

## WRITTEN VIEWS SUBMITTED BY CANADA PURSUANT TO DECISION 93/103

1. Canada welcomes the opportunity to engage informally with other Executive Committee members to exchange ideas on strategic approaches to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
  2. Firstly, noting that there are a number of activities other than Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs) that could contribute to the phase-down of HFCs and Kigali Amendment implementation, we suggest that it would be useful to consider whether and how such activities could be better integrated through project design/preparation, project submission, project implementation and/or project reporting. KIPs, HCFC phase-out management plans, energy efficiency projects, and activities related to the disposal of controlled substances, are currently treated separately under the Multilateral Fund, even though all of these activities could contribute in different ways to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. In some cases, this separation could be well justified and should continue. In other cases, there may be opportunities to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency if these activities were integrated to some extent. In the case of very low-volume consuming countries in particular, bilateral and implementing agencies may be challenged in managing several small projects that are related but treated distinctly under the Multilateral Fund and may provide more effective project management if these projects were grouped together at one or more levels of the project cycle (preparation, submission, implementation, reporting).
  3. Secondly, the structure of the HFC phase-down schedule, which is spread out over more than 20 years and includes an HCFC component in the baseline, presents particular challenges in terms of ensuring that the HFCs funded for phase-out under Multilateral Fund projects lead to actual reductions in overall consumption that are sustained over time. To address this issue, the Secretariat had prepared a very useful paper that was considered at the 87<sup>th</sup> and 89<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Executive Committee, entitled: “Potential strategies, policy measures and commitments, as well as projects and activities that could be integrated within stage I of the HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries”. The paper included many interesting ideas on how the Multilateral Fund and Article 5 parties could put in place approaches, measures and practices to ensure the sustained elimination of HFCs, thereby ensuring the effectiveness of Multilateral Fund assistance and compliance with the Kigali Amendment. However, relatively limited discussions took place in relation to this paper. Recognizing that under decision XXVIII/2 of the parties, Article 5 countries have flexibility to prioritize HFCs, define sectors, select technologies and alternatives, and elaborate and implement their strategies to meet HFC obligations, it would be worthwhile if the Secretariat synthesized the key ideas of this paper to provide a basis for an informal, yet informed, exchange of views on this issue among Executive Committee members.
  4. Thirdly, while on various occasions, some Executive Committee members have briefly referred to the issue of conversions from high-GWP HFCs to lower-GWP HFCs in the manufacturing sector, the Executive Committee has never held an in-depth discussion on the topic. Here again, it is important to recall the flexibility from decision XXVIII/2 with respect to the selection of alternatives and the provision under that decision stating that enterprises that convert from HFCs to lower-GWP HFCs with Multilateral Fund support when no other alternatives are available will be eligible to receive funding for a subsequent conversion to low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives if necessary to meet the final HFC phase-down step. Notwithstanding the flexibility and eligibility conditions provided by this decision, we believe that most parties would agree that to the extent that it is technically and economically feasible to avoid the possibility of further conversions in the last stage of the phase-down, it would be advisable to do so. Therefore, Canada suggests to include in the agenda a discussion on how HCFC and HFC phase-down plans could be designed, structured and implemented to minimize conversions to lower-GWP HFCs when feasible and thus avoid further conversions.
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