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

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**Open-ended Working Group of the Parties
to the Montreal Protocol on Substances
that Deplete the Ozone Layer
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Bangkok, 13–17 July 2026
Item 6 of the provisional agenda***

Ensuring the viability of Montreal Protocol operations**Ensuring the viability of Montreal Protocol operations:
scenarios, options and cost estimates****Note by the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The present note has been prepared pursuant to decision XXXVII/7 of the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-eighth meeting. In that decision, the Ozone Secretariat was requested to prepare a report on the options for making effective and efficient changes, with associated cost estimates, to the timing of, Secretariat support for and length of the Meetings of the Parties to the Protocol and the 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. While decision XXXVII/7 refers only to operations under the Montreal Protocol, the meetings under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer are also considered in the present note, since the two treaties hold joint meetings. Accordingly, the note presents options for enhancing the efficiency of the operations of both the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention, with associated cost estimates.

2. The Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol, referred to as the “ozone treaties”, are widely recognized as successful multilateral environmental agreements and have operated effectively since their entry into force on 22 September 1988 and 1 January 1989, respectively. Since the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the First Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held back to back in April 1989, the Montreal Protocol has operated with annual Meetings of the Parties, while, pursuant to its decision II/8, the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention have been held every three years since its third meeting, in 1993. The cycles of meetings and activities of the subsidiary bodies of the two treaties, including, for the Montreal Protocol, the Open-ended Working Group, the Implementation Committee, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the assessment panels, and, for the Vienna Convention, the Ozone Research Managers and the bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Meeting of the Parties, have been aligned with the cycles of their respective decision-making bodies. At present, the Montreal Protocol budget is approved on an annual basis, while the Vienna Convention has operated with triennial budgets.

* UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/48/1.

3. Against this background, the note examines possible changes to the modalities of meetings, encompassing their timing, length, format and frequency, the associated work cycles for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and the assessments, and budgets for the different scenarios. The review of the operations of the ozone treaties is not intended to bring about a scaling down of their scope, ambition and effectiveness. Rather, the purpose is to explore whether adjustments to cycles of meetings and associated work could enhance efficiency while maintaining or strengthening the effectiveness and overall impact of the treaties. In accordance with decision XXXVII/7, the present note is intended to be non-prejudicial with respect to the parties' consideration of the options presented, and it includes information on both the potential benefits and drawbacks of those options.
4. Under the scenarios and options outlined in the present note, changes to the Secretariat's capacity to support the implementation of the ozone treaties have not been considered.
5. Section II of the note presents three basic scenarios for the modalities of meetings and related activities from 2027 to 2031. Section III summarizes the corresponding budgetary and resource implications. Section IV provides cost elements that parties may use to consider permutations of the meeting modalities in order to create scenarios additional to the basic ones.

II. Meetings and work cycles

6. The scenarios outlined in the note are framed by the understanding that the integrity, continuity and outcomes of the implementation of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol should be preserved. Accordingly, this section focuses on how the mandated meetings and work are currently organized and presents practicable adjustments to the modalities of the meetings and associated work cycles that could improve cost efficiency, while continuing to support effective, inclusive and timely decision-making by the parties.
7. At present, the Montreal Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are the only multilateral environmental agreements under which annual meetings of the governing bodies are convened (i.e. Meetings of the Parties and sessions of the Conference of the Parties). Other multilateral environmental agreements typically meet on a biennial or triennial basis, with subsidiary bodies meeting in the intervening periods.
8. Three basic scenarios are described below. The business-as-usual scenario (scenario A) follows the current cycles of meetings and associated work. Two other scenarios have been conceived as the main alternatives: extended annual Meetings of the Parties (scenario B) and biennial Meetings of the Parties (scenario C). Parties may also wish to consider different permutations of the three basic scenarios using different modalities for meetings and work cycles and applying the associated cost estimates for the relevant elements provided in table 2 to create additional scenarios and budgets for comparison as necessary.

A. Business as usual – scenario A

9. Under the business-as-usual scenario, the existing cycles of meetings, assessments and replenishment processes would continue unchanged.
10. The Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention would continue to be convened every three years, jointly with the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. A joint meeting of the bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Meeting of the Parties would also take place in conjunction with the joint meeting. In the same year, the Ozone Research Managers meeting would be convened, together with a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.
11. The meeting cycle under the Montreal Protocol would continue to be based on annual sessions. The Meeting of the Parties would meet in the final quarter of each year, and the Open-ended Working Group would meet midway through the year. The Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties would meet annually in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties. The Implementation Committee would meet twice each year, with its first meeting held in conjunction with that of the Open-ended Working Group and its second meeting held in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties.
12. The assessment process would continue to operate on an annual cycle. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would prepare an annual progress report and other reports on various specific issues that the parties request the Panel to assess, evaluate and report on. Those reports would then be submitted for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group, with selected reports presented to the Meeting of the Parties. The Scientific Assessment Panel and the Environmental

Effects Assessment Panel would also prepare annual progress reports, which would be presented to the Meeting of the Parties for consideration. In some cases, the Scientific Assessment Panel and/or the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel would also provide specific reports, if requested by the parties, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group. The quadrennial assessment would continue to follow the current cycle.

13. Decisions on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund would continue to be taken every three years. The next replenishment decision, for the period 2027–2029, would thus be scheduled for 2026, with subsequent replenishment decisions taken at three-year intervals thereafter (i.e. in 2029, 2032 and so on). In the years in which a replenishment decision is to be taken, a task force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel would complete a study on the funding required by Article 5 parties to comply with the Montreal Protocol for the relevant replenishment period to inform the consideration of the matter by the Meeting of the Parties.

14. The continuation of the current cycles of meetings and associated work reflect established practice under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. Regular meetings and interactions among parties, subsidiary bodies and assessment panels would maintain continuity in the existing intensity of engagement (including the frequency of meetings), support close working relationships and facilitate relatively quick exchanges of information and decision-making. The demands and pressure on coordination, scheduling, participation and engagement across the various bodies would be expected to continue. Overall, the established annual rhythm and multiple intersessional processes create a certain level of work intensity that may not always be necessary. In the current cycles, certain issues have tended to be included on the agendas of the annual Meetings of the Parties even if they might benefit from being considered less frequently.

B. Extended annual Meetings of the Parties – scenario B

15. Under this scenario, the annual cycle for Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol would be maintained. Meetings of the Parties would include an extended preparatory segment of five days in order to integrate the negotiations that normally take place in the Open-ended Working Group. Informational discussions of the Open-ended Working Group, such as presentations of reports by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel, as well as the associated question-and-answer sessions, would be conducted through online briefing meetings as necessary. The preparatory segment would be followed by a two-day high-level segment. The meeting of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties would continue to be held in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties.

16. The Implementation Committee would continue to meet twice each year, with the first meeting held online midway through the year and the second meeting held in person in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties.

17. The cycles of the assessments and the replenishment would remain unchanged. Annual progress reporting by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel would continue, with reports submitted for consideration by the parties in online briefing meetings and/or in the Meetings of the Parties as appropriate. Decisions on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund would continue to be taken every three years, on the basis of a replenishment study to be completed by a task force of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in the year of each replenishment decision.

18. Under this scenario, the established meeting cycle would be maintained, but with changes to the modalities of the Open-ended Working Group and the Meeting of the Parties. One advantage of continuing current practice is that it would entail little change in the intensity of the work and engagement by parties and subsidiary bodies. The changes in the modalities of the Open-ended Working Group offer opportunities for efficiencies and cost savings. The current meeting cycles of the assessment panels would also continue as in the business-as-usual scenario, except that the representatives of the panels would not need to travel to the Open-ended Working Group meetings, which would be convened online.

19. Experience indicates that it is difficult to conduct sensitive and intensive negotiations in online meetings, but informational briefings with question-and-answer sessions have been successfully held in a virtual format. The Implementation Committee meetings held online were also successful and did not present many difficulties. Extended annual Meetings of the Parties would accommodate more extensive and intensive negotiations, requiring careful agenda management to ensure effective engagement and participation.

20. Vienna Convention meeting cycles would remain the same in this scenario, with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties continuing to be convened every three years, in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, along with a joint meeting of the bureaux of the two bodies. In the same year, the Ozone Research Managers meeting would be convened, together with a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention.

C. Biennial Meetings of the Parties – scenario C

21. Under this scenario, a biennial cycle for the Meetings of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol would be introduced. The Meeting of the Parties would be convened every two years, with biennial meetings of the Open-ended Working Group in the years in between the Meetings of the Parties. The Implementation Committee would meet once per year and be convened in conjunction with either the Open-ended Working Group or the Meeting of the Parties, depending on the year. The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund could continue its existing work cycle of holding two meetings per year but would report to the Meeting of the Parties on a biennial basis. The Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties would also convene on a biennial basis, in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties.

22. The meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention could be changed to a quadrennial cycle, with meetings held jointly with every second Meeting of the Parties. Meetings of the Ozone Research Managers could also be held on a quadrennial basis, either in the year of the Conference of the Parties or in the year preceding it, as appropriate.

23. Should this scenario be chosen, the most opportune time for its implementation would be after 2027. In that year, the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol will be held, and the assessment panels will present the quadrennial assessment reports and synthesis report covering the 2026 assessment cycle. The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention and the thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers will also take place in 2027; here it is worth noting that the current Vienna Convention trust fund budget covers the triennium 2025–2027 and includes the costs of the meetings to be held in 2027. Should the parties so wish, an appropriate budget for this scenario for the four-year period 2028–2031 could be prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting.

24. In this scenario, should the need arise to adopt decisions in a year in which a Meeting of the Parties is not scheduled, an extraordinary Meeting of the Parties could be convened in conjunction with the Open-ended Working Group, in accordance with past practice.

25. The work cycles of the assessment panels and the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund could be adjusted as necessary to align with a biennial cycle of Meetings of the Parties. If the change were implemented from 2027 onward, the assessment and replenishment cycles could be aligned as follows:

(a) Assessment process: the quadrennial assessment cycle could remain unchanged. At the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties, to be held in 2027, parties are expected to decide on the terms of reference for the next quadrennial assessment, to be completed in 2030. The quadrennial assessment reports, including the synthesis report, would be presented to the parties in 2031. The initial presentation could take place in online briefing meetings¹ during the early months of 2031, and subsequently during the Meeting of the Parties that year. The frequency of the progress reports by the panels could be reduced from once every year to once every four years, in between the quadrennial assessments (midway through the quadrennium), for example in 2028 and every four years thereafter. If the assessment work is reduced, the number of meetings of the panels would also be reduced accordingly;

(b) Replenishment: the replenishment cycle could be changed to a four-year cycle to align with the biennial Meeting of the Parties. The replenishment decision to be taken in 2026 will cover the replenishment period 2027–2029. It would thus be necessary for the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to consider the replenishment report and a decision on the next replenishment period at its meeting in 2029, at which time the next replenishment period could be defined as 2030–2033, encompassing a period of four-years instead of three. A decision on the terms of reference for the study on the 2030–2033 replenishment period may need to be taken during an extraordinary Meeting of the Parties in 2028.

26. The biennial Meeting of the Parties scenario reduces the number of meetings held each year to one main meeting (either the Meeting of the Parties or the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group) and one Implementation Committee meeting. The Committee's decisions would normally be

¹ Should parties deem it necessary, ad hoc in-person meetings could also be organized instead.

considered for adoption by the parties at the biennial Meetings of the Parties or otherwise by some other appropriate means if urgently required.

27. Meanwhile, the reduced frequency and intensity of the assessment and replenishment work cycles would result in reduced conference servicing and travel costs, while enabling a more strategic biennial agenda for discussion and decision-making, with a longer intersessional period to support more coherent planning and preparation across the relevant technical, policy and financial processes.

28. At the same time, this scenario would lengthen the intervals between Meetings of the Parties, possibly leading to an increased number of issues requiring decisions to be made, particularly during the early stages of implementing the scenario. It might also increase reliance on interim arrangements, such as the Open-ended Working Group, additional virtual briefing meetings or, where necessary, extraordinary Meetings of the Parties or extended Meetings of the Parties, similar to those in scenario B. Careful planning would be needed to ensure the continuity of workflows and timely consideration of emerging issues, and to avoid bottlenecks resulting from delays in responding to time-sensitive matters.

Table 1
Possible work cycle for biennial Meetings of the Parties – scenario C

Body/activity	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
ORM		ORM13				ORM14
OEWG	OEWG48	OEWG49	OEWG50		OEWG51	
COP/MOP	MOP38	COP14/MOP39	ExMOP (as needed)	MOP40		COP15/MOP41
Bureau	MOP Bureau	COP Bureau Joint bureaux	MOP Bureau	MOP Bureau		COP Bureau Joint bureaux
ImpCom	ImpCom76 ImpCom77	ImpCom78 ImpCom79	ImpCom80	ImpCom81	ImpCom82	ImpCom83
Replenishment	Decision for 2027–2029		TOR for study	Decision for 2030–2033 (4-year cycle starts)		
Assessment	Annual progress report	Presentation of 2026 quadrennial and synthesis reports	Biennial progress reports		Finalization of 2030 assessment	Presentation of 2030 quadrennial and synthesis reports
		TOR for next assessment				TOR for next assessment
		[Annual progress report]				

Note: It may be necessary to organize a half-day or one-day extraordinary Meeting of the Parties when decisions need to be taken, preferably in conjunction with a meeting of the Open-ended Working Group; in 2028, for example, it may be necessary to decide on the terms of reference for the next quadrennial assessment.

Abbreviations: COP – Conference of the Parties; ExMOP – Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties; ImpCom – Implementation Committee; MOP – Meeting of the Parties; OEWG – Open-ended Working Group; ORM – Ozone Research Managers meeting; TOR – terms of reference.

III. Budgetary and resource implications

29. The estimated costs for 2026, the indicative budgets for the years 2027–2031 and the cash balance forecast, aligned with the scenarios presented in section II above, are summarized in tables 3 and 5 for the Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention trust funds, respectively. Information on cash receipts and approved contributions for each year from 2015 to 2026, with forecasted figures for the year 2026, is presented in tables 4 and 6 for the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention trust funds, respectively. The tables also include annual budget consumption, cash drawn from the trust funds and the year-end cash balance.

30. In the past, parties have approved contributions with attention to the cash balance held in the trust funds. At times when the cash balance was high, contributions lower than the budget for the respective year were approved, and the difference between the expenditures and contributions was drawn from the cash balance, as approved by the parties, to avoid an accumulation of cash. Given the steady reduction in the cash balance in the recent past, the Secretariat has recommended, in tables 3 and 5, contributions equal to the budget for the respective years from 2027 onward.

31. For the Montreal Protocol trust fund, the average annual collection for the past 11 years (2015–2025) came to 73% of the respective approved contributions, with an average of \$2.65 million being drawn from the cash balance each year over the past four years. With regard to the Vienna Convention trust fund, the average annual collection over the same period was 69%, with an average of \$341,000 being drawn from the cash balance each year over the past four years. Using cash balances to offset lower contribution receipts is becoming increasingly unsustainable.

32. The cash balance forecast scenarios are based on cash received at 70%, 75% and 80% of the approved contributions for the year. Under the business-as-usual scenario, if the Montreal Protocol trust fund receives 70% of the approved contributions each year, by 2029 the cash balance will be insufficient to cover even the mandatory reserve of 15%. At the same rate of contribution receipts, in the other two scenarios the cash balance would fall below the mandatory 15% reserve level by 2030. With cash received at the rate of 70% of the approved contributions, a constant reduction is also evident in the cash balance of the Vienna Convention trust fund.

33. A comparison of the scenarios presented in section II indicates that, under the business-as-usual approach, recurring expenditures associated with annual meetings and related activities would continue to place pressure on contributions required and cash balances. In the absence of a sustained, sufficiently high rate of contribution receipts (at least about 80%), this could result in a rapid depletion of cash balances, potentially reducing financial flexibility.

34. In the two alternative scenarios, by contrast, reduced levels of activity and expenditure would contribute to slower depletion of the cash balance and help to preserve a minimum level of financial stability over the period covered by the forecast, provided that contributions are received at a rate of 75% or higher. Proactive adoption of changes in the cycle and modalities of meetings would preserve financial buffers and ensure that the trust funds maintain the flexibility needed to respond to future programmatic requirements through 2031 and beyond.

35. Taken together, these projections highlight the importance of timely consideration by the parties of any adjustments to the meeting modalities and associated work cycles as well as contributions by the parties. Such changes in modalities would need to be considered in the light of the scenarios outlined in section II and their respective financial implications.

IV. Permutations of the scenarios

36. Table 2 presents some cost elements that parties may use when considering permutations of the meeting modalities in addition to the three basic scenarios presented in section II. The cost elements may be used, for example, to illustrate the cost implications of replacing selected meetings with online formats, introducing additional online meetings or extending the duration of in-person meetings by one or more days. The estimates presented in the table are based on past expenditures for similar meetings in similar formats or locations, adjusted for duration and inflation. The participation costs of Article 5 parties are estimated for 120 participants.

Table 2
Cost elements for creating additional scenarios

<i>Cost element</i>	<i>Amount (\$)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Online meeting (with interpretation)	360 000	Includes 8 sessions of 2 hours each
Online meeting (without interpretation)	227 000	Includes 8 sessions of 2 hours each
1 additional day of in-person MOP/OEWG in Nairobi	110 000	Includes 1 additional day of conference servicing costs and DSA for funded participants from Article 5 parties
2 additional days of in-person MOP/OEWG in Nairobi	220 000	Includes 2 additional days of conference servicing costs and DSA for funded participants from Article 5 parties
3-day in-person meeting in Nairobi	605 000	Includes conference servicing costs and participation of Article 5 parties

Note: Estimates are for 2026. Estimates for other years will be adjusted for inflation.

Abbreviations: DSA – daily subsistence allowance; MOP – Meeting of the Parties; OEWG – Open-ended Working Group.

37. In-person meetings: for in-person meetings, the allocation of sufficient time, generally at least two to three full days, is considered necessary to justify the associated travel and preparation efforts and enable meaningful, focused engagement by the participants.
38. Online meetings: while sensitive and complex negotiations are difficult to conduct online, increasing the use of online and hybrid meetings could help to reduce travel costs and the carbon footprint associated with meetings and offer greater flexibility for participation. At the same time, such modalities may present challenges, including differences in time zones, reduced opportunities for informal consultations and consensus-building in the margins, technological and connectivity limitations for some parties, and increased organizational complexity in the case of hybrid meetings. Purely virtual meetings also increase organizational and planning complexity; in order to ensure effective discussion within the limitations of online meetings, for example, more intensive bilateral and group preparatory consultations may be required, along with online forums, to enable exchanges of information and views.
39. Parties may also wish to note that the General Assembly has currently not mandated the Division of Conference Services of the United Nations Office at Nairobi to provide remote simultaneous interpretation for intergovernmental meetings held online or in hybrid format. As a result, the Secretariat would be required to hire external service providers for virtual meeting platforms and interpretation services. That may have implications for the quality of interpretation services, as well as for overall meeting management.
40. In considering virtual meetings, parties may wish to reflect on the types of discussions and decisions that could be effectively supported through online or hybrid formats, the potential use of extraordinary meetings or silence procedures where appropriate, and possible safeguards to ensure effective, inclusive and equitable participation.
41. Artificial intelligence: parties may also wish to take note of ongoing technological developments, including the increasing use of artificial intelligence tools, which may have future implications for the organization and servicing of meetings. At present, artificial intelligence-based solutions for interpretation and translation are not in use for United Nations intergovernmental meetings. Under the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention, artificial intelligence is already being used unofficially to support meeting transcription, to produce summaries and to search records. In the future, further artificial intelligence-enabled services, including translation, interpretation and report preparation, may play an official role in the meetings of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and contribute to increasing efficiencies and cost savings. Using such options would require careful consideration of quality, confidentiality and governance implications that warrant continued observation as technologies mature.
42. At its forty-eighth meeting, the Open-ended Working Group may wish to consider the range of possible options for Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention operations, particularly from 2027 onward, as set out in the present note. Such options include consideration of the scenarios described above – covering variations in the cycles and modalities of meetings and possible different permutations – and associated cost estimates and work cycles for the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund and the assessment process, with a view to enhancing efficiency while maintaining the effective implementation of the ozone treaties.

Table 3
Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: summary of estimated costs and cash forecast for the period 2026–2031
 (United States dollars, rounded to nearest thousand)

Description	2026		2027			2028			2029			2030			2031		
	Scenario A	Scenario A	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Personnel costs																	
Staff costs	1 830 900	2 085 000	1 905 000	1 905 000	1 905 000	1 943 000	1 943 000	1 943 000	1 982 000	1 982 000	1 982 000	2 020 000	2 020 000	2 020 000			
Consultants	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
Meetings costs (conference services and travel for Article 5 parties)																	
OEWG	1 055 000	1 070 000	1 085 000	180 000	1 085 000	1 098 000	185 000	–	1 110 000	189 000	1 110 000	1 124 000	195 000	–			
ImpCom	230 000	265 000	265 000	286 000	160 000	265 000	286 000	160 000	265 000	286 000	160 000	265 000	286 000	160 000			
Bureau	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	–	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	–	40 000	40 000	40 000			
MOP	1 125 000	1 060 000	1 184 000	1 334 000	–	1 198 000	1 348 000	1 198 000	1 210 000	1 360 000	–	1 108 000	1 258 000	1 108 000			
Assessment work (meetings and travel for Article 5 parties)																	
	435 000	405 000	405 000	275 000	275 000	405 000	355 000	355 000	435 000	435 000	435 000	405 000	275 000	275 000			
Staff travel on official business																	
	185 000	185 000	185 000	120 000	120 000	185 000	120 000	120 000	185 000	120 000	120 000	185 000	120 000	120 000			
Operations																	
	206 500	194 000	194 000	189 000	189 000	194 000	189 000	189 000	194 000	189 000	189 000	194 000	189 000	189 000			
Public awareness and communication																	
	50 000	70 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000			
Atmospheric monitoring (funded from the cash balance)																	
	100 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Total direct costs	5 332 000	5 449 000	5 398 000	4 464 000	3 869 000	5 463 000	4 601 000	4 140 000	5 556 000	4 736 000	4 131 000	5 476 000	4 518 000	4 047 000			
Programme support costs (13%)																	
	693 000	708 000	702 000	580 000	503 000	710 000	598 000	538 000	722 000	616 000	537 000	712 000	587 000	526 000			
Grand total	6 025 000	6 157 000	6 100 000	5 044 000	4 372 000	6 173 000	5 199 000	4 678 000	6 278 000	5 352 000	4 668 000	6 188 000	5 105 000	4 573 000			
Reserves (15% of annual budget)																	
	903 750	923 550	915 000	756 600	655 800	925 950	779 850	701 700	941 700	802 800	700 200	928 200	765 750	685 950			
Contributions by parties	5 412 612	6 157 000	6 100 000	5 044 000	4 372 000	6 173 000	5 199 000	4 678 000	6 278 000	5 352 000	4 668 000	6 188 000	5 105 000	4 573 000			
Opening cash balance	4 693 000	3 361 000	2 437 000	2 437 000	2 437 000	1 522 000	1 681 000	1 781 000	596 000	901 000	1 080 000	-345 000	98 000	380 000			
Expected cash receipts (70%)	3 789 000	4 310 000	4 270 000	3 531 000	3 060 000	4 321 000	3 639 000	3 275 000	4 395 000	3 746 000	3 268 000	4 332 000	3 574 000	3 201 000			
Expected expenses (85%)	5 121 000	5 234 000	5 185 000	4 287 000	3 716 000	5 247 000	4 419 000	3 976 000	5 336 000	4 549 000	3 968 000	5 260 000	4 339 000	3 887 000			
Closing cash balance	3 361 000	2 437 000	1 522 000	1 681 000	1 781 000	596 000	901 000	1 080 000	-345 000	98 000	380 000	-1 273 000	-667 000	-306 000			

Description	2026		2027			2028			2029			2030			2031		
	Scenario A	Scenario A	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Opening cash balance	4 693 000	3 631 000	3 015 000	3 015 000	3 015 000	2 405 000	2 511 000	2 578 000	1 788 000	1 991 000	2 111 000	1 161 000	1 456 000	1 644 000			
Expected cash receipts (75%)	4 059 000	4 618 000	4 575 000	3 783 000	3 279 000	4 630 000	3 899 000	3 509 000	4 709 000	4 014 000	3 501 000	4 641 000	3 829 000	3 430 000			
Expected expenses (85%)	5 121 000	5 234 000	5 185 000	4 287 000	3 716 000	5 247 000	4 419 000	3 976 000	5 336 000	4 549 000	3 968 000	5 260 000	4 339 000	3 887 000			
Closing cash balance	3 631 000	3 015 000	2 405 000	2 511 000	2 578 000	1 788 000	1 991 000	2 111 000	1 161 000	1 456 000	1 644 000	542 000	946 000	1 187 000			
Opening cash balance	4 693 000	3 902 000	3 594 000	3 594 000	3 594 000	3 289 000	3 342 000	3 376 000	2 980 000	3 082 000	3 142 000	2 666 000	2 815 000	2 908 000			
Expected cash receipts (80%)	4 330 000	4 926 000	4 880 000	4 035 000	3 498 000	4 938 000	4 159 000	3 742 000	5 022 000	4 282 000	3 734 000	4 950 000	4 084 000	3 658 000			
Expected expenses (85%)	5 121 000	5 234 000	5 185 000	4 287 000	3 716 000	5 247 000	4 419 000	3 976 000	5 336 000	4 549 000	3 968 000	5 260 000	4 339 000	3 887 000			
Closing cash balance	3 902 000	3 594 000	3 289 000	3 342 000	3 376 000	2 980 000	3 082 000	3 142 000	2 666 000	2 815 000	2 908 000	2 356 000	2 560 000	2 679 000			

Note: Assumptions for calculating year-end cash balance:

- 2026 estimated costs are equal to the budget approved by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties (decision XXXVII/23).
- 2027 and 2028 estimated costs are based on the recommended budgets presented in UNEP/OzL.Pro.38/4.
- 2029–2031 estimated costs are based on the previous year's budget or past expenses, adjusted for inflation.
- Proposed annual contributions by parties are based on the budget for the respective year, except 2026, for which contributions were approved by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties (decision XXXVII/23).
- Closing cash balance forecasted with expected receipts at 70%, 75% and 80% of the approved contributions and expected expenses at 85% of the budget.

Abbreviations: ImpCom – Implementation Committee; MOP – Meeting of the Parties; OEWG – Open-ended Working Group.

Table 4
Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol: approved budget, contributions, cash receipts and expenditures for the period 2015–2026
 (United States dollars/percentage)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Approved budget</i> <i>(a)</i>	<i>Approved contributions</i> <i>(b)</i>	<i>Contributions as % of budget</i> <i>(b)/(a)</i>	<i>Collection for the year</i> <i>(c)</i>	<i>% collection for the year</i> <i>(c)/(b)</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> <i>(d)</i>	<i>Budget consumption rate (%)</i> <i>(d)/(a)</i>	<i>Drawdown from cash balance</i> <i>(d)-(c)</i>	<i>Year-end cash balance</i>
2015	5 922 857	4 276 933	72	2 847 613	67	5 666 305	96	2 818 692	2 057 909
2016	6 772 162	4 276 933	63	2 719 338	64	5 007 346	74	2 288 008	2 486 685
2017	5 355 004	5 756 630	108	3 334 687	58	3 338 489	62	3 802	5 296 701
2018	5 546 722	5 546 722	100	3 842 735	69	4 825 675	87	982 940	6 970 000
2019	5 942 780	5 326 722	90	3 485 494	65	5 426 321	91	1 940 827	6 063 000
2020	5 688 654	5 322 308	94	3 768 607	71	2 962 201	52	-806 406	9 914 106
2021	6 475 796	3 743 099	58	3 377 771	90	2 852 348	44	-525 423	11 611 000
2022	5 855 129	2 597 681	44	2 228 668	86	5 578 700	95	3 350 032	9 717 762
2023	6 135 900	3 170 390	52	2 573 029	81	5 419 666	88	2 846 637	7 680 661
2024	6 344 385	3 743 099	59	3 141 084	84	5 554 995	88	2 413 911	6 253 945
2025	6 646 095	4 837 756	73	3 527 495	73	5 531 170	83	2 003 675	4 693 435
2026 forecast ^a	6 025 612	5 412 612	90	4 059 000	75	5 121 000	85	1 062 000	3 631 000

^a Forecast based on cash receipts of 75% of the approved contributions.

Table 5
Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: summary of estimated costs and cash forecast for the period 2026–2031
 (United States dollars, rounded to nearest thousand)

<i>Description</i>	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenarios A and B</i>	<i>Scenario C</i>	<i>Scenarios A and B</i>	<i>Scenario C</i>
Personnel costs	712 000	726 000	756 000	770 000	785 000	785 000	800 000	800 000
Meeting costs (conference services and travel for Article 5 parties)								
COP	–	252 000	–	–	252 000	–	–	252 000
Bureau	–	40 000	–	–	40 000	–	–	40 000
ORM	–	180 000	–	–	180 000	–	–	180 000
Staff travel on official business	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Promotional activities	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Operations	69 000	93 000	69 000	69 000	93 000	69 000	69 000	93 000
Total direct costs	821 000	1 331 000	865 000	879 000	1 390 000	894 000	909 000	1 405 000
Programme support costs (13%)	107 000	173 000	112 000	114 000	181 000	116 000	118 000	183 000
Grand total	928 000	1 504 000	977 000	993 000	1 571 000	1 010 000	1 027 000	1 588 000
Reserves (15% of annual budget)	139 200	225 600	146 550	148 950	235 650	151 500	154 050	238 200
Contributions by parties	782 000	782 000	977 000	993 000	1 571 000	1 010 000	1 027 000	1 588 000
Opening cash balance	1 994 000	1 752 000	1 021 000	875 000	726 000	726 000	491 000	574 000
Estimated cash receipts (70%)	547 000	547 000	684 000	695 000	1 100 000	707 000	719 000	1 112 000
Estimated expenses (85%)	789 000	1 278 000	830 000	844 000	1 335 000	859 000	873 000	1 350 000
Closing cash balance	1 752 000	1 021 000	875 000	726 000	491 000	574 000	337 000	336 000
Opening cash balance	1 994 000	1 792 000	1 101 000	1 004 000	905 000	905 000	748 000	803 000
Estimated cash receipts (75%)	587 000	587 000	733 000	745 000	1 178 000	757 000	770 000	1 191 000
Estimated expenses (85%)	789 000	1 278 000	830 000	844 000	1 335 000	859 000	873 000	1 350 000
Closing cash balance	1 792 000	1 101 000	1 004 000	905 000	748 000	803 000	645 000	644 000

<i>Description</i>	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031		
	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenario A</i>	<i>Scenarios A and B</i>	<i>Scenario C</i>	<i>Scenarios A and B</i>	<i>Scenario C</i>
Opening cash balance	1 994 000	1 831 000	1 179 000	1 131 000	1 081 000	1 081 000	1 003 000	1 030 000
Estimated cash receipts (80%)	626 000	626 000	782 000	794 000	1 257 000	808 000	822 000	1 270 000
Estimated expenses (85%)	789 000	1 278 000	830 000	844 000	1 335 000	859 000	873 000	1 350 000
Closing cash balance	1 831 000	1 179 000	1 131 000	1 081 000	1 003 000	1 030 000	952 000	950 000

Note: Assumptions for calculating year-end cash balance:

- 2026 and 2027 estimated costs are equal to the budget approved by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting (decision XIII/3).
- 2028–2031 estimated costs are based on the previous year's budget or past expenses, adjusted for inflation.
- Proposed annual contributions by parties are based on the budget for the respective year, except 2026 and 2027, for which contributions were approved by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting (decision XIII/3).
- Closing cash balance forecasted with expected receipt of cash at 70%, 75% and 80% of the approved contributions and expected expenses at 85% of the budget.

Abbreviations: COP – Conference of the Parties; ORM – Ozone Research Managers meeting.

Table 6
Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention: approved budget, contributions, cash receipts and expenditures for the period 2015-2026
 (United States dollars/percentage)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Approved budget</i>	<i>Approved contributions</i>	<i>Contributions as % of budget</i>	<i>Collection for the year</i>	<i>% collection for the year</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Budget consumption rate (%)</i>	<i>Drawdown from cash balance</i>	<i>Year-end cash balance</i>
	<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(b)/(a)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(c)/(b)</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(d)/(a)</i>	<i>(d)-(c)</i>	
2015	800 937	603 000	75	360 081	60	736 150	92	376 069	1 593 126
2016	773 578	603 000	78	374 532	62	583 414	75	208 882	1 566 819
2017	1 363 368	603 000	44	405 146	67	962 400	71	557 254	1 461 341
2018	788 167	733 000	93	493 534	67	709 685	90	216 151	1 511 935
2019	800 981	863 000	108	533 597	62	720 778	90	187 181	1 523 034
2020	1 370 010	986 000	72	545 152	55	752 713	55	207 561	1 869 922
2021	1 370 000	986 000	72	683 272	69	831 213	61	147 941	2 236 886
2022	888 180	781 175	88	501 849	64	811 365	91	309 516	2 351 341
2023	902 192	781 175	87	726 974	93	773 919	86	46 945	2 653 599
2024	1 477 235	781 175	53	719 288	92	1 403 121	95	683 833	2 189 040
2025	911 910	782 000	86	564 295	72	890 275	98	325 980	1 994 252
2026 forecast ^a	927 730	782 000	84	587 000	75	789 000	85	202 000	1 792 000

^a Forecast based on cash receipts of 75% of the approved contributions.