

**Montreal Protocol
on Substances that
Deplete the Ozone Layer**

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**Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

Montreal, Canada, 31 October–4 November 2022

**Decisions adopted by the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the
Ozone Layer***The Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties decides:***Decision XXXIV/1: Recognition of the achievements of Paul Jozef Crutzen,
Mario José Molina and Frank Sherwood Rowland, winners of the Nobel
Prize in Chemistry in 1995**

Deeply grateful for the pioneering contributions and the extraordinary, visionary and courageous scientific work of scientists Paul Jozef Crutzen (Netherlands), Mario José Molina (Mexico) and Frank Sherwood Rowland (United States of America) throughout their careers in atmospheric chemistry, and particularly for their work concerning the formation and decomposition of ozone, which led to their being awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1995,

Aware that their scientific work paved the way for global action to protect the ozone layer and led to the adoption of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and that, furthermore, their work spurred related action by every United Nations Member State as a party to those global environmental treaties,

Acknowledging the importance of continuing work to restore the ozone layer and the many associated benefits of such work to the planet and therefore to humanity,

1. To express recognition of and gratitude for the invaluable scientific contributions of Paul Jozef Crutzen, Mario José Molina and Frank Sherwood Rowland, which inspired countries around the world to join in solidarity and cooperation to protect the ozone layer from depletion, thus making the planet safer for present and future generations;
2. To uphold their legacy by maintaining mutual trust in and commitment to the work of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol;
3. To strive to continue to strengthen the institutions that their achievements helped to establish in order to achieve the aims of those institutions and protect the atmosphere for the benefit of all.

Decision XXXIV/2: Terms of reference for the study on the 2024–2026 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Recalling the parties' decisions on previous terms of reference for studies on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Recalling also the parties' decisions on previous replenishments of the Multilateral Fund,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-fifth meeting, to enable the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2024–2026 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

2. That, in preparing the report referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision, the Panel should take into account, among other things:

(a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, including paragraphs 9 to 25 of decision XXVIII/2, and the decisions of the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its meetings, up to and including its ninety-second meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2024–2026;

(b) The special needs of low-volume-consuming and very-low-volume-consuming countries;

(c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to comply with Articles 2A–2J of the Protocol, and the reductions and extended commitments made by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans and Kigali hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) implementation plans;

(d) Decisions, rules and guidelines agreed by the Executive Committee at all its meetings, up to and including its ninety-second meeting, in determining eligibility for the funding of investment projects and non-investment projects;

(e) The need to allocate resources for activities to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs, including those relating to pilot and demonstration projects, in accordance with any energy efficiency cost guidance developed by the Executive Committee, or, should the Executive Committee not adopt cost guidance in time to be considered in the report, for a scenario for a funding window to support such activities;

(f) The need to allocate resources for supporting activities related to gender mainstreaming as part of the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund, taking into account the implementing agencies' existing policies to promote gender mainstreaming and the mandate set out in Executive Committee decision 84/92;

(g) The need to allocate resources for a funding window for activities to support end-of-life management and disposal of controlled substances in an environmentally sound manner, in accordance with any relevant decisions by the Executive Committee, or, should the Executive Committee not adopt relevant decisions in time to be considered in the report, for a scenario for funding a limited number of demonstration projects;

(h) A scenario to increase funding for institutional strengthening and the compliance assistance programme to assist parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to strengthen their national capacities to address challenges associated with implementing the Kigali Amendment;

3. That, in estimating the funding requirement associated with the HCFC and HFC targets, the Panel will use a clearly explained compliance-based methodology that is informed by, but independent of, the business plan of the Multilateral Fund, taking into account policy guidance provided by the Meeting of the Parties and/or the Executive Committee;

4. That the Panel should provide indicative figures associated with enabling parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to implement HCFC phase-out management plans and Kigali HFC implementation plans in a coordinated manner. Indicative figures should be provided for a range of typical scenarios, using all relevant data available to the Panel;

5. That, in preparing the report, the Panel should consult widely, including all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;
6. That the Panel should strive to complete the report in good time to enable it to be distributed to all parties two months before the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;
7. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2027–2029 and 2030–2032 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies.

Decision XXXIV/3: Enabling enhanced access and facilitating the transition to energy-efficient and low- or zero-global-warming-potential technologies

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

Recalling also paragraph 22 of decision XXVIII/2, in which the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol was requested to develop cost guidance associated with maintaining and/or enhancing the energy efficiency of low-global-warming-potential or zero-global-warming-potential replacement technologies and equipment, when phasing down HFCs,

Taking note of the *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018*¹ report, which notes that improvements in the energy efficiency of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment during the transition to low-global-warming-potential alternative refrigerants can potentially double the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment,

Welcoming the reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in response to decisions XXVIII/3, XXIX/10 and XXX/5, inter alia, which provide valuable information on opportunities and pathways for enhancing or maintaining energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs,

Cognizant of the work under way by the Executive Committee to develop cost guidance on energy efficiency and further operationalize the aforementioned decisions, including decisions 89/6 and 90/50,

Taking note of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel 2018 report² which indicates that coordinated investment in energy efficiency and refrigerant transition will cost manufacturers and consumers less than if such investments are made separately,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to:
 - (a) Include in its 2023 progress report:
 - (i) Information on enhancements in energy efficiency associated with improvements in appliance foams;
 - (ii) Updates relating to the availability, accessibility, electrical compatibility, and cost of energy efficient products and equipment containing low- or zero-global-warming-potential refrigerants in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors;
 - (iii) Information on testing equipment and procedures for validation of energy efficiency claims to enforce minimum energy efficiency standards and labels, and information on voluntary labelling programmes;
 - (iv) Information on barriers to consumer and business acceptance of the adoption of more energy-efficient products and equipment containing low- or zero-global-warming-potential refrigerants, including barriers related to electrical compatibility of such products and equipment, and possible solutions for sustainable transition to such products and equipment;
 - (v) Analysis of the potential benefits of introducing more energy-efficient refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment, including costs and related climate benefits while phasing down HFCs;

¹ World Meteorological Organization, *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018*, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project – Report No. 58 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2018).

² Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2018, vol. 3: Decision XXIX/10 – Issues related to energy efficiency while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons.

- (vi) Information on the range of, and trends, in global warming potential and energy efficiency of refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment, for which there are available data;
- (b) Integrate updates on energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors in its progress and quadrennial assessment reports from 2023 onwards;
- 2. To request the Executive Committee to take into consideration the information prepared by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in the preparation and finalization of the energy efficiency cost guidance in the context of the Kigali Amendment (decision XXVIII/2, para. 22), and to report on its progress in the context of the annual report of the chair of the Executive Committee to the Meeting of the Parties;
- 3. To request the Executive Committee to continue to support activities to maintain and enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs in countries wishing to do so;
- 4. To request the Secretariat to:
 - (a) Organize a one-day workshop in 2023, back to back with the Meeting of the Parties, to share information, experiences and lessons learned, and assess challenges related to ways of improving availability and accessibility of energy-efficient equipment and equipment using low- or zero-global-warming-potential alternatives during the implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
 - (b) Prepare a report of existing policies addressing the interlinkages between phasing down HFCs and enhancing energy efficiency;
- 5. To encourage parties to:
 - (a) Enhance coordination between domestic energy and ozone officials to enhance energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs;
 - (b) Support upgrading domestic servicing, including related certification programmes and technician training to maintain and/or to enhance energy efficiency, reduce refrigerant leaks, and ensure proper installation and maintenance of refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump equipment;
 - (c) When phasing down HFCs, to take into account, as appropriate, the information contained in volume 3 of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel 2022 report responding to decision XXXIII/5.³

Decision XXXIV/4: Illegal import of certain refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump products and equipment

- 1. To invite parties that have restricted the manufacture and/or import of certain refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump products and equipment containing or relying on controlled substances, including with respect to energy efficiency, and that do not want to receive such products and equipment from other parties against payment or free of charge, to submit to the Secretariat by 1 May 2023 the information listed below:
 - (a) The types of products and equipment concerned, including their codes in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, where applicable;
 - (b) The specific domestic restrictions on the controlled substances (i.e., maximum global warming potential of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) permitted to be used) for each category of product and equipment;
 - (c) The minimum energy efficiency performance standard permitted under domestic legislation for each category of product and equipment;
 - (d) Any attempted illegal imports of such restricted products and equipment to their countries;

³ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2022, vol. 3: Decision XXXIII/5 – Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies.

2. To consider this issue at the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties and include the item on the agenda of the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the information requested in paragraph 1 of the present decision.

Decision XXXIV/5: Identification of gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options for enhancing such monitoring

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on:

- (a) Chemical pathways in which substantial emissions of controlled substances are likely to occur;
- (b) Best practices available to control these emissions;
- (c) Gaps in understanding the sources of emissions referred to in point (a) above.

Decision XXXIV/6: Ongoing emissions of carbon tetrachloride

Recalling decisions XVI/14, XVIII/10, XXI/8, XXIII/8 and XXVII/7, in which the Meeting of the Parties, *inter alia*, requested the assessment panels to assess global emissions, including emissions of carbon tetrachloride, and to suggest measures for reducing carbon tetrachloride emissions, and encouraged the parties to review their relevant national data,

- 1. To invite parties that have production of carbon tetrachloride, as well as by-production, or use of carbon tetrachloride as a feedstock for other substances or as a process agent, to provide to the Ozone Secretariat on a voluntary basis, by 1 February 2023, information on the national procedures and frameworks in place for the management of such activities in their respective countries;
- 2. To request the Secretariat to share with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel the information received in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision;
- 3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to review the information received and to present that information in its 2023 progress report for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-fifth meeting.

Decision XXXIV/7: Strengthening institutional processes with respect to information on HFC-23 by-product emissions

Recalling the provisions under paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 2J of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on destruction, to the extent practicable, of HFC-23 by-product emissions from each production facility that manufactures Annex C, Group I, or Annex F substances,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to include:

- (a) Information on the possible chemical pathways that could be used in the production of Annex C, Group I, or Annex F substances that may generate HFC-23 as a by-product;
- (b) Compilation of information on the amount of HFC-23 generation and emissions from facilities that manufacture Annex C, Group I, or Annex F substances, the reporting of which is required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;
- (c) Best practices available to control these emissions.

Decision XXXIV/8: Strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, including for combating illegal trade

Recalling decision XXXI/3, in which parties were encouraged to take action to discover and prevent the illegal production, import, export and consumption of controlled substances and to report fully proven cases of illegal trade in controlled substances to the Secretariat,

Recalling also decision XIV/7, in which the Secretariat was requested to collect information on illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances received from parties and disseminate it to all parties, and recognizing the need to apply similar provisions to all controlled substances,

Understanding the importance of preventing illegal trade for ensuring the timely and smooth phase-out of ozone-depleting substances and phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs),

Recalling decision XIV/7, which states that illegally traded quantities should not be counted against a party's consumption, provided the party does not place the said quantities on its own market,

Taking into account the note by the Secretariat on possible ways of dealing with illegal production of and illegal trade in controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, identifying potential gaps in the non-compliance procedure, challenges, tools, ideas and suggestions for improvement,⁴

1. To urge parties that have not already done so to introduce into their national customs classification systems the separate subdivisions for HFCs and blends contained in the amendments to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System adopted by the World Customs Organization in 2019 that entered into force on 1 January 2022, and to use more specific classifications for controlled substances and blends containing controlled substances, where possible, to better identify and track imports and exports of controlled substances;

2. To encourage all parties to exchange information and strengthen joint efforts to improve means of identification, prevention and combating of illegal trade in controlled substances, including addressing the mislabelling of containers of controlled substances as other chemicals;

3. To encourage parties to facilitate the exchange of information to prevent illegal trade of controlled substances by reporting to the Secretariat fully proved cases of illegal trade and, to the extent that parties are able to do so, to provide additional information about illegal trade situations;

4. To request the Secretariat to:

(a) Compile and regularly summarize the practices of illegal trade reported under paragraph 3 of the present decision, as well as the approaches taken by national authorities to identify and address such cases;

(b) Identify common features of licensing systems to assist parties wishing to improve their national licensing systems for controlled substances;

(c) Organize a one-day workshop on further strengthening effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol, back to back with the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

(d) Prepare a background information paper outlining issues to be discussed at the workshop and reflecting discussions at the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.

Decision XXXIV/9: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2023

Noting with appreciation the work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and its September 2022 report,⁵

Acknowledging that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, and specifically its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, produce reports that are science-based, independent and robust and that all parties should strive to respect the results of that work,

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

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/8.

⁵ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Sept. 2022, vol. 4: Evaluation of 2022 critical-use nominations for methyl bromide and related issues – Final report.

Recognizing that parties operating under critical-use exemptions should, in licensing, permitting or authorizing the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses, 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,

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 decision IX/6, by which the parties to the Montreal Protocol 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,

Recalling further decision XVI/4 on the working procedures of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, as set out in annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties, related to the evaluation of nominations for critical uses of methyl bromide,

Noting 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 also that the transition of Australia away from methyl bromide in 2023 has been delayed as a result of the registration of an alternative not having been finalized as originally planned in January 2022, thus requiring its use of the full amount of methyl bromide in 2023,

Noting further that assessment and a decision on the application for registration of an effective alternative in Australia is expected to be completed in 2023,

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 aiming at a full phase-out of methyl bromide for critical-use nominations, and is committed to a further reduction of the amount nominated in 2023 and in subsequent years, but also noting that Canada, for reasons linked to the economic impact of shifting towards soilless substrate use in strawberry runner production for a single producer and in the absence of authorized fumigant alternatives, has asked to diverge from the recommendations of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee,

Noting with appreciation that South Africa is committed to not applying in future years for critical-use nominations of methyl bromide,

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 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 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 licence, 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 specified in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion specified 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 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 XXXIV/9

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2023

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount^a (tonnes)^b</i>
Australia	Strawberry runners	28.98*
Canada	Strawberry runners	4.65
South Africa	Structures	19.00

^a Minus available stocks.

^b Tonnes = metric tons.

*Includes the amount of 14.49 tonnes previously agreed for 2023 in decision XXXIII/6.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2023

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Amount^a (tonnes)^b</i>
Australia	28.98*
Canada	4.65
South Africa	19.00

^a Minus available stocks.

^b Tonnes = metric tons.

* Includes the amount of 14.49 tonnes previously agreed for 2023 in decision XXXIII/6.

Decision XXXIV/10: Stocks and quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide

Noting that the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has pointed out that it is likely that the available information it has on stocks does not accurately show the total stocks of methyl bromide held globally for controlled and exempted uses,

Noting also that the Scientific Assessment Panel will be reporting to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-fifth meeting on its quadrennial assessment, which could provide further opportunity to present information on any discrepancies between top-down and bottom-up estimates of methyl bromide emissions,

Noting further that some parties may not be aware of specific alternatives for some quarantine and pre-shipment uses of methyl bromide,

Noting that parties are required to report statistical data on the production, imports and exports of controlled substances as well as on the annual amount of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

1. To invite parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 1 June 2023, a list of the pest and commodity combinations in which methyl bromide is needed or used in their respective countries;

2. To invite parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, accessible data on the volumes of pre-phase-out methyl bromide stocks at the country level to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 June 2023;

3. To include the issue of methyl bromide stocks in the agenda of the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

4. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, in consultation with the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention, to provide updated information, as part of its progress report to the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-fifth meeting, on current quarantine and pre-shipment uses for which alternatives are available;

5. To invite parties to take into account the standards and guidelines under the International Plant Protection Convention in their national processes and to consider the potential for uptake of practices to minimize the use of methyl bromide.

Decision XXXIV/11: Composition, balance and workload of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees

Acknowledging the important role of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees and temporary subsidiary bodies in the provision of independent technical and scientific assessments, which have assisted the parties in arriving at well-informed decisions,

Recalling decision XXIV/8, in which the parties set out the terms of reference, a code of conduct, and disclosure and conflict of interest guidelines for the Panel and its technical options committees and temporary subsidiary bodies,

Recalling also decision XXVIII/1, by which parties adopted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, and decision XXVIII/2, which set out elements associated with the Kigali Amendment,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, including through consultation by the co-chairs of the technical options committees with their members, to provide more information on existing challenges and potential options for the future configuration and function of its technical options committees, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-fifth meeting, taking into account:

(a) Discussions and questions raised by parties at the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties concerning the Panel's recommendations in its 2022 progress report;⁶

(b) The fact that the vast majority of HFC uses are in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sector;

(c) Expertise required to provide technical and cost-related information to the parties, including in the context of implementation of the Kigali Amendment;

(d) Guidance provided in its terms of reference;

(e) The need to ensure continued collaboration and coordination across the technical options committees;

2. To rename the Halons Technical Options Committee the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee.

Decision XXXIV/12: Updating the information on relevant safety standards

Recalling decision XXVIII/4 on the establishment of regular consultations on safety standards,

Recalling also the continued importance of ensuring the safe market introduction, manufacturing, operation, maintenance, and handling of equipment containing refrigerants that are alternatives to hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons,

Taking note of the importance of being informed on progress in updating relevant standards, such as the recent revision of International Electrotechnical Commission standard 60335-2-40,

Recalling decision XXIX/11, in which the Secretariat was requested to hold regular consultations with the relevant standards bodies referred to in paragraph 7 of decision XXVIII/4, with a view to providing, with regard to standards for flammable low-global-warming-potential refrigerants, a tabular overview of relevant safety standards,

1. To request the Secretariat to continue providing information on relevant safety standards, as requested in decision XXIX/11, at least prior to each Meeting of the Parties up until the Forty-First Meeting of the Parties, when parties should consider whether to renew that request to the Secretariat;

2. To request the Secretariat to include further relevant safety standards when notified by a party or a group of parties of the adoption of a standard.

⁶ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, May 2022, vol. 1: Progress report.

Decision XXXIV/13: Collecting data to understand potential impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on hydrofluorocarbon consumption for Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5

Recalling that the calculated hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) consumption baselines for Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol are determined on the basis of reported HFC consumption for 2020, 2021 and 2022 plus 65 per cent of the country's hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) baselines to account for HFC growth and fluctuations,

Noting the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol has taken no decision concerning the years for the starting point that will be used to determine maximum HFC consumption eligible for funding, and that this issue will continue to be considered at the ninety-first meeting of the Executive Committee,

1. To encourage parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that believe that their reduced consumption of HFCs during the baseline years of 2020–2022, stemming from the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, could hinder their ability to comply with the freeze in the consumption of HFCs in 2024 under the Kigali Amendment, to submit to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as possible, and no later than 1 May 2023, their HFC consumption data for 2022, in time for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

2. For parties that provide to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 May 2023 their HFC consumption data for 2022, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present decision, to request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare for consideration at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group:

(a) Information on the HFC consumption for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022 and the calculated baselines of Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 that have reported relevant data;

(b) Information on HFC consumption for the years 2018 and 2019 of Group 1 parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 where information is available;

3. To request the Executive Committee, at its ninety-first meeting, to consider requesting the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund to provide to the Ozone Secretariat any HFC consumption data it has available that could assist the Ozone Secretariat in preparing the information requested under paragraph 2 of the present decision.

Decision XXXIV/14: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that 194 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2021 have done so, and that 175 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2022 as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To note with appreciation that 117 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2022, 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 four parties, namely Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel and the Russian Federation, have not reported their 2021 data as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that one party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely San Marino, that is a party to the Kigali Amendment and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (HFCs) for the years 2011 to 2013, 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 Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for HFCs;

5. 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;
6. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present decision to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;
7. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventieth meeting;
8. 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 XXXIV/15: Status of the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol

Noting that Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 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 117 of the 143 parties to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have established import and export licensing systems for Annex F (HFCs) controlled substances as required, and that eight 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 and operation of their licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B, paragraph 3,

Recognizing that licensing systems provide for data collection and verification, the monitoring of imports and exports of controlled substances, and the 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 Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, 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 licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and no later than 15 March 2023, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventieth meeting;
3. To urge all remaining parties to the Kigali Amendment that have not yet established and implemented the licensing systems referred to in paragraph 1 of the present decision to do so, and to report that information to the Secretariat within three months of doing so;
4. To request the Secretariat to review periodically 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 Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXIV/15

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

1. Angola	5. El Salvador	9. Mali	13. Somalia
2. Botswana	6. Ethiopia	10. Mozambique	14. Türkiye
3. Burundi	7. Lesotho	11. San Marino	15. Zambia
4. Côte d'Ivoire	8. Liberia	12. Sao Tome and Principe	

Decision XXXIV/16: Revision of the baseline data for Madagascar

Noting that, in decision XIII/15, the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decided to advise parties that request changes in reported baseline data for base years to present their requests before the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol, which in turn would work with the Secretariat of the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval,

Noting also that decision XV/19 sets out the methodology for the submission of such requests,

1. That Madagascar has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) for 2009, which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To approve the request by Madagascar and to revise its consumption data for HCFCs for the baseline year 2009 as indicated in the following table:

Party	Previous hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)			New hydrochlorofluorocarbon data (ODP-tonnes)		
	2009	2010	Baseline ^a	2009	2010	Baseline ^a
Madagascar	33	16.8	24.9	16.49	16.8	16.6

^a HCFC baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties are presented to two decimal places, whereas those established earlier are presented to one decimal place (see decision XXIII/30).

Abbreviation: ODP – ozone-depleting potential.

Decision XXXIV/17: Enhancing participation in the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol through co-option

Acknowledging that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol consists of seven parties from the group of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and seven parties from the group of parties not so operating,

Recalling decision XVI/38, which modified the rotation system for allocating Executive Committee seats among the group of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5,

To request the Executive Committee to consider increasing the funding allocated for travel by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in the budget of the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, with a view to supporting the participation in Executive Committee meetings of one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol that is not eligible through the existing rotation system for a seat on the Executive Committee for the year in question, on the understanding that the party concerned could be co-opted by another party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 holding the rotating seat for the year in question.

Decision XXXIV/18: 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 Marta Pizano (Colombia) as co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of four years;

3. To endorse the appointment of Ashley Woodcock (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of four years;

4. To endorse the appointment of Fabio Polonara (Italy) as co-chair of the Refrigeration Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

5. To endorse the appointment of Ray Gluckman (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year;

6. To endorse the appointment of Marco González (Costa Rica) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year;

7. To endorse the appointment of Shiqiu Zhang (China) as a senior expert for an additional term of one year.

Decision XXXIV/19: 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 2022;

2. To confirm the positions of Chile (replacing Costa Rica), China, Egypt, Poland and the United States of America as members of the Committee for one further year and to select Lebanon, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), North Macedonia, Senegal and Suriname as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2023;

3. To note the selection of Gene Smilansky (United States of America) to serve as President and Osvaldo Álvarez-Pérez (Chile) to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2023.

Decision XXXIV/20: 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 2022;

2. To endorse the selection of Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Ghana, Kenya and Kuwait as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol and the selection of Australia, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Japan and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning 1 January 2023;

3. To note the selection of Annie Gabriel (Australia) to serve as Chair and Matheus Bastos (Brazil) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year, beginning 1 January 2023.

Decision XXXIV/21: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Ralph Brieskorn (Netherlands) and Ameh Djossou (Togo) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2023.

Decision XXXIV/22: Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that, as at 4 November 2022, 143 parties had ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

2. To urge all parties that have not yet done so to consider ratifying, approving or accepting the Kigali Amendment in order to ensure broad participation and achieve the goals of the Amendment.

Decision XXXIV/23: Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol from 23 to 27 October 2023, at the seat of the Secretariat in Nairobi, unless other arrangements are made by the Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau.

Decision XXXIV/24: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Recalling decision XXXIII/14 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 2021,⁷

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 higher cash balance due to a lower utilization of the budget in 2020 and 2021 and taking this into account with respect to the level of contributions for 2023,

Recognizing also that maintaining the level of contributions at the 2023 level will result in a significant reduction in the cash balance, and that there may be a need to increase the level of contributions in the coming years,

1. To approve the revised budget, including the additional activities of \$5,855,129 for 2022 and the budget of \$5,729,665 for 2023, and to take note of the indicative budget for 2024, as set out in table A of the annex to the present decision, to be considered further by the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties;
2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw upon the available cash balance for 2022 in an amount of up to \$406,235 for specific activities listed in table A of the annex to the present decision, which includes an indicative amount for workshops in 2023, as called for in paragraph 4 (a) of decision XXXIV/6 and paragraph 6 (c) of decision XXXIV/10, provided that the cash balance is not reduced below the working capital reserve;
3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties in the amount of \$3,170,390 for 2023 and to take note of the contributions for 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 budget for 2023 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 2022 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-Fifth 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 2023 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;

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/5.

13. To request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the years 2024 and 2025, based on the projected needs, for two budget scenarios:

- (a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario based on the 2023 approved budget;
- (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 to ensure a sustainable and stable fund and cash balance, including contributions.

Annex to decision XXXIV/24

Table A
Approved revised budget for 2022 and approved budget for 2023, and noted budget for 2024
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	2022	2023	2024	
		<i>Approved revised</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
1100	Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1 371 985	1 725 000	1 759 500	1 759 500
1200	Consultants	80 551	85 000	85 000	85 000
1300	Meeting costs				
1321	Conference services costs: Open-ended Working Group meetings	649 620	730 000	610 000	610 000
1322	Conference services costs: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	859 800	663 000	676 000	676 000
1323	Communication costs of Article 5 assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	59 416	55 000	55 000	55 000
1324	Conference services costs: Bureau meetings	33 514	25 000	25 000	25 000
1325	Conference services costs: Implementation Committee meetings	210 714	125 000	125 000	125 000
5401	Hospitality	24 785	25 000	25 000	25 000
	Subtotal: meeting costs	1 837 849	1 623 000	1 516 000	1 516 000
3300	Travel of Article 5 parties and experts				
3301	Travel of Article 5 parties: assessment panel meetings	252 648	350 000	350 000	350 000
3302	Travel of Article 5 parties: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	468 286	400 000	400 000	400 000
3303	Travel of Article 5 parties: Open-ended Working Group meetings	430 142	365 000	365 000	365 000
3304	Travel of Article 5 parties: Bureau meetings	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
3305	Travel of Article 5 parties: Implementation Committee meetings	62 802	65 000	65 000	65 000
	Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties and experts	1 228 878	1 195 000	1 195 000	1 195 000
1600	Travel on official business				
1601	Staff travel on official business	219 426	95 000	30 000	180 000
1602	Conference services staff travel on official business	13 656	15 000	–	15 000
	Subtotal: travel on official business	233 082	210 000	30 000	195 000
4100–5300	Other operating costs				
4100	Expendable equipment	4 219	15 000	7 000	15 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	9 895	15 000	10 000	25 000
4300	Rental of premises	28 824	32 000	32 000	32 000

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	2022	2023	2024	
		<i>Approved revised</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>Proposed</i>
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	9 756	20 000	20 000	20 000
5200	Reporting costs	69 986	75 000	30 500	75 000
5300	Sundry	15 245	20 000	–	20 000
	Subtotal: other operating costs	137 925	177 000	99 500	187 000
5201	Public awareness and communication	57 292	55 500	25 000	65 000
	Total direct costs	4 947 562	5 070 500	4 710 000	5 002 500
	Programme support costs	643 183	659 165	612 300	650 325
	Grand total	5 590 745	5 729 665	5 322 300	5 652 825
Additional activities funded from the cash balance					
5201–7	Communication campaign	26 312	30 000	30 000	30 000
5201–8	Digital tools: enhancements	37 500	40 000	40 000	40 000
5201–9	Communication toolkit		7 500		
5201–10	Assessment panel report – design		2 000		
5407	Temporary Website Officer (P3)	(8 195)			
5409	United Nations Volunteer Science	18 109			
5411	Registration and contacts management system	24 800			
5413	Conference services costs and travel of Article 5 parties – Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties	135 442			
3306	Conference services costs and travel of Article 5 parties – energy efficiency workshop		140 000		
3307	Conference services costs and travel of Article 5 parties – institutional processes workshop		140 000		
	Total direct costs – additional activities	233 968	359 500	70 000	70 000
	Programme support costs	30 416	46 735	9 100	9 100
	Total additional activities	264 384	406 235	79 100	79 100
	Grand total	5 855 129	6 135 900	5 401 400	5 731 925

Appendix to table A

Explanatory notes for the 2023 budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100	The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over the approved 2022 budget to allow for inflation. The costs of the existing United Nations volunteers, to support the work of the Secretariat, are included in this category. The category 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 2022 approved amount.
Meeting costs	1300	This category includes venue costs, editing and translation of meeting documents, interpretation during the meeting, report-writing and meeting platform to allow online participation. Conference services staff time and travel costs are also included in this category.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	1321	The estimates for the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group are based on: (a) the quote for the venue received from the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal; and (b) the quote for the documentation received from the Division of Conference Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi.
	1322	The estimates for the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties have been increased by \$13,000 from the approved 2022 budget. 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.
	1323	Communications and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies are maintained at the level of the 2022 approved amount. The budget is used for the organization of meetings and for an allowance to co-chairs from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 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 2022 approved amount owing to uncertainty regarding translation and interpretation requirements.
	1325	The proposed budget for Implementation Committee meetings in 2023 includes the cost of two meetings, one held back to back with the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the other held back to back with the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties. The budget amount is kept at the same level as the 2022 approved amount.
	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 2022 approved amount.
Travel of Article 5 parties	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 \$6,500 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 decreased by \$30,000, as 2023 is not an assessment year.
	3302	The cost of travel by representatives to the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties is kept at the level of the 2022 approved amount.
	3303	The cost of travel by representatives to the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group is kept at the level of the 2022 approved amount.
	3304	Includes the cost of travel of Bureau members to the Bureau meeting and to the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, kept at the level of the 2022 approved amount.
	3305	Includes the cost of travel of Implementation Committee members from Article 5 parties to participate in its seventieth and seventy-first meetings, to be held back to back with the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, respectively. The budget has been kept at the level of the 2022 approved 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	Staff travel budget line has been increased by \$15,000 while conference services staff travel is maintained at the level of the 2022 approved amount.
Other operating costs	4100–5300	The category includes expendable and non-expendable equipment, the rental of office premises, the operation and maintenance of equipment, reporting costs, sundry costs, public awareness campaigns and communication.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	4100	The budget includes the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables. The cost has been decreased by \$3,000 from the 2022 approved amount.
	4200	This budget line provides for the cost of computers, peripherals and furniture. The cost has been decreased by \$10,000 from the 2022 approved amount.
	4300	The rental cost for the Secretariat's offices in Nairobi has been maintained at the level of the 2022 approved amount.
	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 2022.
	5200	The reporting costs include reporting and coverage at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Fifth 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 2022.
	5300	The sundry budget includes telecommunication costs, freight costs and staff training costs. The cost has been decreased by \$5,000 from the 2022 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	5201-7 5201-10	The budget will be used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising campaigns to complement the funds under the core budget • Enhancement and maintenance of existing digital tools • The communication toolkit • The design of the assessment panel report.
	3306 – 3307	The budget will cover the costs for meeting servicing and travel of Article 5 parties to the two workshops.

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 76/238 of 24 December 2021, with a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent)

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
1 Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
2 Albania	–	–	–	–
3 Algeria	0.109	3 456	5 801	6 162
4 Andorra	–	–	–	–
5 Angola	–	–	–	–
6 Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
7 Argentina	0.718	22 763	38 214	40 587
8 Armenia	–	–	–	–
9 Australia	2.107	66 800	112 141	119 105
10 Austria	0.678	21 495	36 085	38 326
11 Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
12	Bahamas	–	–	–	–
13	Bahrain	–	–	–	–
14	Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
15	Barbados	–	–	–	–
16	Belarus	–	–	–	–
17	Belgium	0.827	26 219	44 015	46 749
18	Belize	–	–	–	–
19	Benin	–	–	–	–
20	Bhutan	–	–	–	–
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
23	Botswana	–	–	–	–
24	Brazil	2.010	63 725	106 978	113 622
25	Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
26	Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
27	Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
28	Burundi	–	–	–	–
29	Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
30	Cambodia	–	–	–	–
31	Cameroon	–	–	–	–
32	Canada	2.624	83 191	139 657	148 330
33	Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
34	Chad	–	–	–	–
35	Chile	0.419	13 284	22 300	23 685
36	China	15.228	482 787	810 480	860 812
37	Colombia	0.246	7 799	13 093	13 906
38	Comoros	–	–	–	–
39	Congo	–	–	–	–
40	Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
41	Costa Rica	–	–	–	–
42	Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
43	Croatia	–	–	–	–
44	Cuba	–	–	–	–
45	Cyprus	–	–	–	–
46	Czechia	0.339	10 748	18 043	19 163
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
49	Denmark	0.552	17 501	29 379	31 204
50	Djibouti	–	–	–	–
51	Dominica	–	–	–	–
52	Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–
53	Ecuador	–	–	–	–
54	Egypt	0.139	4 407	7 398	7 857
55	El Salvador	–	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
56	Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–
57	Eritrea	–	–	–	–
58	Estonia	–	–	–	–
59	Eswatini	–	–	–	–
60	Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
61	European Union	2.496	79 133	132 845	141 095
62	Fiji	–	–	–	–
63	Finland	0.416	13 189	22 141	23 516
64	France	4.311	136 676	229 444	243 693
65	Gabon	–	–	–	–
66	Gambia	–	–	–	–
67	Georgia	–	–	–	–
68	Germany	6.101	193 426	324 714	344 879
69	Ghana	–	–	–	–
70	Greece	0.324	10 272	17 244	18 315
71	Grenada	–	–	–	–
72	Guatemala	–	–	–	–
73	Guinea	–	–	–	–
74	Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
75	Guyana	–	–	–	–
76	Haiti	–	–	–	–
77	Holy See	–	–	–	–
78	Honduras	–	–	–	–
79	Hungary	0.228	7 229	12 135	12 888
80	Iceland	–	–	–	–
81	India	1.042	33 035	55 458	58 902
82	Indonesia	0.548	17 374	29 166	30 978
83	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.370	11 730	19 693	20 916
84	Iraq	0.128	4 058	6 813	7 236
85	Ireland	0.438	13 886	23 312	24 759
86	Israel	0.560	17 754	29 805	31 656
87	Italy	3.184	100 945	169 462	179 986
88	Jamaica	–	–	–	–
89	Japan	8.019	254 234	426 795	453 300
90	Jordan	–	–	–	–
91	Kazakhstan	0.133	4 217	7 079	7 518
92	Kenya	–	–	–	–
93	Kiribati	–	–	–	–
94	Kuwait	0.234	7 419	12 454	13 228
95	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
97	Latvia	–	–	–	–
98	Lebanon	–	–	–	–
99	Lesotho	–	–	–	–
100	Liberia	–	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
101	Libya	–	–	–	–
102	Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–
103	Lithuania	–	–	–	–
104	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–
105	Madagascar	–	–	–	–
106	Malawi	–	–	–	–
107	Malaysia	0.347	11 001	18 468	19 615
108	Maldives	–	–	–	–
109	Mali	–	–	–	–
110	Malta	–	–	–	–
111	Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
112	Mauritania	–	–	–	–
113	Mauritius	–	–	–	–
114	Mexico	1.219	38 647	64 879	68 908
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	1.375	43 593	73 182	77 726
126	New Zealand	0.308	9 765	16 393	17 411
127	Nicaragua	–	–	–	–
128	Niger	–	–	–	–
129	Nigeria	0.182	5 770	9 687	10 288
130	Niue	–	–	–	–
131	North Macedonia	–	–	–	–
132	Norway	0.678	21 495	36 085	38 326
133	Oman	0.111	3 519	5 908	6 275
134	Pakistan	0.114	3 614	6 067	6 444
135	Palau	–	–	–	–
136	Panama	–	–	–	–
137	Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–
138	Paraguay	–	–	–	–
139	Peru	0.163	5 168	8 675	9 214
140	Philippines	0.212	6 721	11 283	11 984
141	Poland	0.836	26 504	44 494	47 258
142	Portugal	0.352	11 160	18 735	19 898
143	Qatar	0.269	8 528	14 317	15 206
144	Republic of Korea	2.570	81 479	136 783	145 278
145	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
146	Romania	0.311	9 860	16 552	17 580
147	Russian Federation	1.863	59 064	99 155	105 312
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	1.182	37 474	62 910	66 816
156	Senegal	–	–	–	–
157	Serbia	–	–	–	–
158	Seychelles	–	–	–	–
159	Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
160	Singapore	0.503	15 947	26 771	28 434
161	Slovakia	0.155	4 914	8 250	8 762
162	Slovenia	–	–	–	–
163	Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
164	Somalia	–	–	–	–
165	South Africa	0.244	7 736	12 986	13 793
166	South Sudan	–	–	–	–
167	Spain	2.130	67 529	113 365	120 405
168	Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
169	State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
170	Sudan	–	–	–	–
171	Suriname	–	–	–	–
172	Sweden	0.870	27 582	46 304	49 180
173	Switzerland	1.132	35 889	60 248	63 990
174	Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
175	Tajikistan	–	–	–	–
176	Thailand	0.367	11 635	19 533	20 746
177	Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
178	Togo	–	–	–	–
179	Tonga	–	–	–	–
180	Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
181	Tunisia	–	–	–	–
182	Türkiye	0.844	26 758	44 920	47 710
183	Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
184	Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
185	Uganda	–	–	–	–
186	Ukraine	–	–	–	–
187	United Arab Emirates	0.634	20 100	33 743	35 839
188	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.368	138 483	232 478	246 915
189	United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
190	United States of America	21.958	696 155	1 168 671	1 241 247

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2023 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2024 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>
191	Uruguay	–	–	–	–
192	Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
193	Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
194	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	5 548	9 314	9 892
195	Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
196	Yemen	–	–	–	–
197	Zambia	–	–	–	–
198	Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
	Total	100.00	3 170 390	5 322 300	5 652 825