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Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties to
the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer
Rome, 4–8 November 2019

Decisions adopted by the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

The Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties decides:

Decision XXXI/1: Terms of reference for the study on the 2021–2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Recalling the parties' decisions on previous terms of reference for studies on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol,

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

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for submission to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties, and to submit it through the Open-ended Working Group at its forty-second meeting, to enable the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to adopt a decision on the appropriate level of the 2021–2023 replenishment of the Multilateral Fund;

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

(a) All control measures and relevant decisions agreed upon by the parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, including decision XXVIII/2, and the decisions of the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee at its meetings, up to and including its eighty-fifth meeting, insofar as those decisions will necessitate expenditure by the Multilateral Fund during the period 2021–2023;

(b) The need to consider the special needs of low-volume-consuming and very-low-volume-consuming countries;

(c) The need to allocate resources to enable all parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol (Article 5 parties) to achieve and/or maintain compliance with Articles 2A–2J of the Protocol, taking into account decision XIX/6 of the Meeting of the Parties, and the reductions and extended commitments made by Article 5 parties under approved hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out management plans, and decision XXVIII/2, and noting that the Panel in its supplementary report shall provide any information or clarification as requested by any party relating to the allocation of resources;

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

(e) The need to allocate resources for Article 5 parties to comply with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, including the preparation and, if needed, the implementation of phase-down plans for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that could include early activities in the servicing/end users sector in order to comply with the Kigali Amendment by addressing the high growth rate in HFC consumption;

(f) The need to allocate resources to the low-volume-consuming countries for the introduction of zero-global-warming-potential or low-global-warming-potential alternatives to HFCs and to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing/end users sector, in line with any relevant decisions of the Executive Committee;

(g) Three scenarios representing different potential levels of ratification of the Kigali Amendment when estimating the funding requirement for the phase-down of HFCs;

(h) The cost of supporting a limited number of stand-alone projects transitioning out of HFCs, in accordance with paragraph 4 of decision XXX/5;

3. That the Panel should provide indicative figures of the resources within the estimated funding required for phasing out HCFCs that could be associated with enabling Article 5 parties to directly transition from HCFCs to the use of low-global-warming-potential or zero-global-warming-potential alternatives, taking into account global warming potential, energy use, safety and other relevant factors. The indicative figures should be provided for a range of typical scenarios, including a low-volume-consuming country, a small manufacturing country and a medium-sized manufacturing country;

4. That, in preparing the report, the Panel should consult widely, including all relevant persons and institutions and other relevant sources of information deemed useful;

5. 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-second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group;

6. That the Panel should provide indicative figures for the periods 2024–2026 and 2027–2029 to support a stable and sufficient level of funding, on the understanding that those figures will be updated in subsequent replenishment studies.

Decision XXXI/2: Potential areas of focus for the 2022 quadrennial reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

Noting with great appreciation the excellent and highly useful work of the members of the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and their colleagues worldwide in preparing their 2018 assessment reports, in particular the efforts made to condense vast amounts of pertinent information into a concise and understandable form for better use by policymakers,

1. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel, the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare quadrennial assessment reports and submit them to the Secretariat by 31 December 2022 for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group and the Meeting of the Parties in 2023, and to present a synthesis report by 30 April 2023, noting that the panels should continue to exchange information during the process of developing their respective reports in order to avoid duplication and to provide comprehensive information to the parties to the Montreal Protocol;

2. To request the assessment panels to bring to the notice of the parties any significant developments which, in their opinion, deserve such notice, in accordance with decision IV/13;

3. To encourage the assessment panels to closely involve relevant scientists from Article 5 parties with a view to promoting gender and regional balance, to the best of their ability, in producing the reports;

4. To request the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, in preparing its 2022 assessment report, to pay particular attention to the most recent scientific information together with future projections and scenarios to assess the effect from changes in the ozone layer and ultraviolet radiation, and their interaction with the climate system, as well as the effects of breakdown products from controlled substances and their alternatives on:

(a) The biosphere, biodiversity and ecosystem health, including on biogeochemical processes and global cycles;

- (b) Human health;
 - (c) Ecosystem services, agriculture and materials, including for construction, transport, photovoltaic use and microplastics;
5. That the 2022 report of the Scientific Assessment Panel should include:
- (a) An assessment of the state of the ozone layer and its future evolution;
 - (b) An evaluation of global and polar stratospheric ozone, including the Antarctic ozone hole and Arctic winter/spring ozone depletion and the predicted changes in those phenomena;
 - (c) An evaluation of trends in the top-down derived emissions, abundances and fate in the atmosphere of trace gases of relevance to the Montreal Protocol, in particular controlled substances and other substances of importance to the ozone layer, which should include a comparison of bottom-up and top-down estimations of such emissions with a view to addressing unidentified emission sources and discrepancies between reported emissions and observed atmospheric concentrations;
 - (d) An evaluation of consistency with reported production and consumption of those substances and the likely implications for the state of the ozone layer, including its interaction with the climate system;
 - (e) An assessment of the interaction between changes in stratospheric ozone and the climate system, including possible future policy scenarios relating to ozone depletion and climate impacts;
 - (f) Early identification and quantification, where possible, of any other issues of importance to the ozone layer and the climate system, consistent with the objectives of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol;
 - (g) An assessment of information and research related to solar radiation management and its potential effect on the stratospheric ozone layer;
 - (h) Relevant information on any newly detected substances that are relevant for the Montreal Protocol;
6. That, in its 2022 report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel should include an assessment and evaluation of the following topics:
- (a) Technical progress in the production and consumption sectors in the transition to technically and economically feasible and sustainable alternatives and practices that minimize or eliminate the use of controlled substances in all sectors;
 - (b) The status of banks and stocks of controlled substances and the options available for managing them so as to avoid emissions to the atmosphere;
 - (c) Challenges facing all parties to the Montreal Protocol in implementing Montreal Protocol obligations and maintaining the phase-outs already achieved, especially those on substitutes and substitution technologies, including challenges for parties related to feedstock uses and by-production to prevent emissions, and potential technically and economically feasible options to face those challenges;
 - (d) The impact of the phase-out of controlled ozone-depleting substances and the phase-down of HFCs on sustainable development;
 - (e) Technical advancements in developing alternatives to HFCs suitable for usage in countries with high ambient temperatures, particularly with regard to energy efficiency and safety.

Decision XXXI/3: Unexpected emissions of CFC-11 and institutional processes to be enhanced to strengthen the effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol

Recalling decision XXX/3 on unexpected emissions of trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), in particular the mandate therein to the Scientific Assessment Panel to provide additional information in that regard to the parties in 2020,

Recalling also decision XIV/7 on monitoring of trade in ozone-depleting substances and preventing illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances, in paragraph 7 of which parties were requested to report information on illegal trade to the Ozone Secretariat,

Taking into account information provided by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel on the emissions of CFC-11 and their likely sources, and that parties remain concerned about the implications of those emissions for the ozone layer,

Taking note of the report on the International Symposium on the Unexpected Increase in Emissions of Ozone-depleting CFC-11, held in March 2019,

Taking note also of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/38 on current monitoring, reporting, verification and enforceable licensing and quota systems, referred by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to the parties for their consideration,

Expressing appreciation for the information that parties have provided to the Technology and Economic Assessment panel, to the Open-Ended Working Group at its forty-first meeting, and to the Thirty-First Meeting of the Parties to assist with further analysis of the unexpected emissions of CFC-11, in particular the information contained in document UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/INF/9,

Taking note of the document on possible ways of dealing with illegal production of and illegal trade in controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, as set out in annex II to the report of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its sixty-third meeting,¹

1. To request any party that becomes aware of information on CFC-11 emissions that indicates that the party has exceeded its maximum-allowed level of production or consumption of CFC-11 to submit to the Secretariat without undue delay a description of the specific circumstances that it considers to be the cause of the unexpected CFC-11 emissions;
2. To remind parties to update their Article 7 reports if they become aware of new data;
3. To remind parties, consistent with paragraph 1 of decision XXII/20, to report all production of controlled substances, whether intended or not intended, to enable the calculation of production and consumption in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol;
4. To encourage parties to take steps to ensure that controlled substances produced for feedstock are not directed towards non-feedstock purposes or for the illegal production of CFC-11;
5. To encourage all parties to take action to discover and prevent the illegal production, import, export and consumption of controlled substances by:
 - (a) Implementing the Montreal Protocol obligations in a manner that is effective in discovering and preventing illegal production of controlled substances;
 - (b) Considering national prohibitions, as appropriate, on the use of controlled substances either prior to or after their phase-out;
 - (c) Reporting fully proved cases of illegal trade in controlled substances to the Ozone Secretariat in order to facilitate an exchange of information;
 - (d) Reporting to the Ozone Secretariat on how significant cases of illegal production, import, export or consumption have been addressed and to their best knowledge what were the causes, in order to facilitate an exchange of information;
6. To remind parties to ensure that any imports and exports of controlled substances for feedstock and exempted uses are included in licensing systems;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide the parties with an update to the information provided pursuant to paragraph 2 of decision XXX/3, and to provide a report thereon to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties, including any new compelling information that becomes available, as well as providing information on the following:
 - (a) An analysis of CFC-11 banks by geographic location and by market sector;
 - (b) Linkages between the level of production of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride and carbon tetrachloride and unexpected emissions of CFC-11;
 - (c) The types of CFC-11 products, the disposition of any such products, and opportunities and methods to detect such products and potentially recover the associated CFC-11;

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/63/6.

(d) Identification of possible drivers of illegal production of and trade in CFC-11, such as the availability of technically and economically feasible alternatives to CFC-11 and HCFC-141b and their sustained effectiveness;

8. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel to work with the Ozone Research Managers at their meeting in 2020 to identify gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and to provide options on ways to enhance such monitoring, as well as exploring options for informing the parties of preliminary information indicating unexpected emissions of controlled substances, for the consideration of the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and the Conference of Parties to the Vienna Convention at its twelfth meeting, in 2020;

9. To invite parties to provide to the Ozone Secretariat, as soon as possible, any available CFC-11 atmospheric monitoring data that are relevant to the unexpected CFC-11 emissions, and to request the Secretariat to make that data available to the parties.

Decision XXXI/4: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2020 and 2021

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

Noting the large numbers of sectors which have moved effectively to alternatives and that technically and economically feasible alternatives have been identified for virtually all non-quarantine and pre-shipment applications of methyl bromide,

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

Recalling paragraph 10 of decision XVII/9 on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2006 and 2007,

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

Recognizing that the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses should be permitted only if methyl bromide is not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide,

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

Recalling decision Ex.I/4, by which parties with critical-use exemptions were requested to submit annual accounting frameworks and national management strategies,

Noting the progress made under the research programme of the Australian strawberry runner industry and that Australia is planning to move to alternatives provided that trials conducted in 2018, 2019 and 2020 are successful and the registration of the alternatives is completed,

Noting also the commitment by the Government of Australia to approving only the amount of methyl bromide required should an alternative be available and registered for use in 2021,

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

Noting the progress made under the Canadian research programme and that Canada is committed to continuing its research programme in 2020,

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

Noting further that the Government of South Africa is committed to phasing-in an already registered alternative for structures and mills,

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

1. To permit, for each party and for the agreed critical-use categories for 2020 and 2021 set forth in table A of the annex to the present decision, subject to the conditions set forth in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2020 and 2021 set forth in table B of the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy critical uses, on the understanding that additional production and consumption and categories of use may be approved by the Meeting of the Parties in accordance with decision IX/6 on critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide;
2. That parties shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for critical uses as listed in table A of the annex to the present decision;
3. That each party that has an agreed critical-use exemption shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of decision IX/6, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide, and to request that each party report on the implementation of the present provision to the Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the present decision applies;
4. That parties submitting future requests for critical-use nominations for methyl bromide shall also comply with the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) (iii) of decision IX/6, and that parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol shall demonstrate that research programmes are in place to develop and deploy alternatives to and substitutes for methyl bromide;
5. To call upon parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol requesting critical-use exemptions to submit their national management strategies in accordance with paragraph 3 of decision Ex.I/4.

Annex to decision XXXI/4

Table A
Agreed critical-use categories

<i>Party / year</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount (tonnes)^a</i>
2021		
Australia	Strawberry runners	28.980
2020		
Argentina	Strawberry fruit	7.830
	Tomatoes	12.790
Canada	Strawberry runners	5.2610
South Africa	Mills	0.300
	Houses	34.000

^a Tonnes = metric tons.

Table B
Permitted levels of production and consumption

<i>Party / year</i>	<i>Amount (tonnes)^a</i>
2021	
Australia	28.980
2020	
Argentina	20.620
Canada	5.261
South Africa	34.300

^a Tonnes = metric tons.

Decision XXXI/5: Laboratory and analytical uses

Recalling decision VI/9, by which the Meeting of the Parties established a global laboratory and analytical-use exemption,

Recalling also decision VII/11, in which the Meeting of the Parties adopted a non-exhaustive illustrative list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances,

Recalling further decisions VII/11 and XXI/6, in which the Meeting of the Parties requested all parties to urge their national standards-setting organizations to identify and review their standards for laboratory and analytical procedures that mandate the use of Montreal Protocol ozone-depleting

substances with a view to adopting, where possible, laboratory and analytical products and processes that do not use ozone-depleting substances,

Recalling decisions VII/11, XI/15 and XIX/18, by which the Meeting of the Parties eliminated specific uses from the global exemption for laboratory and analytical uses,

Recalling also decision XVIII/15, in which the Meeting of the Parties approved specific laboratory and analytical uses for methyl bromide,

Recalling further decision XXVI/5, by which the Meeting of the Parties extended the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption until 31 December 2021,

Taking note of the September 2018 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, entitled “Response to decision XXVI/5 (2) on laboratory and analytical uses” and the 2018 assessment report of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee, and its recommendation,

Noting the very small quantities of ozone-depleting substances consumed for laboratory and analytical uses, which have totalled less than 160 metric tonnes over the past four years globally,

Acknowledging that the current approach, whereby the Meeting of the Parties periodically removes individual laboratory and analytical uses from the global exemption adopted under decision VI/9, may lead to confusion since the list of laboratory and analytical uses is not exhaustive, and entails a level of administrative effort not commensurate with the environmental benefit of phasing out the quantities of ozone-depleting substances concerned,

1. To extend the global laboratory and analytical-use exemption indefinitely beyond 2021, without prejudice to the parties deciding to review the exemption at a future meeting;
2. To request the Secretariat to include information on production and consumption trends of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses in the annual report on Article 7 data submitted to the parties;
3. To further request the Secretariat to make available to the parties, through its website, the consolidated indicative list of laboratory and analytical uses of ozone-depleting substances that are globally exempted and the list of uses that the parties have agreed are no longer exempted;
4. To invite parties to consider the information provided by the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee in the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel’s 2018 assessment report on uses that can be performed without using ozone-depleting substances;
5. To remind parties that the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses is limited to those uses which are not excluded from the laboratory and analytical-essential-use exemption;
6. To encourage parties to further reduce their production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses and to facilitate the introduction of laboratory standards that do not require such substances;
7. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in its quadrennial report on any progress made by parties in reducing their production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances for laboratory and analytical uses, on any new alternatives to those uses, and on laboratory standards that can be performed without such substances, on the understanding that, should new compelling information become available, including opportunities for significant reductions in production and consumption, that information should be reported in its annual progress report;
8. That paragraph 7 of the present decision supersedes the request to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel relating to reporting on laboratory and analytical uses in paragraph 4 of decision XXX/15.

Decision XXXI/6: Process agents

Noting with appreciation the 2018 and 2019 progress reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, especially insofar as they pertain to process agents,

Recalling that tables A and B of decision X/14 on process agents have been updated through decisions XV/6, XVII/7, XIX/15, XXI/3, XXII/8, XXIII/7 and XXIX/7,²

² Only table A was updated in decisions XV/6, XVII/7, XIX/15 and XXIX/7.

Noting with appreciation that most parties reported significantly lower make-up or consumption and emissions than those listed in table B of decision XXIII/7,

Recalling that decision IV/12 urged parties to take steps to minimize emissions of ozone-depleting substances used as process agents, including such steps as avoidance of the creation of such emissions and reduction of emissions using practicable control technologies, process changes, containment or destruction,

Noting the importance of reporting as requested in decision X/14, and noting the importance of the information that was provided by parties in response to decision XXIX/7,

Noting also that, in its 2018 progress report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel recommended two modifications to table A of decision X/14, as updated through decision XXIX/7, to take into account information provided by parties in accordance with decision XXI/3, as well as the updating of table B of decision XXIII/7, and that no further recommendations were made in its 2019 progress report,

1. To update tables A and B of decision X/14, as set out in the annex to the present decision;
2. To remind parties of the importance of reporting as requested in decision X/14;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to report in its quadrennial reports on any progress made by parties in reducing their use and emissions of controlled substances as process agents and on any new alternatives to such uses, including new production processes and emissions-reduction techniques, on the understanding that should new compelling information become available, that information should be reported in its annual progress report.

Annex to decision XXXI/6

Table A

List of uses of controlled substances as process agents

<i>No.</i>	<i>Process agent application</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>Permitted parties</i>
1	Elimination of NCl_3 in chlor-alkali production	CTC	European Union, Israel, United States of America
2	Recovery of chlorine by tail gas absorption from chlor-alkali production	CTC	United States of America
3	Production of chlorinated rubber	CTC	European Union
4	Production of chlorosulfonated polyolefin (CSM)	CTC	China
5	Production of aramid polymer (PPTA)	CTC	European Union
6	Production of synthetic fibre sheet	CFC-11	United States of America
7	Photochemical synthesis of perfluoropolyetherpolyperoxide precursors of Z-perfluoropolyethers and difunctional derivatives	CFC-12	European Union
8	Production of cyclodime	CTC	European Union
9	Bromination of a styrenic polymer	BCM	United States of America
10	Production of high modulus polyethylene fibre	CFC-113	United States of America

Abbreviations: BCM – bromochloromethane; CFC – chlorofluorocarbon; CTC – carbon tetrachloride.

Table B
Limits for process agent uses
 (all figures are in metric tons per year)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Make-up or consumption</i>	<i>Maximum emissions</i>
China	1 103.0	313
European Union	921.0	15
Israel	3.5	0
United States of America	2 300.0	181
Total	4 327.5	509

Decision XXXI/7: Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies

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

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

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to prepare a report for consideration by the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties addressing any new developments with respect to best practices, availability, accessibility and cost of energy-efficient technologies in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat-pump sectors as regards the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Decision XXXI/8: Terms of reference of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its technical options committees and temporary subsidiary bodies – procedures relevant to nominations

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

Recalling decision XXVIII/1, by which the parties adopted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons, and recognizing upcoming challenges related to the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, such as achieving energy efficiency, climate benefits and safety,

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

Taking note of decision XXX/15, in which the parties called for a review of the terms of reference, composition, balance, fields of expertise and workload of the Panel,

Taking note also of decision XXX/16, in which the parties were urged to follow the Panel's terms of reference, consult the Panel's co-chairs and refer to the matrix of needed expertise prior to making nominations for appointments to the Panel,

1. To reiterate the importance of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference and, in particular, section 2.9 of the annex to decision XXIV/8 relating to the guidelines for nominations, and also to reiterate the importance of the annex, which defines the requirements and information to be included in the matrix of needed expertise;

2. To request the Panel to provide, as part of its annual progress report, a summary outlining the procedures that the Panel and its technical options committees have undertaken to ensure adherence to the Panel's terms of reference through clear and transparent procedures, including full consultations with the focal points, in line with the terms of reference, regarding: (a) nomination processes, taking into account the matrix of needed expertise and already available expertise; (b) proposed nominations and appointment decisions; (c) termination of appointments; and (d) replacements;

3. To request parties, when nominating experts to the Panel, its technical options committees or its temporary subsidiary bodies, to use the Panel's nomination form and associated guidelines so as to facilitate the submission of appropriate nominations, taking into account the matrix of needed expertise, and geographical and gender balance, in addition to the expertise needed to address new issues related to the Kigali Amendment, such as energy efficiency, safety standards and climate benefits;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to make the nomination form for Panel membership available on the Secretariat's website and to make the forms submitted by parties nominating members to the Panel available on meeting portals so as to facilitate the review by and discussions among the parties of the proposed nominations;

5. To urge the parties to follow the terms of reference of the Panel, consult the Panel's co-chairs and refer to the matrix of needed expertise prior to making nominations for appointments to the Panel, in line with decision XXX/16.

Decision XXXI/9: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that all parties which should have reported data to date under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol have done so, and that 169 of those parties had reported their 2018 data by 30 September 2019, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol;

2. To note with appreciation that 103 of those parties had reported their data by 30 June 2019, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol and the Meeting of the Parties;

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

Decision XXXI/10: Establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis of the Montreal Protocol

Noting that paragraph 3 of Article 4B of the Montreal Protocol requires each party, within three months of the date of introducing its system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed substances listed in Annex F to the Protocol, to report to the Secretariat on the establishment and operation of that system,

Noting also that any party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol that has ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and that decides it is not in a position to establish and implement a licensing system by 1 January 2019 may delay taking those actions until 1 January 2021,

Noting with appreciation that 41 parties to the Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment have to date reported the establishment of import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol as required under the terms of the Amendment,

Noting with appreciation also that 5 parties to the Protocol that have not yet ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment have also reported the establishment of import and export licensing systems for controlled substances,

Recognizing that licensing systems provide for the monitoring of imports and exports of controlled substances, prevent illegal trade and enable data collection,

1. To urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment and that already operate licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol to ensure that those licensing systems include the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances, in accordance with Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis of the Protocol, and that they are implemented and enforced effectively;

2. To remind all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment and that have not yet done so to establish and implement import and export licensing systems consistent with Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis for controlled substances listed in Annex F to the Protocol;

3. To review periodically the status of the establishment and implementation of import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Protocol by all parties to the Protocol that have ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis.

Decision XXXI/11: Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol

1. To note that, as at 8 November 2019, 88 parties had ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol;

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

Decision XXXI/12: Membership changes on the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel

1. To thank the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel for its outstanding work and to thank the individual co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;

2. To thank Mr. Min Shao (China) and Mr. Nigel D. Paul (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), who have served as co-chairs of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, for their long and outstanding service to the Montreal Protocol;

3. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Krishna K. Pandey (India) and Mr. Paul Barnes (United States of America) as new co-chairs of the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel for a four-year term;

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

5. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Jianjun Zhang (China) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

6. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Omar Abdelaziz (Egypt) as a new co-chair of the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps Technical Options Committee for a term of four years;

7. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Keiichi Ohnishi (Japan) as co-chair of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;

8. To endorse the appointment of Mr. Sidi Menad Si Ahmed (Algeria) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of one year;

9. To endorse the appointment of Ms. Suely Carvalho (Brazil) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of four years;

10. To urge the parties to follow the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel's terms of reference, consult the Panel's co-chairs and refer to its matrix of needed expertise prior to making nominations for appointments to the Panel.

Decision XXXI/13: Membership of the Implementation Committee

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in 2019;

2. To confirm the positions of the European Union, Guinea Bissau, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia and Turkey as members of the Committee for one further year, and to select Australia, China, Nicaragua, Poland and Uganda as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2020;

3. To note the selection of Ms. Maryam Al-Dabbagh (Saudi Arabia) to serve as President and Mr. Cornelius Rhein (European Union) to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2020.

Decision XXXI/14: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2019;
2. To endorse the selection of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Djibouti, India, Rwanda and Suriname as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, and the selection of Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning on 1 January 2020;
3. To note the selection of Ms. Juliet Kabera (Rwanda) to serve as Chair and Mr. Alain Wilmart (Belgium) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2020.

Decision XXXI/15: Co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To endorse the selection of Mr. Alain Wilmart (Belgium) and Mr. Obed Baloyi (South Africa) as co-chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol for 2020.

Decision XXXI/16: Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

To convene the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Tashkent from 23 to 27 November 2020.

Decision XXXI/17: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol

Recalling decision XXX/20 on financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

Taking note of the financial report for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for the fiscal year 2018,³

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

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

Welcoming with appreciation the Secretariat's work on the format for the presentation of the budget for the benefit of enhanced transparency, in particular for preparing additional information, namely fact sheets,

1. To approve the budget of \$5,322,308 for 2020, and to take note of the indicative budget for 2021, as set out in table A of the annex to the present decision, to be considered further by the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties;
2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw upon the available cash balance for 2020 for specific activities, listed in table A of the annex to the present decision, in an amount up to \$366,346, 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 \$5,322,308 for 2020, and to take note of the contributions for 2021, as set out in table B of the annex to the present decision;
4. That the contributions of individual parties for 2020 and indicative contributions for 2021 shall be as listed in table B of the annex to the present decision;
5. To reaffirm that a working capital reserve shall be maintained at a level of 15 per cent of the annual budget, to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund, noting that the working capital reserve shall be set aside from the existing cash balance;

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro.31/5.

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 that a number of parties have paid their contributions for 2019 and prior years, and to urge those parties that have not done so to pay both their outstanding contributions and their future contributions promptly and in full;

8. To request the Executive Secretary to enter into discussions with any party whose contributions are outstanding for two or more years with a view to finding a way forward, and also to report to the Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions to enable further consideration by the parties of how to address the matter;

9. Also to request the Executive Secretary to continue to provide regular information on earmarked contributions and include that information, where relevant, in the budget proposals of the Trust Fund to enhance transparency with regard to the actual income and expenses of the Trust Fund;

10. Further to request the Executive Secretary to continue to prepare fact sheets for the presentation of future budgets;

11. To request the Secretariat to ensure the full utilization of programme support costs available to it in 2020 and later years, and where possible to offset those costs against the administrative components of the approved budget;

12. Also to request the Secretariat to indicate in future financial reports of the Trust Fund the amounts of cash on hand and the status of contributions to the Trust Fund;

13. To request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the years 2021 and 2022, presenting two budget scenarios and work programmes based on the projected needs:

(a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario;

(b) A scenario based on further recommended adjustments to the above-mentioned scenario and the added costs or savings related thereto;

14. To stress the need to continue to ensure that the budget proposals are realistic and represent the agreed priorities of all parties, to help ensure a sustainable and stable fund and cash balance, including contributions.

Annex to decision XXXI/17

Table A
Approved 2020 and proposed 2021 budgets
(United States dollars)

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Approved 2020</i>	<i>Proposed 2021</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth 2021</i>
1100 Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1 523 780	1 554 260	1 554 260
1200 Consultants	85 000	85 000	85 000
1300 Meeting costs			
1321 Open-ended Working Group meetings	690 000	717 790	717 790
1322 Conference services costs: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	505 310	505 310	505 310
1323 Communication costs of Article 5 assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	55 000	55 000	55 000
1324 Conference services costs: Bureau meetings	25 000	25 000	25 000
1325 Conference services costs: Implementation Committee meetings	125 000	125 000	125 000
5401 Hospitality	25 000	25 000	25 000
Subtotal: Meeting costs	1 425 310	1 453 100	1 453 100
3300 Travel of Article 5 parties and experts			
3301 Travel of Article 5 parties: assessment panel meetings	350 000	350 000	350 000

	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Approved 2020</i>	<i>Proposed 2021</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth 2021</i>
3302	Travel of Article 5 parties: preparatory meetings and meetings of the parties	400 000	400 000	400 000
3303	Travel of Article 5 parties: Open-ended Working Group meetings	365 000	365 000	365 000
3304	Travel of Article 5 parties: Bureau meetings	15 000	15 000	15 000
3305	Travel of Article 5 parties: Implementation Committee meetings	65 000	65 000	65 000
Subtotal:	Travel of Article 5 parties and experts	1 195 000	1 195 000	1 195 000
1600	Travel on official business			
1601	Staff travel on official business	195 000	195 000	195 000
1602	Conference services staff travel on official business	15 000	15 000	15 000
Subtotal:	Travel on official business	210 000	210 000	210 000
4100-5300	Other operating costs			
4100	Expendable equipment	18 000	15 000	10 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	25 000	22 000	10 000
4300	Rental of premises	27 917	28 475	28 475
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	20 000	22 000	15 000
5200	Reporting costs	70 000	70 000	52 500
5300	Sundry	30 000	25 000	15 000
Subtotal:	Other operating costs	190 917	182 475	130 975
5201	Public awareness and communication	80 000	110 000	85 578
	Total direct costs	4 710 007	4 789 835	4 713 913
	Programme support costs	612 301	622 679	612 809
	Grand total	5 322 308	5 412 514	5 326 722
Additional activities				
1110	Temporary P-4 post (cost differential)	29 200		
5210	Vienna Convention anniversary	50 000		
Enhancement of digital presence (website, mobile application and meeting portal)				
5407	Temporary post (P-3)	150 000	-	-
5408	Mobile app/Data centre	40 000		
5409	Contacts management system	45 000		
5410	Blends tool	10 000		
	Total direct costs: additional activities	324 200	-	-
	Programme support costs	42 146		
	Total additional activities	366 346	-	-
	Grand total	5 688 654	5 412 514	5 326 722

Appendix I to table A

Explanatory notes for the 2020 and 2021 budgets of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100	(i) The 2020 and 2021 estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over the approved 2019 and proposed 2020 budgets respectively to allow for inflation. (ii) The costs of a United Nations Volunteer, to support the work of the Secretariat, approved for 2019 have been included.
Consultants	1200	The 2020 and 2021 estimates for consultants remain constant at the level of the 2019 budget.
Meeting costs	1300	This category includes the costs of venue; editing and translation of the documents; and interpretation during the meeting. Conference services staff time and travel costs belong to this category.
	1321	Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings: (i) The estimates for the forty-second OEWG meeting are based on: (a) the quote for the venue received from the conference services department of the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization, where the meeting is scheduled to take place from 13 to 17 July 2020; and (b) the quote for the documentation received from the Division of Conference Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi. (ii) Conference services costs for the forty-third OEWG meeting, scheduled for July 2021 and tentatively planned to be held at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific headquarters in Bangkok are budgeted based on the estimated costs of the forty-first meeting plus an increase to account for inflation.
	1322	Preparatory meetings and Meetings of the Parties: (i) The budget remains at the same level as 2019 for both years on the assumption that the meetings will be hosted by a Government; however a confirmation is not yet in place. (ii) 2020 being the year of joint COP/MOP, the approved budget for the COP under the Vienna Convention Trust Fund will complement the budget for Thirty-Second Meeting of the Parties, and savings may be allocated for other activities in 2020.
	1323	Communications and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies are the same for both years and are maintained at the same level as 2019.
	1324	One Bureau meeting is scheduled for each of the years, with provision for interpretation and document translation into appropriate languages, depending on the membership of the Bureau. The budget amounts are kept at the same level as the 2019 amount due to the uncertainty in the translation and interpretation requirements.
	1325	The proposed budgets for Implementation Committee meetings in 2020 and 2021 include the cost of two meetings, one held back-to-back with the Open-ended Working Group Meeting and one held back-to-back with the Meeting of the Parties. The budget amounts are kept at the same level as the 2019 level due to the uncertainty in the interpretation requirements.
	5401	The hospitality costs cover receptions at the meetings of the Open-ended Working Group and the Meetings of the Parties and have been maintained at the 2019 level.
Travel of Article 5 participants	3300	The participation of representatives of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 in various Montreal Protocol meetings is budgeted at \$5,000 per representative per meeting, which is an average cost used for budgeting purposes. The standard cost of \$5,000 is calculated using the most appropriate and advantageous economy-class fare and United Nations daily subsistence allowances.
	3301	The cost of travel by experts to meetings of the assessment panels has been decreased from that of 2019, with both 2020 and 2021 being non-assessment years.
	3302	The costs for 2020 and 2021 increased from the 2019 level.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	3303	The costs for 2020 and 2021 increased from the 2019 level.
	3304	Includes the cost of travel of Article 5 Bureau members to the Bureau meetings and to the Meetings of the Parties, budgeted at a lower level than 2019.
	3305	(i) Includes the cost of travel of Article 5 Implementation Committee members to the two Implementation Committee meetings, the Open-ended Working Group meetings and the Meetings of the Parties (ii) The budgets for 2020 and 2021 have been decreased compared to that for 2019.
Travel on official business	1600	The budgets include travel of Secretariat staff to organize and/or participate in the meetings of the Montreal Protocol and other relevant meetings, such as the meetings of the Ozone Officers under the regional networks of the OzonAction Programme, to provide substantive support for meetings of importance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat to implement the decisions and requests of the parties.
	1601–1602	Budget maintained at the same level as 2019.
Other operating costs	4100–5300	The section includes expendable/non-expendable equipment, rental of office premises, reporting costs, sundry costs, public awareness and communication.
	4100	The budget includes the costs of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables. The costs for 2020 have been maintained at the same level as 2019.
	4200	This budget line provides for the costs of computers, peripherals and furniture. The costs for 2020 have been maintained at the same level as 2019.
	4300	The rental cost for the Secretariat's offices in Nairobi is increased to provide for inflation.
	5100	For the operation and maintenance of equipment, the budget includes the service-level agreements for printers and photocopy machines, IT support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, and insurance of equipment. The cost for 2020 is at the same level as 2019, while that of 2021 is increased.
	5200	Retained at the same level as 2019, the reporting costs include: (i) reporting and coverage by the International Institute for Sustainable Development at the Open-ended Working Group meetings and meetings of the parties; (ii) assessment panels reports; (iii) ad hoc translation and editing of documents not related to meetings; and (iv) publications.
	5300	In 2020, at the same level as 2019, the sundry costs include: (i) telecommunication costs; (ii) freight costs; and (iii) training.
	5201	The public awareness and communication budget line in 2020 and 2021 includes (i) International Ozone Day celebrations; (ii) visual materials; (iii) web hosting and maintenance; and (iv) communication campaigns.

Appendix II to table A

Explanatory notes for the additional activities

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1110	The costs of upgrading the communications officer post from P-3 to P-4 is included in the budget for 2020 only.
Vienna Convention anniversary	5210	This budget is to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention, in 2020. This will be complemented by the budget for promotional activities approved under the Vienna Convention Trust Fund.
Enhancement of the digital presence		This budget category provides for the enhancement and stability of the Secretariat's digital presence, including its website, meeting portal and mobile applications.

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	5407	A temporary programme officer at the P-3 level, employed to undertake the work of digital enhancement.
	5408–5410	This includes the development and services of the components of the digital presence and associated software required for: (i) the contacts management system; (ii) the mobile application for the data centre; and (iii) the blends tool.

Table B

Contribution by the parties to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

(United States Dollars)

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

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale, with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2020 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>
1	Afghanistan	—	—	—
2	Albania	—	—	—
3	Algeria	0.138	7 321.00	7 446.00
4	Andorra	—	—	—
5	Angola	—	—	—
6	Antigua and Barbuda	—	—	—
7	Argentina	0.912	48 545.00	49 367.00
8	Armenia	—	—	—
9	Australia	2.203	117 249.00	119 236.00
10	Austria	0.675	35 917.00	36 526.00
11	Azerbaijan	—	—	—
12	Bahamas	—	—	—
13	Bahrain	—	—	—
14	Bangladesh	—	—	—
15	Barbados	—	—	—
16	Belarus	—	—	—
17	Belgium	0.818	43 557.00	44 296.00
18	Belize	—	—	—
19	Benin	—	—	—
20	Bhutan	—	—	—
21	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	—	—	—
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	—
23	Botswana	—	—	—
24	Brazil	2.939	156 402.00	159 052.00
25	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—
26	Bulgaria	—	—	—
27	Burkina Faso	—	—	—
28	Burundi	—	—	—
29	Cabo Verde	—	—	—
30	Cambodia	—	—	—
31	Cameroon	—	—	—
32	Canada	2.725	145 048.00	147 507.00
33	Central African Republic	—	—	—

	<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale, with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2020 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>
34	Chad	—	—	—	—
35	Chile	0.406	21 593.00	21 959.00	21 611.00
36	China	11.967	636 911.00	647 706.00	637 440.00
37	Colombia	0.287	15 280.00	15 539.00	15 293.00
38	Comoros	—	—	—	—
39	Congo	—	—	—	—
40	Cook Islands	—	—	—	—
41	Costa Rica	—	—	—	—
42	Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—
43	Croatia	—	—	—	—
44	Cuba	—	—	—	—
45	Cyprus	—	—	—	—
46	Czechia	0.310	16 500.00	16 780.00	16 514.00
47	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	—	—	—
48	Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	—	—
49	Denmark	0.552	29 392.00	29 890.00	29 416.00
50	Djibouti	—	—	—	—
51	Dominica	—	—	—	—
52	Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—
53	Ecuador	—	—	—	—
54	Egypt	0.185	9 868.00	10 036.00	9 877.00
55	El Salvador	—	—	—	—
56	Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—
57	Eritrea	—	—	—	—
58	Estonia	—	—	—	—
59	Eswatini	—	—	—	—
60	Ethiopia	—	—	—	—
61	European Union	2.492	132 635.00	134 883.00	132 745.00
62	Fiji	—	—	—	—
63	Finland	0.420	22 336.00	22 714.00	22 354.00
64	France	4.413	234 868.00	238 849.00	235 063.00
65	Gabon	—	—	—	—
66	Gambia	—	—	—	—
67	Georgia	—	—	—	—
68	Germany	6.071	323 098.00	328 574.00	323 366.00
69	Ghana	—	—	—	—
70	Greece	0.365	19 417.00	19 746.00	19 434.00
71	Grenada	—	—	—	—
72	Guatemala	—	—	—	—
73	Guinea	—	—	—	—
74	Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	—
75	Guyana	—	—	—	—
76	Haiti	—	—	—	—
77	Holy See	—	—	—	—
78	Honduras	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale, with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2020 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>
79 Hungary	0.205	10 929.00	11 114.00	10 938.00
80 Iceland	—	—	—	—
81 India	0.831	44 247.00	44 997.00	44 284.00
82 Indonesia	0.541	28 809.00	29 297.00	28 832.00
83 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.397	21 116.00	21 474.00	21 133.00
84 Iraq	0.129	6 844.00	6 960.00	6 850.00
85 Ireland	0.370	19 683.00	20 017.00	19 699.00
86 Israel	0.488	25 996.00	26 437.00	26 018.00
87 Italy	3.296	175 450.00	178 423.00	175 595.00
88 Jamaica	—	—	—	—
89 Japan	8.537	454 353.00	462 054.00	454 730.00
90 Jordan	—	—	—	—
91 Kazakhstan	0.177	9 443.00	9 603.00	9 451.00
92 Kenya	—	—	—	—
93 Kiribati	—	—	—	—
94 Kuwait	0.251	13 370.00	13 596.00	13 381.00
95 Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	—
96 Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	—	—	—
97 Latvia	—	—	—	—
98 Lebanon	—	—	—	—
99 Lesotho	—	—	—	—
100 Liberia	—	—	—	—
101 Libya	—	—	—	—
102 Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—
103 Lithuania	—	—	—	—
104 Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
105 Madagascar	—	—	—	—
106 Malawi	—	—	—	—
107 Malaysia	0.340	18 092.00	18 398.00	18 106.00
108 Maldives	—	—	—	—
109 Mali	—	—	—	—
110 Malta	—	—	—	—
111 Marshall Islands	—	—	—	—
112 Mauritania	—	—	—	—
113 Mauritius	—	—	—	—
114 Mexico	1.288	68 546.00	69 708.00	68 603.00
115 Micronesia (Federated States of)	—	—	—	—
116 Monaco	—	—	—	—
117 Mongolia	—	—	—	—
118 Montenegro	—	—	—	—
119 Morocco	—	—	—	—
120 Mozambique	—	—	—	—
121 Myanmar	—	—	—	—
122 Namibia	—	—	—	—
123 Nauru	—	—	—	—

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale, with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2020 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>
124	Nepal	—	—	—
125	Netherlands	1.352	71 941.00	73 160.00
126	New Zealand	0.290	15 439.00	15 700.00
127	Nicaragua	—	—	—
128	Niger	—	—	—
129	Nigeria	0.249	13 263.00	13 488.00
130	Niue	—	—	—
131	North Macedonia	—	—	—
132	Norway	0.752	40 003.00	40 681.00
133	Oman	0.115	6 101.00	6 205.00
134	Pakistan	0.115	6 101.00	6 205.00
135	Palau	—	—	—
136	Panama	—	—	—
137	Papua New Guinea	—	—	—
138	Paraguay	—	—	—
139	Peru	0.152	8 063.00	8 200.00
140	Philippines	0.204	10 876.00	11 060.00
141	Poland	0.799	42 549.00	43 270.00
142	Portugal	0.349	18 569.00	18 883.00
143	Qatar	0.281	14 962.00	15 215.00
144	Republic of Korea	2.260	120 274.00	122 312.00
145	Republic of Moldova	—	—	—
146	Romania	0.197	10 504.00	10 682.00
147	Russian Federation	2.397	127 595.00	129 757.00
148	Rwanda	—	—	—
149	Saint Kitts and Nevis	—	—	—
150	Saint Lucia	—	—	—
151	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	—
152	Samoa	—	—	—
153	San Marino	—	—	—
154	Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	—
155	Saudi Arabia	1.168	62 179.00	63 233.00
156	Senegal	—	—	—
157	Serbia	—	—	—
158	Seychelles	—	—	—
159	Sierra Leone	—	—	—
160	Singapore	0.483	25 731.00	26 168.00
161	Slovakia	0.153	8 117.00	8 255.00
162	Slovenia	—	—	—
163	Solomon Islands	—	—	—
164	Somalia	—	—	—
165	South Africa	0.271	14 430.00	14 675.00
166	South Sudan	—	—	—
167	Spain	2.139	113 854.00	115 783.00
168	Sri Lanka	—	—	—

<i>Name of party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale, with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2020 contributions by the parties</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the proposed budget</i>	<i>2021 contributions by the parties equal to the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>
169 State of Palestine	—	—	—	—
170 Sudan	—	—	—	—
171 Suriname	—	—	—	—
172 Sweden	0.903	48 067.00	48 882.00	48 107.00
173 Switzerland	1.147	61 065.00	62 100.00	61 115.00
174 Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	—
175 Tajikistan	—	—	—	—
176 Thailand	0.306	16 287.00	16 563.00	16 301.00
177 Timor-Leste	—	—	—	—
178 Togo	—	—	—	—
179 Tonga	—	—	—	—
180 Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—
181 Tunisia	—	—	—	—
182 Turkey	1.367	72 736.00	73 969.00	72 797.00
183 Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—
184 Tuvalu	—	—	—	—
185 Uganda	—	—	—	—
186 Ukraine	—	—	—	—
187 United Arab Emirates	0.614	32 682.00	33 235.00	32 709.00
188 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.552	242 297.00	246 404.00	242 498.00
189 United Republic of Tanzania	—	—	—	—
190 United States of America	21.930	1 167 185.00	1 186 967.00	1 168 153.00
191 Uruguay	—	—	—	—
192 Uzbekistan	—	—	—	—
193 Vanuatu	—	—	—	—
194 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.726	38 623.00	39 278.00	38 655.00
195 Vietnam	—	—	—	—
196 Yemen	—	—	—	—
197 Zambia	—	—	—	—
198 Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—
Total	100.000	5 322 308.00	5 412 514.00	5 326 722.00