

**Vienna Convention  
for the Protection  
of the Ozone Layer**

Distr.: General  
13 November 2024

Original: English

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

**Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of  
the Parties to the Vienna Convention  
for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**  
Bangkok, 28 October–1 November 2024

**Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to  
the Montreal Protocol on Substances  
that Deplete the Ozone Layer**  
Bangkok, 28 October–1 November 2024

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the  
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer at its  
thirteenth meeting and by the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the  
Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the  
Ozone Layer**

**I. Vienna Convention decisions**

**Decision XIII/1: Recommendations of the Ozone Research  
Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the  
Protection of the Ozone Layer at their twelfth meeting**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* that, pursuant to the objectives defined in its decision I/6, the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention review ongoing national and international research and monitoring programmes to ensure proper coordination of those programmes and identify gaps that need to be addressed,

*Recalling* Article 3 of the Vienna Convention, which provides that the parties undertake to promote or establish, as appropriate, joint or complementary programmes for systematic observation of the state of the ozone layer and other relevant parameters, as elaborated in annex I to the Convention, which includes substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

*Noting with appreciation* the contributions of the Ozone Research Managers to the work under decision XXXV/14 of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, on enhancing the global and regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol,

*Welcoming* decision XXXVI/1 of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, on enhancing regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol,

*Recognizing* the need to improve the understanding and accuracy of future projections concerning global ozone amounts, including ozone layer recovery, and the importance of maintaining and enhancing existing capabilities for observing ozone layer and climate variables owing to the changing atmospheric composition and the strong coupling between the behaviour of the ozone layer

and changes in climate, as well as the importance of related capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

*Decides:*

1. To take note with appreciation of the report of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;<sup>1</sup>
2. To encourage parties to adopt and implement, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Ozone Research Managers on the topics of research needs, systematic observations, gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options for enhancing such monitoring, data archiving and stewardship, and capacity-building;
3. To also encourage parties to accord priority in particular to:
  - (a) Research and systematic observation activities, including monitoring of the ozone layer using ground, satellite, aircraft and balloon profiles and monitoring of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and related substances, to analyse processes influencing the evolution of the ozone layer and its links to climate change;
  - (b) Maintaining, augmenting, restoring and, where feasible, establishing new long-term capacity and infrastructure for the atmospheric monitoring and observation of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol and related substances in order to enhance estimates of regional emissions, including in currently unmonitored and under-monitored regions;
  - (c) Improved management and analysis of observation data, including for international open-access and collaborative research activities, long-term curation and storage, standardization and intercomparability, to support modelling and near real-time assessments;
  - (d) Support for capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through the continuation and expansion of regular calibration and intercomparison campaigns and the establishment of stations for monitoring of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol and related substances and through the provision of training and assistance to enable those parties to expand their scientific capacity and participate in ozone research activities, including assessment activities under the Montreal Protocol;
4. To further encourage the national ozone focal points to improve communication with the Ozone Research Managers to enhance cooperation among the relevant national institutions, such as ministries, space agencies, departments and academia, to ensure proper coordination in the fields of monitoring, research and scientific activities;
5. To request the Ozone Research Managers, at their thirteenth meeting, to continue to review the situation regarding atmospheric measurements and monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and to make specific recommendations for further strengthening such atmospheric monitoring.

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<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organization, “Report of part I of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer”, Ozone Research and Monitoring Global Atmosphere Watch Report No. 303 (Geneva, 2024); World Meteorological Organization, “Report of part II of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer”, Ozone Research and Monitoring Global Atmosphere Watch Report No. 304 (Geneva, 2024).

## Decision XIII/2: General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision VI/2, by which it established the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention,

*Welcoming* United Nations Environment Assembly decision 6/6 of 1 March 2024 on management of trust funds and earmarked contributions, in which the Environment Assembly extended the General Trust Fund to 31 December 2030 unless otherwise requested by the appropriate authorities, and noting that the extension of trust funds is an administrative matter that falls under the delegation of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and hence will, as of the seventh session of the Environment Assembly, no longer require a decision by Member States,

*Noting with appreciation* the contributions to the General Trust Fund by several parties and the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the Ozone Secretariat in the implementation of the activities funded from the General Trust Fund since it became operational in 2003, which enabled important activities, including calibrations, intercomparisons and relevant training, to be implemented,

*Noting with great concern*, however, that the resources available in the General Trust Fund are not sufficient to enable substantial and sustainable improvements to be made to the global ozone observation system,

*Aware* that improvements in ozone observations should take into account the existing strong and intricate linkages between ozone and climate, and aware of the need to carry out observations and analyses relevant for both ozone and climate wherever possible,

*Noting with appreciation* the work of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund and its report to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention,<sup>1</sup> including with regard to the long-term strategy and short-term plan of action for the General Trust Fund prepared for consideration by the Conference of the Parties pursuant to decision X/3,

*Taking note* of the recommendations of the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention concerning gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options for enhancing such monitoring,<sup>2</sup> in which it was recognized that the General Trust Fund could be a viable mechanism for funding such measurement activities for the improvement of observational network and relevant research, if additional funds were available for such purposes,

*Welcoming* decision XXXVI/1 of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, on enhancing atmospheric regional monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To recognize that the purpose of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer includes supporting activities related to the atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, a point also emphasized in the recommendations made by the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention at their twelfth meeting;

2. To encourage parties to make contributions to the General Trust Fund for the purpose of improving the global ozone observing system and for enhancing the global and regional monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, taking into consideration the report of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/7.

<sup>2</sup> See document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/6, annex.

3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to:

- (a) Organize the work of the Advisory Committee in accordance with decision XXXVI/1 of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and allow the Committee to invite additional experts in the monitoring of Montreal Protocol-controlled substances;
- (b) Continue to invite parties and relevant international organizations, including space agencies, scientific and research institutions, United Nations entities, international financial institutions and the private sector, as appropriate, to make financial and/or in-kind contributions towards well-defined and well-budgeted project proposals developed under the General Trust Fund;
- (c) Facilitate the receipt of additional funds for the monitoring of controlled substances;
- (d) Ensure that the management of the additional funds referred to in paragraph 3 (c) above adheres to relevant established financial procedures and reporting requirements, noting the need for separate accounting and reporting for resources for the monitoring of controlled substances;
- (e) Report to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting on the operation of, contributions to and expenditures on the activities funded from the General Trust Fund since its inception, as well as on the activities of the Advisory Committee;

4. To also request the Advisory Committee, with the assistance of the World Meteorological Organization and the Ozone Secretariat, to:

- (a) Continue to implement its long-term strategy and short-term plan of action, ensuring that activities relevant to enhancing monitoring of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol are taken into account;
- (b) Support the work of the Ozone Secretariat to organize activities for the specific purpose of evaluating the suitability of potential sites for monitoring regional emissions of controlled substances, taking into consideration the following aspects:
  - (i) The suitability of potential sites, in consultation with the party concerned, for providing regionally representative data covering areas in which controlled substances are produced, used or emitted in substantial volumes at measurable concentration levels, while addressing existing gaps in atmospheric monitoring and avoiding duplication with the coverage of existing and planned monitoring sites;
  - (ii) The potential for partnering with scientific institutions that can provide personnel for or technical expertise in the collection, management and analysis of data or other in-kind contributions;
  - (iii) The potential cost savings and other benefits of relying on existing infrastructure and/or monitoring networks;
  - (iv) The capacity to coordinate the calibration of equipment and validation of data with other controlled substance monitoring stations and networks;
  - (v) The sharing of data between monitoring stations and the potential to integrate new monitoring capability and newly obtained data into existing monitoring and data networks;
  - (vi) The importance of consulting with the relevant party prior to undertaking exploratory measurements at potential monitoring locations;
- (c) Identify gaps and needs in the research and monitoring of ozone, substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol and related climate variables and parameters, complementing the ongoing efforts of the Ozone Research Managers and other relevant programmes, such as the World Meteorological Organization Global Atmosphere Watch and Global Greenhouse Gas Watch programmes;
- (d) Facilitate the relocation of unused Dobson and Brewer instruments and the use of ozonesondes to new observation programmes when such relocation is requested and in accordance with global and regional observation priorities, while exploring possibilities for transitioning to newer instruments;
- (e) Foster stronger relationships with scientific institutions and related global networks to build capacity and increase the infusion of knowledge for the activities under its consideration;

- (f) Continue to explore opportunities for leveraging and catalysing its resources to safeguard necessary research and observation activities in accordance with its strategic plan.

## **Decision XIII/3: Financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**

*The Conference of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision XII(II)/4 on financial reports and budgets for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,

*Taking note* of the financial reports for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for the fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023,<sup>1</sup>

*Recognizing* the voluntary contributions of parties as an essential complement for the effective implementation of the Vienna Convention,

*Welcoming* United Nations Environment Assembly decision 6/6 of 1 March 2024 on management of trust funds and earmarked contributions, in which the Environment Assembly extended the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention to 31 December 2030 unless otherwise requested by the appropriate authorities, and noting that the extension of trust funds is an administrative matter that falls under the delegation of the Executive Director and hence will, as of the seventh session of the Environment Assembly, no longer require a decision by Member States,

*Welcoming also* the continued efficient management by the Ozone Secretariat of the finances of the Trust Fund,

*Decides:*

1. To approve the budget of the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for 2025 in the amount of 911,910 United States dollars, the budget for 2026 in the amount of 927,730 dollars and the budget for 2027 in the amount of 1,504,030 dollars, as set out in table 1 of the annex to the present decision;
2. To reaffirm a working capital reserve equivalent to 15 per cent of the annual operational budgets for the triennium 2025–2027, to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund;
3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties, of 782,000 dollars in 2025, 782,000 dollars in 2026 and 782,000 dollars in 2027, as set out in table 2 of the annex to the present decision;
4. To authorize the Executive Secretary to draw down from the cash balance the funds required to cover the shortfall between the level of contributions agreed on in paragraph 3 above and the approved budgets for the triennium 2025–2027, as set out in paragraph 1 above;
5. To note with concern that some parties have not paid their contributions for 2024 and prior years, and to urge all parties to pay their outstanding contributions as well as their future contributions promptly and in full;
6. To request the Executive Secretary, and to invite the President of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties, to enter into discussions with any party whose contributions have been outstanding for two or more years, with a view to finding a way forward, and to also request the Executive Secretary to report on the outcome of those discussions to the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting, to be held in 2027;
7. To consider further, at its fourteenth meeting, how to address the issue of outstanding contributions to the Trust Fund, and to request the Executive Secretary to continue to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Trust Fund;
8. To request the Executive Secretary:
  - (a) To ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to the Ozone Secretariat in the triennium 2025–2027 and in later years and, where possible, to offset programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
  - (b) To indicate in future financial reports of the Trust Fund the amounts of cash on hand, in addition to contributions that have not yet been received;

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/5; UNEP/OzL.Pro.35/5; UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/5.

9. To also request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the triennium 2028–2030, based on the projected needs for the triennium, for the following two budget scenarios:

- (a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario;
- (b) A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero-nominal-growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto;

10. To note with appreciation the extension of the Trust Fund until 31 December 2030, as granted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its sixth session.<sup>2</sup>

## Annex to decision XIII/3

### Approved budgets for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for 2025, 2026 and 2027 and parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention

Table 1  
Approved budgets for 2025, 2026 and 2027 for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

(United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	2025	2026	2027
<b>1100</b>	<b>Employee salaries, allowances and benefits</b>	<b>698 000</b>	<b>712 000</b>	<b>726 000</b>
<b>1300</b>	<b>Conference services costs</b>			
1310	Conference of the Parties	–	–	252 000
1320	Bureau meetings	–	–	20 000
1330	Ozone Research Managers meeting	–	–	20 000
1340	Promotional activities for the protection of the ozone layer	10 000	10 000	10 000
1350	Hospitality	–	–	15 000
<b>Subtotal: conference services costs</b>		<b>10 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>	<b>317 000</b>
<b>3300</b>	<b>Travel of Article 5 parties</b>			
3340	Bureau meetings	–	–	20 000
3345	Ozone Research Managers meeting	–	–	160 000
<b>Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>180 000</b>
<b>1600</b>	<b>Staff travel on official business</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>	<b>30 000</b>
<b>4000–5300</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>			
4100	Expendable equipment	4 000	4 000	6 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	10 000	10 000	10 000
4300	Rental of premises	20 000	20 000	20 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	10 000	10 000	10 000
5200	Reporting costs	5 000	5 000	12 000
5300	Miscellaneous costs	20 000	20 000	20 000
<b>Subtotal: operating costs</b>		<b>69 000</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>78 000</b>
<b>Total direct costs</b>		<b>807 000</b>	<b>821 000</b>	<b>1 331 000</b>
	Programme support costs	104 910	106 730	173 030
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>911 910</b>	<b>927 730</b>	<b>1 504 030</b>

<sup>2</sup> Decision 6/6.

## Appendix to table 1

### Explanatory notes on the approved budgets for 2025, 2026 and 2027 for the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<b>Employee salaries, allowances and benefits</b>	1100	The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent for each year of the triennium to allow for inflation and within-grade increments for staff salaries.
<b>Conference services costs</b>	1300	This cost category covers the costs associated with the meetings of the ozone treaties, including venue costs, editing and translation of meeting documents, interpretation during the meeting, and conference services staff time and travel.
	1310	The fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention will be held back to back with the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, in 2027.
	1320	Two Bureau meetings are scheduled to be held in 2027. The first will be held back to back with the thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers; the second will be combined with the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.
	1330	The thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers will be held in 2027 at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva.
	1340	Promotional activities for the protection of the ozone layer. The allocated amount is generally used along with the budget allocated for communication-related activities under the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	1350	The receptions at the thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the combined fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties.
<b>Travel of Article 5 parties</b>	3300	This cost category covers the participation of Article 5 parties and countries with economies in transition in the meetings of the ozone treaties. Given that the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention is normally held jointly with that year's Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, participation costs are borne by the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	3340	Participation costs for the two Bureau meetings to be held in 2027.
	3345	Participation costs for the thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers.
<b>Staff travel on official business</b>	1600	The travel of Ozone Secretariat staff to organize and participate in the thirteenth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers and the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and to provide support to network and capacity building meetings.
<b>Operating costs</b>	4000–5300	The budget allocated to this category is used along with the amount allocated for similar budget lines for operations under the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol.
	4100	The budget line caters for the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables.
	4200	This budget line covers the cost of furniture, computers and peripherals.
	4300	This budget line covers office rental and utilities costs.



5100	This budget line covers the costs of the service-level agreements for multifunction printers, information technology support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi, insurance of equipment, and partial annual maintenance and hosting costs for the website and the various digital tools.
5200	The budget for 2025 and 2026 will provide for general reporting costs that cover the editing and translation of ad hoc documents (not related to meetings) and publications. The 2027 reporting cost will provide for the report of the Ozone Research Managers at their thirteenth meeting and include other general reporting costs mentioned above.
5300	The Miscellaneous costs budget line replaces the Sundry budget line and includes the costs of office communications, freight and World Ozone Day celebrations.

Table 2  
**Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**  
 (United States dollars)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2027 contributions by parties</i>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	–	–	–
Algeria	0.109	851	851	851
Andorra	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
Argentina	0.718	5 613	5 613	5 613
Armenia	–	–	–	–
Australia	2.107	16 480	16 480	16 480
Austria	0.678	5 301	5 301	5 301
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
Barbados	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0.827	6 464	6 464	6 464
Belize	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2.010	15 715	15 715	15 715
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2027 contributions by parties</i>
Cameroon	–	–	–	–
Canada	2.624	20 516	20 516	20 516
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–
Chile	0.419	3 279	3 279	3 279
China	15.228	119 084	119 084	119 084
Colombia	0.246	1 920	1 920	1 920
Comoros	–	–	–	–
Congo	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–
Czechia	0.339	2 654	2 654	2 654
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
Denmark	0.552	4 317	4 317	4 317
Djibouti	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–
Egypt	0.139	1 085	1 085	1 085
El Salvador	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
European Union	2.496	19 517	19 517	19 517
Fiji	–	–	–	–
Finland	0.416	3 255	3 255	3 255
France	4.311	33 709	33 709	33 709
Gabon	–	–	–	–
Gambia	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–
Germany	6.101	47 707	47 707	47 707
Ghana	–	–	–	–
Greece	0.324	2 537	2 537	2 537
Grenada	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
Guyana	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2027 contributions by parties</i>
Haiti	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–
Honduras	–	–	–	–
Hungary	0.228	1 780	1 780	1 780
Iceland	–	–	–	–
India	1.042	8 150	8 150	8 150
Indonesia	0.548	4 286	4 286	4 286
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.370	2 896	2 896	2 896
Iraq	0.128	999	999	999
Ireland	0.438	3 427	3 427	3 427
Israel	0.560	4 380	4 380	4 380
Italy	3.184	24 896	24 896	24 896
Jamaica	–	–	–	–
Japan	8.019	62 711	62 711	62 711
Jordan	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	0.133	1 038	1 038	1 038
Kenya	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	0.234	1 827	1 827	1 827
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–
Lesotho	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	–	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0.347	2 717	2 717	2 717
Maldives	–	–	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1.219	9 532	9 532	9 532
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2027 contributions by parties</i>
Myanmar	–	–	–	–
Namibia	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.375	10 750	10 750	10 750
New Zealand	0.308	2 412	2 412	2 412
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–
Niger	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	0.182	1 421	1 421	1 421
Niue	–	–	–	–
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–
Norway	0.678	5 301	5 301	5 301
Oman	0.111	867	867	867
Pakistan	0.114	890	890	890
Palau	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	–	–	–	–
Peru	0.163	1 272	1 272	1 272
Philippines	0.212	1 655	1 655	1 655
Poland	0.836	6 534	6 534	6 534
Portugal	0.352	2 756	2 756	2 756
Qatar	0.269	2 100	2 100	2 100
Republic of Korea	2.570	20 095	20 095	20 095
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–
Romania	0.311	2 436	2 436	2 436
Russian Federation	1.863	14 567	14 567	14 567
Rwanda	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1.182	9 243	9 243	9 243
Senegal	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0.503	3 935	3 935	3 935
Slovakia	0.155	1 210	1 210	1 210
Slovenia	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
Somalia	–	–	–	–
South Africa	0.244	1 905	1 905	1 905
South Sudan	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2027 contributions by parties</i>
Spain	2.130	16 660	16 660	16 660
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
Sudan	–	–	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–	–
Sweden	0.870	6 800	6 800	6 800
Switzerland	1.132	8 853	8 853	8 853
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–
Thailand	0.367	2 873	2 873	2 873
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
Togo	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	–	–	–	–
Türkiye	0.844	6 597	6 597	6 597
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
Uganda	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0.634	4 957	4 957	4 957
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.368	34 154	34 154	34 154
United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
United States of America	21.963	171 748	171 748	171 748
Uruguay	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	1 366	1 366	1 366
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>782 000</b>	<b>782 000</b>	<b>782 000</b>

**Decision XIII/4: Fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer**

*The Conference of the Parties decides*

To convene the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer back to back with the Thirty-Ninth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

## II. Montreal Protocol decisions

### Decision XXXVI/1: Enhancing regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decision XXXV/14 and taking note with appreciation of the information reported by the Ozone Secretariat at the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and the recommendations arising from the twelfth meeting of the Ozone Research Managers of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer,<sup>1</sup> in particular the recommendation on research needs to enhance monitoring of ongoing emissions at the global and regional scales, especially in under-sampled regions, and the recommendations on gaps in the global coverage of atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances and options to enhance such monitoring,

*Noting* that the selection of suitable locations for the establishment of monitoring of emissions of controlled substances on a regional basis is the first stage in developing a more comprehensive approach to understanding the sources of emissions,

*Recalling* decision VI/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention, on ozone-related monitoring and research activities for the Vienna Convention,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund for Financing Activities on Research and Systematic Observations Relevant to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, to organize activities for the specific purpose of evaluating the suitability of potential sites for monitoring regional emissions of controlled substances with a 2025 budget line item of 400,000 United States dollars from the cash balance of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, on an exceptional basis, and to request the Ozone Secretariat to report to the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol at its forty-seventh meeting and the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on progress and any outcomes of those activities for review by the parties;

2. To also request the Ozone Secretariat to support the work of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund in mapping possible locations for monitoring controlled substances using existing facilities that are currently being used to monitor other substances and reaching out to other organizations to determine possible interest in coordinating monitoring or sharing monitoring facilities;

3. To invite parties to the Vienna Convention to:

(a) Request the Ozone Secretariat, in consultation with the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund, to carry out projects to evaluate the suitability of potential sites for monitoring regional emissions of controlled substances, taking into consideration the following aspects:

- (i) The suitability of potential sites, in consultation with the party concerned, for providing regionally representative data covering areas in which controlled substances are produced, used or emitted in substantial volumes at measurable concentration levels, while addressing existing gaps in atmospheric monitoring and avoiding duplication with the coverage of existing and planned monitoring sites;
- (ii) The potential for partnering with scientific institutions that can provide personnel for or technical expertise in the collection, management and analysis of data or other in-kind contributions;
- (iii) The potential cost savings and other benefits of relying on existing infrastructure and/or monitoring networks;

<sup>1</sup> See document UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/6, annex.

- (iv) The capacity to coordinate the calibration of equipment and validation of data with other controlled substance monitoring stations and networks;
  - (v) The sharing of data between monitoring stations and the potential to integrate new monitoring capability and newly obtained data into existing monitoring and data networks;
  - (vi) The importance of consulting with the relevant party prior to undertaking exploratory measurements at potential monitoring locations;
- (b) Add the atmospheric monitoring of controlled substances as a purpose of the General Trust Fund;
- (c) Confirm that the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund can include additional experts on the monitoring of controlled substances;
- (d) Entrust the Ozone Secretariat to modify the terms of reference of the General Trust Fund and of its Advisory Committee, in accordance with the present decision;
- (e) Request the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund to accept guidance and to report on its progress to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol and to subsequent meetings of the parties;
4. To request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to consider a funding modality to support a limited number of pilot projects to enhance regional atmospheric monitoring of substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, guided by the scientific advice of the Advisory Committee of the General Trust Fund in relation to the location and establishment of new monitoring facilities, and to report to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties on work carried out to develop such a funding modality for further consideration;
5. To also request the Ozone Secretariat to provide any updates with regard to its cost estimates and options for long-term financing associated with enhancing atmospheric monitoring, as provided for under decision XXXV/14, for consideration by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.



## Decision XXXVI/2: Life-cycle refrigerant management

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Taking note with great appreciation of the 2024 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepared in response to decision XXXV/11,<sup>1</sup>*

*Taking into consideration the discussions and presentations at the workshop on life-cycle refrigerant management held on 27 October 2024,*

*Cognizant of the ongoing work by parties following decision 91/66 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol establishing a funding window to support the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction,*

*Decides:*

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to include updated relevant information on life-cycle refrigerant management in its 2025 and subsequent progress reports, including the 2026 quadrennial assessment report, taking into account discussions at the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To invite the Executive Committee and the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to continue to consider ways to enhance life-cycle refrigerant management in their work;
3. To encourage parties to submit to the Ozone Secretariat information, where available, related to life-cycle refrigerant management activities, such as on financial and technological resources, capacity-building resources, costs related to life-cycle refrigerant management activities, initiatives taken, relevant regulations, if any, and challenges encountered by parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and parties not so operating, by 31 May 2025;
4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to compile information on life-cycle refrigerant management, including information on existing programmes that support life-cycle refrigerant management efforts and any information submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 above, and to post it on its website;
5. To encourage parties to consider incorporating life-cycle refrigerant management in their national policies and planning relating to implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
6. To also encourage parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to:
  - (a) Take into account the lessons learned from the 2024 report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel regarding life-cycle refrigerant management and from the life-cycle refrigerant management workshop organized by the Ozone Secretariat, on 27 October 2024, when preparing and implementing their Kigali implementation plans and, if applicable, when preparing their national inventories and plans pursuant to decision 91/66 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
  - (b) Use their regional networks of national ozone officers to further build capacity, share knowledge and other resources and advance cooperative approaches to enhancing life-cycle refrigerant management.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Decision XXXV/11 Task Force Report on Life-cycle Refrigerant Management*, May 2024 (Nairobi, 2024).

## Decision XXXVI/3: Emissions of HFC-23

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the updated information on HFC-23 emissions submitted by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in response to decision XXXV/7,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting with concern* that measured atmospheric abundances of HFC-23 continue to be substantially higher than the amounts expected on the basis of reporting by parties as set out in the report of the Scientific Assessment Panel prepared in response to decision XXXV/7,

*Recalling* the obligations provided for under Article 2J of the Montreal Protocol to ensure that HFC-23 emissions from relevant production facilities are destroyed to the extent practicable using technologies approved by the parties,

*Decides:*

1. To invite relevant parties to undertake, as appropriate, and to encourage scientific institutes to undertake or cooperate with other institutions in undertaking, atmospheric monitoring of HFC-23 and research on sources of HFC-23 emissions and to share the results with the scientific community;
2. To encourage parties to study the potential reasons for differences between reported emissions and emission estimates derived from atmospheric monitoring and submit relevant information to the Ozone Secretariat, when available and as appropriate;
3. To invite parties that have HCFC-22 production facilities to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 31 March 2025, their current methodologies for estimating and reporting of HFC-23 emissions from HCFC-22 production;
4. To also invite parties that have adopted best practice technologies to reduce HFC-23 emissions to provide information thereon to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 31 March 2025;
5. To request the Scientific Assessment Panel and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to update their decision XXXV/7 reports on HFC-23 to reflect any additional or new information that becomes available, and to submit their reports on the matter to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
6. To also request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide information on and a comparison of best practices and guidelines relating to measuring, estimating, reporting and verifying HFC-23 by-product emissions and their destruction.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Response to Decision XXXV/7 – Emissions of HFC-23*, vol. 5, Sept. 2024; United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Scientific Assessment Panel: response to decision XXXV/7 – Emissions of HFC-23*, Sept. 2024.

## Decision XXXVI/4: Additional information on very short-lived substances

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Taking note with appreciation* of the information on very short-lived substances contained in the 2022 quadrennial assessment report of the Scientific Assessment Panel,<sup>1</sup> the 2022 assessment report of the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>2</sup> and the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,<sup>3</sup>

*Noting* that the Scientific Assessment Panel indicated in its 2022 quadrennial assessment report that chlorine emissions from very short-lived substances not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, in particular from dichloromethane, continue to increase,

*Noting also* that any party that has information on alternatives to very short-lived substances and best practices for avoiding such emissions can provide such information to the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel,

*Decides:*

1. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and the Scientific Assessment Panel to include the following information, as it pertains to their respective mandates, in their 2026 assessment reports, for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its forty-ninth meeting;
  - (a) Updated information on dichloromethane, trichloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene, including their emissive solvent and feedstock uses and growth trends for the past five years, their ozone-depleting potential and their impact on the stratospheric ozone layer in quantifiable terms;
  - (b) Any available relevant information on other anthropogenic very short-lived substances not mentioned in chapter 5.2 of the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, along with the methodology used, growth trends for the past five years, their ozone-depleting potential and their impact on the stratospheric ozone layer in quantifiable terms;
  - (c) Additional information on alternatives to the very short-lived substances, including of solvents with a low boiling point, referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above in the emissive applications where they are currently used, including information on availability and accessibility, technical feasibility, performance, including the yield of the end product, economic viability, safety and sustainability, and penetration in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, with a focus on very short-lived substances with significant emissive uses;
  - (d) A table providing information, to the extent possible, for each very short-lived substance identified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above on estimated annual production and consumption, estimated annual emissions, the range of ozone-depleting potential estimated or evaluated by the Scientific Assessment Panel, the contribution of the substance to the total chlorine input to the stratosphere and its impact on the stratospheric ozone layer in quantifiable terms;
2. To invite parties that have national measures concerning use and/or emissions of very short-lived substances to provide the Ozone Secretariat with information on those measures, on a voluntary basis, by 31 March 2025;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to provide a compendium of national measures on the basis of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 2 above.

<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organization, *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2022*, executive summary, GAW Report No. 278 (Geneva, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Medical and Chemical Technical Options Committee 2022 Assessment Report* (Nairobi, 2022).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 1 – Progress Report*, May 2024 (Nairobi, 2024).

## Decision XXXVI/5: Feedstock uses of controlled substances

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* Article 1, paragraph 5, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which excludes the calculated level of controlled substances produced that are entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals from the definition of “production” of controlled substances,

*Recalling also* decision IV/12, in which parties were urged to take steps to minimize emissions of such substances,

*Noting* that in the 2022 assessment reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>1</sup> and the Scientific Assessment Panel<sup>2</sup> and the 2023 and 2024 progress reports of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>3</sup> significant increases in the production of controlled substances used as feedstock are highlighted,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the information provided by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, in its 2024 progress report, on best practices and technologies for reducing emissions of controlled substances produced and used for feedstock, in response to decisions XXXV/8 and XXXV/9,

*Decides:*

1. To request relevant parties, to continue, in accordance with decision IV/12, to take steps to minimize emissions of controlled substances during their production, transportation, distribution, storage, handling, repackaging and use as feedstock, including such steps as avoidance of the creation of such emissions and reduction of emissions using practicable control technologies or process changes, containment or destruction;
2. To encourage parties to promote the use of practices and technologies, including those identified by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in its 2024 progress report and taking into account national circumstances, to reduce emissions of controlled substances during their production, transportation, distribution, storage, handling, repackaging and use as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals;
3. To also encourage parties that have practices and technologies such as those mentioned in paragraph 2 above to provide information to the Ozone Secretariat about those practices and technologies in order to assist parties in promoting the application thereof;
4. To invite parties with production and/or use of controlled substances for feedstock to provide to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, by 1 May 2025, information on their established national procedures and frameworks for management of such production and use, including any controls on resulting emissions;
5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to collate and summarize the information provided in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 above for consideration by the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at its forty-seventh meeting.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: 2022 Assessment Report* (Nairobi, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> World Meteorological Organization, *Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2022*, GAW Report No. 278 (Geneva, 2022).

<sup>3</sup> Available at <https://ozone.unep.org/science/assessment/teap>.

## Decision XXXVI/6: Developments regarding metered-dose inhalers with low-global-warming-potential propellants

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the work done by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee, as reflected in the 2022 quadrennial report of the Panel<sup>1</sup> and the 2023 progress report of the Committee,<sup>2</sup> in relation to metered-dose inhalers,

*Noting* the range of issues and potential challenges identified by the Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee that could emerge in the transition away from high-global-warming-potential propellants currently used in pressurized metered-dose inhalers,

*Recalling* that the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is not prescriptive about which uses of hydrofluorocarbons parties should phase down first,

*Recognizing* that access to metered-dose inhalers represents a public health concern and should be preserved from critical shortages and abrupt price increases,

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

1. To encourage parties to promote coordination between national environmental and health authorities on raising awareness of metered-dose inhaler propellants with low global warming potential and the availability of other alternatives, including their impact on climate and the environment, recognizing the need to ensure patient access to critical health remedies;
2. To invite parties that produce metered-dose inhalers to submit to the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, preferably by June 2025 or when it becomes available, any relevant information on progress in the development of metered-dose inhaler products using lower-global-warming-potential propellants, on the availability of other alternatives and on the implementation of lessons learned during previous metered-dose inhaler propellant transitions;
3. To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to continue to provide in its annual progress reports updated information on low-global-warming-potential metered-dose inhaler propellants and to complement its 2026 quadrennial assessment report with timely information, including on the availability, technical feasibility, economic viability, safety and market penetration of those propellants in parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and in parties not so doing;
4. To encourage parties to revisit the issue, no later than 2027, in the light of updated information provided by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel in its 2026 quadrennial assessment report.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: 2022 Assessment Report* (Nairobi, 2023).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Medical and Chemicals Technical Options Committee: 2022 Assessment Report* (Nairobi, 2022).

## Decision XXXVI/7: Measures to support the sustainable management of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recognizing* that the global production and consumption of newly manufactured halons for controlled uses were eliminated in 2009 but that, since 1994, some remaining uses have relied on stocks of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons for fire safety and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future,

*Recalling* that the import, export and use of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons are not controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

*Recalling also* paragraph 2 of decision XXIX/8, in which parties were invited, on a voluntary basis, to reassess any national import and export restrictions other than licensing requirements with a view to facilitating the import and export of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons and the management of stocks of such halons, with the aim of enabling all parties to meet remaining needs in accordance with national regulations even as they make the transition to alternatives to halons,

*Noting with concern* information provided by the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel suggesting that there could be a lack of available supply of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons for remaining fire safety uses within the next decade and that the destruction of halons has the potential to significantly reduce the available supply of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons, thereby resulting in earlier run-out dates,

*Noting* that the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel indicated, in the May 2024 progress report of the Panel,<sup>1</sup> that parties might wish to consider providing information to the Ozone Secretariat on emissions from the production and feedstock uses of halon 1301,

*Noting also* that the limited development of and transition to alternatives to halons in some applications has the potential to prolong the global reliance on recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons for remaining uses and could even result in some sectors that have transitioned away from the use of halons reverting to their use,

*Taking note* of the information presented in the May 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>2</sup> and the 2022 assessment report of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee,<sup>3</sup> which were provided to the parties before the forty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To urge parties to refrain from any destruction of recovered or recycled halons that can be reclaimed for reuse and ensure that sufficient stocks of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons remain available for anticipated future needs, and to invite parties to encourage relevant stakeholders to take the actions listed above;
2. To encourage parties and their stakeholders to ensure that, during the maintenance and servicing of equipment, or before dismantling and disposal of equipment, halons are recovered for recycling and reclamation, with the objective of ensuring that sufficient stocks of recovered, recycled or reclaimed halons remain available for anticipated future needs;
3. To also encourage parties that restrict the import and export of recovered halons beyond the requirements of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to reconsider, as a matter of urgency, those restrictions so as to facilitate the transboundary movement and reuse of recovered halons to the extent possible, taking into account the requirements of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, where applicable;

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, “Fire Suppression TOC (FSTOC) progress report”, in *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 1 – Progress Report*, May 2024 (Nairobi, 2024), p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 1 – Progress Report*, May 2024 (Nairobi, 2024).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee: 2022 Assessment Report – Dec. 2022* (Nairobi, 2022).

4. To further encourage parties, as a matter of urgency, to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable management of halons, avoid the use of halons where other alternatives are available and inform users of halons, including in the aviation sector and the military, of the need to prepare for the risk of the reduced availability of halons in the future;

5. To request the Ozone Secretariat to continue to liaise with relevant international bodies, including the secretariat of the Basel Convention, with regard to the importance of the sustainable management of halons and related elements of the present decision and to report on the matter to the parties as needed.

## Decision XXXVI/8: Critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide for 2025

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the work of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel and its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee and the August 2024 report of the Panel,<sup>1</sup>

*Acknowledging* that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel, and specifically its Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee, produce reports that are science-based, independent and robust, and that all parties should strive to respect the results of that work,

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

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

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

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

*Recalling* decision Ex.I/4 on conditions for granting and reporting critical-use exemptions for methyl bromide, by which parties with critical-use exemptions were requested to submit annual accounting frameworks and national management strategies,

*Recalling also* decision IX/6, by which parties to the Montreal Protocol decided that the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses was to be permitted only if methyl bromide was not available in sufficient quantity and quality from existing stocks of banked or recycled methyl bromide,

*Recalling further* decision XVI/4 on the review of the working procedures and terms of reference of the Methyl Bromide Technical Options Committee related to the evaluation of nominations for critical uses of methyl bromide, as set out in annex I to the report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Parties,<sup>2</sup>

*Noting* that the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has identified successful chemical and non-chemical alternatives to methyl bromide and that the use of such alternatives in combination provides excellent results,

*Noting also* that the Government of Canada takes into account, to the extent feasible, available stocks of methyl bromide in licensing, permitting or authorizing the production and consumption of methyl bromide for critical uses and has fully committed itself to not submitting a nomination for 2026,

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

*Decides:*

1. To permit Canada, for the agreed critical-use category for 2025 specified in table 1 in the annex to the present decision, and subject to the conditions specified in the present decision and in decision Ex.I/4, to the extent that those conditions are applicable, the levels of production and consumption for 2025 specified in table 2 in the annex to the present decision, which are necessary to satisfy the identified critical use;

2. That Canada shall endeavour to license, permit, authorize or allocate quantities of methyl bromide for the critical use specified in table 1 in the annex to the present decision;

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 4 – Evaluation of 2024 Critical-Use Nominations for Methyl Bromide and Related Issues*, Aug. 2024 (Nairobi, 2024).

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.16/17.



3. That Canada shall renew its commitment to ensuring that the criteria in paragraph 1 of decision IX/6, and in particular the criterion laid down in paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of that decision, are applied in licensing, permitting or authorizing critical uses of methyl bromide;

4. To request Canada to report on the implementation of the present decision to the Ozone Secretariat by 1 February for the years to which the decision applies.

### **Annex to decision XXXVI/8**

Table 1

#### **Agreed critical-use categories for 2025**

<i>Party</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Amount<sup>a</sup> (metric tons)</i>
Canada	Strawberry runners	2.85

<sup>a</sup> Minus available stocks.

Table 2

#### **Permitted levels of production and consumption for 2025**

<i>Party</i>	<i>Amount<sup>a</sup> (metric tons)</i>
Canada	2.85

<sup>a</sup> Minus available stocks.

## Decision XXXVI/9: Further strengthening Montreal Protocol institutions – next steps

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* decisions XIV/7, XXXI/3, XXXIV/8 and XXXV/12,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the summary of the workshop on strengthening the effective implementation and enforcement of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,<sup>1</sup> held in Bangkok, on 2 July 2023, in response to decision XXXIV/8,

*Recalling* the discussions at the forty-fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the outcomes of the workshop,<sup>2</sup>

*Taking note* of the information provided by the Ozone Secretariat to the Thirty-Fourth Meeting of the Parties on possible ways of dealing with illegal production of and illegal trade in controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, identifying potential gaps in the non-compliance procedure, challenges, tools, ideas and suggestions for improvement,<sup>3</sup>

*Decides:*

1. To request the Ozone Secretariat to update its response to decision XXXIV/8, paragraph 4 (b), on identifying common features of licensing systems, to prepare a compilation of such features, including examples of licensing systems as implemented under various circumstances and to make the information available to the parties for consideration at the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To invite parties that have not done so to provide to the Ozone Secretariat information on their licensing systems;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to provide, before the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group, a compilation of the information provided by the parties pursuant to decision XXXV/12, paragraph 1, synthesizing best practices to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances, for consideration by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties;
4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to convene a one-day informal meeting of the parties prior to and back to back with the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties in order to reflect, on the basis of existing documents, on facilitating the implementation of the Montreal Protocol;
5. To invite parties to provide to the Ozone Secretariat information on how they address the disposition of detained substances;
6. To request the Ozone Secretariat to prepare, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-fourth meeting, an analysis of systemic issues in relation to compliance based on cases considered by the Committee over the past 10 years, without including information identifying specific cases, and reflecting on information provided to the Implementation Committee at its sixty-third meeting for consideration at the informal meeting referred to in paragraph 4 above.

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/45/6–UNEP/OzL.Pro/Workshop.11/3.

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/45/8 and UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/45/8/Corr.1, paras. 165–175.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro.34/8.

## **Decision XXXVI/10: Update to the report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel prepared pursuant to decision XXVIII/2, paragraph 5**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraph 5 of decision XXVIII/2 relating to the amendment phasing down hydrofluorocarbons,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the 2024 progress report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel<sup>1</sup> containing a technical review of alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons,

*Noting* that there could be considerable demand for refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment in several Article 5, group 2 parties,

*Decides:*

To request the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel to provide in its 2026 quadrennial assessment report an update by sector and subsector on low- and lower-global-warming-potential alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons for use in Article 5, group 2 parties to prepare for the hydrofluorocarbon freeze, including with regard to the following:

- (a) Challenges and barriers in terms of availability, accessibility and adoption;
- (b) Standards for alternative refrigerants and for equipment, taking into consideration the capacity of equipment in different countries;
- (c) Market structure, including supply chain issues;
- (d) Options for addressing the challenges and barriers to the adoption of alternatives identified in subparagraph (a) above;
- (e) Information on the cost of adoption of alternatives, in the context of the information provided under subparagraphs (a) to (d) above.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, *Report of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel: Volume 1 – Progress Report, May 2024* (Nairobi, 2024).

## **Decision XXXVI/11: Avoiding imports of energy-inefficient products and equipment containing or relying on controlled substances**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the significant role of decision XXVII/8 in establishing a list of parties that do not permit the importation of products and equipment containing or relying on hydrochlorofluorocarbons and do not want to receive such products or equipment,

*Considering* that parties, in implementing their Kigali implementation plans, may benefit from the positive experience of parties in implementing the provisions of decision XXVII/8,

*Decides:*

1. To invite parties that have restricted the import of products and equipment containing or relying on controlled substances, including with respect to energy efficiency, to provide information thereon, on a voluntary basis, to the Ozone Secretariat;
2. To invite parties that have national policies, standards – including minimum energy performance standards – or legislation on products and equipment containing or relying on controlled substances that do not lead to import prohibitions to inform the Ozone Secretariat, on a voluntary basis, of such national policies, standards – including minimum energy performance standards – or legislation, specifying the categories of equipment concerned;
3. To request the Ozone Secretariat to publish on its website separate lists of information received in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to update that information when new information is submitted to the Ozone Secretariat.

## **Decision XXXVI/12: Revised data reporting forms**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting with appreciation* the response<sup>1</sup> of the Ozone Secretariat to decision XXXV/7, on emissions of HFC-23, in considering revisions to the reporting forms and their instructions,

*Decides:*

To approve the revised data forms 3 and 6 and the revised instructions for reporting data in accordance with the reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as set out in the annex to the present decision.

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<sup>1</sup> See document UNEP/OzL.Pro.WG.1/46/3.

## Annex to decision XXXVI/12

### Revised data forms and instructions pursuant to decision XXXVI/12

#### Article 7 data reporting forms and associated instructions and guidelines

#### Questionnaire

Party: \_\_\_\_\_ Reporting year: \_\_\_\_\_

Before beginning the questionnaire, respondents are requested to read the following sections of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully: (a) Section 1: Introduction; (b) Section 3: General instructions; and (c) Section 4: Definitions. Respondents are encouraged to refer to the data reporting instructions and guidelines as necessary when completing the data forms.

#### Questionnaire

1.1. Did your country **import** CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs in the reporting year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 1 and go to question 1.2. If Yes, please complete data form 1. Please read **instruction I** (on data on imports of controlled substances) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully before filling in the form.

1.2. Did your country **export or re-export** CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs in the reporting year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 2 and go to question 1.3. If Yes, please complete data form 2. Please read **instruction II** (on data on exports of controlled substances) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully before filling in the form.

1.3. Did your country **produce** CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs in the reporting year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 3 and go to question 1.4. If Yes, please complete data form 3. Please read **instruction III** (on data on production of controlled substances) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully before filling in the form.

1.4. Did your country **destroy** any ozone-depleting substances or HFCs in the reporting year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 4 and go to question 1.5. If Yes, please complete data form 4. Please read **instruction IV** (on data on destruction of controlled substances) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully before filling in the form.

1.5. Did your country **import from** or **export or re-export to non-parties** in the reporting year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 5 and go to question 1.6. If Yes, please complete data form 5. Please read **instruction V** (on data on imports from and exports to non-parties) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully, particularly the definition of non-parties, before filling in the form.

1.6. Did your country **generate** the substance HFC-23 in the reporting year from any facility that produces (manufactures) Annex C Group I or Annex F substances?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

If No, ignore data form 6. If Yes, please complete data form 6. Please read **instruction VI** (on data on emissions of Annex F Group II substance – HFC-23) of the data reporting instructions and guidelines document carefully before filling in the form.

Name of reporting officer:

Signature:

Designation:

Organization:

Postal address:

Country:

Phone:

Email:

Date:

**Data form 1 on imports**

<p><b>1. Fill in this form only if your country imported</b>  <b>CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs</b></p> <p><b>2. Please read instruction I carefully before filling in this form.</b></p> <p>Party: _____</p>	<p><b>DATA FORM 1</b></p> <p><b>DATA ON IMPORTS</b></p> <p>in tonnes<sup>[1]</sup> (not ODP or CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes)</p> <p><b>Annex A, B, C, E and F substances</b></p> <p>Period: January – December 20____</p>	<p><b>A7_Dataform_2024</b></p>
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(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	Total quantity imported for all uses		(5) Quantity of new substance imported for feedstock uses	Quantity of new substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses*	
		(3) New	(4) Recovered and reclaimed		(6) Quantity	(7) Decision / type of use* or remarks
A-Group I	CFC-11 (CFCl <sub>3</sub> )					
	CFC-12 (CF <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	CFC-113 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> )					
	CFC-114 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	CFC-115 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub> Cl)					
A-Group II	Halon-1211 (CF <sub>2</sub> BrCl)					
	Halon-1301 (CF <sub>3</sub> Br)					
	Halon-2402 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> )					
B-Group I	CFC-13 (CF <sub>3</sub> Cl)					
B-Group II	Carbon tetrachloride (CCl <sub>4</sub> )					
B-Group III	Methyl chloroform, i.e., 1,1,1-trichloroethane (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> )					

*Comments:*

<sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = Metric ton.  
 \* Against each substance imported for exempted essential, critical or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.

(1) <i>Annex/group</i>	(2) <i>Substance</i>	<i>Total quantity imported for all uses</i>		(5) <i>Quantity of new substance imported for feedstock uses</i>	<i>Quantity of new substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses*</i>	
		(3) <i>New</i>	(4) <i>Recovered and reclaimed</i>		(6) <i>Quantity</i>	(7) <i>Decision / type of use* or remarks</i>
C-Group I	HCFC-21** (CHFCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-22** (CHF <sub>2</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-31 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCI)					
	HCFC-123** (CHCl <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HCFC-124** (CHFClCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HCFC-133 (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-141b** (CH <sub>3</sub> CFCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-142b** (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-225 (C <sub>3</sub> HF <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-225ca (CF <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CHCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-225cb (CF <sub>2</sub> ClCF <sub>2</sub> CHClF)					
C-Group II	HBFCs					
C-Group III	Bromochloromethane (CH <sub>2</sub> BrCl)					
E-Group I	Methyl bromide (CH <sub>3</sub> Br)					<i>Quantity of new methyl bromide imported to be used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications within your country</i>
<i>Comments:</i>						

*Note:* As per paragraph 5 bis of Article 2 of the Protocol, any transfer of HCFC consumption by parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer, by each of the parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.  
 \* Against each substance imported for exempted essential, critical or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.  
 \*\* Identifies the most commercially viable substances with ozone-depleting-potential (ODP) values listed against them to be used for the purposes of the Protocol.



(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	Total quantity imported for all uses		(5) Quantity of new substance imported for feedstock uses	Quantity of new substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses*	
		(3) New	(4) Recovered and reclaimed		(6) Quantity	(7) Decision / type of use* or remarks
F-Group I	HFC-32 (CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-41 (CH <sub>3</sub> F)					
	HFC-125 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-134 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-134a (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-143 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-143a (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-152 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F)					
	HFC-152a (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-227ea (CF <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236cb (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236ea (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236fa (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-245ca (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-245fa (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-365mfc (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-43-10mee (CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
F-Group II	HFC-23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> )					
<i>Mixtures containing any controlled substance(s) – applicable to all substances, not just HFCs (add additional rows or pages as required for mixtures not listed below)</i>						
	R-404A (HFC-125 = 44%, HFC-134a = 4%, HFC-143a = 52%)					
	R-407A (HFC-32 = 20%, HFC-125 = 40%, HFC-143a = 40%)					
	R-407C (HFC-32 = 23%, HFC-125 = 25%, HFC-143a = 52%)					
	R-410A (HFC-32 = 50%, HFC-125 = 50%)					
	R-507A (HFC-125 = 50%, HFC-143a = 50%)					
	R-508B (HFC-23 = 46%, PFC-116 = 54%)					
<i>Comments:</i>						
<p><i>Note:</i> When reporting mixtures, reporting of controlled substances should not be duplicated. Parties may choose to report imports of individual controlled substances, total quantities of mixtures imported, or a combination of both, provided that the amounts of imported controlled substances are not reported more than once. If a non-standard mixture not listed in section 11 of the data reporting instructions and guidelines is to be reported, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported in the “remark” column or in the “comments” box above.</p> <p>* Against each substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above. In case of multiple exemptions per substance for some of the controlled substances, multiple entries may be used for those substances to report on those exemptions.</p>						



**Data form 2 on exports**

<p><b>1. Fill in this form only if your country exported or re-exported CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs</b></p> <p><b>2. Please read instruction II carefully before filling in this form.</b></p> <p>Party: _____</p>	<p><b>DATA FORM 2</b></p> <p><b>DATA ON EXPORTS*</b></p> <p>in tonnes<sup>[1]</sup> (not ODP or CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes)</p> <p><b>Annex A, B, C, E and F substances</b></p> <p>Period: January – December 20____</p>
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(1) Substance or Mixture	(2) Country of destination of exports**	Total quantity exported for all uses		(5) Quantity of new substance exported for feedstock***	Quantity of new substance exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses****	
		(3) New	(4) Recovered and reclaimed		(6) Quantity	(7) Decision / type of use**** or remarks
Methyl bromide (CH <sub>3</sub> Br)					Quantity of new methyl bromide exported to be used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications	

*Comments:*

<sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = Metric ton.  
 Note: If a non-standard mixture not listed in section 11 of the data reporting instructions and guidelines is to be reported, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported in the “remark” column or in the “comments” box above.

\* Includes re-exports. Ref. decisions IV/14 and XVII/16, paragraph 4.

\*\* Reporting of countries of destination is not a requirement under Article 7. In paragraph 4 of decision VII/9, it was decided that parties should report on the destination of Annex A and Annex B substances (new, recovered or reclaimed) that are exported. Paragraph 4 of decision XVII/16 requested a revision of the reporting formats to cover the export of all controlled substances contained in the annexes of the Protocol, and urged the Parties to implement the revised reporting format expeditiously.

\*\*\* Do not deduct from total production in column 3 of data form 3 (data on production).

\*\*\*\* Against each substance exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.

**Data form 3 on production / generation**

<p><b>1. Fill in this form only if your country produced CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs or generated HFC-23</b></p> <p><b>2. Please read instruction III carefully before filling in this form</b></p> <p>Party: _____</p>	<p><b>DATA FORM 3</b></p> <p><b>DATA ON PRODUCTION / GENERATION</b></p> <p>in tonnes<sup>[1]</sup> (not ODP or CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes)</p> <p><b>Annex A, B, C, E and F substances</b></p> <p>Period: January – December 20____</p>
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(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	(3) Total production for all uses	(4) Production for feedstock uses within your country	Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country*		(7) Production for supply to Article 5 countries in accordance with Articles 2A-2H and 5
				(5) Quantity	(6) Decision / type of use* or remarks	
A-Group I	CFC-11 (CFCl <sub>3</sub> )					This column is no longer applicable to Annex A and B substances (CFCs, halons, CCl <sub>4</sub> and methyl chloroform)
	CFC-12 (CF <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	CFC-113 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> )					
	CFC-114 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	CFC-115 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>5</sub> Cl)					
A-Group II	Halon-1211 (CF <sub>2</sub> BrCl)					
	Halon-1301 (CF <sub>3</sub> Br)					
	Halon-2402 (C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> )					
B-Group I	CFC-13 (CF <sub>3</sub> Cl)					
B-Group II	Carbon tetrachloride (CCl <sub>4</sub> )					
B-Group III	Methyl chloroform, i.e., 1,1,1-trichloroethane (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> )					

*Comments:*

<sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = Metric ton.  
 Note: As per paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, any transfer of production shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer, by each of the parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.  
 \* Against each substance produced for exempted essential, critical or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.

(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	(3) Total production for all uses	(4) Production for feedstock uses within your country	Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country*		(7) Production for supply to Article 5 countries in accordance with Articles 2A-2H and 5
				(5) Quantity	(6) Decision / type of use* or remarks	
C-Group I	HCFC-21** (CHFCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-22** (CHF <sub>2</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-31 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCl)					
	HCFC-123** (CHCl <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HCFC-124** (CHFClCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HCFC-133 (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-141b** (CH <sub>3</sub> CFCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-142b** (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> Cl)					
	HCFC-225 (C <sub>3</sub> HF <sub>5</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-225ca (CF <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CHCl <sub>2</sub> )					
	HCFC-225cb (CF <sub>2</sub> CICF <sub>2</sub> CHClF)					
C-Group II	HBFCs					This column is no longer applicable to Annex/group C/II, C/III and E/I substances (HBFCs, BCM and methyl bromide)
C-Group III	Bromochloromethane (CH <sub>2</sub> BrCl)					
E-Group I	Methyl bromide (CH <sub>3</sub> Br)					
				Total quantity of new methyl bromide produced for quarantine and pre-shipment applications within your country and for export		
Comments:						
<p>Note: As per paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, any transfer of production shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer, by each of the parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.</p> <p>* Against each substance produced for exempted essential, critical or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.</p> <p>** Identifies the most commercially viable substances with ozone-depleting-potential (ODP) values listed against them to be used for the purposes of the Protocol.</p>						

(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	(3) Total production for all uses	(4) Production for feedstock uses within your country	Production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country*		(7) Production for supply to Article 5 countries in accordance with Articles 2A-2H and 5
				(5) Quantity	(6) Decision / type of use* or remarks	
F-Group I	HFC-32 (CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> )					This column is not applicable to Annex F substances (HFCs)
	HFC-41 (CH <sub>3</sub> F)					
	HFC-125 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-134 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-134a (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-143 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-143a (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-152 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F)					
	HFC-152a (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-227ea (CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236cb (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236ea (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236fa (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-245ca (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-245fa (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-365mfc (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-43-10mee (CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCHFCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
F-Group II	HFC-23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>[1]</sup>					
<i>Comments:</i>						
<p><i>Note:</i> As per paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Protocol, any transfer of production shall be notified to the Secretariat, no later than the time of the transfer, by each of the parties concerned, stating the terms of such transfer and the period for which it is to apply.</p> <p>* Against each substance produced for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.</p> <p>[1] Unintentional generation.</p>						









## Appendix I

### Data reporting instructions and guidelines

#### Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 The attached data forms have been designed to make reporting easier for the parties. The reporting is prescribed by Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and further described in various decisions of the meeting of the parties. Some decisions introduce additional items that parties may report voluntarily.
- 1.2 The data reported in accordance with the data forms will be used to determine the calculated levels of production and consumption, upon which the control measures are based.
- 1.3 The major features of the forms are as follows:
- (a) Six separate data forms are provided for imports, exports, production, destruction, trade with non-parties and emissions of controlled substances. Please use only those data forms applicable to your country and ignore the other forms, after ticking off the respective “No” box in the questionnaire. For example, many parties only import and do not export, produce, destroy or trade with non-parties in any of the substances. If this is the case, please use only data form 1 on imports and ignore the other forms, after ticking off the “No” boxes for questions 1.2 – 1.6 on the questionnaire.
  - (b) A row has been provided in data forms 1 (imports) and 3 (production) for each of the substances in Annex A, Annex B Groups II and III, Annex E and Annex F. However, for categories of “Other CFCs” (Annex B Group I) and HCFCs (Annex C Group I), the form is made shorter by providing rows only for substances commonly reported by parties in the past. A few blank rows are provided for more substances, if needed. HBFCs and BCM (Annex C Groups II and III) were phased out by all parties immediately upon inclusion in the list of controlled substance; hence, one row has been provided for them as a formality only. You may use the computerized forms supplied by the Secretariat or paper forms. Parties who use the computerized forms can easily add more rows as needed; parties using paper forms are free to add pages as required.
  - (c) The following are some of the different categories of uses of controlled substances that need to be reported:
    - Feedstock uses for all substances
    - Essential uses, including laboratory and analytical uses, for substances as approved by the meeting of the parties from time to time
    - Quarantine and pre-shipment applications for methyl bromide
    - Process agent uses for specific applications as approved in table A of decision X/14 and updated periodically by the meeting of the parties
    - Critical or emergency uses of methyl bromide as approved from time to time
    - Exemption for high-ambient-temperature parties

It is necessary for each party to specify how much of its production, export or import is used for these categories. Where applicable, the Secretariat will deduct these quantities from the total figures. Provision is made in the data forms for these categories. For exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, provision has also been made for parties to specify the decision of the meeting of the parties that approved the use.
  - (d) The same forms can be used for reporting for baseline years and other years. It should be noted that paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol both provide that the parties may submit the best possible estimates of data for the base years if actual data are not available.
  - (e) The basis for reporting requirements and definitions are given in sections 2 and 4 below respectively.
  - (f) A “remarks” column has been provided at the end of each row, and a “comments” box has been provided at the end of each form, for parties to include any additional information that they believe would assist the Secretariat in processing their data report.

## Section 2: Reporting of data and clarifications associated with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol

### Reporting set out under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and related requests pursuant to decisions by the meeting of the parties

<i>Basis for reporting under Article 7</i>	<i>Information to be provided</i>
<b>Annual data reporting under Article 7</b>	<b>(reported annually)</b>
(a) Article 7 paragraphs 3, 3 bis and 3 ter	Statistical data on production of each of the controlled substances Amounts used for feedstock Amounts destroyed by technologies approved by the parties Imports from and exports to parties and non-parties respectively Statistical data on the amount of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications Statistical data on imports and exports of recycled halons and HCFCs Statistical data on emissions of HFC-23 per facility in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) of Article 3 of the Protocol
(b) To verify implementation of Articles 2A to 2F and 2H	Excess production above the control limit in order to satisfy the basic domestic needs of parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 (Article 5 parties)
(c) Decision IV/11, paragraph 3	Actual quantities of controlled substances destroyed
(d) Decision VII/30, paragraph 1	Volumes of controlled substances imported for feedstock uses by importing countries
(e) Decision XI/13, paragraph 3	Amount of methyl bromide used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications
(f) Decision XVII/16, paragraph 4, and decision VII/9, paragraph 4	Types, quantities and destinations of exports of all controlled substances
(g) Decision XXIV/12, paragraph 1	Types, quantities and exporting party for quantities reported as imports
<b>Baseline data reporting under Article 7</b>	<b>(reported once)</b>
(a) Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2	Statistical data on production, imports and exports of each of the controlled substances in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annex A, for the year 1986</li> <li>- Annex B and groups I and II of Annex C, for the year 1989</li> <li>- Annex E, for the year 1991</li> <li>- Annex F: by parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, for the years 2011 to 2013; by Article 5, group 1, parties, for the years 2020 to 2022; and by Article 5, group 2, parties, for the years 2024 to 2026</li> </ul> or the best possible estimates of such data where actual data are not available, within three months of entry into force

## Definitions and clarifications on calculating production and consumption using the reported data

<i>Basis for clarification</i>	<i>Guidance provided</i>
(a) Article 1, paragraph 5	Subtract the amount destroyed by technologies approved by the parties and the amount entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals from production. The amount recycled and reused is not to be considered as production.
(b) Article 1, paragraph 6	“Consumption” means production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances.
(c) Article 2H, paragraph 6	Calculated levels of consumption and production for methyl bromide shall not include the amounts used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications.
(d) Article 3, paragraph 1 (c)	Beginning on 1 January 1993, any export of controlled substances to non-parties shall not be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting party. Note that HFCs are excluded from the requirement to report on trade with non-parties. This provision therefore does not apply to HFCs.
(e) Decision IV/24, paragraph 2	The import and export of recycled and used controlled substances should not be taken into account for calculating consumption (except when calculating the base year consumption under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol).
(f) Decisions X/14, paragraph 3	Quantities of controlled substances produced or imported for the purpose of being used as process agents in plants and installations in operation before 1 January 1999 should not be taken into account in the calculation of production and consumption from 1 January 2002 onwards.
(g) Decision VII/30, paragraph 1	The amount of controlled substances produced and exported for the purpose of being entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals in importing countries should not be the subject of the calculation of production or consumption in exporting countries.
(h) Decision VII/30, paragraph 2	The amount of controlled substances entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals should not be the subject of calculation of consumption in importing countries.
(i) Paragraphs 145–147 of the report of the Eighteenth Meeting of the Parties	Calculated production and consumption figures should be reported and reviewed at one decimal place only.
(j) Decision XXIII/30	Use two decimal places when presenting and analysing for compliance hydrochlorofluorocarbon baselines established after the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Parties and annual hydrochlorofluorocarbon data reported under Article 7 for 2011 and later years.
(k) Decision XXX/10, paragraphs 3 and 4	Use the GWP values of HCFC-141b and HCFC-142b for HCFC-141 and HCFC-142, respectively, and GWP values listed for HCFC-123 and HCFC-124 for HCFC-123** and HCFC-124**, respectively when calculating the HFC baselines of affected parties.
(l) Paragraph 7.4 of the data reporting instructions and guidelines, and data form 3 on production	Amounts of HFC-23 captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1.

### Section 3: General instructions

- 3.1 Parties are requested to report the production and consumption of bulk controlled substances in tonnes, without multiplying by the relevant ozone-depleting-potential or global-warming-potential values.
- 3.2 In order to avoid duplication, quantities contained in manufactured products should not be included in a country's consumption, regardless of whether the end-products are imported or exported.
- 3.3 It is crucial that data be provided separately for each individual controlled substance listed in the forms. Further, as requested in decisions XXIV/14 and XXIX/18, parties should enter a number in each cell in the data reporting forms that they submit, including zero, where appropriate, rather than leaving any cells blank. This provision does not apply to optional or voluntary data in the reporting forms.
- 3.4 When calculating production, the Montreal Protocol allows countries to deduct amounts of controlled substances destroyed and amounts used for feedstock and for quarantine and pre-shipment applications. However, when reporting production data, parties **should not deduct** these figures from their data. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions.
- 3.5 Parties with approved essential-use exemptions should report to the Secretariat on the amounts of controlled substances produced or consumed for those uses using the accounting form approved by decision VIII/9, paragraph 9.
- 3.6 Parties with approved critical-use exemptions should report to the Secretariat on the amounts of methyl bromide produced or consumed for those uses using the form approved by decision Ex.I/4, paragraph 9 (f) and decision Ex.II/1, paragraph 3.
- 3.7 Parties might import or export mixtures containing controlled substances, in particular Annex F substances, rather than its constituent controlled substances. If this is the case, the parties may choose to report the quantity of the mixture in the designated section on the form. If you choose to report mixtures, please take care to ensure that the quantities reported are those of the mixtures, not their individual constituents. The Secretariat will calculate the quantity of each pure substance from the mixtures and will include the appropriate quantities of those pure substances in the reported data. An illustrative list of mixtures containing controlled substances with their compositions is given in section 11 of these data reporting instructions and guidelines. If the mixture being reported is not included in section 11, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported. For further information about the composition and commercial trade names of chemical products containing controlled substances, visit the "WhatGas?" page of the OzonAction website.<sup>27</sup> This worldwide database service is designed to help customs officials and national ozone units control imports and exports of controlled substances and prevent their illegal trade.
- 3.8 Parties listed in Appendix II to decision XXVIII/2 that produce or consume controlled substances under the high-ambient-temperature exemption should also report separately production and consumption data to the Secretariat for the subsectors to which the exemption applies (decision XXVIII/2, paragraph 30). Subsector-specific information should be provided by the country using the exemption, not by the producer country. Production under the high-ambient-temperature exemption should only be reported if the production is for use internally by the producing country, not for export.

### Section 4: Definitions

- 4.1 "Consumption" means production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances (Montreal Protocol, Article 1).
- 4.2 "Controlled substance" means a substance in Annex A, Annex B, Annex C, Annex E or Annex F to the Protocol, whether existing alone or in a mixture. It includes the isomers of any such substance except as specified in the relevant annex, but excludes any controlled substance or mixture that is in a manufactured product other than a container used for the transportation or storage of that substance (Montreal Protocol, Article 1).

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/resources/mobile-app-whatgas/whatgas>.

- 4.3 “Destruction process” is one that, when applied to controlled substances, results in the permanent transformation or decomposition of all or a significant portion of such substances (decisions I/12F, IV/11, V/26 and VII/35).
- 4.4 “Production” means the amount of controlled substances produced, minus the amount destroyed by technologies approved by the parties and minus the amount entirely used as feedstock in the manufacture of other chemicals. The data forms prescribe reporting of feedstock use and of quantities destroyed separately, and reporting of total production **without** deduction. The Secretariat will make the necessary deduction.
- 4.5 Amounts recovered, reclaimed or recycled (or reused) are not to be considered as “production” (Montreal Protocol, Article 1), even though they are to be reported (Article 7 of the Protocol). “Recovery, recycling and reclamation” have been defined by the parties (decision IV/24) as follows:
- (a) Recovery: The collection and storage of controlled substances from machinery, equipment, containment vessels, etc., during servicing or prior to disposal;
  - (b) Recycling: The reuse of a recovered controlled substance following a basic cleaning process such as filtering and drying. For refrigerants, recycling normally involves recharge back into equipment. It often occurs “on-site”;
  - (c) Reclamation: The re-processing and upgrading of a recovered controlled substance through such mechanisms as filtering, drying, distillation and chemical treatment in order to restore the substance to a specified standard of performance. It often involves processing “off-site” at a central facility.
- 4.6 “Quarantine and pre-shipment applications” have been defined by the parties (decision VII/5) as follows:
- (a) “Quarantine applications”, with respect to methyl bromide, are treatments to prevent the introduction, establishment and/or spread of quarantine pests (including diseases), or to ensure their official control, where:
    - (i) Official control is that performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal or environmental protection or health authority;
    - (ii) Quarantine pests are pests of potential importance to the areas endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled.
  - (b) “Pre-shipment applications” are those treatments applied directly preceding and in relation to export, to meet the phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the importing country or existing phytosanitary or sanitary requirements of the exporting country.
- 4.7 The Eleventh Meeting of the Parties decided in decision XI/12 that pre-shipment applications are those non-quarantine applications applied within 21 days prior to export to meet the official requirements of the importing country or existing official requirements of the exporting country. Official requirements are those that are performed by, or authorized by, a national plant, animal, environmental, health or stored product authority.
- 4.8 On transshipment and re-export of substances, the Fourth Meeting of the Parties decided (decision IV/14):
- “To clarify Article 7 of the amended Protocol so that it is understood to mean that, in cases of tran(s)shipment of controlled substances through a third country (as opposed to imports and subsequent re-exports), the country of origin of the controlled substances shall be regarded as the exporter and the country of final destination shall be regarded as the importer. In such cases, the responsibility for reporting data shall lie with the country of origin as the exporter and the country of final destination as the importer. Cases of import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions; the country of origin would report shipment to the country of intermediate destination, which would subsequently report the import from the country of origin and export to the country of final destination, while the country of final destination would report the import.”
- 4.9 With respect to trade in bulk methyl bromide, the Eighth Meeting of the Parties decided (decision VIII/14):

“To clarify decision I/12A of the First Meeting of the Parties as follows: trade and supply of methyl bromide in cylinders or any other container will be regarded as trade in bulk in methyl bromide.”

- 4.10 “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States of a given region that has competence in respect of matters governed by the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer or its protocols and has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the instruments concerned. The only such organization for the purpose of the Montreal Protocol is the European Union.
- 4.11 The Montreal Protocol stipulates, under paragraph 8 (a) of Article 2, that any parties which are member States of a regional economic integration organization as defined above may agree that they shall jointly fulfil their obligations respecting consumption provided that their total combined calculated level of consumption under Articles 2A to 2J of the Protocol does not exceed the levels required by those articles.

### Section 5: Instruction I on data on imports of controlled substances (data form 1)

- 5.1 Please use data form 1 to report data on imports of substances listed in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), Annex C (HCFCs, HBFCs and BCM), Annex E (methyl bromide) and Annex F (HFCs).
- 5.2 All the substances in Annex A, Annex B (Groups II and III) and Annex F are listed in column 2 of data form 1. For Annex B Group I (other fully halogenated CFCs) and Annex C Group I (HCFCs), only substances that have been reported by parties in the past are listed. HBFCs and BCM were phased out by all parties immediately upon inclusion in the list of controlled substance, and hence for HBFCs and BCM one row has been provided as a formality only. If you are importing controlled substances other than those listed, please use the blank space to report data on those substances and use additional pages, if necessary.
- 5.3 If your country imported mixtures of controlled substances, e.g., R-410A (50% HFC-32; 50% HFC-125), you may choose to report either the quantity of the mixture or the individual constituents of the mixture. If you choose to report mixtures rather than their individual constituents, please take care to ensure that the quantities reported are those of the mixtures, not their individual constituents. The Secretariat will calculate the quantity of the individual pure controlled substances contained in the mixture and enter the appropriate data under each controlled substance. An illustrative list of mixtures with their compositions is given in section 11 of these data reporting instructions and guidelines. If the mixture being reported is not included in section 11, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported. For further information about the composition and commercial trade names of chemical products containing controlled substances, visit the “WhatGas?” page on the OzonAction website.<sup>28</sup> This worldwide database service is designed to help customs officials and national ozone units control imports and exports of controlled substances and prevent their illegal trade.
- 5.4 Please enter the number of tonnes imported in column 3 of data form 1 for each substance imported. If you did not import any of the substances listed, or if you have imported only recovered or reclaimed substances, please enter a zero in column 3, “New”, for each substance. If you imported any recovered or reclaimed substances, please enter the data in column 4.
- 5.5 When calculating a party's consumption, substances used as feedstock for the production of other chemicals are exempted, as such substances are completely transformed in the manufacturing process of the new chemical. In reporting total quantities of new substances imported in column 3, **do not deduct** the quantities imported for feedstock reported in column 5. Similarly, **do not deduct** the quantities imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses reported in column 6. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions. In column 7, please indicate, for each type of controlled substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, the decision of the meeting of the parties that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box at the bottom of the form.

<sup>28</sup> <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/resources/mobile-app-whatgas/whatgas>.



- 5.6 When calculating a party's consumption of methyl bromide, the quantities used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications are excluded. In data form 1, please enter the quantities of methyl bromide imported for quarantine and pre-shipment applications separately at the bottom of the form, and **do not deduct them** from the total quantity imported. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions.
- 5.7 Decision XXIV/12, paragraph 1, requested the Secretariat to revise the reporting forms resulting from decision XVII/16 to include an annex indicating the exporting party for the quantities reported as imports, noting that the annex is excluded from the reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Protocol, and that the information in the annex would be provided on a voluntary basis. If a particular controlled substance is imported from more than one country, please indicate the quantity imported from each country separately. Please see the example below.

<b>Annex to data form 1 - Exporting parties for quantities reported as imports</b>					<b>A7_Dataform_2024</b>	
<i>Note: This annex is excluded from the reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Protocol, and the information in the annex is to be provided on a voluntary basis (decision XXIV/12)</i>						
(1) Substance or mixture	(2) Exporting party for quantities reported as imports	Total quantity imported for all uses		(5) Quantity of new substance imported for feedstock uses	Quantity of new substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high- ambient-temperature or other uses*	
		(3) New	(4) Recovered and reclaimed		(6) Quantity	(7) Decision / type of use* or remark
<b>HCFC-22</b>	<b>Country AAA</b>	<b>50</b>				
<b>HCFC-22</b>	<b>Country BBB</b>	<b>75</b>				
<b>HFC-134a</b>	<b>Country AAA</b>	<b>80</b>				
<b>HFC-134a</b>	<b>Country CCC</b>	<b>60</b>				
<b>HFC-134a</b>	<b>Country DDD</b>	<b>30</b>				
Methyl bromide (CH <sub>3</sub> Br)					<i>Quantity of new methyl bromide imported to be used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications within your country</i>	
<i>Comments:</i>						
* Against each substance imported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the "comments" box above.						

**Section 6: Instruction II on data on exports of controlled substances (data form 2)**

- 6.1 Please use data form 2 to report data on exports, including re-exports, of substances listed in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), Annex C (HCFCs, HBFCs and BCM), Annex E (methyl bromide) and Annex F (HFCs).
- 6.2 Data on re-exports of the substances listed above should also be included in this form. Decision IV/14 clarified that cases of import and re-export should be treated as two separate transactions, so that the country of intermediate destination would report both the import from the country of origin and re-export to the country of final destination.
- 6.3 The first column ("Substance") has been left blank because each party may export different substances. Please add the names and relevant information of only those substances being exported by your country.
- 6.4 If your country exported mixtures of controlled substances, e.g., R-410A (50% HFC-32; 50% HFC-125), you may choose to report either the quantity of the mixture, or the individual constituents of the mixture. If you choose to report mixtures rather than their individual constituents, please take care to ensure that quantities reported are those of the mixtures, not their individual constituents. The Secretariat will calculate the quantity of the individual pure controlled substances contained in the mixture and enter the appropriate data under each controlled substance. An illustrative list of mixtures with their compositions is given in section

11 of these data reporting instructions and guidelines. If the mixture being reported is not included in section 11, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported. For further information about the composition and commercial trade names of chemical products containing controlled substances, visit the “WhatGas?” page on the OzonAction website.<sup>29</sup> This worldwide database service is designed to help customs officials and national ozone units control imports and exports of controlled substances and prevent illegal trade.

- 6.5 Reporting of countries of destination is not a requirement under Article 7. In paragraph 4 of decision VII/9, it is stated that parties should report on the destination of Annex A and Annex B substances (new, recovered or reclaimed) that are exported. Paragraph 4 of decision XVII/16 requested a revision of the reporting formats to cover the export of all controlled substances contained in the annexes of the Protocol and urged parties to implement the revised reporting format expeditiously. Please fill in column 2 on the destination of exports, ensuring that if a particular controlled substance is exported to more than one country, the quantity exported to each country is indicated separately. Please see the example below.

1. Fill in this form only if your country exported or reexported CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform, HCFCs, HBFCs, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide or HFCs		DATA FORM 2		A7_Dataform_2024		
		DATA ON EXPORTS*				
2. Please read instruction II carefully before filling in this form.		in tonnes <sup>[1]</sup> (not ODP or CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent tonnes)				
		Annex A, B, C, E and F substances				
Party: _____		Period: January – December 20____				
(1) Substance or Mixture	(2) Country of destination of exports**	Total quantity exported for all uses		(5) Quantity of new substance exported for feedstock***	Quantity of new substances exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses****	
		(3) New	(4) Recovered and reclaimed		(6) Quantity	(7) Decision / type of use**** or remarks
HCFC-22	Destination AAA	50				
HCFC-22	Destination BBB	75				
HFC-134a	Destination AAA	80				
HFC-134a	Destination CCC	60				
HFC-134a	Destination DDD	30				
Methyl bromide (CH <sub>3</sub> Br)					Quantity of new methyl bromide exported to be used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications	
<b>Comments:</b>						
<p><sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = metric ton.  <i>Note:</i> If a non-standard mixture not listed in section 11 of the data reporting instructions and guidelines is to be reported, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported in the “remarks” column or in the “comments” box above.                      * Includes re-exports. Ref. decisions IV/14 and XVII/16, paragraph 4.                      ** Reporting of countries of destination is not a requirement under Article 7. In paragraph 4 of decision VII/9, it was decided that parties should report on the destination of Annex A and Annex B substances (new, recovered or reclaimed) that are exported. Paragraph 4 of decision XVII/16 requested a revision of the reporting formats to cover the export of all controlled substances contained in the annexes of the Protocol, and urged the Parties to implement the revised reporting format expeditiously.                      *** Do not deduct from total production in column 3 of data form 3 (data on production).                      **** Against each substance exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please specify the meeting of the parties decision that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.</p>						

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/resources/mobile-app-whatgas/whatgas>.

- 6.6 If your country is exporting new controlled substances, please provide the quantity in tonnes for the chemical(s) you exported in column 3. If you exported any recovered or reclaimed substances, please enter the data in column 4.
- 6.7 Under the Montreal Protocol, controlled substances used as feedstock for the production of other chemicals are not included in the calculation of a party's consumption, as such controlled substances are completely transformed in the manufacturing process of new chemicals. When reporting the total quantities of new substances exported in column 3, **do not deduct** the quantities exported to be used as feedstock reported in column 5. Similarly, **do not deduct** the quantities exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, reported in column 6. In column 7, please indicate, for each type of controlled substance exported for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, the decision of the meeting of the parties that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the "comments" box at the end of the form.
- 6.8 When calculating a party's consumption of methyl bromide, quantities used for quarantine and pre-shipment applications are exempted. In data form 2, please enter quantities of methyl bromide exported for quarantine and pre-shipment applications separately, and **do not deduct them** from the quantity exported. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions.

### Section 7: Instruction III on data on production of controlled substances (data form 3)

- 7.1 Please use data form 3 to report data on production of substances listed in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), Annex C (HCFCs, HBFCs and BCM), Annex E (methyl bromide) and Annex F (HFCs). Generation of HFC-23 that is captured, whether for destruction, feedstock or any other use, shall be reported in data form 3.
- 7.2 All the substances in Annex A, Annex B Groups II and III, and Annex F are listed in column 2 of data form 3. For Annex B Group I (other fully halogenated CFCs) and Annex C Group I (HCFCs), only substances that have been reported by parties in the past are listed. HBFCs and BCM have already been phased out by all parties and hence one row has been provided as a formality only. If you are producing controlled substances other than those listed, please use the blank space to report data on those substances, or use additional pages, if necessary.
- 7.3 In column 3 of data form 3, please give the **total** production (or, in the case of HFC-23, including the unintentional generation) of your country **without** making any deductions for feedstock, destruction, export for feedstock uses, or any other use. **Do not deduct** from your total production (or, in the case of HFC-23, including the unintentional generation) the quantity of production used for feedstock **within** your country reported in column 4, or the production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses within your country reported in column 5. Similarly, **do not deduct** from your total production the quantity of production for supply to Article 5 parties reported in column 7. Please report exports of controlled substances to be used for feedstock by the importing country in column 5 of data form 2 (data on exports), not in data form 3 (this form). The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions. With regard to production for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, please indicate in column 6, for each type of controlled substance produced for exempted essential, critical, high-ambient-temperature or other uses, the decision of the meeting of the parties that approved the use. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the "comments" box at the end of the form.
- 7.4 When calculating a party's consumption, the Montreal Protocol does not include controlled substances used as feedstock for the production of other chemicals, as such controlled substances are completely transformed in the manufacturing process of the new chemical. If your country produced or generated controlled substances for feedstock use within the reporting period, please provide data on the quantity of each controlled substance produced for feedstock purposes in column 4. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions. Generated HFC-23 that is captured, whether for destruction, feedstock or any other use, shall be reported on data form 3. Amounts converted to other substances shall be reported under the column for feedstock uses. Amounts of HFC-23 captured for destruction or feedstock use will not be counted as production as per Article 1.
- 7.5 Producers are allowed to produce additional amounts to meet the basic domestic needs of Article 5 parties. If your country produced controlled substances for this purpose, please enter the amount so produced in column 7 of data form 3.

- 7.6 When calculating a party's consumption of methyl bromide, quantities produced for quarantine and pre-shipment applications are exempted. Please enter the total quantities of methyl bromide produced for quarantine and pre-shipment applications separately at the bottom of data form 3 and **do not deduct them** from the total quantity produced. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions.

### **Section 8: Instruction IV on data on destruction of controlled substances (data form 4)**

- 8.1 Very few countries have the capacity to destroy controlled substances using approved destruction technologies. If your country has destroyed any of the substances listed in Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), Annex C (HCFCs, HBFCs and BCM), Annex E (methyl bromide) and Annex F (HFCs) in the reporting period, please use data form 4.
- 8.2 The first column (“Substance”) has been left blank because each party may destroy different substances *or mixtures*. Please list only the names of those substances *or mixtures* destroyed in the reporting year.
- 8.3 Under the Montreal Protocol, the amount of substances destroyed is not included in the calculation of a party’s production and consumption if destruction occurred through the use of an approved technology (listed in decision XXIII/12 and any subsequent relevant decisions). If you have destroyed any substance in the reporting year, **do not deduct** the quantity destroyed reported in column 2 of data form 4 from the total production reported in column 3 of data form 3. The Secretariat will make the necessary deductions.

### **Section 9: Instruction V on data on imports from and exports to non-parties (data form 5)**

- 9.1 Please use data form 5 to report data on imports from and exports to non-parties of substances of Annex A (CFCs and halons), Annex B (other fully halogenated CFCs, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride), Annex C (HCFCs, HBFCs and BCM) and Annex E (methyl bromide).
- 9.2 The first column (“Substance”) has been left blank because each party may import different substances or mixtures from and/or export different substances or mixtures to non-parties. Please fill in only the names of those substances that were imported from and/or exported to non-parties.
- 9.3 For purposes of these data forms, “non-party” means:
- With respect to Annex A substances, all countries that have not ratified the 1987 Montreal Protocol;
  - With respect to Annex B substances, all countries that have not ratified the London Amendment;
  - With respect to Annex C substances, all countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment;
  - With respect to Annex E substances, all countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment;
- except where the parties have otherwise specified by means of a decision.
- 9.4 Exports of HFCs should not be reported under data form 5 but should be reported under data form 2. Any export of HFCs that is nonetheless reported on data form 5 shall not be treated as export to non-parties for the purpose of calculating the consumption levels as specified in paragraph 1 (c) of Article 3 of the Montreal Protocol.
- 9.5 Reporting of information on “exporting parties for quantities reported as imports” and “countries of destination of exports” is not a requirement under Article 7 of the Protocol, and the information is to be provided on a voluntary basis. Please fill in column 2 on the exporting countries for imports or destination of exports, ensuring that if a particular controlled substance is exported to or imported from more than one country, the quantity exported to or imported from each country is indicated separately.
- 9.6 The status of ratification of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments can be found in a document published by the Secretariat and updated twice a year. That information is also available on the website of the Ozone Secretariat, at: <http://ozone.unep.org/>.

## Section 10: Instruction VI on data on emissions of Annex F, Group II substance – HFC-23 (data form 6)

- 10.1 Very few countries will have manufacturing facilities for Annex C Group I or Annex F substances that generate HFC-23. If your country has such facilities that were operational in the reporting period, please use data form 6 to report emissions of HFC-23 from each facility. If there were no emissions from a manufacturing facility, please include the facility in the data form and enter a zero in the emissions column.
- 10.2 For the purposes of data form 6, parties use methodologies to determine amounts for generation and emissions.
- 10.3 The information in columns 2 to 6 and 8 of data form 6 is excluded from the reporting requirements under Article 7 the Protocol and is provided on a voluntary basis. The amount of generated HFC-23 refers to the total amount whether captured or not. Parties may use columns 3 and 8 to show the amounts stored at the beginning and end of the year.

## Section 11: Illustrative list of mixtures containing controlled substances<sup>30</sup>

### 11.1 Zeotropic mixtures

No.	Refrigerant	Composition											
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
1.	R-401A	HCFC-124	34%	HCFC-22	53%	HFC-152a	13%						
2.	R-401B	HCFC-124	28%	HCFC-22	61%	HFC-152a	11%						
3.	R-401C	HCFC-124	52%	HCFC-22	33%	HFC-152a	15%						
4.	R-402A	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	38%	HFC-125	60%						
5.	R-402B	HC-290	2%	HCFC-22	60%	HFC-125	38%						
6.	R-403A	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	75%	PFC-218	20%						
7.	R-403B	HC-290	5%	HCFC-22	56%	PFC-218	39%						
8.	R-404A	HFC-125	44%	HFC-134a	4%	HFC-143a	52%						
9.	R-405A	HCFC-142b	6%	HCFC-22	45%	HFC-152a	7%	PFC-C318	43%				
10.	R-406A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-142b	41%	HCFC-22	55%						
11.	R-407A	HFC-125	40%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	20%						
12.	R-407B	HFC-125	70%	HFC-134a	20%	HFC-32	10%						
13.	R-407C	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	52%	HFC-32	23%						
14.	R-407D	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	70%	HFC-32	15%						
15.	R-407E	HFC-125	15%	HFC-134a	60%	HFC-32	25%						
16.	R-407F	HFC-125	30%	HFC-134a	40%	HFC-32	30%						
17.	R-407G	HFC-125	2.5%	HFC-134a	95%	HFC-32	2.5%						
18.	R-408A	HCFC-22	47%	HFC-125	7%	HFC-143a	46%						
19.	R-409A	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	15%	HCFC-22	60%						
20.	R-409B	HCFC-124	25%	HCFC-142b	10%	HCFC-22	65%						
21.	R-410A	HFC-125	50%	HFC-32	50%								
22.	R-410B	HFC-125	55%	HFC-32	45%								
23.	R-411A	HO-1270	1.5%	HCFC-22	87.5%	HFC-152a	11%						
24.	R-411B	HO-1270	3%	HCFC-22	94%	HFC-152a	3%						
25.	R-412A	HCFC-142b	25%	HCFC-22	70%	PFC-218	5%						
26.	R-413A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-134a	88%	PFC-218	9%						

<sup>30</sup> For more information about trade names for mixtures and pure substances, visit the “WhatGas?” page on the UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE) OzonAction website, at <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/resources/mobile-app-whatgas/whatgas>. This worldwide database service is designed to help customs officials and national ozone units control imports and exports of controlled substances and prevent their illegal trade.

No.	Refrigerant	Composition											
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
27.	R-414A	HC-600a	4%	HCFC-124	28.5%	HCFC-142b	16.5%	HCFC-22	51%				
28.	R-414B	HC-600a	1.5%	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-142b	9.5%	HCFC-22	50%				
29.	R-415A	HCFC-22	82%	HFC-152a	18%								
30.	R-415B	HCFC-22	25%	HFC-152a	75%								
31.	R-416A	HC-600	1.5%	HCFC-124	39.5%	HFC-134a	59%						
32.	R-417A	HC-600	3.4%	HFC-125	46.6%	HFC-134a	50%						
33.	R-417B	HC-600	2.7%	HFC-125	79%	HFC-134a	18.3%						
34.	R-417C	HC-600	1.7%	HFC-125	19.5%	HFC-134a	78.8%						
35.	R-418A	HC-290	1.5%	HCFC-22	96%	HFC-152a	2.5%						
36.	R-419A	HCE-170	4%	HFC-125	77%	HFC-134a	19%						
37.	R-419B	HCE-170	3.5%	HFC-125	48.5%	HFC-134a	48%						
38.	R-420A	HCFC-142b	12%	HFC-134a	88%								
39.	R-421A	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	42%								
40.	R-421B	HFC-125	85%	HFC-134a	15%								
41.	R-422A	HC-600a	3.4%	HFC-125	85.1%	HFC-134a	11.5%						
42.	R-422B	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	55%	HFC-134a	42%						
43.	R-422C	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	82%	HFC-134a	15%						
44.	R-422D	HC-600a	3.4%	HFC-125	65.1%	HFC-134a	31.5%						
45.	R-422E	HC-600a	2.7%	HFC-125	58%	HFC-134a	39.3%						
46.	R-423A	HFC-134a	52.5%	HFC-227ea	47.5%								
47.	R-424A	HC-600	1%	HC-600a	0.9%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	50.5%	HFC-134a	47%		
48.	R-425A	HFC-134a	69.5%	HFC-227ea	12%	HFC-32	18.5%						
49.	R-426A	HC-600	1.3%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	5.1%	HFC-134a	93%				
50.	R-427A	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	50%	HFC-143a	10%	HFC-32	15%				
51.	R-428A	HC-290	0.6%	HC-600a	1.9%	HFC-125	77.5%	HFC-143a	20%				
52.	R-429A	HC-600a	30%	HCE-170	60%	HFC-152a	10%						
53.	R-430A	HC-600a	24%	HFC-152a	76%								
54.	R-431A	HC-290	71%	HFC-152a	29%								
55.	R-434A	HC-600a	2.8%	HFC-125	63.2%	HFC-134a	16%	HFC-143a	18%				
56.	R-435A	HCE-170	80%	HFC-152a	20%								
57.	R-437A	HC-600	1.4%	HC-601	0.6%	HFC-125	19.5%	HFC-134a	78.5%				
58.	R-438A	HC-600	1.7%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	45%	HFC-134a	44.2%	HFC-32	8.5%		
59.	R-439A	HC-600a	3%	HFC-125	47%	HFC-32	50%						
60.	R-440A	HC-290	0.6%	HFC-134a	1.6%	HFC-152a	97.8%						
61.	R-442A	HFC-125	31%	HFC-134a	30%	HFC-152a	3%	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	31%		
62.	R-444A	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-32	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	83%						
63.	R-444B	HFC-152a	10%	HFC-32	41.5%	HFO-1234ze (E)	48.5%						
64.	R-445A	HFC-134a	9%	R-744	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	85%						
65.	R-446A	HC-600	3%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	29%						
66.	R-447A	HFC-125	3.5%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	28.5%						
67.	R-447B	HFC-125	8%	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234ze (E)	24%						

No.	Refrigerant	Composition											
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Component 5		Component 6	
68.	R-448A	HFC-125	26%	HFC-134a	21%	HFO-1234ze (E)	7%	HFO-1234yf	20%	HFC-32	26%		
69.	R-449A	HFC-125	24.7%	HFC-134a	25.7%	HFC-32	24.3%	HFO-1234yf	25.3%				
70.	R-449B	HFC-125	24.3%	HFC-134a	27.3%	HFC-32	25.2%	HFO-1234yf	23.2%				
71.	R-449C	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	29%	HFC-32	20%	HFO-1234yf	31%				
72.	R-450A	HFC-134a	42%	HFO-1234ze (E)	58%								
73.	R-451A	HFC-134a	10.2%	HFO-1234yf	89.8%								
74.	R-451B	HFC-134a	11.2%	HFO-1234yf	88.8%								
75.	R-452A	HFC-125	59%	HFC-32	11%	HFO-1234yf	30%						
76.	R-452B	HFC-125	7%	HFC-32	67%	HFO-1234yf	26%						
77.	R-452C	HFC-125	61%	HFC-32	12.5%	HFO-1234yf	26.5%						
78.	R-453A	HC-600	0.6%	HC-601a	0.6%	HFC-125	20%	HFC-134a	53.8%	HFC-227ea	5%	HFC-32	20%
79.	R-454A	HFC-32	35%	HFO-1234yf	65%								
80.	R-454B	HFC-32	68.9%	HFO-1234yf	31.1%								
81.	R-454C	HFC-32	21.5%	HFO-1234yf	78.5%								
82.	R-455A	HFC-32	21.5%	HFO-1234yf	75.5%	R-744	3%						
83.	R-456A	HFC-134a	45%	HFC-32	6%	HFO-1234ze (E)	49%						
84.	R-457A	HFC-152a	12%	HFC-32	18%	HFO-1234yf	70%						
85.	R-458A	HFC-125	4%	HFC-134a	61.4%	HFC-227ea	13.5%	HFC-236fa	0.6%	HFC-32	20.5%		
86.	R-459A	HFC-32	68%	HFO-1234yf	26%	HFO-1234ze (E)	6%						
87.	R-459B	HFC-32	21%	HFO-1234yf	69%	HFO-1234ze (E)	10%						
88.	R-460A	HFC-125	52%	HFC-134a	14%	HFO-1234ze (E)	22%	HFC-32	12%				
89.	R-460B	HFC-125	25%	HFC-134a	20%	HFO-1234ze (E)	27%	HFC-32	28%				

**11.2 Azeotropic mixtures**

No.	Refrigerant number (trade name) of mixture	Composition			
		Component 1		Component 2	
1.	R-500	CFC-12	73.8%	HFC-152a	26.2%
2.	R-501	CFC-12	25%	HCFC-22	75%
3.	R-502	CFC-115	51.2%	HCFC-22	48.8%
4.	R-503	CFC-13	59.9%	HFC-23	40.1%
5.	R-504	CFC-115	51.8%	HFC-32	48.2%
6.	R-505	CFC-12	78%	HCFC-31	22%
7.	R-506	CFC-114	45%	HCFC-31	55%
8.	R-507A (AZ-50)	HFC-125	50%	HFC-143a	50%
9.	R-508A	HFC-23	39%	PFC-116	61%
10.	R-508B	HFC-23	46%	PFC-116	54%
11.	R-509 (TP5R2)	HCFC-22	46%	PFC-218	54%
12.	R-509A	HCFC-22	44%	PFC-218	56%
13.	R-512A	HFC-134a	5%	HFC-152a	95%
14.	R-513A (XP10/DR-11)	HFC-134a	44%	HFO-1234yf	56%
15.	R-513B	HFC-134a	41.5%	HFO-1234yf	58.5%
16.	R-515A	HFC-227ea	12%	HFO-1234ze (E)	88%

**11.3 Other mixtures**

No.	Trade name of mixture	Composition							
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4	
1.	FX 20	HFC-125	45%	HCFC-22	55%				
2.	FX 55	HCF-C22	60%	HCFC-142b	40%				
3.	D 136	HCFC-22	50%	HCFC-124	47%	HC-600a	3%		
4.	Daikin Blend	HFC-23	2%	HFC-32	28%	HCFC-124	70%		
5.	FRIGC	HCFC-124	39%	HCFC-134a	59%	HC-600a	2%		
6.	Free Zone	HCFC-142b	19%	HFC-134a	79%	Lubricant	2%		
7.	GHG-HP	HCFC-22	65%	HCFC-142b	31%	HC-600a	4%		
8.	GHG-X5	HCFC-22	41%	HCFC-142b	15%	HFC-227ea	40%	HC-600a	4%
9.	NARM-502	HCFC-22	90%	HFC-152a	5%	HFC-23	5%		
10.	NASF-S-III <sup>31</sup>	HCFC-22	82%	HCFC-123	4.75%	HCFC-124	9.5%	HC-600a	3.75%

**11.4 Methyl bromide mixtures**

No.	Trade name of mixture	Composition			
		Component 1		Component 2	
1.	Methyl bromide with chloropicrin	Methyl bromide	67%	Chloropicrin	33%
2.	Methyl bromide with chloropicrin	Methyl bromide	98%	Chloropicrin	2%

<sup>31</sup> A halon alternative.



**Data form 7 on consumption (imports) under the exemption for high-ambient-temperature parties**

<p><b>1. Fill in this form only if your country is listed in Appendix II to decision XXVIII/2, has formally notified the Secretariat of its intention to use the high-ambient-temperature exemption, and imported HFCs for its own use in the subsectors contained in Appendix I to decision XXVIII/2.</b></p> <p>Party: _____</p>		<p><b>DATA FORM 7</b></p> <p><b>DATA ON IMPORTS OF ANNEX F SUBSTANCES FOR EXEMPTED SUBSECTORS</b></p> <p>in tonnes<sup>[1]</sup> (not ODP or CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes)</p> <p>Period: January - December 20 ____</p>			<p><b>HAT_Dataform_2024</b></p>	
		<p><i>Quantity of new substances imported for approved subsectors to which the high-ambient-temperature exemption applies (columns to be added as required for other subsectors that may be approved after the assessments under paragraphs 32 and 33 of decision XXVIII/2)*</i></p>				
(1) <i>Annex/group</i>	(2) <i>Substance</i>	(3) <i>New imports for use in multi-split air conditioners</i>	(4) <i>New imports for use in split ducted air conditioners</i>	(5) <i>New imports for use in ducted commercial packaged (self-contained) air conditioners</i>	(6) <i>New imports for use in subsector**</i>	(7) <i>New imports for use in subsector**</i>
F-Group I	HFC-32 (CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-41 (CH <sub>3</sub> F)					
	HFC-125 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-134 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-134a (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-143 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-143a (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-152 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F)					
	HFC-152a (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-227ea (CF <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236cb (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236ea (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236fa (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-245ca (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-245fa (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-365mfc (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-43-10mee (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
F-Group II	HFC-23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> )					
<p><i>Mixtures containing controlled substance(s) – applicable to all substances, not just HFCs (add additional rows or pages as required for mixtures not listed below)</i></p>						

(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	Quantity of new substances imported for approved subsectors to which the high-ambient-temperature exemption applies (columns to be added as required for other subsectors that may be approved after the assessments under paragraphs 32 and 33 of decision XXVIII/2)*				
		(3) New imports for use in multi-split air conditioners	(4) New imports for use in split ducted air conditioners	(5) New imports for use in ducted commercial packaged (self-contained) air conditioners	(6) New imports for use in subsector**	(7) New imports for use in subsector**
R-404A (HFC-125 = 44%, HFC-134a = 4%, HFC-143a = 52%)						
R-407A (HFC-32 = 20%, HFC-125 = 40%, HFC-143a = 40%)						
R-407C (HFC-32 = 23%, HFC-125 = 25%, HFC-143a = 52%)						
R-410A (HFC-32 = 50%, HFC-125 = 50%)						
R-507A (HFC-125 = 50%, HFC-143a = 50%)						
R-508B (HFC-23 = 46%, PFC-116 = 54%)						
<i>Comments:</i>						

<sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = Metric ton.

*Note:* If a non-standard mixture not listed in section 11 of the data reporting instructions and guidelines is to be reported, please indicate the percentage by weight of each constituent controlled substance of the mixture being reported in the “comments” box above.

\* Only bulk gases for servicing of exempted equipment should be reported here, not gases imported inside pre-charged equipment.

\*\* For each substance imported for use in subsectors that may be approved after the assessments under paragraphs 32 and 33 of decision XXVIII/2, please specify the approved subsector. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.

**Data form 8 on production under the exemption for high-ambient-temperature parties**

<p><b>1. Fill in this form only if your country is listed in appendix II to decision XXVIII/2, has formally notified the Secretariat of its intention to use the high-ambient-temperature exemption, and produced HFCs for its own use in the subsectors contained in appendix I to decision XXVIII/2.</b></p> <p>Party: _____</p>	<p><b>DATA FORM 8</b></p> <p><b>DATA ON PRODUCTION OF ANNEX F SUBSTANCES FOR EXEMPTED SUBSECTORS</b></p> <p>in tonnes<sup>(1)</sup> (not ODP or CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes)</p> <p>Period: January - December 20____</p>	<p><b>HAT_Dataform_2024</b></p>
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(1) Annex/group	(2) Substance	Quantity of new substances produced for approved subsectors to which the high-ambient-temperature exemption applies (production should be for use within the producing country) (columns to be added as required for other sub-sectors that may be approved after the assessments under paragraphs 32 and 33 of decision XXVIII/2)*				
		(3) New production for use in multi-split air conditioners	(4) New production for use in split ducted air conditioners	(5) New production for use in ducted commercial packaged (self-contained) air conditioners	(6) New production for use in subsector*	(7) New production for use in subsector*
F-Group I	HFC-32 (CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-41 (CH <sub>3</sub> F)					
	HFC-125 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-134 (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-134a (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-143 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-143a (CH <sub>3</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-152 (CH <sub>2</sub> FCH <sub>2</sub> F)					
	HFC-152a (CH <sub>3</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-227ea (CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236cb (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236ea (CHF <sub>2</sub> CHFCF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-236fa (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-245ca (CH <sub>2</sub> FCF <sub>2</sub> CHF <sub>2</sub> )					
	HFC-245fa (CHF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					

UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/8/Add.1–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/9/Add.1

	HFC-365mfc (CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> )					
	HFC-43-10mee (CF <sub>3</sub> CHFCHFCF <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub> )					
F-Group II	HFC-23 (CHF <sub>3</sub> )					
<i>Comments:</i>						

<sup>[1]</sup> Tonne = Metric ton.

\* For each substance produced for use in subsectors that may be approved after the assessments under paragraphs 32 and 33 of decision XXVIII/2, please specify the approved subsector. Should the column space be insufficient, further information can be provided in the “comments” box above.

## **Decision XXXVI/13: Data and information provided by the parties in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

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

1. To note that 192 parties of the 198 parties that should have reported data for 2023 have done so and that 163 of those parties had reported their data by 30 September 2024, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To note with appreciation that 80 of the reporting parties had submitted their data for 2023 by 30 June 2024, in accordance with the encouragement in decision XV/15, and to note that reporting by 30 June each year greatly facilitates the work of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol in assisting parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol to comply with the control measures of the Protocol;
3. To note with concern that six parties, namely Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Iceland, Mali and San Marino, have not reported their data for 2023, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places them in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Protocol until such time as the Ozone Secretariat receives their outstanding data;
4. To also note with concern that one party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely Djibouti, that has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and should have submitted baseline data for Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for the years 2020 to 2022, as required under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, has not done so, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Ozone Secretariat receives its outstanding baseline data for hydrofluorocarbons;
5. To further note with concern that two parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, namely Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, that have ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and are thus required to submit data on Annex F substances (hydrofluorocarbons) for 2023, as required under paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, submitted data for other controlled substances but not for hydrofluorocarbons, and that this places those parties in non-compliance with their data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Ozone Secretariat receives their outstanding data for hydrofluorocarbons;
6. To note that a lack of timely data reporting by parties impedes the effective monitoring and assessment of parties' compliance with their obligations under the Montreal Protocol;
7. To urge the parties listed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat as soon as possible;
8. To request the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol to review the situation of those parties at its seventy-fourth meeting;
9. To encourage parties to continue to report consumption and production data as soon as the figures are available, and preferably by 30 June each year, as encouraged in decision XV/15 and subsequent decisions on the matter.

## Decision XXXVI/14: Request for the revision of baseline data by El Salvador and Honduras

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

Noting that, in decision XIII/15, the Thirteenth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer decided to advise parties requesting changes in reported baseline data for base years to present their requests to the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol, which in turn would work with the Ozone Secretariat and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to confirm the justification for the changes and present them to the Meeting of the Parties for approval,

Noting also that decision XV/19 sets out the methodology for the submission of such requests,

*Decides:*

1. That El Salvador has presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify its request for the revision of its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for 2020, 2021 and 2022, which are part of the baseline for Article 5, group 1 parties under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To approve the request by El Salvador and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for baseline years 2020, 2021 and 2022 as indicated in table 1 below:

Table 1  
**Revised consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons, El Salvador, 2020–2022**

Party	Previous HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)			New HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
El Salvador	620 802	985 085	712 414	705 669	784 010	703 349

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

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

4. To approve the request by Honduras and to revise its consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons for the baseline year 2022 as indicated in table 2 below:

Table 2  
**Revised consumption data for hydrofluorocarbons, Honduras, 2022**

Party	Previous HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)	New HFC data (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq tonnes)
	2022	2022
Honduras	1 057 751	1 024 898

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

**Decision XXXVI/15: Status of the establishment of licensing systems under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Noting* that Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer requires each party to establish and implement a system for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed controlled substances listed in Annex F to the Montreal Protocol,

*Noting with appreciation* that 154 of the 160 parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified the Kigali Amendment have reported the establishment and operation of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances as required, and that five parties that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment have also reported the establishment and implementation of such licensing systems,

*Noting*, however, that the three parties listed in the annex to the present decision have not yet reported to the Ozone Secretariat on the establishment and operation of their licensing systems pursuant to Article 4B, paragraph 3,

*Recognizing* that licensing systems provide for data collection and verification, the monitoring of imports and exports of controlled substances and the prevention of illegal trade,

*Recognizing also* that the successful phase-out of most controlled substances by parties is largely attributable to the establishment and implementation of licensing systems to control the import and export of ozone-depleting substances,

*Decides:*

1. To take note with appreciation of the efforts made by the parties in the establishment and operation of licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances under Article 4B, paragraph 2 bis, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;

2. To urge the three parties listed in the annex to the present decision to provide information to the Ozone Secretariat on the establishment and operation of licensing systems as a matter of urgency, and by no later than 31 March 2025, for consideration by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol at its seventy-fourth meeting;

3. To also urge all parties to the Montreal Protocol that have ratified the Kigali Amendment and that have not yet established and implemented import and export licensing systems for controlled substances under Annex F to the Montreal Protocol to do so and to report that information to the Ozone Secretariat within three months of doing so;

4. To request the Ozone Secretariat to review periodically the status of the establishment of import and export licensing systems for Annex F controlled substances by all parties to the Montreal Protocol, as called for in Article 4B, paragraph 4, thereof.

**Annex to decision XXXVI/15**

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

1. Angola
2. Kenya
3. San Marino

**Decision XXXVI/16: Non-compliance in 2021 with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer governing consumption and production of the controlled substances in Annex C, Group I (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

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

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

*Recalling* decision XXXV/18 and recommendations 68/4, 69/4, 70/2 and 72/3 of the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol,

*Noting* that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted all outstanding Article 7 data for 2022 in accordance with its data reporting obligations under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, confirming that the party had adhered to its commitments contained in the plan of action to return to compliance, as set out in decision XXXII/6,

*Noting also,* however, that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not reported its annual consumption data for controlled substances for 2023 in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Montreal Protocol,

*Decides:*

1. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea did not strictly adhere to its commitments for 2021, as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6, and that the party was in non-compliance with control measures for that substance under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for 2021;
2. To express serious concern regarding the fact that, despite several requests by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol in its recommendations 68/4, 69/4, 70/2 and 72/3 and repeated reminders by the Ozone Secretariat, the party has not yet provided an explanation for the deviations mentioned in paragraph 1 above and has not submitted a revised plan of action, if appropriate, to ensure its return to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, along with a progress report on the establishment of additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, as set out in its plan of action to return to compliance contained in decision XXXII/6;
3. To note with concern that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not reported its 2023 data as required under Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Montreal Protocol, and that this places the party in non-compliance with its 2023 data reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol until such time as the Ozone Secretariat receives its outstanding data, as is also noted in paragraph 3 of decision XXXVI/13;
4. To urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide an explanation for the deviations, together with Article 7 data for 2023, as a matter of urgency, and by no later than 31 March 2025, and, if appropriate, to submit a revised plan of action to ensure its return to compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2023, for consideration by the Implementation Committee at its seventy-fourth meeting;
5. To also urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to submit a progress report on efforts to establish additional national policies facilitating the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that might include, but would not be limited to, bans on imports, on production or on new installations, along with certification of refrigeration technicians and companies, for consideration by the



Implementation Committee at its seventy-fourth meeting, as set out in paragraph 5 of decision XXXII/6;

6. To invite the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send a representative to the Committee's seventy-fourth meeting unless the party has, prior to the meeting, provided the information referred to in paragraphs 3 to 5 above;

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

8. To continue to monitor closely the progress made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in implementing its plan of action and obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

## **Decision XXXVI/17: Changes in the membership of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel**

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

1. To thank the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for its outstanding reports and to also thank the co-chairs and members of the Panel for their outstanding service and dedication;
2. To endorse the appointment of Bella Maranion (United States of America) as co-chair of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of four years;
3. To endorse the appointment of Paolo Altoé (Brazil) as co-chair of the Flexible and Rigid Foams Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
4. To endorse the appointment of Adam Chattaway (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) as co-chair of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
5. To endorse the appointment of Daniel Verdonik (United States of America) as co-chair of the Fire Suppression Technical Options Committee for an additional term of four years;
6. To endorse the appointment of Suely Carvalho (Brazil) as a senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of two years;
7. To endorse the appointment of Sukumar Devotta (India) as senior expert of the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel for an additional term of two years;
8. To endorse the appointment of Bassam Elassaad (Lebanon) as a senior expert for a term of two years;
9. To endorse the appointment of Ray Gluckman (United Kingdom) as a senior expert for an additional term of two years;
10. To endorse the appointment of Marco González (Costa Rica) as a senior expert for an additional term of two years;
11. To endorse the appointment of Shiqiu Zhang (China) as a senior expert for an additional term of two years.

**Decision XXXVI/18: Membership of the Implementation Committee**

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

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Implementation Committee under the Non-Compliance Procedure for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2024;
2. To confirm the positions of Chile, Czechia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya and the United States of America as members of the Committee for one further year and to select Benin, the Dominican Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Montenegro and Saudi Arabia as members of the Committee for a two-year period beginning on 1 January 2025;
3. To note the selection of Martijn Hildebrand (Kingdom of the Netherlands) to serve as President and Linda Kosgei (Kenya) to serve as Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Committee for one year beginning on 1 January 2025.

## **Decision XXXVI/19: Membership of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund**

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

1. To note with appreciation the work carried out by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer with the assistance of the Fund secretariat in 2024;
2. To endorse the selection of Argentina, Bahrain, China, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho and Togo as members of the Executive Committee representing parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol and the selection of Belgium, Canada, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Sweden and the United States of America as members representing parties not so operating, for one year beginning on 1 January 2025;
3. To note the selection of Alessandro Giuliano Peru (Italy) to serve as Chair and Mathatela Ntsatsi (Lesotho) to serve as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee for one year beginning 1 January 2025.

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

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

To endorse the selection of Annie Gabriel (Australia) and Shontelle Wellington (Barbados) as Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 2025.

**Decision XXXVI/21: Status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

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

1. To note that, as at 1 November 2024, 160 parties had ratified, approved or accepted the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer;
2. To urge all parties that have not yet done so to ratify, approve or accept the Kigali Amendment in order to ensure broad participation and achieve the goals of the Amendment.

## **Decision XXXVI/22: Financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*The Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties,*

*Recalling* its decision XXXV/27 on financial reports and budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer,

*Taking note* of the financial report for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol for the fiscal year 2023,<sup>1</sup>

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

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

*Welcoming* United Nations Environment Assembly decision 6/6 of 1 March 2024 on management of trust funds and earmarked contributions, in which the Environment Assembly extended the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol to 31 December 2030 unless otherwise requested by the appropriate authorities, and noting that the extension of trust funds is an administrative matter that falls under the delegation of the Executive Director and hence will, as of the seventh session of the Environment Assembly, no longer require a decision by Member States,

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

*Decides:*

1. To approve the budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the amount of 6,047,195 United States dollars for 2025 and take note of the indicative budget for 2026, to be considered further by the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, as set out in table 1 of the annex to the present decision;
2. To authorize the Executive Secretary, on an exceptional basis, to draw on the available cash balance for 2025 in an amount of up to 598,900 dollars for specific activities listed in table 1 of the annex to the present decision, provided that the cash balance is not reduced below the working capital reserve;
3. To approve the contributions to be paid by the parties in the amount of 4,837,756 dollars for 2025 and to take note of the contributions for 2026 as set out in table 2 of the annex to the present decision;
4. To authorize the Executive Secretary to draw down from the cash balance the funds required to cover the shortfall between the level of contributions agreed on in paragraph 3 above and the approved budget for 2025 as set out in paragraph 1 above;
5. To reaffirm that a working capital reserve shall be maintained at a level of 15 per cent of the annual budget, to be used to meet the final expenditures under the Trust Fund, noting that the working capital reserve shall be set aside from the existing cash balance;
6. To encourage parties and other stakeholders to contribute financially and by other means to assist the members, including those from parties not operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, 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 to parties that have paid their contributions for 2024 and prior years, and to urge parties that have not done so to pay their outstanding contributions promptly and in full and all parties to pay their future contributions promptly and in full;
8. To request the Executive Secretary to enter into discussions with any party whose contributions have been outstanding for two or more years with a view to finding a way forward, and to report to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties on the outcome of those discussions to enable the parties to further consider how to address the matter;

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Conv.13/5–UNEP/OzL.Pro.36/5.

9. To also request the Executive Secretary:
- (a) To continue to provide regular information on earmarked contributions and to include that information, where relevant, in the budget proposals of the Trust Fund to enhance transparency with regard to the actual income and expenses of the Trust Fund;
  - (b) To continue to prepare fact sheets for the presentation of future budgets;
  - (c) To ensure the full utilization of the programme support resources available to the Ozone Secretariat in 2025 and in later years and, where possible, to offset programme support resources against the administrative components of the approved budget;
  - (d) 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;
10. To further request the Executive Secretary to prepare budgets and work programmes for the years 2026 and 2027, based on the projected needs, for the following two budget scenarios:
- (a) A zero-nominal-growth scenario based on the 2025 approved budget;
  - (b) A scenario based on recommended adjustments to the zero-nominal-growth scenario, indicating the added costs or savings related thereto;
11. 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;
12. To note with appreciation the extension of the Trust Fund until 31 December 2030, as granted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its sixth session.<sup>2</sup>

## Annex to decision XXXVI/22

### Approved budget for the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer for 2025 and noted budget for 2026 and parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol

Table 1  
**Approved 2025 and noted 2026 budgets for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**  
 (United States dollars)

<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	<i>2025</i>		<i>2026</i>
		<i>Approved budget</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>Recommended budget</i>
<b>1100</b>	<b>Employee salaries, allowances and benefits</b>	<b>1 795 000</b>	<b>1 830 000</b>	<b>1 830 000</b>
<b>1200</b>	<b>Consultants</b>	<b>80 000</b>	–	<b>85 000</b>
<b>1300</b>	<b>Conference services costs</b>			
1305	Open-ended Working Group meetings	730 000	895 000	895 000
1310	Meetings of the Parties	655 000	670 000	670 000
1315	Communication costs of Article 5 assessment panel members and organizational costs of panel meetings	55 000	55 000	55 000
1320	Bureau meetings	25 000	25 000	25 000
1325	Implementation Committee meetings	165 000	165 000	165 000
1350	Hospitality	–	29 500	30 000
	<b>Subtotal: conference services costs</b>	<b>1 630 000</b>	<b>1 839 500</b>	<b>1 840 000</b>
<b>3300</b>	<b>Travel of Article 5 parties and assessment panel experts</b>			
3310	Assessment panel meetings	350 000	380 000	380 000
3320	Meetings of the Parties	525 000	550 000	550 000

<sup>2</sup> Decision 6/6.



<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Cost category</i>	2025	2026	2026
		<i>Approved budget</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth</i>	<i>Recommended budget</i>
3330	Open-ended Working Group meetings	475 000	500 000	500 000
3340	Bureau meetings	15 000	15 000	15 000
3350	Implementation Committee meetings	65 000	65 000	65 000
	<b>Subtotal: travel of Article 5 parties and assessment panel experts</b>	<b>1 430 000</b>	<b>1 510 000</b>	<b>1 510 000</b>
<b>1600</b>	<b>Staff travel on official business</b>			
1601	Secretariat staff	195 000	–	205 000
1602	Conference services staff	–	–	15 000
	<b>Subtotal: staff travel on official business</b>	<b>195 000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>220 000</b>
<b>4100–5330</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>			
4100	Expendable equipment	5 000	–	7 000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	8 000	–	12 000
4300	Rental of premises	34 000	–	34 000
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment	22 000	–	22 000
5200	Reporting costs	75 000	–	75 000
5300	Miscellaneous costs	10 000	–	15 000
5310	Registration system enhancement	2 500	–	–
5320	Software and website maintenance	10 000	–	–
5330	Website hosting	5 000	–	–
	<b>Subtotal: operating costs</b>	<b>171 500</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>165 000</b>
<b>5201</b>	<b>Public awareness and communication</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>82 500</b>
	<b>Total direct costs</b>	<b>5 351 500</b>	<b>5 179 500</b>	<b>5 732 500</b>
	Programme support costs	695 695	673 335	745 225
	<b>Total direct costs including programme support costs</b>	<b>6 047 195</b>	<b>5 852 835</b>	<b>6 477 725</b>
	<b>Additional activities funded from the cash balance</b>		–	–
5202	Communication campaign	50 000	100 000	100 000
5203	Digital tools: enhancements	–	30 000	30 000
3311	Informal meetings of the parties	80 000	–	–
2201	Atmospheric monitoring	400 000	–	–
	<b>Total direct costs – additional activities funded from the cash balance</b>	<b>530 000</b>	<b>130 000</b>	<b>130 000</b>
	Programme support costs	68 900	16 900	16 900
	<b>Total additional activities including programme support costs</b>	<b>598 900</b>	<b>146 900</b>	<b>146 900</b>
	<b>Overall direct costs</b>	<b>5 881 500</b>	<b>5 309 500</b>	<b>5 862 500</b>
	<b>Overall programme support costs</b>	<b>764 595</b>	<b>690 325</b>	<b>762 125</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>6 646 095</b>	<b>5 999 735</b>	<b>6 624 625</b>

## Appendix to table 1

### Explanatory notes on the 2025 budget of the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Purpose of the amount allocated to the budget line</i>
Employee salaries, allowances and benefits	1100	The estimates under this category have been increased by 2 per cent over the preceding year to allow for inflation and within-grade increments for staff salaries. This category includes the costs of United Nations Volunteers to support the work of the Secretariat and other costs related to staff (e.g. medical services, stress counselling, host country services and security).
Consultants	1200	The amount allocated is for consultants with expertise that is not available in the Ozone Secretariat but is required to respond to decisions of the parties.
Conference services costs	1300	This category includes venue costs, editing and translation of meeting documents, interpretation during the meeting and report-writing. Conference servicing staff time and travel costs are also included in this category.
	1305	The cost estimates for the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group are based on the costs of the meeting held in Bangkok in 2023, adjusted for inflation.
	1310	The cost estimates for the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties are based on the costs of the Thirty-Fifth Meeting of the Parties held in Nairobi in 2023, adjusted for inflation.
	1315	Communications and meeting costs for the assessment panels, associated technical options committees and subsidiary bodies. The budget is used for the organization of meetings of the panel members and allowances for the panel co-chairs from parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 to cover communication costs related to the work of the assessment panels.
	1320	Budget for the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties.
	1325	The proposed budget for Implementation Committee meetings in 2025 includes the cost of two meetings, one held back to back with the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the other held back to back with the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties. The budget amount has been increased to allow for increases in the costs of conducting the meetings.
Travel of Article 5 parties and assessment panel experts	3300	The participation of representatives of Article 5 parties and of countries with economies in transition in various Montreal Protocol meetings is budgeted at \$4,000 per representative per meeting calculated on the basis of economy-class fares using the most direct and economical route plus United Nations daily subsistence allowances and terminal expenses.
	3310	Budget for the travel of assessment panel members to participate in the meetings of the ozone treaties and in the meetings of the relevant assessment panels.
	3320	Budget for the travel of participants to the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
	3330	Budget for participation in the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group.
	3340	Budget for the travel of Bureau members to participate in the meeting of the Bureau of the Thirty-Sixth Meeting of the Parties and in the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties.
	3350	Budget for the travel of Implementation Committee members to participate in its seventy-fourth and seventy-fifth meetings, to be held back to back with the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, respectively. The funded Committee members will also attend the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, which commence the week after the Committee meetings.
Staff travel on official business	1600	The budget includes travel by Ozone Secretariat staff to organize and/or participate in meetings of the Montreal Protocol and other relevant meetings, such as the meetings of the ozone officers under the regional networks of the OzonAction programme, to provide substantive support for meetings of

<i>Cost category</i>	<i>Budget line</i>	<i>Purpose of the amount allocated to the budget line</i>
		importance to the ongoing work of the Secretariat to implement the decisions and requests of the parties.
	1601	The travel costs of Secretariat staff for the above-mentioned official purposes.
Operating costs	4100–5330	The budget allocated to this category is used along with the amount allocated for similar budget lines for operations under the Trust Fund for the Vienna Convention.
	4100	The budget includes the cost of software licences, stationery, office supplies and consumables.
	4200	This budget line provides for the cost of computers, peripherals and furniture.
	4300	Covers the cost of office rental and utilities for the Secretariat in Nairobi.
	5100	For the operation and maintenance of equipment, the budget includes service-level agreements for printers and photocopying machines, information technology support provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi and insurance of equipment.
	5200	The reporting costs include reporting and coverage at the forty-seventh meeting of the Open-ended Working Group and the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties, assessment panel reports, ad hoc translation, editing of documents not related to meetings, and publications.
	5300	The Miscellaneous costs budget line replaces the Sundry line item and includes telecommunication costs, freight costs and staff training costs.
	5310 <sup>a</sup>	Budget for registration system enhancement.
	5320 <sup>a</sup>	Budget for software and website maintenance.
	5330 <sup>a</sup>	Budget for website hosting.
Public awareness and communication	5201	Includes awareness-raising campaigns, visual materials, branding of meetings and World Ozone Day celebrations. The budget for the Day's celebrations for Article 5 parties has been increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000.
Additional activities funded from the cash balance	5202	The budget will be used for awareness-raising campaigns to complement the budget requested under the category "Public awareness and communication" noted above.
	3311	Budget for an informal meeting of the parties requested under paragraph 4 of decision XXXVI/9.
	2201	Budget for atmospheric monitoring activities.

<sup>a</sup> The three budget lines have been moved from the public awareness and communications category to the operating costs category.

Table 2  
**Parties' contributions to the Trust Fund for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**  
 (United States dollars)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the zero-nominal-growth budget</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	–	–	–
Algeria	0.109	5 264	6 369	7 049
Andorra	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–
Argentina	0.718	34 724	42 010	46 496
Armenia	–	–	–	–
Australia	2.107	101 952	123 344	136 512
Austria	0.678	32 793	39 673	43 909
Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–
Barbados	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0.827	39 989	48 379	53 545
Belize	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–
Bhutan	–	–	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2.010	97 219	117 618	130 175
Brunei Darussalam	–	–	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–
Canada	2.624	126 920	153 551	169 946
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–
Chile	0.419	20 284	24 540	27 160
China	15.228	736 699	891 276	986 435
Colombia	0.246	11 881	14 374	15 908
Comoros	–	–	–	–
Congo	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–
Cuba	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	–	–	–	–
Czechia	0.339	16 420	19 866	21 987
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–
Denmark	0.552	26 707	32 311	35 761
Djibouti	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–
Egypt	0.139	6 713	8 122	8 989
El Salvador	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–
Eswatini	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	–
European Union	2.496	120 739	146 073	161 668
Fiji	–	–	–	–
Finland	0.416	20 139	24 365	26 966
France	4.311	208 540	252 297	279 233
Gabon	–	–	–	–
Gambia	–	–	–	–
Georgia	–	–	–	–
Germany	6.101	295 134	357 060	395 182
Ghana	–	–	–	–
Greece	0.324	15 696	18 989	21 017
Grenada	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–
Guyana	–	–	–	–
Haiti	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–
Honduras	–	–	–	–
Hungary	0.228	11 011	13 322	14 744
Iceland	–	–	–	–
India	1.042	50 420	61 000	67 513
Indonesia	0.548	26 514	32 078	35 502
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.370	17 918	21 677	23 992
Iraq	0.128	6 182	7 479	8 277
Ireland	0.438	21 202	25 650	28 389
Israel	0.560	27 094	32 779	36 278

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Italy	3.184	154 014	186 330	206 224
Jamaica	–	–	–	–
Japan	8.019	387 957	469 360	519 473
Jordan	–	–	–	–
Kazakhstan	0.133	6 423	7 771	8 601
Kenya	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	0.234	11 301	13 672	15 132
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–
Lesotho	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	–	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0.347	16 807	20 333	22 504
Maldives	–	–	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–
Malta	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1.219	58 969	71 342	78 959
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–
Namibia	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	1.375	66 502	80 457	89 047
New Zealand	0.308	14 923	18 055	19 982
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–
Niger	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	0.182	8 790	10 634	11 769
Niue	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
North Macedonia	–	–	–	–
Norway	0.678	32 793	39 673	43 909
Oman	0.111	5 361	6 486	7 178
Pakistan	0.114	5 506	6 661	7 372
Palau	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–
Paraguay	–	–	–	–
Peru	0.163	7 872	9 524	10 541
Philippines	0.212	10 239	12 387	13 709
Poland	0.836	40 423	48 905	54 127
Portugal	0.352	17 048	20 625	22 828
Qatar	0.269	12 991	15 717	17 396
Republic of Korea	2.570	124 313	150 396	166 454
Republic of Moldova	–	–	–	–
Romania	0.311	15 068	18 230	20 176
Russian Federation	1.863	90 119	109 029	120 669
Rwanda	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–
San Marino	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1.182	57 182	69 180	76 566
Senegal	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0.503	24 341	29 448	32 592
Slovakia	0.155	7 486	9 056	10 023
Slovenia	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–
Somalia	–	–	–	–
South Africa	0.244	11 784	14 257	15 779
South Sudan	–	–	–	–
Spain	2.130	103 063	124 688	138 000
Sri Lanka	–	–	–	–
State of Palestine	–	–	–	–
Sudan	–	–	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–	–
Sweden	0.870	42 065	50 892	56 325
Switzerland	1.132	54 767	66 259	73 333
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–	–
Tajikistan	–	–	–	–

<i>Party</i>	<i>Adjusted United Nations scale with 22 per cent maximum assessment rate considered</i>	<i>2025 contributions by parties</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the zero-nominal- growth budget</i>	<i>2026 contributions by parties for the recommended budget</i>
Thailand	0.367	17 773	21 502	23 798
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–
Togo	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	–	–	–	–
Türkiye	0.844	40 810	49 373	54 644
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
Uganda	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0.634	30 668	37 102	41 064
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.368	211 292	255 626	282 920
United Republic of Tanzania	–	–	–	–
United States of America	21.963	1 062 500	1 285 438	1 422 681
Uruguay	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.175	8 452	10 225	11 317
Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.000</b>	<b>4 837 756</b>	<b>5 852 835</b>	<b>6 477 725</b>



## **Decision XXXVI/23: Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

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

To convene the Thirty-Seventh Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer at the seat of the Ozone Secretariat in Nairobi from 3 to 7 November 2025 unless other appropriate arrangements are made by the Ozone Secretariat in consultation with the Bureau.

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