

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

Distr.: General
22 July 2022
Original: English

**Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**
Bangkok, 16 July 2022

**Report of the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

1. By its decision XXXIII/3, the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer authorized the Secretariat to organize an extraordinary meeting of the parties in 2022 if and when the circumstances related to the pandemic permit it, to enable parties to take a decision on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023.
2. Accordingly, the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was held in Bangkok on 16 July 2022.

I. Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting was opened by Mr. Samuel Paré (Burkina Faso), acting President, on behalf of the President of the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties, at 4.35 p.m. on Saturday, 16 July.

II. Organizational matters**A. Attendance**

4. The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was attended by representatives of the following parties: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, European Union, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkiye, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

5. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies also attended: secretariat of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, World Bank, World Meteorological Organization.

6. The following intergovernmental, non-governmental, industry, academic and other bodies and individuals were also represented or present: ADC3R; AGC Chemicals; Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy; ATMOSphere; Carrier Commercial Refrigeration; Carrier Corporation; Carrier Global Corporation; Centro Studi Galileo; Chemours LLC; Council on Energy, Environment and Water; Daikin; Danfoss A/S (Denmark); Environmental Investigation Agency; European Chemical Industry Council; European Partnership for Energy and the Environment; EX Research Institute Ltd.; GIZ GmbH; GIZ Proklima; Industrial Technology Research Institute; Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development; International Pharmaceutical Aerosol Consortium; Japan Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association; Kulthorn Group; Leiden University; Lennox International Inc.; Mebrom Corporation; Natural Resources Defense Council; Ökorecherche; Pollet Environmental Consulting; Refrigerant Gas Manufacturers Association (REGMA); Refrigerant Reclaim Australia; Refrigerants Australia; SRF Limited; Sun Yat Sen University; The Energy and Resources Institute; University of Birmingham; World Refrigeration Day Secretariat.

B. Adoption of the agenda

7. The following agenda was adopted on the basis of the provisional agenda (UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMOP.5/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
 - (b) Organization of work;
 - (c) Credentials of representatives.
3. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the period 2021–2023.
4. Adoption of the outcomes of the meeting.
5. Closure of the meeting.

C. Organization of work

8. The Meeting of the Parties decided to organize its work at the current meeting in accordance with the agenda for the meeting, whose only substantive item was the “Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the period 2021–2023”.

D. Credentials of representatives

9. The representative of the Ozone Secretariat reported that the Bureau of the Thirty-Third Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol had approved the credentials of the representatives of 58 of the 135 parties represented at the meeting. The Bureau had also provisionally approved the participation of two parties on the understanding that they would forward their credentials to the Secretariat as soon as possible. The Bureau urged all parties attending future meetings of the parties to make their best efforts to submit credentials to the Secretariat as required under rule 18 of the rules of procedure. The Bureau also recalled that under the rules of procedure credentials had to be issued either by a Head of State or Government or by a minister for foreign affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. The Bureau further recalled that representatives of parties not presenting credentials in the correct form could be precluded from full participation in the meetings of the parties, including the right to vote in the future.

III. Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the period 2021–2023

10. Introducing the item, the President recalled that, as explained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.ExMOP.5/2, negotiations on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund had taken place during the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, which had concluded its work immediately prior to the current meeting.

11. The Co-Chair of the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, Mr. Martin Sirois (Canada), presented two conference room papers containing draft decisions, one on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023; and one on the extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the 2021–2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund.

12. The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties agreed to adopt the draft decisions as set out in the conference room papers, without amendment.

IV. Adoption of the outcomes of the meeting

A. Adoption of decisions by the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties

13. The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties adopted the following decisions on the basis of the draft decisions set out in the conference room papers:

The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision Ex.V/1: Replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023

Recalling decisions XXXII/1 and XXXIII/1, by which the parties adopted interim budgets for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the triennium 2021–2023,

Noting that any contributions made by parties in advance of the present decision on replenishment would count towards the level of contributions referred to in paragraph 4 of the present decision,

Acknowledging that the exceptional circumstances related to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic have disrupted the customary practice of adopting a budget for the Multilateral Fund prior to the start of the related triennium, and that the present decision is being adopted without prejudice to the adoption of future budgets of the Multilateral Fund,

1. To adopt a budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023 of \$540,000,000, on the understanding that \$65,000,000 of that budget will be provided from the contributions due to the Multilateral Fund and from other sources for the triennium 2018–2020;

2. To note that \$246 million in remaining funds that were due to the Multilateral Fund during the triennium 2018–2020 will be used after 2023 to support the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;

3. To note that outstanding contributions from parties with economies in transition for the period 2018–2020 amount to \$3,659,668;

4. To adopt the scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023 based on replenishment of \$475 million for the triennium 2021–2023 as it appears in the annex to the report of the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol;

5. That the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund should take action to ensure, to the extent possible, that the entire budget for the triennium 2021–2023 is committed by the end of 2023 and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 should make timely payments in accordance with paragraph 7 of decision XI/6.

Decision Ex.V/2: Extension of the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the 2021–2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund

1. To direct the Treasurer to extend the fixed-exchange-rate mechanism to the period 2021–2023;
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 on the basis of the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January 2020;
3. That, subject to paragraph 4 of the present decision, 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 during the triennium 2021–2023;
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 2024–2026, parties choosing to pay their contributions in national currencies will calculate their contributions on the basis of the average United Nations exchange rate for the six-month period commencing 1 January or 1 July ending at least three months prior to the replenishment to be decided.

B. Adoption of the report of the meeting

14. Owing to the brief nature of the meeting and the resulting difficulties associated with the preparation of a meeting report in time for adoption during the meeting, the parties decided to entrust the secretariat with the preparation of the report on the understanding that the Secretariat would make the draft report available on the meeting portal and would take parties' comments into account in its finalization.

V. Closure of the meeting

15. The meeting was declared closed at 4.50 p.m. on Saturday, 16 July 2022.

Annex

Scale of contributions for the Multilateral Fund for the triennium 2021–2023

No.	Country	United Nations scale of assessment for the period 2019–2021*	Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using the 2019–2021 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent	Triennial contributions for the years 2021–2023 (United States dollars)**	Average inflation rate for the period 2018–2020 (per cent)***	Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism, use 1=Yes, 0=No	Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies rate of exchange 1 January–30 June 2020	Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' national currencies	Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies
1	Andorra	0.005	0.0082	38 976	0.761	1	0.90244	Euro	35 174
2	Australia	2.210	3.6268	17 227 482	1.463	1	1.52067	Australian dollar	26 197 246
3	Austria	0.677	1.1110	5 277 378	1.669	1	0.90244	Euro	4 762 538
4	Azerbaijan	0.049	0.0804	381 967	2.623	1	1.69617	Azerbaijan manat	647 879
5	Belarus	0.049	0.0804	381 967	5.334	1	Not Available	N/A	
6	Belgium	0.821	1.3473	6 399 893	1.329	1	0.90244	Euro	5 775 545
7	Bulgaria	0.046	0.0755	358 581	2.102	1	1.76489	Bulgarian lev	632 855
8	Canada	2.734	4.4868	21 312 188	1.645	1	1.37100	Canadian dollar	29 219 010
9	Croatia	0.077	0.1264	600 234	0.793	1	6.83717	Croatian kuna	4 103 896
10	Cyprus	0.036	0.0591	280 629	0.079	1	0.90244	Euro	253 252
11	Czechia	0.311	0.5104	2 424 320	2.719	1	23.91857	Czech koruna	57 986 267
12	Denmark	0.554	0.9092	4 318 563	0.590	1	6.73467	Danish krone	29 084 082
13	Estonia	0.039	0.0640	304 014	1.682	1	0.90244	Euro	274 356
14	Finland	0.421	0.6909	3 281 796	0.896	1	0.90244	Euro	2 961 637
15	France	4.427	7.2652	34 509 531	1.306	1	0.90244	Euro	31 142 919
16	Germany	6.090	9.9943	47 473 016	1.220	1	0.90244	Euro	42 841 739
17	Greece	0.366	0.6006	2 853 058	0.010	1	0.90244	Euro	2 574 725
18	Holy See	0.001	0.0016	7 795	N/A	N/A	N/A		
19	Hungary	0.206	0.3381	1 605 820	3.180	1	314.92286	Hungarian forint	505 709 298
20	Iceland	0.028	0.0460	218 267	2.848	1	135.35667	Icelandic króna	29 543 859
21	Ireland	0.371	0.6088	2 892 034	0.370	1	0.90244	Euro	2 609 899

<i>No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment for the period 2019–2021*</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using the 2019–2021 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent</i>	<i>Triennial contributions for the years 2021–2023 (United States dollars)**</i>	<i>Average inflation rate for the period 2018–2020 (per cent)***</i>	<i>Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism, use 1=Yes, 0=No</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies rate of exchange 1 January–30 June 2020</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' national currencies</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies</i>
22	Israel	0.490	0.8041	3 819 668	0.358	1	3.48467	New Israeli shekel	13 310 267
23	Italy	3.307	5.4271	25 778 861	0.577	1	0.90244	Euro	23 263 979
24	Japan	8.564	14.0544	66 758 442	0.477	1	107.46222	Japanese yen	7 174 010 538
25	Kazakhstan	0.178	0.2921	1 387 553	6.023	1	407.93500	Kazakh tenge	566 031 377
26	Latvia	0.047	0.0771	366 376	1.794	1	0.90244	Euro	330 634
27	Liechtenstein	0.009	0.0148	70 157	N/A	N/A	N/A		
28	Lithuania	0.071	0.1165	553 462	1.945	1	0.90244	Euro	499 469
29	Luxembourg	0.067	0.1100	522 281	1.223	1	0.90244	Euro	471 329
30	Malta	0.017	0.0279	132 519	1.350	1	0.90244	Euro	119 591
31	Monaco	0.011	0.0181	85 748	N/A	N/A	N/A		
32	Netherlands	1.356	2.2253	10 570 347	1.795	1	0.90244	Euro	9 539 146
33	New Zealand	0.291	0.4776	2 268 415	1.644	1	1.59589	New Zealand dollar	3 620 136
34	Norway	0.754	1.2374	5 877 612	2.073	1	9.83713	Norwegian krone	57 818 800
35	Poland	0.802	1.3162	6 251 783	2.436	1	4.02450	Polish zloty	25 160 301
36	Portugal	0.350	0.5744	2 728 334	0.449	1	0.90244	Euro	2 462 169
37	Romania	0.198	0.3249	1 543 458	3.701	1	4.37333	Romanian leu	6 750 054
38	Russian Federation	2.405	3.9469	18 747 554	3.577	1	70.51133	Russian rouble	1 321 915 032
39	San Marino	0.002	0.0033	15 590	0.977	1	0.90244	Euro	14 070
40	Slovakia	0.153	0.2511	1 192 672	2.433	1	0.90244	Euro	1 076 320
41	Slovenia	0.076	0.1247	592 438	1.105	1	0.90244	Euro	534 642
42	Spain	2.146	3.5218	16 728 587	0.684	1	0.90244	Euro	15 096 613
43	Sweden	0.906	1.4868	7 062 488	1.471	1	9.68163	Swedish krona	68 376 362
44	Switzerland	1.151	1.8889	8 972 322	0.190	1	0.96013	Swiss franc	8 614 551
45	Tajikistan	0.004	0.0066	31 181	6.742	1	10.06583	Tajikistan somoni	313 862

<i>No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessment for the period 2019–2021*</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale of assessment using the 2019–2021 scale with no party contributing more than 22 per cent</i>	<i>Triennial contributions for the years 2021–2023 (United States dollars)**</i>	<i>Average inflation rate for the period 2018–2020 (per cent)***</i>	<i>Qualifying for fixed exchange rate mechanism, use 1=Yes, 0=No</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' currencies rate of exchange 1 January–30 June 2020</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' national currencies</i>	<i>Fixed exchange rate mechanism users' contribution amount in national currencies</i>
46	Ukraine	0.057	0.0935	444 329	7.191	1	26.60000	Ukraine hryvnia	11 819 144
47	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.567	7.4949	35 600 865	1.707	1	0.79300	Pound sterling	28 231 486
48	United States of America	22.000	22.0000	104 500 000	1.831	1	1.00000	United States dollar	104 500 000
49	Uzbekistan	0.032	0.0525	249 448	14.968	0			

* General Assembly resolution 73/271.

** Owing to an unavoidable rounding error in the adjusted United Nations scale of assessment, some parties may pay slightly more or slightly less than the vertically multiplied amount.

*** Data extracted from United Nations operational rates of exchange data export tools, United Nations Treasury: <https://treasury.un.org/operationrates/OpRatesExport.php>.