP Ton (46.08 ton ODP) for the period 2016-2017 ((Annex XVIII of the report of the meeting EXCOM-77)

Using the information of quota, authorizations and Country Program data reported, it was verified that the Dominican Republic reached HCFCs consumption of 42.23 Ton ODP during the year 2016 and 44.6 ODP in 2017. This means that the country fulfilled this commitment.

b) Implementation of a national executable system of licensing and quotas for HCFCs imports

The Dominican Republic has implemented a national system of permits and quotas for HCFCs imports, which includes the registration of importers. Despite some imperfections, this system allows the country to advance in the implementation of the commitments of the Montreal Protocol.

4.1.2. Legislation to eliminate HCFCs

The Dominican Republic has appropriate regulations for the implementation of the agreements that are necessary in the process of HCFCs elimination, and there is an institutional commitment from the highest level (ministries) in its application. A

continuous review and updating of such norms is essential in order to ensure their adaptation to the new challenges of the Montreal Protocol.

4.1.3. Registration of importers and system of quotas and authorizations.

- There is not a consolidated database of imports authorizations, nor is there a standard written procedure for the handling of the authorizations' data.
- Some companies that do not have registration as importers or import quota were still able to import HCFC.
- It was evident that there are modifications of the initially approved quotas, but there is no procedure to regulate how this modification should be done. There are some new companies with quota (not previously registered) and other old companies with larger quota than the initially approved
- There is a disparity of values between some of the 'authorizations' and the customs database. This is likely due to the lack of training of those who feed this database, who may be making mistakes when entering values, since some of the codes of the subheadings do not correspond with the imported substance. There are also errors in the imported quantities, because sometimes the units are mixed up (for example: "cylinder" and "kg"). This complicates the monitoring and verification.

4.1.4. The control of the HCFCs import

- The current legislation allows granting sanctions or penalties in the case of a violation of the legal regulation. The procedure is described in the "Technical Regulation" (Art. 37-38 and 39 – Resolution 027 -2012).
- The new regulations issued may facilitate the HCFC elimination strategy, especially for the incremental import rate established by the Ministry of Environment's 0007 resolution of 2018.
- Field control facilitates the monitoring and physical monitoring of imports and ensures compliance with national commitments and help to the country to prevent illegal market of refrigerant gases.

4.1.5. The use of HCFCs

The following conclusions can be drawn thanks to the interviews with stakeholder users of HCFCs:

- There is an adequate supply of alternative gases to make the transition to the new substances and new technologies that are not dependent on HCFCs.
- There is a request by the technicians who make maintenance in RAC in the sense of more governmental support to training activities and to increase the organizational strength.

4.2. Recommendations

- It is necessary to improve the capacity of the DGA in the import register because there are too many errors in relation to the tariff subheading, the description of that subheading and the described import values (units). This situation prevents the proper verification of the import data.
- It is equally important that the registration of authorizations be carried out by a person who responsible this information, as there are some inconsistencies related to the dates, quantities and consecutive numbers of each record.
- The system of quotas and authorizations, although it is simple and clear, has a great chance of being modified at any time, which can detract from credibility and transparency. It is important that if there is any change in the quota, there is a very clear and written regulation so that it can be monitored and systematized.
- It is very important to establish a mechanism for automatic systematization of the authorizations, quotas and data of the DGA, in order to avoid personal errors in the systematization of the information. PRONAOZ reported that it is working on this issue and that is expected this year to have finished a software that would help in this regard.
- It is necessary monitoring and reporting imports of mixtures containing HCFCs, since these substances are also ODS and could become an undesirable alternative to R-22 and R-123.

Annex 1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Annex 2: Register of authorized importers and import quotas of Ozone-Depleting Substances included in Annex C, Groups I, II and III of the Montreal Protocol - 2016

Name of the Importer	***Quota allocated quantity (Kg)***	***ODS***	***Subheading Code***
REFRIPARTES, C.X.A.	190,000	R-22	2903.71
POCHY IEROMAZZO	190,000	R-22	2903.71
REFRIMPORT MOTA	32,000	R-22	2903.71
FRIOAIRE S.A	43,200	R-22	2903.71
REEFER SERVICES S A	16,000	R-22	2903.71
REFRI HOTEL	16,000	R-22	2903.71
UNIREFRI, C.X.A.	60,000	R-22	2903.71
AIRES DOMINICANOS, C.X.A.	32,000	R-22	2903.71
MATERIALES ELECTRICOS CONSTRUCCION REFRIG C POR A	56,000	R-22	2903.71
REFRICENTRO RUBIERA	48,000	R-22	2903.71
XELOR COMPANY CXA	8,000	R-22	2903.71
CONFORMATIC S.A	32,000	R-22	2903.71
FERRETERIA OCHOA CXA.	16,000	R-22	2903.71
LATINO IMPORT ENTERPRICES. S.A	5,000	R-22	2903.71
BELTREZ DECORAUTO	32,000	R-22	2903.71
INGENIERO ROBERTO MORENO Y ASOCS SRL	28,000	R-22	2903.71
TK DEL NORTE	8,000	R-22	2903.71
LUCHO & COMPANIA	8,000	R-22	2903.71
TECHNOLOGY & TRADING T&T S.R.L	59,000	R-22	2903.71
LH INTERNACIONAL, SRL	16,000	R-22	2903.71
MONTES Y MERIÑO SRL	8,000	R-22	2903.71
REFRICITY, SRL	8,000	R-22	2903.71
TRANE, S.A.	16,000	R-123	2903.72

Source: PRONAOZ (2016)

Annex 3: Register of authorized importers and import quotas of Ozone-Depleting Substances included in Annex C, Groups I, II and III of the Montreal Protocol - 2017

Name of the Importer	***Quota allocated quantity (Kg)***	***ODS***	***Subheading Code***
POCHY	190.000	R-22	2903.71
REFRIPARTES	175.000	R-22	2903.71
FERRETERIA OCHOA	8.000	R-22	2903.71
FRIOAIRE	32.000	R-22	2903.71
CONFORMATIC	16.000	R-22	2903.71
REF.RUBIERA	32.000	R-22	2903.71
AIRES DOMINICANOS	16.000	R-22	2903.71
Technology and Trading	59.000	R-22	2903.71
ROBERTO MORENO	16.000	R-22	2903.71
MATERIALES ELECTRICOS	40.000	R-22	2903.71
UNIREFRI	60.000	R-22	2903.71
REFRI MOTA	32.000	R-22	2903.71
XELOR	8.000	R-22	2903.71
REFRICITY	16.000	R-22	2903.71
REFRIHOTEL	8.000	R-22	2903.71
Beltrez	16.000	R-22	2903.71
TK del Norte	8.000	R-22	2903.71
LH Internacional	16.000	R-22	2903.71
Conforstar	16.000	R-22	2903.71
Trane	8.000	R-123	2903.72
Extintores del caribe	8.000	R-123	2903.72

Source: PRONAOZ (2017)

Annex 4: ACT of verification related with PERCOLY Import (October 2017)

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

ACTA No. 71 AÑO 2017

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES
VICEMINISTERIO DE GESTION AMBIENTAL
PROGRAMA DE PROTECCIÓN DE LA CAPA DE OZONO

NOMBRE O RAZON SOCIAL DEL IMPORTADOR	CANTIDAD DE REFRIGERANTES (kG)	PAIS DE ORIGEN DE LA IMPORTACION
Percoly SRL.	2,010	China
NOMBRE DEL PUERTO O FRONTERA DE ENTRADA AL PAIS	NUMERO DE LA COLECTURIA DE ADUANA	NOMBRE/S DEL/LOS REFRIGERANTE/S
Caucedo	1150	R-134A

Yo Rafael Rosado en virtud de los artículos 53 y 54 de la Ley 64-00 actuando en calidad de Analista Ambiental del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, adscrito al Viceministerio de Gestión Ambiental, el cual, en virtud de los artículos 20 y 95 de la misma, tiene función asignada del Programa Nacional de Ozono, el cual de acuerdo a los Decretos No. 356-99 y 565-11 que tiene por finalidad cumplir con las leyes y reglamentos con el interés de proteger la capa de ozono; y en coordinación con las autoridades de la Dirección General de Aduana, (DGA) competentes y acompañado del Sr(a). Carlos Mata, Técnico o Perito Certificado en Refrigeración una vez aquí, hablando con el/la Sr(a)_____, quien me dijo ser persona esta que_____
Para verificar el cumplimiento de las normas que rigen estas sustancias, he procedido a la verificación y análisis de las sustancias o mercancías, haciendo formal solicitud de las informaciones siguientes:

Respondiendo:
De la investigación in situ y los requerimientos hechos en el lugar, ha resultados: Que la sustancia analizada en el furgón: MRKU 8195330. fue declarada 134A. dando como

En base a dichos resultados el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales en virtud del articulo 8 de la Ley 64-00 ha tomado la decisión:

Resultado R-12. No permitir la entrada,

Como los resultados han sido: (Indicar, si los mismos han sido o no de fácil obtención). Facil obtención

Por lo tanto, el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales dicta las medidas necesarias para corregir las irregularidades encontradas:

Notificamos al interesado por esta misma acta en manos de_____ y le otorga los plazos consecutivos siguientes:
Un plazo prudente para su regularización de_____, y otro para presentar sus alegatos y explicaciones adicionales de setenta y dos horas laborables, a partir de la presente notificación se advierte que el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales vigilara el cumplimiento de las medidas y si en el plazo prudente que le ha sido concedido no corrige las irregularidades, sera sancionado con una o varias de las medidas previstas en el articulo 167 de la Ley 64-00 (Multa, limitación, restricción de actividades, sujeción a reglas, incautacíon, decomiso, suspensión de actividades y cierre temporal o total, en caso extremo de vuelta de la mercancía a su lugar de origen de acuerdo a los procedimientos vigentes por la Dirección General de Aduana.

Finalmente, le he requerido a la persona responsable de la mercancía inspeccionada que firme la presente acta, respondiendo:

; y junto a las autoridades competentes con quienes he coordinado la presente acción de vigilancia, acción y monitoreo, he firmado y expedido copia fiel y conforme con este original a cada una. Hecho en tres originales, hoy día Lunes que contamos a 30 (02) día(s) del mes de Octubre del año 2017 ( ) siendo las 11:50 AM horas.

Analista Ambiental Actuante

Técnico en Refrigeración Actuante

VICEMINISTERIO DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTAL

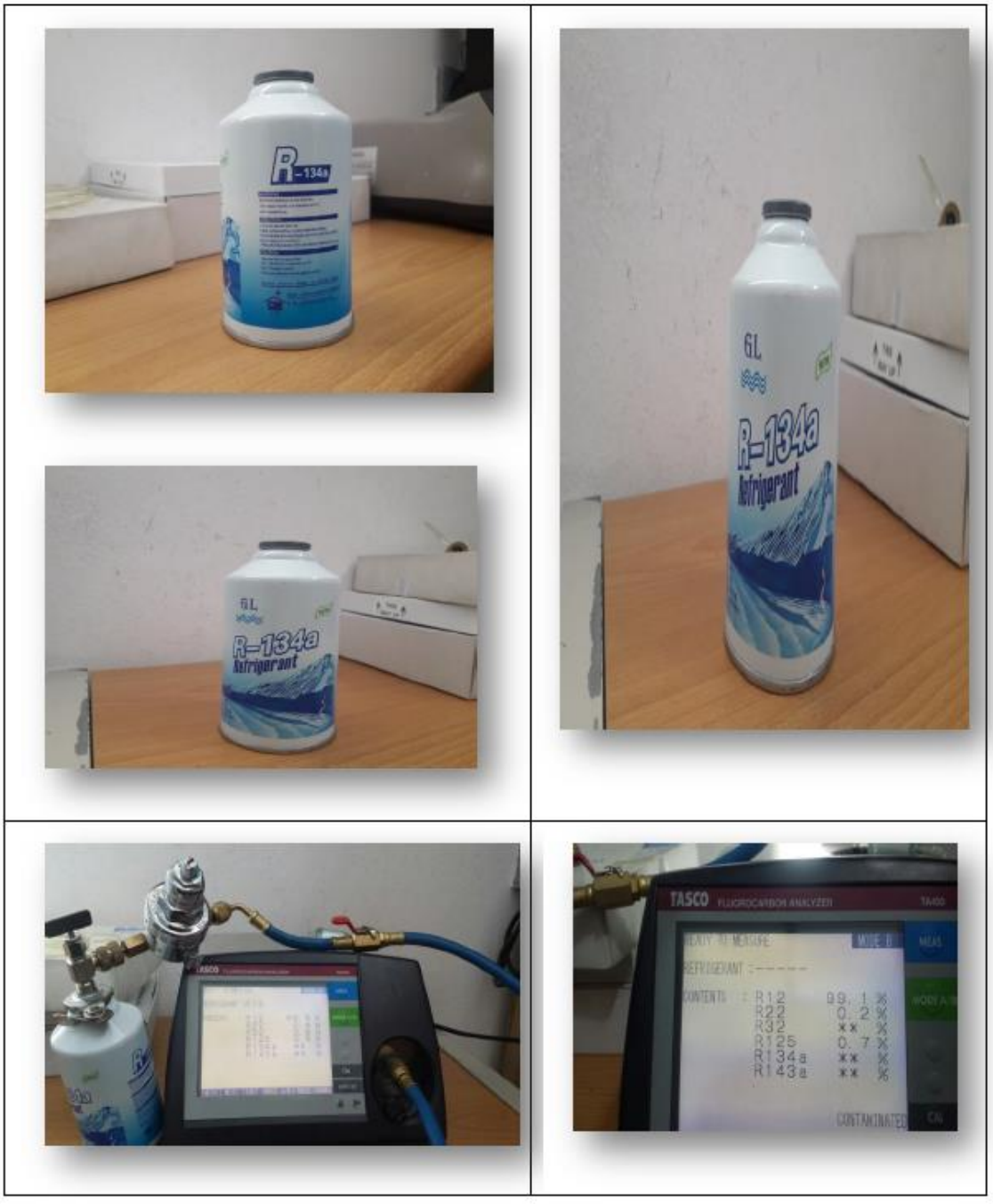
Nombre: Cédula o RNC No.:

Responsable de la Importación, Lugar o Establecimiento

Original: Expediente del PRONAOZ
Duplicado: Dirección General de Aduana
Triplicado: Responsable de la Importación / Comercialización

Av. Cayetano Germosén esq. Av. Gregorio Luperón, Ensanche El Pedregal, Santo Domingo, R. D.
Correo: ozono@ambiente.gob.do

Annex 5: PHOTOS that show the imports of PERCOLY case (October 2017)



Source: Register of PRONAOZ, 2018

Note: in the photography the label is “R-134a”, but the analysis was R-12