

# Messages

- Assessment of the success of the Montreal Protocol should rely on scientific evidence.
- Thinking out of the box: Possibilities of using new technology (blockchain, AI) for tracking emissions of controlled substances at the production site, end-user site, and transfer point, should be explored.
- New measures to improve the implementation and enforcement regime should balance between benefits of such measures and additional burden that they may have on governments.
- Need for clarity on definitions of illegal trade (illegal production), and pre-blended polyol and free-trade zones.

# Messages

- Continued cooperation of Customs Departments and other relevant authorities is critical for monitoring import and use of controlled substances.
- Capacity of relevant authorities needs to be built, sustained, and evolved over time. Capacity and training activities should be mainstreamed into the national program.
- Monitoring and reporting system should be robust and subject to verification or auditing, where possible.
- Good relationships with industry can enhance authorities's capacity to prevent illegal trade. Industry could be a good source of information.
- Quick, clear, regular communications with the industry could help improve enforcement.
- Culture of compliance is essential for effective enforcement;

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- Efforts should be made to identify and move unregulated importers and users to become regulated.
- Penalty for violations could be punitive and/or non-punitive depending on the nature, motivation of such violations.
- Enforcing penalty should be firm, fair, and transparent. Penalty should be meaningful.

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- Exchanging information on import and export between importing and exporting countries under iPIC program can help avoid illegal trade.
- A5 countries could learn from non-A5 countries on their experiences on illegal trade of HFCs and measures used for addressing illegal trade.
- Exploring synergies and linkages with other related on-going programs (UN Unwaste, Operation Demeter).
- Management of HFC phasedown is more challenging as countries would have to work simultaneously to maintain or sustain success of HCFC phase-out, and to implement new HFC phasedown measures.
- Lack of HS codes for specific HFC blends; risk of backsliding to use HCFC-22 as it is still produced for manufacturing alternatives; potential challenges to link the atmospheric monitoring data to the sources and causes of emissions.

# Messages

- To cope with HFC phasdown challenges, countries may consider licensing equipment containing HFCs, selective bans on high-GWP HFCs where alternatives are readily available, and bans the sale of non-refillable cylinders.
- Be aware! "We don't know what we don't know". "Dig deeper on market information".