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Twelfth meeting of the Conference of
the Parties to the Vienna Convention
for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, part II
Online, 23–29 October 2021

Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Online, 23–29 October 2021

Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer at its twelfth meeting (part II) and by the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

I. Vienna Convention decisions

The Conference of the Parties decides:

Decision XII(II)/1: Recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at their eleventh meeting

Recalling that, pursuant to the objectives defined in decision VC I/6 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention review ongoing national and international research and monitoring programmes with a view to ensuring the proper coordination of those programmes and identifying gaps that need to be addressed,

Recalling also decision XXXI/3 of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on unexpected emissions of CFC-11, which, inter alia, requested the Scientific Assessment Panel to work with the Ozone Research Managers to identify gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and to provide options for ways to enhance such monitoring, as well as exploring options for informing the parties of preliminary information indicating unexpected emissions of controlled substances,

Recognizing the need to improve the understanding and accuracy of future projections of global ozone amounts, including ozone layer recovery,

Recognizing also the importance of continuing and enhancing existing observation capabilities for ozone layer and climate variables owing to the changing atmospheric composition and the strong coupling between the behaviour of the ozone layer and changes in climate,

Noting the importance of capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enable them to expand their ability to participate in research and systematic observations relating to the ozone layer and the changing climate,

* Re-issued for technical reasons (19 April 2022)

Noting with appreciation the Scientific Assessment Panel’s “white paper” entitled “Closing the gaps in top-down regional emissions quantification: needs and action plan”,[†] prepared for the eleventh meeting of the Ozone Research Managers,

1. To take note with appreciation of the reports of the eleventh meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention;[‡]
2. To encourage parties to adopt and implement, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers under the topics of research needs, systematic observations, gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options for enhancing such monitoring, data archiving and stewardship, and capacity-building;
3. To also encourage parties to accord priority in particular to:
 - (a) Research and systematic observation activities, including monitoring of the ozone layer using ground, satellite, aircraft, and balloon profiles, to analyse processes influencing the evolution of the ozone layer and its links to climate change;
 - (b) Maintaining, augmenting, restoring and, where feasible, establishing new long-term capacity and infrastructure for the atmospheric monitoring and observation of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol in order to enhance the estimates of regional emissions, including in currently unmonitored and undermonitored regions;
 - (c) Improved management and analysis of observation data, including for international open-access and collaborative research activities, long-term curation and storage, standardization and intercomparability, to support modelling and near real-time assessments;
 - (d) Support for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through the continuation and expansion of regular calibration and intercomparison campaigns and through the provision of training and assistance to enable those parties to expand their scientific capacity and participate in ozone research activities, including assessment activities under the Montreal Protocol;
4. To request the Ozone Research Managers, at their twelfth meeting, to continue to review the situation of atmospheric measurements and monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and to make specific recommendations for further strengthening such atmospheric monitoring.

Decision XII(II)/2: General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention

Recalling decision VC VI/2, by which the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer established the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention,

Noting with appreciation the contributions to the Trust Fund by several parties and the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the Secretariat in the implementation of the activities funded from the Trust Fund since it became operational in 2003,

Noting that important activities, including calibrations, intercomparisons and relevant training, have been implemented successfully under the Trust Fund to date,

Noting with great concern, however, that the resources available in the Trust Fund are not sufficient to enable substantial and sustainable improvements to be made to the global ozone observing system,

Aware that improvements in ozone observations should take into account the existing strong and intricate linkages between ozone and climate, and aware of the need to carry out observations and analyses relevant for both ozone and climate wherever possible,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Advisory Committee of the Trust Fund, including on the long-term strategy and short-term plan of action for the Trust Fund prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to decision VC X/3,

[†] UNEP/OzL/Conv.ResMgr/11/4/Rev.1, annex.

[‡] UNEP/OzL/Conv.ResMgr/11(I)/2 and Ozone Research and Monitoring Global Atmosphere Watch Report No. 271.

1. To encourage parties to make contributions to the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, for the purpose of improving the global ozone observing system in line with the long-term strategy and short-term plan of action prepared by the Advisory Committee of the Trust Fund;

2. To request the Advisory Committee, with the assistance of the World Meteorological Organization and the Secretariat, to continue to implement its long-term strategy and short-term plan of action for the Trust Fund, paying particular attention to:

(a) Identifying gaps and needs in research and monitoring of ozone and related climate variables and parameters, complementing the ongoing efforts of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and other relevant programmes such as the World Meteorological Organization Global Atmosphere Watch programme;

(b) Facilitating the relocation of unused Dobson and Brewer instruments and the use of ozonesondes to new observation programmes when requested and in line with global and regional observation priorities;

(c) Fostering stronger relationships with scientific institutions and related global networks to build capacity and increase the infusion of knowledge for the activities under its consideration;

(d) Exploring opportunities to leverage and catalyse its resources to safeguard necessary research and observation activities in line with its strategic plan;

3. To request the Secretariat:

(a) To continue to invite parties and relevant international organizations, including space agencies, scientific and research institutions, United Nations entities, international financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to make financial and/or in-kind contributions towards well-defined and well-budgeted project proposals developed under the Trust Fund;

(b) To report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting on the operation of, contributions to and expenditure from the Trust Fund and on the activities funded from the Trust Fund since its inception, as well as on the activities of the Advisory Committee.

Decision XII(II)/3: Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention

To convene the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer back to back with the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Decision XII(II)/4: Financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

Taking note of the financial report for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2020,[§]

Recognizing the voluntary contributions of parties as an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Vienna Convention,

Welcoming the continued efficient management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention,

Recognizing that the exceptional circumstances arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have resulted in a lower utilization of the budget in 2021, and taking this into account with respect to the level of contributions for 2022,

1. To approve the revised budget for 2021 for the Trust Fund in the amount of \$1,083,488, the budget for 2022 in the amount of \$888,180, the budget for 2023 in the amount of \$902,192 and the budget for 2024 in the amount of \$1,477,235, as set out in table A of the annex to the present decision;

[§] UNEP/OzL.Conv.12(II)/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/5.

2. To reaffirm a working capital reserve equivalent to 15 per cent of the annual operational budgets for the triennium 2022–2024, to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund;
3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties, of \$781,175 in 2022, \$781,175 in 2023, and \$781,175 in 2024, as set out in table B of the annex to the present decision;
4. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down from the cash balance the funds required to cover the shortfall between the level of contributions agreed upon in paragraph 3 of the present decision and the approved budgets for the triennium 2022–2024, as set out in paragraph 1 of the present decision;
5. To note with concern that some parties have not paid their contributions for 2021 and prior years, and to urge all parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;
6. To request the Executive Secretary, and to invite the President of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to enter into discussions with any party whose contributions have been outstanding for two or more years with a view to finding a way forward, and to request the Executive Secretary to report on the outcome of those discussions to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, to be held in 2024;
7. To consider further, at its thirteenth meeting, how to address outstanding contributions to the Trust Fund, and to request the Executive Secretary to continue to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Trust Fund;
8. To request the Secretariat to ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to it in the triennium 2022–2024 and in later years and, where possible, to offset those programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
9. To request the Secretariat to indicate in future financial reports of the Trust Fund the amounts of cash on hand, in addition to contributions that have not yet been received;
10. To request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the triennium 2025–2027, based on the projected needs, for two budget scenarios:
 - (a) A zero nominal growth scenario;
 - (b) A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero nominal growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto.

Annex to decision XII/4

Table A
Approved revised budget for 2021 and approved budgets for 2022, 2023 and 2024 for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Approved revised budget for 2021</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2022</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2023</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2024</i>
1100	Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	563 450	659 000	671 400	684 788
1300	Meeting costs				
1322	Conference services costs: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	252 000	–	–	252 000
1324	Conference services costs: Bureau meetings	20 000	–	–	20 000
1327	Conference services costs: Ozone Research Managers meeting	7 000	–	–	20 000
1328	Promotional activities for the protection of the ozone layer	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
5401	Hospitality	–	–	–	15 000
	Subtotal: meeting costs	289 000	10 000	10 000	317 000
3300	Travel of Article 5 parties				
3304	Travel of Article 5 parties: Bureau meetings	–	–	–	20 000

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Approved revised budget for 2021</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2022</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2023</i>	<i>Approved budget for 2024</i>
3307	Travel of Article 5 parties: Ozone Research Managers meetings	–	–	–	160 000
Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties		–	–	–	180 000
1600	Staff travel on official business	10 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
4100–5300	Other operating costs				
4100	Expendable equipment	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
4300	Rental of premises	19 000	19 000	19 000	20 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
5200	Reporting costs	12 500	5 000	5 000	12 500
5300	Sundry	36 889	35 000	35 000	35 000
Subtotal: other operating costs		96 389	87 000	87 000	95 500
Total direct costs		958 839	786 000	798 400	1 307 288
	Programme support costs (13 per cent)	124 649	102 180	103 792	169 947
Grand total		1 083 488	888 180	902 192	1 477 235

Appendix to table A

Explanatory notes for the approved budgets for 2022, 2023, and 2024 for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100*	The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over each year of the triennium to allow for inflation. The P-3 post of Information Technology Officer, included in the budget, is funded in the ratio of 30 per cent to 70 per cent by the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol trust funds respectively.
Meeting costs	1300	This category includes the costs of the venue; editing and translation of the meeting documents; interpretation during the meeting and conference servicing staff time and travel.
	1322	The conference costs of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention will be shared with the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol; the meetings are to be held jointly in 2024.
	1324	Two Bureau meetings are scheduled to be held in 2024. The first will be held back to back with the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the second will be held back to back with the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
	1327	The budget includes conference services costs for the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers, to be held at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva.
	1328	The budget is for promotional activities for the protection of the ozone layer.
	5401	Hospitality cost covers receptions at twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the combined twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.
Travel of Article 5 participants	3300	Given that the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention is normally held jointly with the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, participation costs are borne by the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	3304	Participation costs are based on two Bureau meetings for participants from developing countries or countries with economies in transition, being held back to back with twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the combined twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	3307	The budget, maintained at the level of 2021, includes the cost of travel of representatives of Article 5 parties to the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers. The travel is budgeted at \$5,000 per representative, calculated on the basis of an economy-class fare using the most direct and economical route and the United Nations daily subsistence allowance for Geneva.
Travel on official business	1600	The budget includes the travel of Secretariat staff to organize and to participate in the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to provide support to networking and capacity-building meetings.
Other operating costs	4100 – 5300	The category includes the cost of expendables, non-expendable equipment, rental of office premises, operation and maintenance of equipment, reporting costs, communication, freight and the costs of World Ozone Day celebrations.
	4100	The budget caters for the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables and has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount. This cost is shared with the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	4200	This budget line provides for the cost of furniture, computers and peripherals. The cost has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount. This cost is shared with the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	4300	The rental cost is shared with the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol. The budget for 2022–2023 is the same as the 2021 approved amount. The 2024 amount has been increased by \$1,000 to cater for inflation.
	5100	The cost for the operation and maintenance of equipment, shared with the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol, includes the service-level agreements for printers and photocopying machines, information technology support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and insurance of equipment. Effective 2021, partial annual maintenance and hosting costs for the website and the various digital tools, traditionally covered by the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol, have been included.
	5200	The budget for 2022 and 2023 will provide for general reporting costs that cover the editing and translation of ad hoc documents (not related to meetings) and publications. The 2024 reporting cost has been maintained at the level of the approved amount for 2021 to provide for the report of the Ozone Research Managers at their twelfth meeting and include other general reporting costs mentioned above.
	5300	The sundry budget includes the cost of communications, freight and the World Ozone Day celebration. This category is also shared with the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.

* Budget line corrected after submission of the budget document.

Table B
Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

(United States dollars)

(Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018 with a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent)

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
		<i>contributions by parties</i>	<i>contributions by parties</i>	<i>contributions by parties</i>
1 Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
2 Albania	–	–	–	–
3 Algeria	0.138	1 078	1 078	1 078
4 Andorra	–	–	–	–
5 Angola	–	–	–	–
6 Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
7 Argentina	0.912	7 124	7 124	7 124

		<i>Adjusted^a</i>			
	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>United Nations scale</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
		<i>with 22 per cent</i>	<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>
		<i>maximum assessment</i>	<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>
		<i>rate considered</i>			
8	Armenia	–	–	–	–
9	Australia	2.203	17 209	17 209	17 209
10	Austria	0.675	5 273	5 273	5 273
11	Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–
12	Bahamas	–	–	–	–
13	Bahrain	–	–	–	–
14	Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
15	Barbados	–	–	–	–
16	Belarus	–	–	–	–
17	Belgium	0.818	6 390	6 390	6 390
18	Belize	–	–	–	–
19	Benin	–	–	–	–
20	Bhutan	–	–	–	–
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
23	Botswana	–	–	–	–
24	Brazil	2.939	22 959	22 959	22 959
25	Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
26	Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
27	Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
28	Burundi	–	–	–	–
29	Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
30	Cambodia	–	–	–	–
31	Cameroon	–	–	–	–
32	Canada	2.725	21 287	21 287	21 287
33	Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
34	Chad	–	–	–	–
35	Chile	0.406	3 172	3 172	3 172
36	China	11.967	93 483	93 483	93 483
37	Colombia	0.287	2 242	2 242	2 242
38	Comoros	–	–	–	–
39	Congo	–	–	–	–
40	Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
41	Costa Rica	–	–	–	–
42	Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
43	Croatia	–	–	–	–
44	Cuba	–	–	–	–
45	Cyprus	–	–	–	–
46	Czechia	0.310	2 422	2 422	2 422
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
49	Denmark	0.552	4 312	4 312	4 312
50	Djibouti	–	–	–	–
51	Dominica	–	–	–	–
52	Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–

		<i>Adjusted^a</i>			
		<i>United Nations scale</i>			
		<i>with 22 per cent</i>			
		<i>maximum assessment</i>			
		<i>rate considered</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
<i>Name of party</i>			<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>
			<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>
53	Ecuador	–	–	–	–
54	Egypt	0.185	1 445	1 445	1 445
55	El Salvador	–	–	–	–
56	Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–
57	Eritrea	–	–	–	–
58	Estonia	–	–	–	–
59	Eswatini	–	–	–	–
60	Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
61	European Union	2.492	19 467	19 467	19 467
62	Fiji	–	–	–	–
63	Finland	0.420	3 281	3 281	3 281
64	France	4.413	34 473	34 473	34 473
65	Gabon	–	–	–	–
66	Gambia	–	–	–	–
67	Georgia	–	–	–	–
68	Germany	6.071	47 425	47 425	47 425
69	Ghana	–	–	–	–
70	Greece	0.365	2 851	2 851	2 851
71	Grenada	–	–	–	–
72	Guatemala	–	–	–	–
73	Guinea	–	–	–	–
74	Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
75	Guyana	–	–	–	–
76	Haiti	–	–	–	–
77	Holy See	–	–	–	–
78	Honduras	–	–	–	–
79	Hungary	0.205	1 602	1 602	1 602
80	Iceland	–	–	–	–
81	India	0.831	6 492	6 492	6 492
82	Indonesia	0.541	4 226	4 226	4 226
83	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.397	3 101	3 101	3 101
84	Iraq	0.129	1 008	1 008	1 008
85	Ireland	0.370	2 891	2 891	2 891
86	Israel	0.488	3 812	3 812	3 812
87	Italy	3.296	25 748	25 748	25 748
88	Jamaica	–	–	–	–
89	Japan	8.537	66 689	66 689	66 689
90	Jordan	–	–	–	–
91	Kazakhstan	0.177	1 383	1 383	1 383
92	Kenya	–	–	–	–
93	Kiribati	–	–	–	–
94	Kuwait	0.251	1 961	1 961	1 961
95	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
97	Latvia	–	–	–	–

		<i>Adjusted^a</i>			
		<i>United Nations scale</i>			
		<i>with 22 per cent</i>			
		<i>maximum assessment</i>			
		<i>rate considered</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
<i>Name of party</i>			<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>
			<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>
98	Lebanon	–	–	–	–
99	Lesotho	–	–	–	–
100	Liberia	–	–	–	–
101	Libya	–	–	–	–
102	Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–
103	Lithuania	–	–	–	–
104	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–
105	Madagascar	–	–	–	–
106	Malawi	–	–	–	–
107	Malaysia	0.340	2 656	2 656	2 656
108	Maldives	–	–	–	–
109	Mali	–	–	–	–
110	Malta	–	–	–	–
111	Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
112	Mauritania	–	–	–	–
113	Mauritius	–	–	–	–
114	Mexico	1.288	10 062	10 062	10 062
115	Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–
116	Monaco	–	–	–	–
117	Mongolia	–	–	–	–
118	Montenegro	–	–	–	–
119	Morocco	–	–	–	–
120	Mozambique	–	–	–	–
121	Myanmar	–	–	–	–
122	Namibia	–	–	–	–
123	Nauru	–	–	–	–
124	Nepal	–	–	–	–
125	Netherlands	1.352	10 562	10 562	10 562
126	New Zealand	0.290	2 266	2 266	2 266
127	Nicaragua	–	–	–	–
128	Niger	–	–	–	–
129	Nigeria	0.249	1 945	1 945	1 945
130	Niue	–	–	–	–
131	North Macedonia	–	–	–	–
132	Norway	0.752	5 875	5 875	5 875
133	Oman	0.115	899	899	899
134	Pakistan	0.115	899	899	899
135	Palau	–	–	–	–
136	Panama	–	–	–	–
137	Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–
138	Paraguay	–	–	–	–
139	Peru	0.152	1 188	1 188	1 188
140	Philippines	0.204	1 594	1 594	1 594
141	Poland	0.799	6 242	6 242	6 242
142	Portugal	0.349	2 726	2 726	2 726

		<i>Adjusted^a</i>			
		<i>United Nations scale</i>			
		<i>with 22 per cent</i>			
		<i>maximum assessment</i>			
		<i>rate considered</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
	<i>Name of party</i>		<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>	<i>contributions by</i>
			<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>	<i>parties</i>
143	Qatar	0.281	2 195	2 195	2 195
144	Republic of Korea	2.260	17 655	17 655	17 655
145	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–
146	Romania	0.197	1 539	1 539	1 539
147	Russian Federation	2.397	18 725	18 725	18 725
148	Rwanda	–	–	–	–
149	Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–
150	Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–
151	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–
152	Samoa	–	–	–	–
153	San Marino	–	–	–	–
154	Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–
155	Saudi Arabia	1.168	9 124	9 124	9 124
156	Senegal	–	–	–	–
157	Serbia	–	–	–	–
158	Seychelles	–	–	–	–
159	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
160	Singapore	0.483	3 773	3 773	3 773
161	Slovakia	0.153	1 195	1 195	1 195
162	Slovenia	–	–	–	–
163	Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
164	Somalia	–	–	–	–
165	South Africa	0.271	2 117	2 117	2 117
166	South Sudan	–	–	–	–
167	Spain	2.139	16 709	16 709	16 709
168	Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
169	State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
170	Sudan	–	–	–	–
171	Suriname	–	–	–	–
172	Sweden	0.903	7 054	7 054	7 054
173	Switzerland	1.147	8 960	8 960	8 960
174	Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
175	Tajikistan	–	–	–	–
176	Thailand	0.306	2 391	2 391	2 391
177	Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
178	Togo	–	–	–	–
179	Tonga	–	–	–	–
180	Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
181	Tunisia	–	–	–	–
182	Turkey	1.367	10 679	10 679	10 679
183	Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
184	Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
185	Uganda	–	–	–	–
186	Ukraine	–	–	–	–
187	United Arab Emirates	0.614	4 797	4 797	4 797

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>			
			<i>2022 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>
188	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.552	35 559	35 559	35 559
189	United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
190	United States of America	21.930	171 312	171 312	171 312
191	Uruguay	–	–	–	–
192	Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
193	Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
194	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.727	5 671	5 671	5 671
195	Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
196	Yemen	–	–	–	–
197	Zambia	–	–	–	–
198	Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
	Total	100.000	781 175	781 175	781 175

^a Unlike in previous years, the scale of assessment was rounded off before the contributions by party were calculated.

II. Montreal Protocol decisions

The Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision XXXIII/1: Updated interim budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023

Taking into account the current exceptional circumstances related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and without setting a precedent,

Recognizing the resources remaining from the 2018–2020 replenishment decided on in decision XXIX/1,

Appreciating the fact that that many parties have made contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2021 pending a final decision on replenishment for the triennium 2021–2023,

Recalling decision XXXII/1, by which parties adopted an interim budget of \$268 million for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023,

Noting that parties will take a decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund to adopt a final budget for the triennium 2021–2023, including regular contributions,

To adopt an updated interim budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 of \$400 million until such time as the parties adopt a final decision on replenishment, including a revised budget for the triennium 2021–2023, on the understanding that the updated interim budget will be provided from contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the triennium 2018–2020, and from contributions already made by parties in 2021.

Decision XXXIII/2: 2022 contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023

Taking into account the current exceptional circumstances related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, and without setting a precedent,

Recalling decisions XXXII/1 and XXXIII/1 on the interim budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023,

Recalling also decision Ex.IV/1 on 2021 contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023,

Noting that the next Meeting of the Parties in 2022 is expected to take a final decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund, including a revised budget for the triennium 2021–2023, including regular contributions by parties and the potential extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism,

Recognizing that contributions to the Multilateral Fund before the adoption of a final decision on replenishment, including a revised budget for the triennium 2021–2023, by the Meeting of Parties would help to ensure the continued functioning of the Multilateral Fund,

Recognizing also that some parties have stated that under their national budgeting processes, contributing to the Multilateral Fund requires a decision by a Meeting of the Parties that states the level of that contribution,

Noting that any contributions made by parties in advance of a final decision on replenishment, including a revised budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023, and of a decision on the potential extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism would count towards the level of contributions to be decided on for the triennium 2021–2023,

1. To adopt the level of indicative contributions for the parties listed in table A, set forth in the annex to the present decision, for 2022 on an interim basis pending a final decision by the Meeting of the Parties on a revised budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023;

2. That any contributions made by parties in advance of a final decision on the revised budget for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 shall be without prejudice to the overall level of the replenishment or to the agreed level of contributions by parties.

Annex to decision XXXIII/2

Table A

<i>Party</i>	<i>2022 amount in United States dollars or in national currency*</i>
Australia	AUD 7 833 905
Austria	USD 1 814 500
Belgium	EUR 2 066 538
Bulgaria	USD 113 333
Croatia	HRK 1 718 129
Cyprus	EUR 100 377
Czechia	USD 867 000
Denmark	DKK 10 142 404
Estonia	EUR 88 795
Finland	EUR 1 064 772
France	EUR 11 346 191
Germany	EUR 14 918 851
Greece	EUR 1 099 827
Hungary	HUF 115 977 788
Ireland	EUR 782 325
Italy	EUR 8 751 822
Latvia	EUR 116 747
Lithuania	EUR 168 171
Luxembourg	EUR 149 485
Malta	EUR 37 371
Netherlands	USD 3 734 833
Norway	NOR 18 194 536
New Zealand	NZD 957 172**
Poland	USD 2 119 500
Portugal	EUR 915 287
Romania	RON 1 941 505
Slovakia	EUR 373 558

<i>Party</i>	<i>2022 amount in United States dollars or in national currency*</i>
Slovenia	EUR 196 122
Spain	EUR 5 704 676
Sweden	SEK 21 440 390
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	USD 11 247 500

* Based on the amounts set out in annex III to the report of the combined eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

** Subject to government procedures and approval.

Decision XXXIII/3: Extraordinary meeting of the parties in 2022

Recalling decision XXXII/2 on organizing an extraordinary meeting of the parties in 2021 to enable parties to take a decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023, if and when the circumstances related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic permitted it,

Noting that consideration of, and a decision on, the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 have been postponed owing to the circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic,

Aware that the Secretariat might need to prepare a contingency plan for meetings of the ozone treaty bodies in 2022, in consultation with the parties, in the light of the evolving situation regarding the pandemic,

To authorize the Secretariat to organize an extraordinary meeting of the parties in 2022, if and when the circumstances related to the pandemic permit it, to enable parties to take a decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023.

Decision XXXIII/4: Enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol

Noting with appreciation decision VC XII/1 of the parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer approving the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at their eleventh meeting,

Recalling decision XXX/3 on unexpected emissions of trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) and decision XXXI/3 on unexpected emissions of CFC-11 and institutional processes to be enhanced to strengthen the effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Noting with appreciation the Scientific Assessment Panel’s “white paper” entitled “Closing the gaps in top-down regional emissions quantification: needs and action plan”,**

To request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation with relevant experts from the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Ozone Research Managers, to provide the following information to the parties at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, to be held in 2023, and to report on the progress of work at the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group:

- (a) Options for the regional monitoring of atmospheric concentrations of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, based on the existing information provided by the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Ozone Research Managers, and the challenges for operationalizing relevant recommendations;
- (b) The identification of suitable locations for possible high-frequency measurements and flask sampling for regions not, or not sufficiently, covered by existing atmospheric monitoring, with a view to strengthening monitoring capacity and networks;
- (c) Options for possible means of establishing new monitoring capacity and related costs, taking into account existing monitoring infrastructure.

** UNEP/OzL/Conv.ResMgt/11/4/Rev.1, annex.

Decision XXXIII/5: Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies

Recalling decisions XXVIII/2, XXVIII/3, XXIX/10, XXX/5 and XXXI/7 relating to energy efficiency and the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons,

Taking note of the reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in response to decisions XXVIII/3, XXIX/10, XXX/5 and XXXI/7, inter alia, covering issues related to energy efficiency while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons and the cost and availability of low-global-warming-potential technologies and equipment that maintain or enhance energy efficiency,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report on energy-efficient and lower-global-warming-potential technologies and on measures to enhance and maintain energy efficiency during hydrofluorocarbon transition in equipment for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-fourth meeting, and in the report to:

- (a) Update information in the decision XXXI/7 report where relevant, and address additional subsectors not previously covered such as the heat-pump, large commercial refrigeration and larger air-conditioning system subsectors;
- (b) Assess potential cost savings associated with adoption of lower-global-warming-potential energy-efficient technologies in each sector, including for manufacturers and consumers;
- (c) Identify sectors where actions could be taken in the short term to adopt energy-efficient technologies while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons;
- (d) Identify options to enhance and maintain energy efficiency in equipment through deploying best practices during installation, servicing, maintenance, refurbishment or repair;
- (e) Provide detailed information on how the benefits of integrating energy efficiency enhancements with the hydrofluorocarbon phase-down measures can be assessed.

Decision XXXIII/6: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2022 and 2023

Noting with appreciation the work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee,

Recognizing the significant reductions in critical-use nominations for methyl bromide by many parties,

Recalling paragraph 10 of decision XVII/9 on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide,

Recalling also that parties nominating critical-use exemptions are requested to report data on stocks of methyl bromide using the accounting framework agreed to by the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties,

Recognizing that parties operating under critical-use exemptions should take into account the extent to which methyl bromide is available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide in licensing, permitting or authorizing the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses,

Recalling decision Ex.I/4, on conditions for granting and reporting critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide, by which parties with critical-use exemptions were requested to submit annual accounting frameworks and national management strategies,

Recalling also paragraphs 34–36, on market penetration of alternatives, of annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,^{††} according to which the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee is to evaluate critical-use nominations on a case-by-case basis and based on information provided by the nominating parties on expected rates of adoption of registered alternatives,

Recalling further decision IX/6, by which the parties decided that production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses was to be permitted only if methyl bromide was not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide,

^{††} UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17.

Noting that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel indicated in volume 5 of its September 2021 report^{¶¶} that technically and economically feasible alternatives had been identified for virtually all critical-use exemption applications of methyl bromide and that specific regulations (national or local) on the use of such alternatives often affect the feasibility for end users of using them,

Noting also that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has identified successful chemical and non-chemical alternatives to methyl bromide and that the use of such alternatives in combination provides excellent results,

Noting further that a detailed national management strategy, as required under paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4, has not been received from the Government of Argentina, while recognizing the progress made by that country in reducing the amounts nominated for critical uses,

Noting the commitment by the Government of Australia to start its transition away from methyl bromide in 2023, provided registration of an alternative is completed in early 2022,

Noting that the Government of Canada takes into account, to the extent feasible, available stocks of methyl bromide in licensing, permitting or authorizing the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses,

Noting the progress made under the Canadian research programme aiming at developing alternatives to methyl bromide, and that Canada is committed to continuing its research programme in 2022,

Noting that the research programme of the Government of Argentina is continuing to pursue its aim of developing alternatives to methyl bromide,

Noting that the Government of South Africa is committed to continuing its research programme in 2021 and beyond, since the registered alternative for structures and mills that was being phased in was reported by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in volume 1 of its September 2020 report^{§§} to have high global warming potential, which puts its phasing in at risk,

Recognizing that some parties have recently stopped requesting critical-use exemptions and that the efforts to develop alternatives and substitutes by parties that continue to apply for exemptions are designed to achieve the same outcome,

1. To permit, for the agreed critical-use categories for 2022 and 2023 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision for each party, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2022 and 2023 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, with the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, with each party requested to report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;
5. To remind parties when submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee will evaluate nominations on the basis of information provided by nominating parties on the expected rate of adoption of registered

^{¶¶} Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, September 2021, Volume 5: Evaluation of 2021 critical-use nominations for methyl bromide and related issues: Final report, available at <https://ozone.unep.org/system/files/documents/TEAP-CUN-final-report-september-2021.pdf>.

^{§§} Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, September 2020, Volume 1: Evaluation of 2020 critical-use nominations for methyl bromide and related issues: Final report, available at <https://ozone.unep.org/system/files/documents/TEAP-CUN-final-report-September-2020.pdf>.

alternatives in line with paragraphs 34–36 of annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as well as information on any significant changes to underlying economics in accordance with annex I to the meeting report of the First Extraordinary Meeting of Parties;

6. To reiterate the reminder in decision XXXII/3 that parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical-use exemptions are required to submit their national management strategies in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex to decision XXXIII/6

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount^a (tonnes^b)</i>
2023		
Australia	Strawberry runners	14.49
2022		
Argentina	Strawberry fruit	3.7
	Tomatoes	5.9
Canada	Strawberry runners	5.017

^a Minus available stocks.

^b Tonnes = metric tons.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Amount^a (tonnes^b)</i>
2023	
Australia	14.49
2022	
Argentina	9.6
Canada	5.017

^a Minus available stocks.

^b Tonnes = metric tons.

Decision XXXIII/7: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that 197 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2020 have done so, and that 181 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2021 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To note with appreciation that 115 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2021, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol to comply with the Protocol’s control measures;

3. To note with concern that one party, namely Cuba, has not reported its 2020 data as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that two parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, namely the Russian Federation and San Marino, that are parties to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2011 to 2013 have not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;

5. To further note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, namely Cuba, which is party to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the year 2020 has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for 2020 for hydrofluorocarbons;

6. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;

7. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the present decision to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

8. To request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of those parties at its sixty-eighth meeting;

9. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as agreed in decision XV/15.

Decision XXXIII/8: Status of the establishment of licensing systems under paragraph 2 bis of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol

Noting that paragraph 2 bis of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol requires each party, by 1 January 2019 or within three months of the date of entry into force of that paragraph for the party, whichever is later, to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances listed in Annex F to the Protocol,

Noting with appreciation that 100 of the 122 parties to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances as required, and that 10 parties that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment have also reported the establishment and implementation of such licensing systems,

Noting, however, that the 15 parties listed in the annex to the present decision have not yet reported to the Secretariat on the establishment of their licensing systems according to paragraph 2 bis of Article 4B,

Recognizing that licensing systems provide for data collection and verification, monitoring of imports and exports of controlled substances, and prevention of illegal trade,

Recognizing also that the successful phase-out of most controlled substances by parties is largely attributable to the establishment and implementation of licensing systems to control the import and export of ozone-depleting substances,

1. To take note with appreciation of the efforts made by the parties in the establishment and implementation of licensing systems under paragraph 2 bis of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol for the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances listed in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol;

2. To urge the 15 parties listed in the annex to the present decision to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment and implementation of the licensing systems referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision as a matter of urgency, and no later than 15 March 2022, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its sixty-eighth meeting;

3. To urge all parties to the Kigali Amendment that have not yet established and implemented the licensing systems referred to in paragraph 1 above to do so, and to report that information to the Secretariat within three months thereafter;

4. To request the Secretariat to periodically review the status of the establishment and implementation of the licensing systems referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision by all parties to the Montreal Protocol, as is called for in Article 4B of the Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXIII/8

Parties that have not yet reported on the establishment and implementation of licensing systems according to Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. | Angola | 9. | Mali |
| 2. | Botswana | 10. | Mozambique |
| 3. | Côte d'Ivoire | 11. | San Marino |
| 4. | Cuba | 12. | Sao Tome and Principe |
| 5. | Eswatini | 13. | Sierra Leone |
| 6. | Ethiopia | 14. | Somalia |
| 7. | Lesotho | 15. | South Africa |
| 8. | Liberia | | |

Decision XXXIII/9: Changes in the membership of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To thank the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its outstanding reports, and to thank the co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;
2. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Sergey Kopylov (Russian Federation) as co-chair of the Halons Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
3. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Roberto Peixoto (Brazil) as co-chair of the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee for an additional term of two years;
4. To endorse the appointment of Ms. Marta Pizano (Colombia) as co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
5. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Ian Porter (Australia) as co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
6. To endorse the appointment of Ms. Helen Tope (Australia) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
7. To endorse the appointment of Ms. Helen Walter-Terrinoni (United States of America) as co-chair of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
8. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Ray Gluckman (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year;
9. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Marco González (Costa Rica) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year;
10. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Rajendra Shende (India) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year.

Decision XXXIII/10: Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in 2021;
2. To confirm the positions of Bhutan, Chile, the European Union, North Macedonia and Senegal as members of the Committee for one further year and to select China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Poland and the United States of America as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2022;
3. To note the selection of Ms. Xiaolin Guo (China) to serve as President and Mr. Gene Smilansky (United States of America) to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2022.

Decision XXXIII/11: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2021;

2. To endorse the selection of Bahrain, Brazil, Chad, Cuba, Guyana, India and Zimbabwe as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and the selection of Belgium, Canada, Finland, Italy, Japan, Romania and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning 1 January 2022;

3. To note the selection of Mr. Hasan Ali Mubarak (Bahrain) to serve as Chair and Mr. John Thompson (United States of America) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning 1 January 2022.

Decision XXXIII/12: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Mr. Martin Sirois (Canada) and Mr. Osvaldo Alvarez Perez (Chile) as co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2022.

Decision XXXIII/13: Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at the seat of the Secretariat, in Nairobi, from 31 October to 4 November 2022, unless other arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau.

Decision XXXIII/14: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Recalling decision XXXII/12 on financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Taking note of the financial report for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2020,⁹

Recognizing the voluntary contributions of parties as an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol,

Welcoming the continued efficient management by the Secretariat of the finances of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol,

Recognizing that the exceptional circumstances arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have resulted in a lower utilization of the budget in 2021, and taking this into account with respect to the level of contributions for 2022,

1. To approve the revised budget, including the additional activities, of \$3,619,899 for 2021 and the budget of \$5,608,190 for 2022 and to take note of the indicative budget for 2023, as set out in table A of the annex to the present decision, to be considered further by the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties;

2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw upon the available cash balance for 2022, provided that the cash balance is not reduced below the working capital reserve:

(a) In an amount of up to \$246,939 for specific activities listed in table A of the annex to the present decision, which includes an indicative amount for an extraordinary meeting of the parties in 2022;

(b) As needed and in line with the costs of previous similar meetings for the convening of an extraordinary meeting of the parties as called for in decision XXXIII/3;

⁹ UNEP/OzL.Conv.12(II)/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.33/5.

3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties in the amount of \$2,597,681 for 2022 and to take note of the contributions for 2023 as set out in table B of the annex to the present decision;
4. To authorize the Secretariat to draw down from the cash balance the funds required to cover the shortfall between the level of contributions agreed upon in paragraph 3 of the present decision and the approved budget for 2022 as set out in paragraph 1 of the present decision;
5. To reaffirm that a working capital reserve shall be maintained at a level of 15 per cent of the annual budget, to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund, noting that the working capital reserve shall be set aside from the existing cash balance;
6. To encourage parties and other stakeholders to contribute financially and by other means to assist the members of the three assessment panels and their subsidiary bodies with a view to ensuring their continued participation in assessment activities under the Montreal Protocol;
7. To express its appreciation regarding the fact that a number of parties have paid their contributions for 2021 and prior years, and to urge those parties that have not done so to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and in full and all parties to pay their future contributions promptly and in full;
8. To request the Executive Secretary to enter into discussions with any party whose contributions have been outstanding for two or more years with a view to finding a way forward, and to report to the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions to enable further consideration by the parties of how to address the matter;
9. To request the Executive Secretary to continue to provide regular information on earmarked contributions and to include that information, where relevant, in the budget proposals of the Trust Fund to enhance transparency with regard to the actual income and expenses of the Trust Fund;
10. To request the Executive Secretary to continue to prepare fact sheets for the presentation of future budgets;
11. To request the Secretariat to ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to it in 2022 and in later years and, where possible, to offset programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
12. To request the Secretariat to indicate in future financial reports of the Trust Fund the amounts of cash on hand and the status of contributions to the Trust Fund;
13. To request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the years 2023 and 2024, based on the projected needs, for two budget scenarios:
 - (a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario;
 - (b) A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero-nominal-growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto;
14. To stress the need to continue to ensure that the budget proposals are realistic and represent the agreed priorities of all parties to help ensure a sustainable and stable fund and cash balance, including contributions.

Annex to decision XXXIII/14

Table A
Approved revised 2021, approved 2022, and noted 2023 budgets for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	
		<i>Approved Revised</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
1100	Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1 516 450	1 691 100	1 725 000	1 725 000
1200	Consultants	85 000	85 000	85 000	85 000
1300	Meeting costs				
1321	Conference services costs: Open-ended Working Group meetings	345 000	632 000	595 000	595 000

Budget line	Cost category	2021	2022	2023	
		Approved Revised	Approved	Zero nominal growth	Proposed
1322	Conference services costs: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	525 000	650 000	650 000	650 000
1323	Communication costs of Article 5 assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	20 000	55 000	55 000	55 000
1324	Conference services costs: Bureau meetings	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
1325	Conference services costs: Implementation Committee meetings	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000
5401	Hospitality ^a	–	25 000	25 000	25 000
	Subtotal: meeting costs	1 040 000	1 512 000	1 475 000	1 475 000
3300	Travel of Article 5 parties and experts^b				
3301	Travel of Article 5 parties: assessment panel meetings	15 000	380 000	350 000	350 000
3302	Travel of Article 5 parties: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	5 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
3303	Travel of Article 5 parties: Open-ended Working Group meetings	5 000	365 000	365 000	365 000
3304	Travel of Article 5 parties: Bureau meetings	–	15 000	15 000	15 000
3305	Travel of Article 5 parties: Implementation Committee meetings	–	65 000	65 000	65 000
	Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties and experts	25 000	1 225 000	1 195 000	1 195 000
1600	Travel on official business				
1601	Staff travel on official business	15 000	180 000	25 000	180 000
1602	Conference services staff travel on official business	–	15 000	5 000	15 000
	Subtotal: travel on official business	15 000	195 000	30 000	195 000
4100–5300	Other operating costs				
4100	Expendable equipment	18 000	18 000	10 000	18 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	25 000	25 000	10 000	25 000
4300	Rental of premises	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
5200	Reporting costs ^c	75 000	75 000	50 000	75 000
5300	Sundry ^d	25 000	25 000	16 500	25 000
	Subtotal: other operating costs	195 000	195 000	138 500	195 000
5201	Public awareness and communication^e	121 500	59 900	61 500	92 000
	Total direct costs	2 997 950	4 963 000	4 710 000	4 962 000
	Programme support costs	389 734	645 190	612 300	645 060
	Grand total	3 387 684	5 608 190	5 322 300	5 607 060
	Additional activities				
	Enhancement of digital presence (website, mobile application, and meeting portal)				
5407	Temporary post (P-3)	150 000	–	–	–
5408	Digital tools: enhancements	–	37 500	37 500	37 500
5409	UNV science ^f	–	20 000	20 000	20 000
5410	Communications campaign	–	27 100	–	–
5411	Registration and contacts management system	–	25 000	–	–
	Subtotal: enhancement of digital presence	150 000	109 600	57 500	57 500
	Additional meetings				
5412	Conference services costs – ExMOP4	55 500	–	–	–
5413	Conference services costs – ExMOP5	–	108 930	–	–
	Subtotal: meetings	55 500	108 930	–	–

Budget line	Cost category	2021	2022	2023	
		Approved Revised	Approved	Zero nominal growth	Proposed
Total direct costs – additional activities		205 500	218 530	57 500	57 500
Programme support costs		26 715	28 409	7 475	7 475
Total additional activities		232 215	246 939	64 975	64 975
Grand total		3 619 899	5 855 129	5 387 275	5 672 035

Abbreviations: ExMOP – Extraordinary meeting of the parties; UNV– United Nations Volunteers.

^a Hospitality covers receptions at the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and the meetings of the parties.

^b The participation of representatives of Article 5 parties in various Montreal Protocol meetings is budgeted at \$5,000 per representative per meeting, using the most appropriate and advantageous economy-class travel fare plus the United Nations daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses.

^c This budget line includes coverage of the meetings, editing and translation of non-meeting documents, and assessment panel reports.

^d This budget line includes telecommunication costs, freight costs and staff training costs.

^e This budget line includes the costs of website and web tools maintenance and hosting, awareness-raising campaigns, visual materials, and the International Ozone Day celebration.

^f As 2022 is an assessment year, the parties have accepted to fund on an exceptional basis and as a one-off activity a national United Nations Volunteer for one year to enhance the Secretariat's capacity to deal with scientific and technical issues.

Appendix to table A

Explanatory notes for the 2022 budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Cost category	Budget line	Notes
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100	The estimate under this category has been increased by two per cent over the approved 2021 budget to allow for inflation. The P-3 post of Information Technology Officer, included in the budget, is funded in the ratio of 30 per cent to 70 cent by the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol trust funds respectively. The cost of the existing United Nations volunteers to support the work of the Secretariat has been included. The budget also includes other costs directly related to staff (e.g., medical services, stress counselling, host country services and security).
Consultants	1200	The estimate for consultants remains at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
Meeting costs	1300	This category includes venue costs, editing and translation of meeting documents, and interpretation during the meeting. Conference servicing staff time and travel costs are also included in this category.
	1321	Open-ended Working Group meetings: The estimates for the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group are based on: (a) the quote for the venue received from the conference services office at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in Bangkok, where the meeting is scheduled to take place from 11 to 15 July 2022; and (b) the quote for the documentation received from the Division of Conference Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi.
	1322	Preparatory meetings and Meetings of the Parties: The estimate for the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties has been increased by \$125,000. The cost is based on the quote received from the Division of Conference Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. As the hosting arrangements are not known at the time of preparing and approving the budget, it is assumed that the meeting will be held at the seat of the Secretariat, Nairobi.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	1323	Communications and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies are maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount. The budget is used for the organization of meetings and for an allowance to co-chairs from Article 5 parties to cover communication costs related to the work of assessment panels.
	1324	The budget for the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties is kept at the same level as the 2021 approved amount owing to uncertainty regarding the translation and interpretation requirements.
	1325	The proposed budget for Implementation Committee meetings in 2022 includes the cost of two meetings, one held back to back with forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the other held back to back with the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties. The budget amount is kept at the same level as the 2021 approved amount owing to uncertainty regarding the interpretation requirements.
	5401	The hospitality cost covers receptions at the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Meeting of the Parties and has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
Travel of Article 5 participants	3300	The participation of representatives of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 and countries with economies in transition in various Montreal Protocol meetings is budgeted at \$5,000 per representative per meeting calculated on the basis of economy-class fares using the most direct and economical route and United Nations daily subsistence allowances.
	3301	The cost of travel by experts to meetings of the assessment panels has been increased by \$30,000 to cater for expected increased participation, as 2022 is an assessment year.
	3302	The cost of travel by representatives to the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties is kept at the level of the approved 2021 amount.
	3303	The cost of travel by representatives to the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is kept at the level of the approved 2021 amount.
	3304	Includes the cost of travel of Bureau members to the Bureau meeting and to the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties, kept at the level of the approved 2021 amount.
	3305	Includes the cost of travel of Implementation Committee members from Article 5 countries to participate in its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth meetings, to be held back to back with the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties, respectively. The budget has been kept at the level of the approved 2021 amount.
Travel on official business	1600	The budget includes travel by Secretariat staff to organize and/or participate in meetings of the Montreal Protocol and other relevant meetings, such as the meetings of the ozone officers under the regional networks of the OzonAction programme, to provide substantive support for meetings of importance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat to implement the decisions and requests of the parties.
	1601–1602	Both budgets have been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
Other operating costs	4100–5300	The category includes expendable/non-expendable equipment, the rental of office premises, the operation and maintenance of equipment, reporting costs, sundry costs, public awareness campaigns and communication.
	4100	The budget includes the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables. The cost has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
	4200	This budget line provides for the cost of computers, peripherals and furniture. The cost has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
	4300	The rental cost for the Secretariat's offices in Nairobi has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	5100	For the operation and maintenance of equipment, the budget includes the service-level agreements for printers and photocopying machines, information technology support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and insurance of equipment. The cost is at the same level as for 2021.
	5200	The reporting costs include reporting and coverage at the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties; assessment panel reports; ad hoc translation and editing of documents not related to meetings; and publications. The cost is at the same level as for 2021.
	5300	The sundry budget includes telecommunication costs, freight costs and staff training costs. The amount has been maintained at the level of the 2021 approved amount.
Public awareness and communication	5201	Includes website and web tools maintenance and hosting, awareness-raising campaigns, visual materials and the World Ozone Day celebration.
Additional activities funded by cash balance	5407–5413*	The budget will be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Enhancement of existing digital tools. The Secretariat had requested, and the parties had approved, a budget for the development of a contacts management system in 2020. The funds could not be used for that purpose. Part of the budget for 2022 may be used towards the development of the system; (ii) A national United Nations volunteer to support the scientific and technical aspects of the Secretariat's work; (iii) Awareness-raising campaigns to complement the funds under the core budget; (iv) Costs related to the convening of the extraordinary meeting of the parties; (v) Costs of participation by Article 5 parties in the extraordinary meeting of the parties.

*Budget lines corrected after submission of the budget document.

Table B
Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 (United States dollars)
 (Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/271 of 22 December 2018, with a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent)

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
1 Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
2 Albania	–	–	–	–
3 Algeria	0.138	3 585	7 345	7 738
4 Andorra	–	–	–	–
5 Angola	–	–	–	–
6 Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
7 Argentina	0.912	23 691	48 539	51 136
8 Armenia	–	–	–	–
9 Australia	2.203	57 227	117 250	123 524
10 Austria	0.675	17 535	35 926	37 848
11 Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–
12 Bahamas	–	–	–	–
13 Bahrain	–	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
14	Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
15	Barbados	–	–	–	–
16	Belarus	–	–	–	–
17	Belgium	0.818	21 249	43 536	45 866
18	Belize	–	–	–	–
19	Benin	–	–	–	–
20	Bhutan	–	–	–	–
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
23	Botswana	–	–	–	–
24	Brazil	2.939	76 346	156 422	164 791
25	Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
26	Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
27	Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
28	Burundi	–	–	–	–
29	Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
30	Cambodia	–	–	–	–
31	Cameroon	–	–	–	–
32	Canada	2.725	70 787	145 033	152 792
33	Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
34	Chad	–	–	–	–
35	Chile	0.406	10 547	21 609	22 765
36	China	11.967	310 864	636 920	670 997
37	Colombia	0.287	7 455	15 275	16 092
38	Comoros	–	–	–	–
39	Congo	–	–	–	–
40	Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
41	Costa Rica	–	–	–	–
42	Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
43	Croatia	–	–	–	–
44	Cuba	–	–	–	–
45	Cyprus	–	–	–	–
46	Czechia	0.310	8 053	16 499	17 382
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
49	Denmark	0.552	14 339	29 379	30 951
50	Djibouti	–	–	–	–
51	Dominica	–	–	–	–
52	Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–
53	Ecuador	–	–	–	–
54	Egypt	0.185	4 806	9 846	10 373
55	El Salvador	–	–	–	–
56	Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–

		<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
	<i>Name of party</i>				
57	Eritrea	–	–	–	–
58	Estonia	–	–	–	–
59	Eswatini	–	–	–	–
60	Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
61	European Union	2.492	64 734	132 632	139 728
62	Fiji	–	–	–	–
63	Finland	0.420	10 910	22 354	23 550
64	France	4.413	114 636	234 873	247 440
65	Gabon	–	–	–	–
66	Gambia	–	–	–	–
67	Georgia	–	–	–	–
68	Germany	6.071	157 705	323 117	340 405
69	Ghana	–	–	–	–
70	Greece	0.365	9 482	19 426	20 466
71	Grenada	–	–	–	–
72	Guatemala	–	–	–	–
73	Guinea	–	–	–	–
74	Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
75	Guyana	–	–	–	–
76	Haiti	–	–	–	–
77	Holy See	–	–	–	–
78	Honduras	–	–	–	–
79	Hungary	0.205	5 325	10 911	11 494
80	Iceland	–	–	–	–
81	India	0.831	21 587	44 228	46 595
82	Indonesia	0.541	14 053	28 794	30 334
83	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.397	10 313	21 130	22 260
84	Iraq	0.129	3 351	6 866	7 233
85	Ireland	0.370	9 611	19 693	20 746
86	Israel	0.488	12 677	25 973	27 362
87	Italy	3.296	85 620	175 423	184 809
88	Jamaica	–	–	–	–
89	Japan	8.537	221 764	454 365	478 675
90	Jordan	–	–	–	–
91	Kazakhstan	0.177	4 598	9 420	9 924
92	Kenya	–	–	–	–
93	Kiribati	–	–	–	–
94	Kuwait	0.251	6 520	13 359	14 074
95	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
97	Latvia	–	–	–	–
98	Lebanon	–	–	–	–
99	Lesotho	–	–	–	–
100	Liberia	–	–	–	–

	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
<i>Name of party</i>				
101	Libya	–	–	–
102	Liechtenstein	–	–	–
103	Lithuania	–	–	–
104	Luxembourg	–	–	–
105	Madagascar	–	–	–
106	Malawi	–	–	–
107	Malaysia	0.340	8 832	18 096
108	Maldives	–	–	–
109	Mali	–	–	–
110	Malta	–	–	–
111	Marshall Islands	–	–	–
112	Mauritania	–	–	–
113	Mauritius	–	–	–
114	Mexico	1.288	33 458	68 551
115	Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–
116	Monaco	–	–	–
117	Mongolia	–	–	–
118	Montenegro	–	–	–
119	Morocco	–	–	–
120	Mozambique	–	–	–
121	Myanmar	–	–	–
122	Namibia	–	–	–
123	Nauru	–	–	–
124	Nepal	–	–	–
125	Netherlands	1.352	35 121	71 957
126	New Zealand	0.290	7 533	15 435
127	Nicaragua	–	–	–
128	Niger	–	–	–
129	Nigeria	0.249	6 468	13 253
130	Niue	–	–	–
131	North Macedonia	–	–	–
132	Norway	0.752	19 535	40 024
133	Oman	0.115	2 987	6 121
134	Pakistan	0.115	2 987	6 121
135	Palau	–	–	–
136	Panama	–	–	–
137	Papua New Guinea	–	–	–
138	Paraguay	–	–	–
139	Peru	0.152	3 949	8 089
140	Philippines	0.204	5 299	10 857
141	Poland	0.799	20 755	42 525
142	Portugal	0.349	9 066	18 575
143	Qatar	0.281	7 299	14 956
144	Republic of Korea	2.260	58 708	120 284

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
145	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–
146	Romania	0.197	5 117	10 485	11 046
147	Russian Federation	2.397	62 266	127 576	134 401
148	Rwanda	–	–	–	–
149	Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–
150	Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–
151	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–
152	Samoa	–	–	–	–
153	San Marino	–	–	–	–
154	Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–
155	Saudi Arabia	1.168	30 341	62 164	65 490
156	Senegal	–	–	–	–
157	Serbia	–	–	–	–
158	Seychelles	–	–	–	–
159	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
160	Singapore	0.483	12 547	25 707	27 082
161	Slovakia	0.153	3 974	8 143	8 579
162	Slovenia	–	–	–	–
163	Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
164	Somalia	–	–	–	–
165	South Africa	0.271	7 040	14 423	15 195
166	South Sudan	–	–	–	–
167	Spain	2.139	55 564	113 844	119 935
168	Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
169	State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
170	Sudan	–	–	–	–
171	Suriname	–	–	–	–
172	Sweden	0.903	23 457	48 060	50 632
173	Switzerland	1.147	29 795	61 047	64 313
174	Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
175	Tajikistan	–	–	–	–
176	Thailand	0.306	7 949	16 286	17 158
177	Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
178	Togo	–	–	–	–
179	Tonga	–	–	–	–
180	Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
181	Tunisia	–	–	–	–
182	Turkey	1.367	35 510	72 756	76 649
183	Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
184	Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
185	Uganda	–	–	–	–
186	Ukraine	–	–	–	–
187	United Arab Emirates	0.614	15 950	32 679	34 427

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted^a United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2022 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
188	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.552	118 247	242 270	255 233
189	United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
190	United States of America	21.930	569 672	1 167 180	1 229 628
191	Uruguay	–	–	–	–
192	Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
193	Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
194	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.727	18 885	38 693	40 763
195	Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
196	Yemen	–	–	–	–
197	Zambia	–	–	–	–
198	Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
	Total	100.000	2 597 681	5 322 300	5 607 060

^a Unlike in previous years, the scale of assessment was rounded off before the contributions by party were calculated.