

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

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**Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Nairobi, 23–27 October 2023

**Decisions adopted by the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the
Ozone Layer**

The Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties decides:

**Decision XXXV/1: Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2024–2026**

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the triennium 2024–2026 of 965 million United States dollars, on the understanding that 428,699,680 dollars of that budget will be provided from anticipated contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and other sources for the triennium 2021–2023, and that 10,700,320 dollars will be provided from interest accruing to the Fund during the triennium 2024–2026;¹
2. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund based on a replenishment of 175.2 million dollars for 2024, 175.2 million dollars for 2025 and 175.2 million dollars for 2026, as set out in the annex to the present decision;
3. That the Executive Committee should take action to ensure, to the extent possible, that the entire budget for the triennium 2024–2026 is committed by the end of 2026, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

¹ In decision Ex.V/1 on replenishment for the triennium 2021–2023, the parties noted, in paragraph 2, that 246 million United States dollars in remaining funds that were due to the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2018–2020 would be used after 2023 to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXV/1

Contributions by parties to the tenth replenishment of the Multilateral Fund (for 2024, 2025 and 2026)²

No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for 2022–2024 ^a	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using 2022–2024 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent	Annual contributions for 2024, 2025 and 2026 (in United States dollars)	Average inflation rate for 2021–2023 (per cent) ^b	Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism (1 = Yes, 0 = No)	Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies' rate of exchange (1–30 June 2023) ^c	Fixed exchange mechanism users' national currencies	Fixed exchange mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies
1	Andorra	0.005	0.0085	14 842	4.492	1	0.92358	Euro	13 708
2	Australia	2.111	3.5766	6 266 282	4.928	1	1.48183	Australian dollar	9 285 564
3	Austria	0.679	1.1504	2 015 540	6.513	1	0.92358	Euro	1 861 513
4	Azerbaijan	0.030	0.0508	89 052	10.571	0	N/A	N/A	0
5	Belarus	0.041	0.0695	121 704	10.586	0	N/A	N/A	0
6	Belgium	0.828	1.4029	2 457 831	6.079	1	0.92358	Euro	2 270 004
7	Bulgaria	0.056	0.0949	166 230	7.798	1	1.80633	Bulgarian lev	300 266
8	Canada	2.628	4.4526	7 800 942	4.699	1	1.34658	Canadian dollar	10 504 593
9	Croatia	0.091	0.1542	270 124	6.928	1	0.92358	Euro	249 481
10	Cyprus	0.036	0.0610	106 862	4.743	1	0.92358	Euro	98 696
11	Czechia	0.340	0.5761	1 009 254	10.238	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	Denmark	0.553	0.9369	1 641 522	5.093	1	6.87758	Danish krone	11 289 702
13	Estonia	0.044	0.0745	130 609	11.227	1	0.92358	Euro	120 628
14	Finland	0.417	0.7065	1 237 821	4.843	1	0.92358	Euro	1 143 226
15	France	4.318	7.3159	12 817 530	4.338	1	0.92358	Euro	11 838 014
16	Germany	6.111	10.3538	18 139 862	6.024	1	0.92358	Euro	16 753 614
17	Greece	0.325	0.5506	964 728	4.621	1	0.92358	Euro	891 004
18	Holy See	0.001	0.0017	2 968		N/A			0
19	Hungary	0.228	0.3863	676 794	12.436	0	N/A	N/A	0
20	Iceland	0.036	0.0610	106 862	6.950	1	139.11333	Icelandic krona	14 865 959
21	Ireland	0.439	0.7438	1 303 125	5.168	1	0.92358	Euro	1 203 541
22	Israel	0.561	0.9505	1 665 270	3.388	1	3.59658	New Israeli shekel	5 989 275

² Replenishment at 965 million dollars, including 525.6 million dollars from new contributions.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment for 2022–2024^a</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using 2022–2024 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent</i>	<i>Annual contributions for 2024, 2025 and 2026 (in United States dollars)</i>	<i>Average inflation rate for 2021–2023 (per cent)^b</i>	<i>Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism (1 = Yes, 0 = No)</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies' rate of exchange (1–30 June 2023)^c</i>	<i>Fixed exchange mechanism users' national currencies</i>	<i>Fixed exchange mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies</i>
23	Italy	3.189	5.4031	9 466 212	5.043	1	0.92358	Euro	8 742 804
24	Japan	8.033	13.6102	23 845 117	1.665	1	135.21500	Japanese yen	3 224 217 485
25	Kazakhstan	0.133	0.2253	394 797	12.595	0	N/A	N/A	0
26	Latvia	0.050	0.0847	148 420	10.065	1	0.92358	Euro	137 078
27	Liechtenstein	0.010	0.0169	29 684	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
28	Lithuania	0.077	0.1305	228 566	11.334	1	0.92358	Euro	211 099
29	Luxembourg	0.068	0.1152	201 851	4.752	1	0.92358	Euro	186 425
30	Malta	0.019	0.0322	56 400	4.208	1	0.92358	Euro	52 089
31	Monaco	0.011	0.0186	32 652	N/A	1	0.92358	Euro	30 157
32	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.377	2.3330	4 087 480	6.105	1	0.92358	Euro	3 775 115
33	New Zealand	0.309	0.5235	917 234	5.521	1	1.60350	New Zealand dollar	1 470 785
34	Norway	0.679	1.1504	2 015 540	4.716	1	10.34144	Norwegian krone	20 843 588
35	Poland	0.837	1.4181	2 484 547	10.462	0	N/A	N/A	0
36	Portugal	0.353	0.5981	1 047 843	4.922	1	0.92358	Euro	967 767
37	Romania	0.312	0.5286	926 139	9.774	1	4.55658	Romanian leu	4 220 028
38	Russian Federation	1.866	3.1615	5 539 025	9.164	1	77.44550	Russian rouble	428 972 564
39	San Marino	0.002	0.0034	5 937	4.608	1	0.92358	Euro	5 483
40	Slovakia	0.155	0.2626	460 101	8.158	1	0.92358	Euro	424 940
41	Slovenia	0.079	0.1338	234 503	5.726	1	0.92358	Euro	216 582
42	Spain	2.134	3.6156	6 334 555	5.212	1	0.92358	Euro	5 850 468
43	Sweden	0.871	1.4757	2 585 472	5.842	1	10.49558	Swedish krona	27 136 029
44	Switzerland	1.134	1.9213	3 366 160	1.954	1	0.91050	Swiss franc	3 064 889
45	Tajikistan	0.003	0.0051	8 905	6.994	1	10.69883	Tajikistan somoni	95 275
46	Ukraine	0.056	0.0949	166 230	16.868	0	N/A	N/A	0

<i>No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment for 2022–2024^a</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using 2022–2024 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent</i>	<i>Annual contributions for 2024, 2025 and 2026 (in United States dollars)</i>	<i>Average inflation rate for 2021–2023 (per cent)^b</i>	<i>Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism (1 = Yes, 0 = No)</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies' rate of exchange (1–30 June 2023)^c</i>	<i>Fixed exchange mechanism users' national currencies</i>	<i>Fixed exchange mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies</i>
47	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.375	7.4125	12 986 728	6.165	1	0.80925	UK pound sterling	10 509 510
48	United States of America	22.000	22.0000	38 544 000	5.729	N/A	N/A	US dollar	0
49	Uzbekistan	0.027	0.0457	80 147	11.377	0	N/A	N/A	0
Total		31.9630	100.0000	175 200 000					

^a See General Assembly resolution 76/238, para. 12, which sets out the scale of assessments for 2022, 2023 and 2024.

^b Average inflation rate obtained from the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Database IMF website (April 2023 data). See <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/April>.

^c Data extracted from the United Nations Treasury operational rates of exchange website (<https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OpRatesExport.php>).

Decision XXXV/2: Extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the 2024–2026 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2024–2026;
2. That parties choosing to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2023;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 below, parties not choosing to pay in national currencies pursuant to the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism will continue to pay in United States dollars;
4. That no party should change the currency selected for its contribution in the course of the triennium 2024–2026;
5. That only parties with inflation rate fluctuations of less than 10 per cent for the preceding triennium, pursuant to published figures of the International Monetary Fund, will be eligible to use the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism;
6. To urge parties to pay their contributions to the Multilateral Fund in full and as early as possible, in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6;
7. To agree that if the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism is to be used for the replenishment period 2027–2029, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions based on the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January or 1 July and ending at least three months prior to the replenishment that is to be decided.

Decision XXXV/3: Potential areas of focus for the 2026 quadrennial reports of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

Noting with great appreciation the excellent and highly useful work of the members of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and their colleagues worldwide in preparing the panels' 2022 assessment reports, and in particular the efforts made to condense vast amounts of pertinent information into a concise and understandable form for better use by policymakers,

1. To request the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare quadrennial assessment reports and submit them to the Secretariat by 31 December 2026 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Meeting of *the* Parties to the Montreal Protocol in 2027, as well as finalizing a synthesis report in time for the Meeting of the Parties, noting that the panels should continue to exchange information during the process of developing their respective reports in order to avoid duplication, ensure consistency, and provide comprehensive information to the parties;
2. To request the assessment panels to bring to the notice of the parties any significant developments that, in their opinion, deserve such notice, in accordance with decision IV/13;
3. To encourage the assessment panels to closely involve relevant scientists from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol with a view to promoting gender and regional balance, to the best of their ability, in producing the reports;
4. To request the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, in preparing its 2026 assessment report, to pay particular attention to the most recent scientific information, including from solar radiation modification scenarios, forward-looking projections and scenarios, and to assess the effects of changes in the ozone layer and ultraviolet radiation and their interaction with the climate system on:
 - (a) Human health;
 - (b) The biosphere, biodiversity, and the health of flora, fauna and the ecosystem, including biogeochemical processes and global cycles;

(c) Ecosystem services, agriculture and materials, including for construction, transport and photovoltaic use, and microplastics;

5. To also request the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, in preparing its 2026 assessment report, to assess the effects and accumulation of breakdown products from controlled substances and their alternatives, in particular any substances that are very persistent in the environment, such as perfluoro- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including trifluoroacetic acid, in ground and surface waters and in other relevant sinks;

6. That the 2026 report of the Scientific Assessment Panel should include:

(a) An assessment of the state of the ozone layer and its future evolution;

(b) An evaluation of global and polar stratospheric ozone, including the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic winter and spring ozone depletion and the predicted changes in these phenomena;

(c) An updated assessment of past and projected contributions of the Montreal Protocol to mitigating climate change in terms of total avoided CO₂-equivalent emissions and avoided temperature increase;

(d) An evaluation of trends in the top-down derived emissions, abundances and fate in the atmosphere of trace gases of relevance to the Montreal Protocol, in particular controlled substances and other substances of importance to the ozone layer, which should include a comparison of top-down estimations and available bottom-up estimations of such emissions with a view to identifying currently unknown emission sources and explaining discrepancies between emissions derived from reported information and observed atmospheric concentrations (in cooperation with the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel);

(e) An evaluation of consistency with reported production and consumption of those substances and the likely implications for the state of the ozone layer, including its interaction with the climate system;

(f) An assessment of the interaction between changes in stratospheric ozone and the climate system, including consideration of related policy scenarios;

(g) Information regarding scenarios designed to contribute further to ozone layer protection and climate change mitigation, and a presentation of their benefits in terms of impacts on total column ozone and equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine, advancing the recovery of the ozone layer, and avoiding CO₂-equivalent emissions, as relevant;

(h) Early identification and quantification of any substances that could be of concern for the ozone layer and relevant for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the objectives of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, including other halogenated gases, in particular those with high global warming potential, breakdown products of controlled substances and their alternatives that are very persistent, such as perfluoro- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including trifluoroacetic acid, N₂O and very short-lived substances such as dichloromethane, and their main sources of emissions;

(i) An assessment of information and research related to solar radiation modification, in particular stratospheric aerosol injection and its potential effects on the ozone layer and relevant information on the potential effects of supersonic aircraft, rockets, satellites, wildfires and volcanic eruptions on the stratospheric ozone layer;

(j) Identification and quantification of any other issues relevant to the objectives of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol;

7. That the 2026 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should include an assessment and evaluation of the following topics:

(a) Technical progress in the production and consumption sectors in the transition to alternatives, taking into account their technical feasibility, economic viability, safety and sustainability, and in the transition to practices that minimize or eliminate the use of controlled substances in all sectors;

(b) Process agents and feedstock uses for which the use of controlled substances is no longer required and identification of alternative pathways and technologies that can replace these uses, taking into account costs and other environmental and economic considerations;

- (c) An assessment of information relating to emissions of controlled substances from feedstock and production processes and other manufacturing processes, and identification of best practices and technologies for minimizing such emissions;
- (d) The status of banks and stocks of controlled substances, including rates of recovery, recycling and reuse, their alternatives and other substances of importance to the ozone layer, including those used as feedstocks and those resulting from by-production, and the options available for managing them so as to avoid emissions to the atmosphere;
- (e) Challenges facing all parties to the Montreal Protocol in implementing obligations under the Protocol and maintaining the phase-outs already achieved, including challenges related to preventing emissions from feedstock uses and by-production, and technically and economically feasible options for addressing those challenges;
- (f) The impact of the phase-out of controlled ozone-depleting substances and the phasedown of hydrofluorocarbons and associated energy efficiency, and minimum energy performance standards and cold chain management on sustainable development;
- (g) Technical advances in developing alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons, taking into account in particular energy efficiency, safety, and suitability for use in high-ambient-temperature countries;
- (h) Information on uses where hydrochlorofluorocarbons were not previously used and hydrofluorocarbons have been used and are currently used, such as electronics manufacturing;
- (i) Assessment of whether production of hydrofluoroolefins is resulting in fugitive emissions of hydrofluorocarbons;
- (j) The potential impacts of evolving policies and regulations in relation to the management of controlled substances and their alternatives and breakdown products, in particular per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the selection of alternatives in relevant sectors;
- (k) Information on refrigerant management, with particular attention to leakage prevention and end-of-life management.

Decision XXXV/4: Stratospheric aerosol injection and protection of the ozone layer

Taking note with appreciation of the 2022 quadrennial assessment report of the Scientific Assessment Panel³ and its chapter 6 on stratospheric aerosol injection and its potential effect on the stratospheric ozone layer,

Noting that limited scientific information is available about the risks to the ozone layer of stratospheric aerosol injection,

Noting also the potential for negative effects that stratospheric aerosol injection may have on the ozone layer, including depleting stratospheric ozone, delaying recovery of the ozone layer, and influencing stratospheric chemistry,

1. To invite the global scientific community to take into account risks and uncertainties for the ozone layer in any scientific studies or assessments undertaken in relation to stratospheric aerosol injection;
2. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to engage with the global scientific community regarding, and to continue to bring to the attention of the parties, any important developments with respect to stratospheric aerosol injection, including the inclusion of updated or new scenarios or modelling to assist with understanding of the potential impacts of stratospheric aerosol injection on the ozone layer.

Decision XXXV/5: Destruction technologies for controlled substances

Noting with appreciation the 2022 report by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee that contains the response to decision XXX/6 on destruction technologies for controlled substances,

³ World Meteorological Organization, *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2022*, GAW Report No. 278 (Geneva, 2022).

Noting also with appreciation the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's assessment of destruction technologies with regard to their destruction and removal efficiency and its recommendations to parties for potential approval for inclusion on the list of approved technologies, and suggesting that parties consider this information in the development and implementation of their domestic regulations,

Noting that in decision XXX/15 the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel is requested to provide a review of destruction technologies if new compelling information becomes available,

1. To approve the following destruction technology, for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as an addition to the technologies listed in annex VI to the report of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol⁴ and modified by decisions V/26, VII/35, XIV/6, XXIX/4 and XXX/6, for diluted sources of ozone-depleting substances and Annex F, group I substances for which there is already approval for concentrated sources: cement kiln;
2. To remove portable plasma arc technology as a separate approved technology for the purposes of paragraph 5 of Article 1 of the Montreal Protocol, given that portable plasma arc technology is a subset of the already-approved category of nitrogen plasma arc destruction technology;
3. To invite parties to submit to the Secretariat information relevant to a review of destruction technologies.

Decision XXXV/6: Updated information on very short-lived substances

Taking note with appreciation of the information on very short-lived substances in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the 2022 assessment report of the Medical and Chemical Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in cooperation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, to include in its 2024 progress report, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-sixth meeting:

- (a) Updated information on very short-lived substances, including their ozone-depleting potential and the impact of each of the very short-lived substances on the stratospheric ozone layer, in quantifiable terms;
- (b) Information on alternatives to very short-lived substances in the main applications for which they are currently used, including information on availability, technical feasibility, economic viability, safety and sustainability.

Decision XXXV/7: Emissions of HFC-23

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

Taking note of the information on HFC-23 emissions in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report of the Scientific Assessment Panel,⁵

Taking note also of the information on chemical pathways that may generate HFC-23 by-product emissions and on best practices for controlling such emissions in the 2022 assessment report of the Medical and Chemical Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's report on by-product emissions of hydrofluorocarbon-23 (HFC-23), in response to decision XXXIV/7,⁶

1. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to provide an update on HFC-23 emissions into the atmosphere and atmospheric concentrations to supplement the information in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report, including by reflecting any new information regarding atmospheric monitoring and atmospheric modelling, with its underlying methodology, including in quantifiable terms, with respect to such emissions, and taking into account information reported under paragraph 3

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro.4/15.

⁵ World Meteorological Organization, *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2022*, GAW Report No. 278 (Geneva, 2022).

⁶ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Sept. 2023, vol. 6: Response to Decision XXXIV/7: Strengthening institutional processes with respect to information on HFC-23 by-product emissions.

ter of Article 7 by all parties that manufacture Annex C, Group I and/or Annex F substances, and to prepare a report on the matter to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

2. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties containing information regarding:

(a) The quantity of HFC-23 being consumed, by country and by sector;

(b) Updated estimates on the amounts of HFC-23 generated at and emissions from HCFC-22 production facilities including methodology with respect to such emissions. In preparing this information, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should take into account information reported under paragraph 3 *ter* of Article 7 by all parties that manufacture Annex C, Group I and/or Annex F substances, as well as information from other sources;

3. To request the Ozone Secretariat in advance of the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to provide options for consideration by the parties with respect to potential changes to reporting form 3, specifically concerning when HFC-23 is generated, destroyed, or maintained as stocks;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to make available on the website, aggregated by party, data reported under paragraph 3 *ter* of Article 7 by any parties producing Annex C, Group I and/or Annex F substances;

5. To invite parties with available relevant scientific or technical information that may help inform the reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to provide that information to the Secretariat by 1 March 2024.

Decision XXXV/8: Feedstock uses

Taking note of the 2022 assessment reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, which highlight the significant increase in the production of controlled substances used as feedstock and the increased emissions of such substances,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in cooperation with the Scientific Assessment Panel as appropriate, to provide in its 2024 progress report an update on the emissions from feedstock production, as by-products and from feedstock use of controlled substances, including the following:

(a) Sources of such emissions, including percentage increases with respect to increased production of controlled substances to be used for feedstock applications;

(b) A comparison of estimates of annual global emissions of controlled substances by species based on bottom-up calculations and estimates made by the Scientific Assessment Panel on the basis of atmospheric observations;

(c) Methodology adopted for estimating the emissions;

(d) Updated information on alternatives, including information on technical feasibility, economic viability, safety and sustainability;

(e) Information on best practices and technologies for minimizing emissions.

Decision XXXV/9: Abating emissions of carbon tetrachloride

Taking note of the 2023 progress report from the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel containing the information on sources and emissions of carbon tetrachloride,

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in consultation with the Scientific Assessment Panel, to provide in its 2024 progress report an update on the emissions of carbon tetrachloride, including the following:

(a) Emissions by source categories, including emissions as a percentage of total production of carbon tetrachloride with a description of the methodology used by the Panel;

(b) Updated information on alternatives for carbon tetrachloride use as feedstock applications including information on technical feasibility, economic viability, safety, and sustainability;

(c) Updated information on best practices and technologies for minimizing carbon tetrachloride emissions.

Decision XXXV/10: Energy efficiency

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to include in its 2024 progress report updates on the information identified in paragraph 1 (a) of decision XXXIV/3, taking into account discussions at the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision XXXV/11: Life-cycle refrigerant management

Noting with appreciation the 2022 assessment report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel highlighting the ozone and climate benefits that could be achieved through additional reclamation, recycling, reuse and destruction of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Recalling the experience and the lessons learned from projects funded by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol focusing on destruction of banks of ozone-depleting substances,

Recalling also decision 91/66 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, which establishes a funding window for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction of banks,

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report to the parties, to be presented at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, on:

(a) Available technologies for the leakage prevention, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of refrigerants, and their accessibility in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, including regionally specific approaches;

(b) The obstacles and challenges associated with the effective leakage prevention, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of refrigerants;

(c) The costs and climate and ozone benefits associated with the leakage prevention, recovery, recycling, reclamation and disposal of refrigerants, taking into account the experience under the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

(d) Policies, incentive schemes, such as producer's responsibility schemes, good practices and lessons learned related to ensuring the effective leakage prevention, recovery, recycling, reclamation and disposal of refrigerants;

2. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing a window of funding for countries who have completed their national inventories and plans in accordance with Executive Committee decision 91/66 to support the implementation of the plans;

3. To encourage parties to develop strategies, policies and activities that address life-cycle refrigerant management;

4. To request the Secretariat to organize a one-day workshop in 2024, back to back with the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group or the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, to share information, experiences and lessons learned, and to assess challenges related to ways of strengthening life-cycle refrigerant management, including, among other things, existing and potential policies, best practices, standards, and life-cycle refrigerant management opportunities.

Decision XXXV/12: Further strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions, including for combating illegal trade

Recalling decisions XIV/7, XXXI/3 and XXXIV/8,

1. To encourage parties to facilitate the exchange of information on best practices to prevent illegal trade of controlled substances and to inform the Secretariat of practices used by entities attempting unauthorized imports of controlled substances that may include the mislabelling of containers of controlled substances or misreporting of controlled substances on customs declarations;

2. To request the Secretariat to provide, before the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and on an annual basis thereafter, a compilation of information provided by parties pursuant to paragraph 1 above as well as decision XXXIV/8.

Decision XXXV/13: The import and export of prohibited cooling equipment

Recognizing the issue as a problem that requires a solution involving both exporting and importing parties,

Welcoming measures from certain parties to prohibit, in their domestic regulations, the export of cooling equipment that does not satisfy their national regulations or is inconsistent with their standards,

1. To request that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund consider allocating funding within Kigali hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) implementation plans and hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans for assisting importing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to develop and enforce policies and measures that will prevent future non-compliance caused by the importing of prohibited cooling equipment;

2. To urge parties exporting such equipment to consider instituting measures to prohibit, as appropriate, the export of cooling equipment relying on controlled substances that is no longer permitted to be placed on the market in the exporting party.

Decision XXXV/14: Enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Recalling decision XXXIII/4 and noting with appreciation the information provided by the Ozone Secretariat at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in response to decision XXXIII/4 on enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol,

To request the Secretariat, in consultation with the Multilateral Fund secretariat and relevant experts from the Ozone Research Managers, the Scientific Assessment Panel, and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, to provide the following information to the parties at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended- Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, to be held in 2024:

(a) An update of the information provided under decision XXXIII/4, including refining, to the extent possible, the cost estimates associated with enhancing atmospheric monitoring presented in the decision XXXIII/4 report, and providing a list of potential monitoring station locations;

(b) Options for sustainable funding to establish new regional monitoring capacities, including an assessment of their advantages and disadvantages, of potential implementation options, and a description of the administrative processes required to operationalize any potential funding options considered, taking into account the discussion at the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Decision XXXV/15: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2024

Noting with appreciation the work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and the September 2023 report of the Panel,⁷

Acknowledging that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, and specifically its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, produces 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 to the Montreal Protocol,

⁷ Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Sept. 2023, vol. 5: Evaluation of 2023 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 parties to the Montreal Protocol decided that the 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 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, is fully committed to a further reduction of the amount to be nominated for 2025, and does not intend to submit a nomination for 2026,

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 Canada, for the agreed critical-use category for 2024 specified in table A of the annex to the present decision, and subject to the conditions specified 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 2024 specified in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy the identified critical use;

2. That Canada shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for the critical use specified in table A of the annex to the present decision;

3. That Canada 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, and to request Canada 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.

Annex to decision XXXV/15

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories for 2024

<i>Party</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount^a (metric tons)</i>
Canada	Strawberry runners	3.857

^a Minus available stocks.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2024

<i>Party</i>	<i>Amount^a (metric tons)</i>
Canada	3.857

^a Minus available stocks.

Decision XXXV/16: Addressing the impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on hydrofluorocarbon baseline consumption for certain parties

Recalling the negative effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on economic activity across many countries, including in relation to hydrofluorocarbon consumption during the years 2020–2022,

Noting that in accordance with paragraph 8 *qua* (c) of Article 5 of the Protocol, each party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol is entitled to use the average of its calculated levels of consumption of Annex F controlled substances for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, in addition to 65 per cent of its baseline consumption of Annex C, Group I controlled substances, for the purpose of calculating its consumption baseline for Annex F substances,

Acknowledging that the parties listed in the annex to the present decision have experienced demonstrated reductions in their respective levels of consumption of hydrofluorocarbons during the years 2020–2022, as compared to 2018–2019, are expected to have calculated levels of consumption of hydrofluorocarbons in 2024 that exceed their respective calculated baselines, and have expressed concern in writing to the Secretariat regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their baselines,

1. That the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure of the Montreal Protocol should defer, until 2026 data becomes available, any consideration of compliance status with regard to control measures for consumption of Annex F substances, for any party listed in the annex to the present decision, on the understanding that the party will continue to make every effort to comply with these control measures;

2. To urge parties listed in the annex to the present decision that have not already done so to submit expeditiously their respective Kigali HFC Implementation Plans for consideration by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXV/16

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Botswana | 4. Mongolia | 7. Saint Lucia |
| 2. Cuba | 5. Republic of Moldova | 8. Turkmenistan |
| 3. Mauritius | 6. Rwanda | |

Decision XXXV/17: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that 195 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2022 have done so, and that 175 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2023 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 109 of the reporting parties had submitted their data for 2022 by 30 June 2023, 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 three parties, namely the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan and San Marino, have not reported their data for 2022 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 Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. To also note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, namely Eritrea, that has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2020 to 2022, has not done so as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;

5. To further note with concern that one party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely San Marino, that ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2020 and is thus required to submit data on Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for 2021, submitted data for other controlled substances but not for hydrofluorocarbons, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data 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 above to report the required data to the Secretariat as soon as possible;

8. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventy-second 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 encouraged in decision XV/15 and subsequent decisions on the matter.

Decision XXXV/18: Non-compliance in 2021 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol governing consumption and production of the controlled substances in Annex C, Group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons) by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Recalling decision XXXII/6, in which the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was in non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures for hydrochlorofluorocarbon production and consumption in 2019, but also noted with appreciation the plan of action submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure its return to compliance with those measures in 2023,

Noting with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had reported, for 2021, annual production of 24.81 ODP-tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and annual consumption of 58.03 ODP-tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, which is higher than its commitment, as set out in decision XXXII/6, to reduce its production and consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons to no greater than 24.80 ODP-tonnes and 58.00 ODP-tonnes, respectively,

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not reported its annual consumption data for controlled substances for 2022 in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol,

1. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not strictly adhere to its commitments for 2021 as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6 and that the party was in non-compliance with control measures for that substance under the Montreal Protocol for 2021;

2. To express great concern regarding the fact that the party has not yet, despite several requests by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in its recommendations 68/4, 69/4 and 70/2 and repeated reminders by the Secretariat, provided an explanation for the deviations mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and has not submitted a revised plan of action, if appropriate, to ensure its return to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, along with a progress report on the establishment of additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6;

3. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not reported its 2022 data as required under Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places it in non-compliance with its 2022 data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Secretariat receives its outstanding data, as is also noted in decision XXXV/17;

4. To urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide an explanation for the deviations as a matter of urgency, together with Article 7 data for 2022, no later than 15 March 2024, and, if appropriate, to submit a revised plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the

control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its seventy-second meeting;

5. To request the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to submit a progress report on efforts to establish additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its seventy-second meeting, as set out in paragraph 5 of decision XXXII/6;

6. To invite the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, if necessary, to send a representative to the Committee's seventy-second meeting;

7. To caution the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance, that, in the event that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures. Those measures may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, the substances that are the subject of non-compliance, is ceased so that exporting parties do not contribute to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

Decision XXXV/19: 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 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 140 of the 155 parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Protocol have reported having established import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances as required, and that five parties that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment have also reported the establishment and implementation of such licensing systems,

Noting, however, that the eight parties listed in the appendix 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 operation of licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances under Article 4B, paragraph 2 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To urge the eight parties listed in the annex to the present decision to provide information to the Secretariat on the establishment of licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and no later than 15 March 2024, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-second meeting;

3. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol having ratified the Kigali Amendment that have not yet established and implemented the licensing system referred to in paragraph 1 above 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 of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances by all parties to the Protocol, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 4, of the Protocol.

Annex to decision XXXV/19

Parties that have not yet reported on the establishment and operation of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Angola | 4. Mali | 7. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 2. Indonesia | 5. Mozambique | 8. Zambia |
| 3. Lesotho | 6. San Marino | |

Decision XXXV/20: Options for the organization of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees

Taking note of the 2023 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, including section 8 on the composition, balance and workload of the Panel and its technical options committees, in response to decision XXXIV/11,

To request that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in its progress report prepared ahead of the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, provide options on the organization of the Panel and its technical options committees, considering the Panel's terms of reference established in decision XXIV/8, and informed by consultation with the technical options committees' co-chairs and members, and by their experiences with operating, on a trial basis, with new ways of organizing their work.

Decision XXXV/21: Membership changes on the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To thank the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel for its outstanding work, and to thank the individual co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;
2. To endorse the appointment of Paul Barnes (United States of America) as co-chair of the Environment Effects Assessment Panel for an additional term of four years;
3. To thank the Scientific Assessment Panel for its outstanding work, and to thank the individual co-chairs of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;
4. To thank Paul Newman (United States of America) and John Pyle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), who served as co-chairs of the Scientific Assessment Panel, for their long and outstanding service to the Montreal Protocol;
5. To endorse the appointment of Lucy Carpenter (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as co-chair of the Scientific Assessment Panel for a term of four years;
6. To endorse the appointment of Kenneth Jucks (United States of America) as co-chair of the Scientific Assessment Panel for a term of four years;
7. To consider the term of service of all co-chairs of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel in 2027;
8. To thank the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its outstanding reports, and to thank the individual co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;
9. To thank Keiichi Ohnishi (Japan), who served as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, for his long and outstanding service to the Montreal Protocol;
10. To endorse the appointment of Omar Abdelaziz (Egypt) as co-chair of the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
11. To endorse the appointment of Takeshi Eriguchi (Japan) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for a term of four years;
12. To endorse the appointment of Robert Peixoto (Brazil) as co-chair of the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

13. To endorse the appointment of Rajan Rajendran (United States of America) as co-chair of the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee for a term of four years;
14. To endorse the appointment of Jianjun Zhang (China) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
15. To endorse the appointment of Suely Carvalho (Brazil) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of one year;
16. To endorse the appointment of Sukumar Devotta (India) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for a term of one year;
17. To endorse the appointment of Ray Gluckman (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of one year;
18. To endorse the appointment of Marco Gonzalez (Costa Rica) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of one year;
19. To endorse the appointment of Shiqiu Zhang (China) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of one year.

Decision XXXV/22: 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 2023;
2. To confirm the positions of Lebanon, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Senegal and Suriname as members of the Committee for one further year and to select Chile, Czechia, Iran, Kenya and the United States of America as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2024;
3. To note the selection of Osvaldo-Patricio Álvarez-Pérez (Chile) to serve as President and Martijn Hildebrand (Kingdom of the Netherlands) to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2024.

Decision XXXV/23: 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 on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2023;
2. To endorse the selection of Argentina, Cuba, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kuwait and Tunisia as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and the selection of Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning on 1 January 2024;
3. To note the selection of María Antonella Parodi (Argentina) to serve as Chair and Alessandro Giuliano Peru (Italy) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2024.

Decision XXXV/24: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Miruza Mohamed (Maldives) and Ralph Brieskorn (Kingdom of the Netherlands) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2024.

Decision XXXV/25: Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that, as at 27 October 2023, 155 parties had ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To urge all parties that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accept the Kigali Amendment in order to ensure broad participation and achieve the goals of the Amendment.

Decision XXXV/26: Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in Bangkok from 28 October to 1 November 2024.

Decision XXXV/27: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

Recalling decision XXXIV/24 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 2022,⁸

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 maintaining the level of contributions significantly lower than the expenditures will result in a rapid reduction in the cash balance, and that this will need to be taken into account when considering future levels of contributions,

1. To approve the budget of 5,852,835 United States dollars for 2024 and to take note of the indicative budget for 2025, as set out in table A of the annex to the present decision, to be considered further by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw down from the available cash balance for 2023 in an amount of up to 491,550 dollars for specific activities listed in table A of the annex to the present decision, which includes an indicative amount for a workshop in 2024, as called for in paragraph 4 of decision XXXV/11 provided that the cash balance is not reduced to below the working capital reserve;
3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties in the amount of 3,743,099 dollars for 2024 and to take note of the contributions for 2025 as set out in table B of the annex to the present decision;
4. To authorize the Executive Secretary to draw down from the cash balance the funds required to cover the shortfall between the level of contributions agreed upon in paragraph 3 above and the approved budget for 2024 as set out in paragraph 1 above;
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 2023 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-Sixth Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions to enable further consideration by the parties of how to address the matter;

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/5.

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 Executive Secretary to ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to it in 2024 and in later years and, where possible, to offset programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
12. To request the Executive Secretary 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 2025 and 2026, based on the projected needs, for two budget scenarios:
- A zero-nominal-growth scenario based on the 2024 approved budget;
 - A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero-nominal-growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto;
14. To request the Executive Secretary to prepare indicative options for party contributions for the year 2025, for each scenario identified in paragraph 13 above for:
- Contributions assuming the use of 20 per cent of the presented scenario from the cash balance as of 1 January 2024;
 - Contributions assuming the use of 10 per cent of the presented scenario from the cash balance as of 1 January 2024;
 - Contributions equal to the budgeted expenses for 2025;
 - Contributions equal to the level of contributions in 2024 using the remaining amount from the cash balance;
15. 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 XXXV/27

Table A
Approved 2024 and noted 2025 budgets
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
Personnel costs			
1100	Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1 759 500	1 794 700
1200	Consultants	85 000	85 000
Meeting costs			
1321	Conference services costs: Open-ended Working Group meetings	798 000	650 000
1322	Conference services costs: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	663 000	667 000
1323	Communication costs of Article 5 ⁹ assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	55 000	55 000
1324	Conference services costs: Bureau meetings	25 000	25 000
1325	Conference services costs: Implementation Committee meetings	125 000	125 000
5401	Hospitality	25 000	25 000
Subtotal: Meeting costs		1 691 000	1 547 000
Travel of Article 5 parties and experts			
3301	Travel of Article 5 parties: assessment panel meetings	350 000	350 000

⁹ From parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2025</i>
3302	Travel of Article 5 parties: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	400 000	400 000
3303	Travel of Article 5 parties: Open-ended Working Group meetings	365 000	365 000
3304	Travel of Article 5 parties: Bureau meetings	15 000	15 000
3305	Travel of Article 5 parties: Implementation Committee meetings	65 000	65 000
	Subtotal: Travel of Article 5 parties and experts	1 195 000	1 195 000
1600	Travel on official business		
1601	Staff travel on official business	195 000	195 000
1602	Conference services staff travel on official business	15 000	15 000
	Subtotal: Travel on official business	210 000	210 000
	Other operating costs		
4100	Expendable equipment	15 000	15 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	15 000	15 000
4300	Rental of premises	34 000	34 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	22 000	22 000
5200	Reporting costs	75 000	75 000
5300	Sundry	15 000	20 000
	Subtotal: Other operating costs	176 000	181 000
5201	Public awareness and communication	63 000	57 800
	Total direct costs	5 179 500	5 070 500
	Programme support costs	673 335	659 165
	Total: Core budget	5 852 835	5 729 665
	Additional activities funded from cash balance		
5404	Communication campaign	160 000	100 000
5408	Digital tools: maintenance and enhancements	40 000	40 000
3308	Contingency – Travel of Article 5 parties: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties ^a	50 000	–
3309	Contingency – Travel of Article 5 parties: Open-ended Working Group meetings ^a	45 000	–
3310	Conference services costs and travel of Article 5 parties – Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management workshop	140 000	
	Sub-total: Additional activities funded from cash balance	435 000	140 000
	Programme support costs	56 550	18 200
	Total: Additional activities	491 550	158 200
	Grand total	6 344 385	5 887 865

^a In the event that travel costs for Article 5 parties are not covered by the core budget, the contingency lines will bridge any potential gap between the budget and the expenditure for 2024. Recognizing that this is a one-off solution, the Executive Secretary is requested to ensure that the estimated costs of participation of Article 5 parties are reflected in the proposed core budget scenarios for 2025.

Appendix to table A

Explanatory notes for the 2024 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	<p>The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over the approved 2023 budget to allow for inflation.</p> <p>The costs of a United Nations Volunteer to support the work of the Secretariat are included in this category.</p> <p>The category also includes other costs related to staff (e.g., medical services, stress counselling, host country services and security).</p>
Consultants	1200	The estimates for consultants remains at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
Meeting costs	1300	This category includes venue costs, editing and translation of meeting documents, interpretation during the meeting and report-writing. Conference servicing staff time and travel costs are also included in this category.
	1321	The estimates for the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group are based on the costs of the meeting held at the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal in 2022.
	1322	<p>The estimates for the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties are based on costs of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties held in Nairobi, since the hosting arrangements for the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties were not known at the time of preparing the budget. It was therefore assumed, for purposes of the budget, that the meeting would be held at the seat of the Secretariat in Nairobi. In accordance with decision XXXV/26, the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties will be held in Bangkok. The actual costs may, therefore, differ from these estimates.</p> <p>2024 being the year of back-to-back meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Meeting of the Parties, the approved budget for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties under the Vienna Convention Trust Fund will complement the budget for the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, and savings may be allocated for other activities in 2024.</p>
	1323	Communications and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies are maintained at the level of the 2023 approved amount. The budget is used for the organization of meetings and for an allowance for the co-chairs from Article 5 parties ^a to cover communication costs related to the work of assessment panels.
	1324	The budget for the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties is kept at the same level as the 2023 approved amount owing to uncertainty regarding the translation and interpretation requirements.
	1325	The proposed budget for Implementation Committee meetings in 2024 includes the cost of two meetings, one held back to back with the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the other held back to back with the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties. The budget amount is kept at the same level as the 2023 approved amount.
	5401	The hospitality cost covers receptions at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties and has been maintained at the level of the 2023 approved amount.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Travel of Article 5 parties and experts	3300	The participation of representatives of Article 5 parties 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 fare 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 maintained at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
	3302	The cost of travel by representatives to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties is kept at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
	3303	The cost of travel by representatives to the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group is kept at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
	3304	Includes the cost of travel of members to the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties and to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, kept at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
	3305	Includes the cost of travel of Implementation Committee members from Article 5 parties to participate in its seventy-second and seventy-third meetings, to be held back to back with the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, respectively. The budget has been kept at the level of the 2023 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 to meetings of importance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat to implement the decisions and requests of the parties.
	1601	The travel budget for Secretariat staff and conference services staff has been maintained at the level of the 2023 approved amount.
	1602	The travel budget for conference services staff is used for undertaking exploratory missions.
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 2023 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 2023 approved amount.
	4300	The rental cost for the Secretariat's offices in Nairobi has been increased by \$2,000 from the 2023 approved amount to allow for any possible increases.
	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 has been increased by \$2,000 from the 2023 approved amount to allow for any possible increase.
	5200	The reporting costs include reporting and coverage at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties, assessment panel reports, ad hoc translation, editing of documents not related

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
		to meetings, and publications. The cost is at the same level as for 2023.
	5300	The sundry budget includes telecommunication costs, freight costs and staff training costs. The budget has been reduced by \$5,000 from the level of the 2023 approved amount.
Public awareness and communication	5201	Includes website and web tools' maintenance and hosting, awareness-raising campaigns, visual materials, branding of meetings and the World Ozone Day celebration. The World Ozone Day budget has been increased by \$5,000 to allow more Article 5 parties to benefit from the support provided by the Secretariat for the day's celebrations.
Additional activities funded from the cash balance	5404	The budget will be used for awareness-raising campaigns to complement the budget requested under the category "Public awareness and communication".
	5408	Enhancement and maintenance of existing digital tools.
	3308	Contingency for travel of Article 5 parties to the Meeting of the Parties.
	3309	Contingency for travel of Article 5 parties to the Open-ended Working Group meeting.
	3310	Conference services costs and travel of Article 5 parties – Life-Cycle Refrigerant Management workshop

^a From parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol.

Table B
Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

(United States dollars)

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered^a</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>
1	Afghanistan	–	–	–
2	Albania	–	–	–
3	Algeria	0.109	4 080	6 245
4	Andorra	–	–	–
5	Angola	–	–	–
6	Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–
7	Argentina	0.718	26 876	41 139
8	Armenia	–	–	–
9	Australia	2.107	78 867	120 724
10	Austria	0.678	25 378	38 847
11	Azerbaijan	–	–	–
12	Bahamas	–	–	–
13	Bahrain	–	–	–
14	Bangladesh	–	–	–
15	Barbados	–	–	–
16	Belarus	–	–	–
17	Belgium	0.827	30 955	47 384
18	Belize	–	–	–
19	Benin	–	–	–
20	Bhutan	–	–	–
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–
23	Botswana	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered^a</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>
24	Brazil	2.010	75 236	115 166
25	Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–
26	Bulgaria	–	–	–
27	Burkina Faso	–	–	–
28	Burundi	–	–	–
29	Cabo Verde	–	–	–
30	Cambodia	–	–	–
31	Cameroon	–	–	–
32	Canada	2.624	98 219	150 346
33	Central African Republic	–	–	–
34	Chad	–	–	–
35	Chile	0.419	15 684	24 007
36	China	15.228	569 999	872 513
37	Colombia	0.246	9 208	14 095
38	Comoros	–	–	–
39	Congo	–	–	–
40	Cook Islands	–	–	–
41	Costa Rica	–	–	–
42	Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–
43	Croatia	–	–	–
44	Cuba	–	–	–
45	Cyprus	–	–	–
46	Czechia	0.339	12 689	19 424
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–
49	Denmark	0.552	20 662	31 628
50	Djibouti	–	–	–
51	Dominica	–	–	–
52	Dominican Republic	–	–	–
53	Ecuador	–	–	–
54	Egypt	0.139	5 203	7 964
55	El Salvador	–	–	–
56	Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–
57	Eritrea	–	–	–
58	Estonia	–	–	–
59	Eswatini	–	–	–
60	Ethiopia	–	–	–
61	European Union	2.496	93 428	143 013
62	Fiji	–	–	–
63	Finland	0.416	15 571	23 835
64	France	4.311	161 365	247 006
65	Gabon	–	–	–
66	Gambia	–	–	–
67	Georgia	–	–	–
68	Germany	6.101	228 367	349 567
69	Ghana	–	–	–
70	Greece	0.324	12 128	18 564

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered^a</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>
71	Grenada	–	–	–
72	Guatemala	–	–	–
73	Guinea	–	–	–
74	Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–
75	Guyana	–	–	–
76	Haiti	–	–	–
77	Holy See	–	–	–
78	Honduras	–	–	–
79	Hungary	0.228	8 534	13 064
80	Iceland	–	–	–
81	India	1.042	39 003	59 703
82	Indonesia	0.548	20 512	31 399
83	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.370	13 850	21 200
84	Iraq	0.128	4 791	7 334
85	Ireland	0.438	16 395	25 096
86	Israel	0.560	20 961	32 086
87	Italy	3.184	119 180	182 433
88	Jamaica	–	–	–
89	Japan	8.019	300 159	459 462
90	Jordan	–	–	–
91	Kazakhstan	0.133	4 978	7 621
92	Kenya	–	–	–
93	Kiribati	–	–	–
94	Kuwait	0.234	8 759	13 407
95	Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–
97	Latvia	–	–	–
98	Lebanon	–	–	–
99	Lesotho	–	–	–
100	Liberia	–	–	–
101	Libya	–	–	–
102	Liechtenstein	–	–	–
103	Lithuania	–	–	–
104	Luxembourg	–	–	–
105	Madagascar	–	–	–
106	Malawi	–	–	–
107	Malaysia	0.347	12 989	19 882
108	Maldives	–	–	–
109	Mali	–	–	–
110	Malta	–	–	–
111	Marshall Islands	–	–	–
112	Mauritania	–	–	–
113	Mauritius	–	–	–
114	Mexico	1.219	45 628	69 845
115	Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–
116	Monaco	–	–	–
117	Mongolia	–	–	–
118	Montenegro	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered^a</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>
119	Morocco	–	–	–
120	Mozambique	–	–	–
121	Myanmar	–	–	–
122	Namibia	–	–	–
123	Nauru	–	–	–
124	Nepal	–	–	–
125	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.375	51 468	78 783
126	New Zealand	0.308	11 529	17 647
127	Nicaragua	–	–	–
128	Niger	–	–	–
129	Nigeria	0.182	6 812	10 428
130	Niue	–	–	–
131	North Macedonia	–	–	–
132	Norway	0.678	25 378	38 847
133	Oman	0.111	4 155	6 360
134	Pakistan	0.114	4 267	6 532
135	Palau	–	–	–
136	Panama	–	–	–
137	Papua New Guinea	–	–	–
138	Paraguay	–	–	–
139	Peru	0.163	6 101	9 339
140	Philippines	0.212	7 935	12 147
141	Poland	0.836	31 292	47 900
142	Portugal	0.352	13 176	20 168
143	Qatar	0.269	10 069	15 413
144	Republic of Korea	2.570	96 198	147 252
145	Republic of Moldova	–	–	–
146	Romania	0.311	11 641	17 819
147	Russian Federation	1.863	69 734	106 744
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	44 243	67 725
156	Senegal	–	–	–
157	Serbia	–	–	–
158	Seychelles	–	–	–
159	Sierra Leone	–	–	–
160	Singapore	0.503	18 828	28 820
161	Slovakia	0.155	5 802	8 881
162	Slovenia	–	–	–
163	Solomon Islands	–	–	–
164	Somalia	–	–	–
165	South Africa	0.244	9 133	13 980
166	South Sudan	–	–	–

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered^a</i>	<i>2024 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>
167	Spain	2.130	79 728	122 042
168	Sri Lanka	–	–	–
169	State of Palestine	–	–	–
170	Sudan	–	–	–
171	Suriname	–	–	–
172	Sweden	0.870	32 565	49 848
173	Switzerland	1.132	42 372	64 860
174	Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–
175	Tajikistan	–	–	–
176	Thailand	0.367	13 737	21 028
177	Timor-Leste	–	–	–
178	Togo	–	–	–
179	Tonga	–	–	–
180	Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–
181	Tunisia	–	–	–
182	Türkiye	0.844	31 592	48 358
183	Turkmenistan	–	–	–
184	Tuvalu	–	–	–
185	Uganda	–	–	–
186	Ukraine	–	–	–
187	United Arab Emirates	0.634	23 731	36 326
188	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.368	163 499	250 272
189	United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–
190	United States of America	21.958	821 910	1 258 120
191	Uruguay	–	–	–
192	Uzbekistan	–	–	–
193	Vanuatu	–	–	–
194	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	6 550	10 027
195	Viet Nam	–	–	–
196	Yemen	–	–	–
197	Zambia	–	–	–
198	Zimbabwe	–	–	–
	Total	100.000	3 743 099	5 729 665

^a General Assembly resolution 76/238 on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations stipulates a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent for the period 2022–2024.