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**NOTE**

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (ExMOP5) (Bangkok, Thailand, 16 July 2022) - Information from the Presidency and the Commission

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Delegations will find in the Annex an information note from the Presidency and the Commission on the above subject, to be dealt with under "Any other business" at the Council (Environment) meeting on 24 October 2022.

**Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (ExMOP5)****(Bangkok, Thailand, 16 July 2022)****– Information from the Presidency and the Commission –**

The Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer took place in Bangkok on 16 July 2022. It adopted the budget for the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol for the triennium 2021–2023 of USD 540 million on the understanding that USD 65 million of that budget will be covered by the carry-over from the triennium 2018–2020.

This key decision of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol could be adopted thanks to negotiations on the replenishment of the Multilateral Fund that had taken place during the forty-fourth meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group in Bangkok from 11 to 16 July 2022, which had concluded its work immediately prior to the ExMOP5. It was the first in-person meeting in over two years under the Montreal Protocol taking up discussion of the replenishment that was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Presidency team led coordination on the spot and was able to count on the constructive spirit and excellent cooperation shown by all within the EU.

**Background information:**

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer regulates the production and consumption of nearly 100 man-made chemicals referred to as ozone depleting substances (ODS). When released to the atmosphere, those chemicals damage the stratospheric ozone layer, Earth's protective shield that protects humans and the environment from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the Sun. They are also often powerful greenhouse gases and the Montreal Protocol as such contributed significantly to future avoided climate change. Adopted on 16 September 1987, the Protocol is to date a UN treaty with universal membership, ratified by 198 parties, including the European Union. In 2016, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed to add hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a group of greenhouse gases covered by the UNFCCC, to the list of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol. As they are often used as replacement for ODS, the Montreal Protocol was deemed suitable to also ensure their gradual reductions. The approved timeline is to achieve reductions in HFC production and use by 80–85 per cent by the late 2040s.

The [Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol](#) was established in 1991. The Fund's objective is to provide financial and technical assistance to developing country parties to the Montreal Protocol whose annual per capita consumption and production of ODS is less than 0.3kg to comply with the control measures of the Protocol.

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