

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

Distr.: General  
21 November 2025  
Original: English

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**Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to  
the Montreal Protocol on Substances  
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**  
Nairobi, 3–7 November 2025

**Decisions adopted by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties  
to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the  
Ozone Layer****Decision XXXVII/1: Enhancing regional atmospheric monitoring  
of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances  
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, to continue the evaluation of the suitability of potential sites for monitoring emissions of controlled substances situated within the regions and locations identified in the information provided by the Advisory Committee to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and with the voluntary participation of and in consultation with the concerned parties;
2. To also request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with the concerned parties that have expressed interest, for possible next steps towards establishing monitoring activities at those sites, taking into account the prioritization presented by the Advisory Committee at the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties and the phased approach presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.37/2/Add.1;
3. To further request the Ozone Secretariat to carry out these activities with a 2026 budget line item of 100,000 United States dollars from the cash balance of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol, on an exceptional basis;
4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-eighth meeting and to the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on progress in and any outcomes of those activities, for consideration by the parties;
5. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to take into consideration the information, including on the phased approach and the estimated costs, related to establishing and operating atmospheric monitoring stations as outlined in the above-mentioned document<sup>1</sup> when developing guidelines and considering a funding window to support pilot projects, and to provide an update to the parties on the progress made ahead of the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.37/2/Add.1, which cross-references document UNEP/OzL.Pro.37/INF/6.

## Decision XXXVII/2: Emissions of HFC-23

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the updated information on HFC-23 emissions submitted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in response to decision XXXVI/3,<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing with appreciation* the concerted efforts taken by parties since the entry into force of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to provide an update on emissions of HFC-23 to the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, taking into account the information submitted by parties in response to decision XXXVI/3 and pursuant to paragraph 2 below and including the following:
  - (a) Additional analysis of the discrepancy between reported emissions and those derived from atmospheric measurements, including the methodologies applied;
  - (b) A description of the information and data sources used, identifying any gaps or limitations;
  - (c) Additional information on methodologies adopted by parties for estimating and reporting HFC-23 emissions as well as best practices for improvements to minimize such emissions;
2. To invite parties that have HCFC-22 production facilities and did not submit information pursuant to decision XXXVI/3 to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, by 28 February 2026, on a voluntary basis, their current methodologies for estimating and reporting HFC-23 emissions from HCFC-22 production;
3. To invite relevant parties:
  - (a) To report 2025 data, consistent with form 6 of the data reporting forms, on the amounts of HFC-23 generated, captured, destroyed and stored;
  - (b) To examine, as appropriate, their HFC-23 emissions and the sources of those emissions and encourage scientific research institutions in their countries to undertake or collaborate internationally on research on their HFC-23 emissions and the sources of those emissions, and to report to the Ozone Secretariat new relevant information, if any.

## Decision XXXVII/3: Study on quantities of and options for used and unwanted controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, including those at their end of life

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* the importance of avoiding emissions of controlled substances from equipment during servicing and at end of life and preventing their release into the atmosphere,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare, for consideration by the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, a comprehensive report that includes:
  - (a) An estimate of the quantity, at the global level, of used and unwanted refrigerants containing controlled substances, taking into account the national inventories developed pursuant to decision 91/66 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and other sources of information, as well as the uncertainties in obtaining information relating to used and unwanted refrigerants and end-of-life equipment;

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, Volume 2, Response to Decision XXXVII/2: Emissions of HFC-23*, September 2025 (Nairobi, 2025).

(b) Identification of existing destruction and reclamation facilities that can accept used refrigerants from other countries and the conditions associated with exporting used refrigerants for disposal at such facilities, taking into account any legislative barriers to transboundary movements;

(c) Estimates of the potential benefits in terms of avoided ozone-depleting-potential tonnes and carbon-dioxide-equivalent tonnes associated with the reclamation and destruction of used and unwanted refrigerants;

2. To request the Executive Committee to conduct a review of any national inventories and plans prepared pursuant to decision 91/66 and submitted before 1 September 2026 and provide the review to the Ozone Secretariat by 15 January 2027 for subsequent transmission to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in order to assist with the preparation of the study referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. To invite parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, to the Ozone Secretariat, by 31 May 2026, information on existing reclamation and destruction facilities in their respective countries and, where available, the respective capacity of those facilities, including the information requested in paragraph 1 (b) above, and to request the Ozone Secretariat to make that information available to the parties.

## **Decision XXXVII/4: Halon 1301 and its continuing use in the aviation industry, and management of other controlled substances used for fire suppression**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Taking note* of the 2025 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>1</sup> and its update on the potential long-term use of halon 1301 in the aviation sector,

*Noting* that some controlled substances, including halons and HCFC-123, continue to have a meaningful role in fire suppression,

*Noting with concern* that the long-term supply of halon 1301 is uncertain because of its continuing use in key sectors, difficulties in transboundary shipment of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halon 1301, the deliberate destruction of halon 1301 for carbon credits and the switch to halon 1301 by some users of halon 2402,

*Taking note* of resolution A42-11<sup>2</sup> of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in which the Assembly, among other things, directed its Council to develop a proposal for a sustainable, effective revised cut-off date for halon replacements for new aircraft type certificate applications, considering the assessment of availability of global halon reserves, and to base the proposal on comprehensive data, including halon availability, and progress on alternative solution development and take account of safety considerations,

*Noting* that, in the resolution, the Assembly encouraged States, with the assistance of the International Civil Aviation Organization, to liaise with the Ozone Secretariat, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee, to assess global halon reserves and support the sustainable management of existing halon banks, and encouraged the International Civil Aviation Organization to continue collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat through the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee on the topic of halon alternatives for civil aviation,

*Noting also* that considerable work has been carried out on evaluating alternatives to halon 1301 in cargo compartments for new aircraft designs, and that at least one alternative candidate might soon be available,

*Recalling* the ongoing communication between the International Civil Aviation Organization and the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 1 – Progress Report*, May 2025 (Nairobi, 2025).

<sup>2</sup> Available at [https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/Meetings/a42/Documents/Resolutions/a42\\_res\\_prov\\_en.pdf](https://www.icao.int/sites/default/files/Meetings/a42/Documents/Resolutions/a42_res_prov_en.pdf) (provisional edition).

*Recalling also* the long-standing decisions XXI/7, XXII/11, XXVI/7, XXIX/8 and XXX/7 and, most recently, decision XXXVI/7 on measures to support the sustainable management of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons,

*Decides:*

1. To request that the Ozone Secretariat liaise with the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization on the matter of fire suppression agents controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and facilitate the exchange of information between the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, through its Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee, and the relevant International Civil Aviation Organization technical committees and working groups in order to allow the Panel to:
  - (a) Better assess the future use of and need for halons in civil aviation, making use of, among other things, available data on the locations of the maintenance, repair and overhaul operations authorized to service halons, data on future fleet evolution and estimates regarding aircraft in operation with different types of halon fire protection systems;
  - (b) Submit a report on halon availability and the global distribution of halon banks, based on the above-mentioned activities, to the parties in advance of the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;
2. To encourage parties to liaise, through their national ozone officers, with their national civil aviation authorities to gain an understanding of how halons and their alternatives are being used and supplied to air carriers to meet ongoing civil aviation needs;
3. To also encourage parties to reassess any national import and export restrictions other than licensing or quota requirements with a view to facilitating the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons and other controlled substances used for fire suppression,<sup>3</sup> with the aim of facilitating the meeting of remaining needs of the parties, taking into account the requirements of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, where applicable;
4. To invite parties to submit, on a voluntary basis, to the Ozone Secretariat, by 31 March 2026, available information regarding the development of alternatives suitable for use as substitutes in fire suppression, and to request the Ozone Secretariat to forward the information received to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its consideration and for inclusion, at the latest, in its 2027 progress report.

## **Decision XXXVII/5: National and regional initiatives to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

1. To invite parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, by 1 June 2026, information, including policies, activities and key lessons learned, in relation to centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency related to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To request the Ozone Secretariat to collate and summarize the information submitted pursuant to paragraph 1 above and make it available by the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, taking into account the updated paper on centres of excellence for sustainable cooling and testing centres for energy efficiency requested in decision 95/87 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

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<sup>3</sup> Covered in the 2022 assessment report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel.

## **Decision XXXVII/6: Terms of reference for the study on the 2027–2029 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* the decisions of the Meetings of the Parties 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 decisions of the Meetings of the Parties on previous replenishments of the Multilateral Fund,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-eighth meeting, to enable the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2027–2029 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

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

(a) All control measures and decisions agreed on by the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, including those relevant to decision XXVIII/2, and the decisions of the Meetings of the Parties up to and including the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties and of the Executive Committee up to and including its ninety-eighth meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2027–2029;

(b) The special needs of low-volume-consuming and very-low-volume-consuming countries, taking into account relevant decisions of the Executive Committee pertaining to those 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 to 2J of the Protocol, and the reductions and extended commitments made by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plans and Kigali implementation plans;

(d) The integration of digital technologies and tools within the servicing sector;

(e) A scenario to allocate resources for a funding modality to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into account decision XXXVI/1 and any other decisions of the Meetings of the Parties and the Executive Committee;

3. That, in estimating funding requirements associated with the reduction 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, and that applies a range of cost-effectiveness figures for the manufacturing sectors based on historical experience rather than only on the cost-effectiveness thresholds approved by the Executive Committee;

4. That, separately from the main estimated funding requirement, the Panel should prepare scenarios for varying numbers of Article 5 parties that have not yet submitted Kigali implementation plans for phasing down hydrofluorocarbons in advance of the Montreal Protocol targets on a voluntary basis;

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-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

7. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2030–2032 and 2033–2035 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies;

8. That the Panel should share the details of calculations in the form of an appendix to the report to enable parties to fully understand the Panel's analysis.

## **Decision XXXVII/7: Ensuring the viability of Montreal Protocol operations**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* the important role of adequately resourced and supported, efficient and effective Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as meetings of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and other subsidiary bodies, in supporting the implementation of the Protocol, and that periodic review enables those meetings to be a right fit for present and future challenges,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare a report, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its forty-eighth meeting, on the options for making effective and efficient changes, with associated cost estimates, to the timing of, Ozone Secretariat support for and length of the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and meetings of the Open-ended Working Group, the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol and the assessment panels, and the timing of replenishment decisions;

2. That the report referred to in paragraph 1 above should be non-prejudicial with respect to the parties' future consideration of the options presented therein, and should include both the potential benefits and drawbacks of those options.

## **Decision XXXVII/8: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

1. To note that 194 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2024 had done so by 31 October 2025, that 123 parties had done so through the online reporting system, and that 170 parties had reported their data by 30 September 2025 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 74 of the reporting parties had submitted their data for 2024 by 30 June 2025, 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 control measures under the Protocol;

3. To note with concern that four parties, namely Armenia, the Comoros, Iceland and Sao Tome and Principe, had not reported their data for 2024 by 31 October 2025, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Ozone Secretariat receives their outstanding data;

4. 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;

5. To urge the parties listed in paragraph 3 above that have not yet done so to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as possible;

6. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventy-sixth meeting;

7. 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 XXXVII/9: Requests for the revision of baseline data by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Guinea, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

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 requested 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 Ozone Secretariat 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,

*Decides:*

1. That Bosnia and Herzegovina has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

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

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HCFC data</i>		<i>New HCFC data</i>	
	ODP-tonnes	CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes	ODP-tonnes	CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes
	2009	2009	2009	2009
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.78	111 812.6	5.96	117 966.6

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HCFC – hydrochlorofluorocarbon; ODP – ozone-depleting potential.

3. That Bosnia and Herzegovina has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

4. To approve the request by Bosnia and Herzegovina and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline year 2022 as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>	<i>New HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>
	2022	2022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 340 919	1 402 682

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

5. That Brazil has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

6. To approve the request by Brazil and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline year 2022 as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>	<i>New HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>
	2022	2022
Brazil	89 756 651	79 416 087

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

7. That Guinea has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009 and 2010, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

8. To approve the request by Guinea and to revise its consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2009 and 2010 as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HCFC data</i>				<i>New HCFC data</i>			
	ODP-tonnes		CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes		ODP-tonnes		CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Guinea	21.77	23.45	716 542.8	771 603	1.03	0.75	33 756.5	24 706.5

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HCFC – hydrochlorofluorocarbon; ODP – ozone-depleting potential.

9. That Guinea has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

10. To approve the request by Guinea and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2020, 2021 and 2022 as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>			<i>New HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Guinea	878 384	1 477 938	1 673 662	1 896 234	1 728 541	1 715 084

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

11. That Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for all or some of the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

12. To approve the requests by Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu and Vanuatu and to revise their consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline years as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>			<i>New HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Kiribati	7 063	10 471	3 569	7 063	10 471	4 570
Marshall Islands	7 067	4 380	6 943	10 922	13 677	9 095
Nauru	335	1 186	1 456	1 997	2 175	2 326
Niue	–	74	–	–	179	–
Tuvalu	296	343	178	647	695	800
Vanuatu	11 915	13 781	17 511	21 055	13 781	17 511

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

13. That Morocco has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

14. To approve the request by Morocco and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2020, 2021 and 2022 as indicated in the following table:

<i>Party/year</i>	<i>Previous HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>			<i>New HFC data (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq tonnes)</i>		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Morocco	1 687 148	1 475 421	590 302	2 602 515	1 648 604	2 169 487

*Abbreviations:* CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

15. That Nigeria has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1, parties under the Kigali Amendment;

16. To approve the request by Nigeria and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline years 2020, 2021 and 2022 as indicated in the following table:

Party/year	Previous HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)			New HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Nigeria	2 620 048	8 381 305	17 374 682	13 305 145	19 884 612	24 582 158

Abbreviations: CO<sub>2</sub>-eq – CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent; HFC – hydrofluorocarbon.

## **Decision XXXVII/10: Status of the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*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 162 of the 169 parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified, accepted or approved the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol have reported the establishment and operation of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances as required, and that four parties that have not yet ratified, accepted or approved the Kigali Amendment have also reported the establishment of such licensing systems,

*Noting*, however, that Djibouti and San Marino have not yet reported to the Ozone Secretariat on the establishment and operation of their licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B, paragraph 3,

*Noting with concern* that one of the parties mentioned above, namely San Marino, accepted the Kigali Amendment in 2020 but has not yet reported on the establishment and operation of a licensing system 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,

*Decides:*

1. To note with appreciation 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 on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To urge Djibouti and San Marino to provide information to the Ozone Secretariat on the establishment and operation of their licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and no later than 31 March 2026, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-sixth meeting;
3. To invite San Marino to send a representative to the seventy-sixth meeting of the Implementation Committee unless the party reports, prior to the meeting, on the establishment and operation of its licensing system pursuant to Article 4B, paragraph 2 *bis*, of the Montreal Protocol;
4. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol that ratify, accept or approve the Kigali Amendment to establish and implement their import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol within three months of the date of entry into force of the Kigali Amendment for each party and to report on the establishment and operation of such licensing systems to the Ozone Secretariat within three months of doing so;
5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to periodically prepare and circulate to all parties a list of the parties that have reported to it on their licensing systems and to forward that information to the Implementation Committee for its consideration and with a view to enabling it to make appropriate recommendations to the parties, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 4, of the Montreal Protocol.

## **Decision XXXVII/11: Adherence by Libya to its commitments under its plan of action to return to compliance**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Libya submitted a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the hydrochlorofluorocarbon consumption control measures under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2022 and subsequent years, as noted by the Twenty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in decision XXVII/11,

*Noting also* that the plan of action submitted by Libya included commitments to monitoring the enforcement of its system for licensing imports and exports of ozone-depleting substances, as well as to imposing a ban on the procurement of air-conditioning equipment containing hydrochlorofluorocarbons in the near future and to considering a ban on the import of such equipment,

*Noting further* that Libya has adhered to its commitments under its plan of action to ensure its return to compliance as noted in decision XXVII/11,

*Decides:*

1. That no further action is necessary in view of the party's return to compliance with the hydrochlorofluorocarbon control measures under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the other commitments contained in its plan of action to ensure its return to compliance;
2. To urge the party to continue implementing its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

## **Decision XXXVII/12: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

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

*Noting with concern* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported, for 2021, annual production of 24.81 ozone-depleting-potential tonnes (ODP-tonnes) of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and annual consumption of 58.03 ODP-tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, which is higher than its commitment, 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 also with concern* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported, for 2023, annual production of 24.77 ODP-tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and annual consumption of 57.76 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 0 ODP-tonnes and 33.20 ODP-tonnes, respectively,

*Noting further with concern* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported, for 2024, annual production of 21.61 ODP-tonnes of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and annual consumption of 51.43 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 17.9 ODP-tonnes and 50.7 ODP-tonnes, respectively,

*Noting with serious concern* that, despite several requests by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in its recommendations 68/4, 69/4, 70/2, 72/3 and 74/2 and repeated reminders by the Ozone Secretariat, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not provided an explanation for the deviations of the data reported for 2021, has not submitted a revised plan of action to ensure its return to compliance and has not submitted a progress report on its efforts to establish additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, as urged in decisions XXXV/18 and XXXVI/16,

*Noting also with serious concern* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not provided an explanation for the deviations for the data reported for 2023 and 2024, as urged by the Implementation Committee in its recommendation 74/2,

*Recalling* decisions XXXII/6, XXXV/18 and XXXVI/16, in which the Meeting of the Parties cautioned 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 if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea failed to return to compliance, the parties would consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures, including the possibility of actions available under Article 4 of the Montreal Protocol, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrochlorofluorocarbons, the substances that were the subject of non-compliance, was ceased so that exporting parties did not contribute to a continuing situation of non-compliance,

*Decides:*

1. In order to assist the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in returning to compliance with the control measures in relation to hydrochlorofluorocarbons under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, to agree to suspend, consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures that might be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance with the Protocol, the rights and privileges of parties to the Protocol relating to trade in hydrochlorofluorocarbons, the substances that are the subject of non-compliance, between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other parties to the Protocol, such that no such trade will be permissible under the Protocol;

2. That the suspension of trade referred to in paragraph 1 above will continue until such time as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea returns to compliance with control measures in relation to hydrochlorofluorocarbons under the Montreal Protocol, as recommended by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on the basis of data reported pursuant to Article 7 or until otherwise decided by the Meeting of the Parties.

### **Decision XXXVII/13: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by Mali**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Mali acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and to the London Amendment on 28 October 1994, that it accepted the Copenhagen Amendment and the Montreal Amendment on 7 March 2003, the Beijing Amendment on 25 March 2004 and the Kigali Amendment on 31 March 2017, and that it is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

*Noting also* that Mali has reported, for 2024, annual consumption of 1,773,126 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of the controlled substances in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons), which exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 399,935 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of hydrofluorocarbons for 2024, and that Mali is therefore in non-compliance with the hydrofluorocarbon consumption control measures under the Protocol,

*Noting further* that Mali has indicated its intent to request a revision to its hydrofluorocarbon baseline data but has not yet provided the information required under decision XV/19 to substantiate its request to change its reported baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons,

*Decides:*

1. To invite Mali to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2026, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its seventy-sixth meeting, either a request to revise its hydrofluorocarbon data for baseline years, including the information required under decision XV/19 to substantiate its request to change its reported baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons, or a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the party's prompt return to compliance with its hydrofluorocarbon obligations under the Protocol, as well as specific policies that it will adopt in support of its implementation efforts;

2. To monitor closely the progress of Mali with regard to the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons. To the degree that Mali provides the information as invited in paragraph 1 above, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Mali should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance

with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance.

## **Decision XXXVII/14: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, to the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment on 2 December 1996 and to the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 11 May 2009, that it ratified the Kigali Amendment on 7 November 2022, and that it is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

*Noting also* that the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol has approved 1,780,193 United States dollars from the Multilateral Fund in accordance with Article 10 of the Protocol in order to enable Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to achieve compliance with the Protocol,

*Noting further* that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has reported, for 2024, annual consumption of 45,975 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of the controlled substances in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons), which exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 25,280 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of hydrofluorocarbons for 2024, and that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is therefore in non-compliance with the hydrofluorocarbon consumption control measures under the Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To note with appreciation the submission by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines of an explanation for its non-compliance and a plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the hydrofluorocarbon consumption control measures of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2035;
2. To note that the submitted plan of action includes a prolonged timeline for the party to return to compliance;
3. To request Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to submit a revised plan of action once its Kigali implementation plan has been approved by Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
4. To urge Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to work with relevant implementing agencies to develop its plan of action to phase down consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons;
5. To monitor closely the progress of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with regard to the implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. To the extent that the party is working towards and meeting specific control measures under the Protocol, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet those commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;
6. To caution Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines fails to return to compliance, the parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures, which may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties do not contribute to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

## **Decision XXXVII/15: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by Tajikistan**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Tajikistan acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the London Amendment on 7 January 1998, and to the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 7 May 2009, that it ratified the Kigali Amendment on 29 June 2022, and that it is classified as a party not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

*Noting also* that Tajikistan has reported, for 2023, annual consumption of 457,613 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of the controlled substances in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons), which exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 424,270 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of hydrofluorocarbons for 2023, and that Tajikistan is therefore in non-compliance with the hydrofluorocarbon consumption control measures under the Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To request Tajikistan to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, as a matter of urgency and no later than 31 March 2026, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its seventy-sixth meeting, a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the party's prompt return to compliance with its hydrofluorocarbon obligations under the Protocol, as well as specific policies that it will adopt in support of its implementation efforts;

2. To monitor closely the progress of Tajikistan with regard to the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons. To the degree that Tajikistan is working towards and meeting the specific control measures under the Montreal Protocol, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Tajikistan should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;

3. To caution Tajikistan, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures, which may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties do not contribute to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

## **Decision XXXVII/16: Non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by Zambia**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Zambia acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 24 January 1990, ratified the London Amendment on 15 April 1994 and acceded to the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 11 October 2007, that it ratified the Kigali Amendment on 15 March 2021 and that it is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol,

*Noting also* that Zambia has reported, for 2024, annual consumption of 857,857 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of the controlled substances in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol (hydrofluorocarbons), which exceeds the party's maximum allowable consumption of 699,513 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes of hydrofluorocarbons for 2024, and that Zambia is therefore in non-compliance with the hydrofluorocarbon consumption control measures under the Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To urge Zambia to provide an explanation for the deviation as a matter of urgency, no later than 31 March 2026, and, if appropriate, to submit by that date a plan of action with time-specific benchmarks to ensure the party's prompt return to compliance with its hydrofluorocarbon obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as specific policies that it will adopt in support of its implementation efforts, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-sixth meeting;

2. To monitor closely the progress of Zambia with regard to the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons. To the degree that Zambia is working towards and meeting the specific control measures under the Montreal Protocol, it should continue to be treated in the same manner as a party in good standing. In that regard, Zambia should continue to receive international assistance to enable it to meet its commitments in accordance with item A of the indicative list of measures that may be taken by the Meeting of the Parties in respect of non-compliance;

3. To caution Zambia, in accordance with item B of the indicative list of measures, that, in the event that it fails to return to compliance in a timely manner, the Meeting of the Parties will consider measures consistent with item C of the indicative list of measures, which may include the possibility of actions available under Article 4, such as ensuring that the supply of hydrofluorocarbons that are the subject of non-compliance is ceased so that exporting parties do not contribute to a continuing situation of non-compliance.

### **Decision XXXVII/17: Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

1. To note that, as at 7 November 2025, 169 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 XXXVII/18: Changes in the membership of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

1. To thank the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its outstanding reports, and to also thank the co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;

2. To thank Sergey N. Kopylov (Russian Federation), who served as co-chair of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, for his long and outstanding service to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

3. To endorse the appointment of Marta Pizano (Colombia) as co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

4. To endorse the appointment of Ian Porter (Australia) as co-chair of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee for an additional term of two years;

5. To endorse the appointment of Helen Tope (Australia) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

6. To endorse the appointment of Helen A. Walter-Terrinoni (United States of America) as co-chair of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years.

### **Decision XXXVII/19: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

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 2025;

2. To endorse the selection of Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, India, Kuwait, Lesotho and Mexico as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and the selection of Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Japan, Kazakhstan and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning on 1 January 2026;

3. To note the selection of Mathatela Ntsatsi (Lesotho) to serve as Chair and Paul Taylor (Australia) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2026.

### **Decision XXXVII/20: Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

To endorse the selection of Annie Gabriel (Australia) and Leila Akello Gonasa (Uganda) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2026.

### **Decision XXXVII/21: Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties in 2026 on the membership of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

To authorize the Ozone Secretariat to organize an extraordinary Meeting of the Parties during the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, with the provisional agenda set out in the annex to the present decision, to enable parties to take a decision on the outstanding membership of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol for 2026, prior to the seventy-sixth meeting of the Implementation Committee.

### **Annex to decision XXXVII/21**

#### **Provisional agenda for the extraordinary Meeting of the Parties in 2026**

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Membership of the Implementation Committee for 2026.
3. Closure of the meeting.

### **Decision XXXVII/22: Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties decides:*

To convene the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in Kigali from 2 to 6 November 2026.

### **Decision XXXVII/23: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XXXVI/22 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 for the fiscal year 2024,<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> See document UNEP/OzL.Pro.37/5.

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

*Decides:*

1. To approve the budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the amount of 5,912,612 United States dollars for 2026 and to take note of the indicative budget for 2027 to be considered further by the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, as set out in table 1 of the annex to the present decision;
2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw on the available cash balance for 2026 in an amount of up to 100,000 dollars for specific additional activities listed in table 1 of the annex to the present decision, 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 5,412,612 dollars for 2026 and take note of the contributions for 2027, as set out in table 2 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 on in paragraph 3 above and the approved budget for 2026 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 for the Montreal Protocol, noting that the working capital reserve is to 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 for the fact that a number of parties have paid their contributions for 2025 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:
  - (a) 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-Eighth Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions in order to enable further consideration by the parties of how to address the matter;
  - (b) To continue to provide regular information on earmarked contributions and to include that information, where relevant, in the budget proposals of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol to enhance transparency with regard to the actual income and expenses of the Trust Fund;
  - (c) To continue to prepare fact sheets for the presentation of future budgets;
  - (d) To ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to the Ozone Secretariat in 2026 and in later years and, where possible, to offset programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
  - (e) To indicate in future financial reports of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol the amounts of cash on hand and the status of contributions to the Trust Fund;
9. To also request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the years 2027 and 2028, based on the projected needs, for two budget scenarios:
  - (a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario based on the 2026 approved budget;
  - (b) A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero-nominal-growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto;
10. 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 XXXVII/23

### Approved budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for 2026 and noted budget for 2027 and parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol

Table 1

Approved 2026 and noted 2027 budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer  
(United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2026 Approved</i>	<i>2027 Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>2027 Recommended</i>
<b>1100</b>	<b>Employee salaries, allowances and benefits</b>	<b>1 830 900</b>	<b>2 048 000</b>	<b>2 048 000</b>
<b>1200</b>	<b>Consultants</b>	<b>75 000</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>85 000</b>
<b>1300</b>	<b>Conference services costs</b>			
1305	Open-ended Working Group meetings	635 000	760 000	760 000
1310	Meetings of the Parties	665 000	680 000	680 000
1315	Communication costs of Article 5 assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	55 000	55 000	55 000
1320	Bureau meetings	25 000	25 000	25 000
1325	Implementation Committee meetings	165 000	165 000	165 000
1350	Hospitality	15 000	20 000	20 000
	<b>Subtotal: conference services costs</b>	<b>1 560 000</b>	<b>1 705 000</b>	<b>1 705 000</b>
<b>3300</b>	<b>Travel of Article 5 parties</b>			
3310	Assessment panel meetings	380 000	350 000	350 000
3320	Meetings of the Parties	460 000	430 100	470 000
3330	Open-ended Working Group meetings	420 000	390 000	430 000
3340	Bureau meetings	15 000	15 000	15 000
3350	Implementation Committee meetings	65 000	65 000	65 000
	<b>Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties</b>	<b>1 340 000</b>	<b>1 250 100</b>	<b>1 330 000</b>
<b>1600</b>	<b>Travel on official business</b>			
1601	Staff travel on official business	185 000	104 400	195 000
1602	Conference services staff travel on official business	–	–	–
	<b>Subtotal: travel on official business</b>	<b>185 000</b>	<b>104 400</b>	<b>195 000</b>
<b>4100–5300</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>			
4100	Expendable equipment	5 000	5 000	5 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	8 000	8 000	8 000
4300	Rental of premises	34 000	34 000	34 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	22 000	22 000	22 000
5200	Reporting costs	75 000	75 000	75 000
5300	Miscellaneous costs	10 000	10 000	10 000
5310	Registration system enhancement	2 500	–	–
5320	Software and website maintenance	30 000	10 000	20 000
5330	Website hosting	5 000	5 000	5 000
	<b>Subtotal: operating costs</b>	<b>191 500</b>	<b>169 000</b>	<b>179 000</b>
<b>5200</b>	<b>Public awareness and communication</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>	<b>90 000</b>
	<b>Total direct costs – core budget</b>	<b>5 232 400</b>	<b>5 351 500</b>	<b>5 632 000</b>
	Programme support costs	680 212	695 695	732 160
	<b>Total – core budget</b>	<b>5 912 612</b>	<b>6 047 195</b>	<b>6 364 160</b>

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2026 Approved</i>	<i>2027 Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>2027 Recommended</i>
<b>Additional activities funded from the cash balance</b>				
2201	Atmospheric monitoring	100 000	–	–
<b>Total direct costs – additional activities</b>		<b>100 000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
	Programme support costs	13 000	–	–
<b>Total – additional activities including programme support costs</b>		<b>113 000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Overall direct costs</b>		<b>5 332 400</b>	<b>5 351 500</b>	<b>5 632 000</b>
<b>Overall programme support costs</b>		<b>693 212</b>	<b>695 695</b>	<b>732 160</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>6 025 612</b>	<b>6 047 195</b>	<b>6 364 160</b>

## Appendix to table 1

### Explanatory notes on the 2026 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>Purpose of the amount allocated to the budget line</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100	The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over the preceding year to allow for inflation and within-grade increments for staff salaries.  This category includes the costs of an international United Nations Volunteer to support the work of the Ozone Secretariat and other costs related to staff (e.g. medical services, stress counselling, host country services and security).
Consultants	1200	The amount allocated is for consultants with expertise that is not available in the Ozone Secretariat but is required to respond to decisions of the parties.
Conference services costs	1300	This category includes the costs of the venue, editing and translation of meeting documents, interpretation during the meeting, report-writing and a reception for the participants. Conference services staff time and travel costs are also included in this category.
	1305	The cost estimates for the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group are based on the estimated costs of the meeting held in Bangkok in 2025, adjusted for inflation.
	1310	The cost estimates for the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties are based on the costs of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties, held in Nairobi in 2023, adjusted for inflation.
	1315	Communication and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies. The budget is used for the organization of meetings of the panel members and allowances for the panel co-chairs from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to cover communication costs related to the work of the panels.
	1320	Budget for the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
	1325	The budget for Implementation Committee meetings in 2026 includes the cost of two meetings, one held back to back with the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the other held back to back with the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.
	1350	Hospitality costs will cover the reception at the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to mark the tenth anniversary of the Kigali Amendment.
Travel of Article 5 parties	3300	The participation of representatives of Article 5 parties and countries with economies in transition in various Montreal Protocol meetings is budgeted at \$3,700 per representative

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Purpose of the amount allocated to the budget line</i>
		per meeting, calculated on the basis of economy-class fares using the most direct and economical route, plus United Nations daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses.
	3310	The budget for the travel of assessment panel members to participate in the meetings of the ozone treaties and the meetings of the relevant assessment panels has been increased by \$30,000 to provide for the expected increase in the number of meetings of the panels, as 2026 is a quadrennial assessment year.
	3320	Budget for the travel of participants to the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties.
	3330	Budget for participation in the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.
	3340	Budget for the travel of Bureau members to participate in the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
	3350	Budget for the travel of Implementation Committee members to participate in the Committee's seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh meetings, to be held back to back with the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties, respectively. The funded Committee members will also attend the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties, which commence the week after the Committee meetings.
Travel on official business	1600	The budget includes travel by Ozone Secretariat staff to organize and/or participate in Montreal Protocol meetings 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 Ozone Secretariat in implementing the decisions and requests of the parties.
Operating costs	4100–5330	The budget allocated to this category is used along with the amount allocated for similar budget lines for operations under the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention.
	4100	The budget includes the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables.
	4200	This budget line provides for the cost of computers, peripherals and furniture.
	4300	Covers the cost of office rental and utilities for the Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi.
	5100	For the operation and maintenance of equipment, the budget includes service-level agreements for printers and photocopying machines, information technology support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi and insurance of equipment.
	5200	Reporting costs include reporting and coverage at the forty-eighth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties, assessment panel reports, ad hoc translation, editing of documents not related to meetings, and publications.
	5300	The budget line covers the costs for telecommunication, freight and staff training.
	5310	Budget for registration system enhancement.
	5320	Budget for software and website maintenance.
	5330	Budget for website hosting.
Public awareness and communication	5201	Includes awareness-raising campaigns, visual materials, branding of meetings and World Ozone Day celebrations by selected Article 5 parties.
Additional activities funded from the cash balance	2201	Budget for atmospheric monitoring activities.

Table 2  
**Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

(United States dollars)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2026 Contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–
Andorra	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
Argentina	0.489	26 469	29 572	31 122
Armenia	–	–	–	–
Australia	2.036	110 198	123 118	129 572
Austria	0.625	33 816	37 780	39 761
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–
Bahamas (The)	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
Barbados	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0.771	41 756	46 652	49 097
Belize	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1.408	76 220	85 156	89 620
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–
Canada	2.538	137 369	153 475	161 519
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–
Chile	0.373	20 203	22 572	23 755
China	19.964	1 080 589	1 207 278	1 270 558
Colombia	0.197	10 642	11 889	12 512
Comoros	–	–	–	–
Congo	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2026 Contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the zero- nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–
Cuba	0.122	6 590	7 363	7 749
Cyprus	–	–	–	–
Czechia	0.343	18 582	20 761	21 849
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
Denmark	0.530	28 684	32 047	33 727
Djibouti	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–
Egypt	0.182	9 831	10 984	11 560
El Salvador	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
European Union	2.495	135 047	150 880	158 788
Fiji	–	–	–	–
Finland	0.385	20 851	23 296	24 517
France	3.850	208 404	232 837	245 042
Gabon	–	–	–	–
Gambia	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–
Germany	5.681	307 474	343 523	361 529
Ghana	–	–	–	–
Greece	0.279	15 125	16 899	17 784
Grenada	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
Guyana	–	–	–	–
Haiti	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–
Honduras	–	–	–	–
Hungary	0.223	12 046	13 458	14 164
Iceland	–	–	–	–
India	1.104	59 745	66 749	70 248
Indonesia	0.578	31 277	34 944	36 775
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.385	20 851	23 296	24 517

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2026 Contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the zero- nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Iraq	0.131	7 076	7 906	8 320
Ireland	0.471	25 497	28 486	29 979
Israel	0.608	32 897	36 754	38 681
Italy	2.807	151 954	169 770	178 668
Jamaica	–	–	–	–
Japan	6.916	374 349	418 238	440 160
Jordan	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	0.131	7 076	7 906	8 320
Kenya	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	0.222	11 992	13 398	14 100
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–
Lesotho	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	–	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0.325	17 610	19 675	20 706
Maldives	–	–	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1.135	61 419	68 620	72 217
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–
Namibia	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.295	70 116	78 337	82 443
New Zealand	0.301	16 314	18 226	19 182
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2026 Contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the zero- nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Niger	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	0.150	8 103	9 053	9 527
Niue	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–
Norway	0.652	35 274	39 410	41 475
Oman	0.115	6 212	6 940	7 304
Pakistan	0.123	6 644	7 423	7 812
Palau	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	–	–	–	–
Peru	0.145	7 833	8 751	9 210
Philippines	0.198	10 696	11 950	12 576
Poland	0.829	44 889	50 152	52 781
Portugal	0.327	17 718	19 795	20 833
Qatar	0.245	13 235	14 787	15 561
Republic of Korea	2.344	126 890	141 766	149 197
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–
Romania	0.357	19 339	21 606	22 738
Russian Federation	2.090	113 115	126 377	133 001
Rwanda	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1.215	65 741	73 449	77 299
Senegal	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0.478	25 875	28 909	30 424
Slovakia	0.149	8 049	8 992	9 464
Slovenia	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
Somalia	–	–	–	–
South Africa	0.251	13 559	15 148	15 942
South Sudan	–	–	–	–
Spain	1.891	102 365	114 367	120 361
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
Sudan	–	–	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2026 Contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the zero- nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2027 Contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Sweden	0.820	44 403	49 609	52 209
Switzerland	1.027	55 586	62 102	65 357
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–
Thailand	0.340	18 420	20 580	21 659
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
Togo	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	–	–	–	–
Türkiye	0.684	37 003	41 341	43 508
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
Uganda	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0.573	31 007	34 642	36 458
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3.983	215 588	240 864	253 489
United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
United States of America	21.956	1 188 410	1 327 741	1 397 335
Uruguay	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	0.159	8 589	9 596	10 099
Yemen	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>5 412 612</b>	<b>6 047 195</b>	<b>6 364 160</b>