



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023

Proposal by the Executive Secretary*

Summary

This document contains the programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023 proposed by the Executive Secretary.

The biennium 2022–2023 will be critical for realizing increased ambition under the Paris Agreement through intergovernmental engagement, support for technical processes and institutions, and management and sharing of data and information. However, the Executive Secretary, mindful of the financial constraints imposed by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, has taken a responsible and reasonable approach to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023.

Consequently, the proposed core budget for the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement under a zero real growth scenario, in order to take into consideration statutory and other unavoidable cost increases, is estimated at EUR 62.3 million for the biennium 2022–2023. As mandated, a zero nominal growth scenario that maintains the total core budget at the approved 2020–2021 resource level of EUR 59.7 million is also presented.

In addition to the detailed information contained in this document on how the proposed programme budget was developed and its different components, the two addenda to this document provide further details on the work programme of the secretariat and the corresponding resource requirements, and the budget of the international transaction log.

Additional supporting data and information on the 2022–2023 programme budget are available on the UNFCCC website at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/budget>.

* This document was submitted after the due date owing to the extensive internal consultations that were required to finalize it.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AS	Administrative Services
ASG	Assistant Secretary-General
Bonn Fund	Trust Fund for the Special Annual Contribution from the Government of Germany
BR	biennial report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
D	Director level
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCA portal	global climate action portal (NAZCA)
GHG	greenhouse gas
GS	General Service level
HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITL	international transaction log
JI	joint implementation
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
P	Professional level
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
USG	Under-Secretary-General
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Context

1. In 1992, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was adopted as a basis for multilateral climate action. Since then, climate change has been scientifically proven and globally recognized as the greatest risk currently facing humankind. In response, governments have adopted the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement as instruments to operationalize the global climate effort, with support from the secretariat.

2. In 2021, the climate challenge remains significant. According to the World Meteorological Organization, the global average temperature increase reached 1.2 ± 0.1 °C above the 1850–1900 baseline in 2020,¹ and the IPCC estimates that, if current trends continue, it is likely to reach 1.5 °C between 2030 and 2052.² These developments are accompanied by strengthening impacts of climate change, including recent events such as Cyclone Amphan in the Bay of Bengal, locust swarms in Eastern Africa and extreme cold in the southern United States of America.

3. Unfortunately, the world is not on track to stop the warming trend. The World Meteorological Organization found that emissions of all three major GHGs – carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide – increased in 2020.³ According to the United Nations Environment Programme, current policies will lead to a global temperature rise of around 3 °C in the twenty-first century.⁴ The secretariat's recent synthesis report on new or updated NDCs,⁵ based on those submitted by 31 December 2020, indicates that, although such NDCs may lead to a slight reduction in GHG emission levels in 2030 compared with previous NDCs, the change in total emissions in 2030 compared with the 2010 level is projected to be very small and far from the reduction levels identified by the IPCC as compatible with keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5 or 2 °C. In contrast, limiting the global temperature rise to below 1.5 °C would require a decline of 45 per cent in GHG emissions below the 2010 level by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050.

4. The United Nations Secretary-General, citizens around the world and a growing number of other stakeholders are calling for stronger climate action. The next two years will be a critical time for responding to those calls. The Paris Agreement, with near universal membership, provides the opportunity to develop more ambitious NDCs and lock in climate-friendly and -resilient infrastructure, investments and policies. The many targets for achieving carbon neutrality announced by Parties in 2020 provide hope that this opportunity can be realized. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of ensuring a healthier relationship with nature; investments to recover from the pandemic provide an opportunity to do this.

5. To support Parties and other stakeholders in the transformation towards low-carbon, climate-resilient societies, in the biennium 2022–2023 the secretariat will enhance and advance its work to enable intergovernmental engagement, support technical processes and institutions, manage and share data and information, and facilitate engagement between all stakeholders.

6. A particular focus will be on realizing increased ambition in all commitments under the Paris Agreement. Parties submit national climate action pledges (NDCs) every five years and report regularly on progress. The global stocktake will consider the implementation of the Paris Agreement as well as the level of collective progress towards achieving the goals

¹ WMO. 2020. *State of the Global Climate 2020. Provisional Report*. WMO. Available at <https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/climate/wmo-statement-state-of-global-climate>.

² IPCC. 2018. Summary for Policymakers. In: V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, H-O Pörtner, et al. (eds.). *Global Warming of 1.5 °C: An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty*. Geneva: World Meteorological Organization. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/>.

³ As footnote 1 above.

⁴ UNEP. 2020. *Emissions Gap Report 2020*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://www.unenvironment.org/emissions-gap-report-2020>.

⁵ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2.

and objectives of the Paris Agreement and recommend enhancements to strengthen action and support. On that basis, Parties will submit more ambitious NDCs for the following five-year period. Further ambition will be enabled through the supporting work of UNFCCC institutions; the trust between Parties generated by transparency arrangements, including under the ETF; the efficiencies gained through market- and non-market-based mechanisms; and the support provided to developing countries to enable them to meet their commitments.

7. The secretariat is cognizant of its central role in operating and coordinating these arrangements and undertook a review of all aspects of its operations, structure and activities in 2018–2019.⁶ The outcomes of the review are being implemented in 2020–2021 to ensure that the secretariat delivers on its assigned functions and objectives in a way that maximizes synergies and ensures that the secretariat remains fit for purpose. The secretariat has also enhanced the budget process and its transparency through regular briefings with the aim of ensuring that resources are used efficiently and that Parties understand how the resources they provide support the global response to climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic and the associated economic downturn require a responsible and reasonable approach to the budget for the biennium 2022–2023. Therefore, the Executive Secretary is presenting a zero-growth core budget.

8. The COVID-19 pandemic aside, the biennium 2022–2023 remains critically important. Parties need to significantly accelerate implementing a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, generating an information basis for the global stocktake on gaps in progress towards meeting national climate action pledges and ways of addressing them, including through enhancing support; and building momentum towards more ambitious NDCs to be submitted in 2025. This will require in-depth engagement in all aspects of work under the UNFCCC process, which will only be possible with the support of an adequately resourced secretariat.

II. Introduction to the 2022–2023 programme budget

A. Overview

9. This document by the Executive Secretary⁷ presents an estimated integrated programme budget for the entire secretariat for the biennium 2022–2023 of EUR 178.2 million (compared with EUR 172.1 million for the biennium 2020–2021) to deliver the results mandated and expected by Parties (see figure 1).

10. The proposed integrated budget includes:

(a) A zero-growth core budget consisting of two scenarios: (1) a zero real growth scenario, which adds statutory and other unavoidable costs to the approved 2020–2021 resource levels (EUR 62.3 million), and (2) a mandated zero nominal growth scenario, which absorbs statutory and other unavoidable costs so that the 2022–2023 budget remains at the approved 2020–2021 resource levels (EUR 59.7 million). The core budget is to be sourced from contributions to the Trust Fund for the Core Budget of the UNFCCC;⁸

(b) Proposed projects and funding requirements for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities (EUR 68.5 million under the zero real growth scenario and

⁶ The final report prepared by Fitch Consulting following the structural review (<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fitch-summary-report-Feb-2021.pdf>) provides further information and suggestions on how to take this work forward.

⁷ The financial procedures for the UNFCCC require the head of the Convention secretariat to prepare the budget for the following biennium, and to dispatch it to all Parties to the Convention at least 90 days before the opening of the ordinary session of the COP at which the budget is to be adopted (decision 15/CP.1, annex I, para. 3). These financial procedures are also applicable to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

⁸ Annexes VII and VIII provide the indicative scales of contributions from Parties to the Convention and the Paris Agreement and from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, respectively, for the biennium 2022–2023.

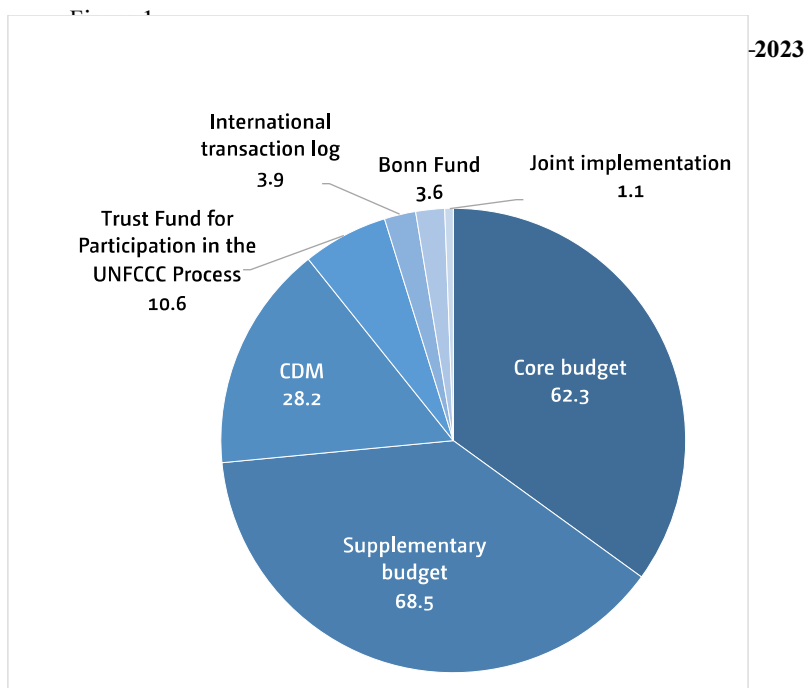
EUR 71.1 million under the zero nominal growth scenario) to be sourced from voluntary contributions;

(c) EUR 28.2 million for the CDM⁹ and EUR 3.9 million for the ITL¹⁰ to be sourced from fees collected under the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism and the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log, respectively, as well as EUR 1.1 million for JI;¹¹

(d) EUR 10.6 million for the participation of representatives of the least developed countries and small island developing States in the intergovernmental process to be sourced from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process;

(e) Funding from the Government of Germany to finance events held in Germany (EUR 3.6 million for the Bonn Fund);

(f) Conference services related to security, interpretation and document translation amounting to EUR 7.6 million provided under the authority of the United Nations General Assembly.¹²



11. The detailed work programme of the secretariat, including planned activities and outputs, is presented in document FCCC/SBI/2021/4/Add.1.¹³

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

12. With respect to the **core programme budget**, the SBI is invited to recommend elements of draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3 on the following:

⁹ The CDM two-year business and management plans are available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>. Expenditure projections for the CDM for 2022–2023 are included in document FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3.

¹⁰ Resource requirements for the Trust Fund for the International Transaction Log for the biennium 2022–2023 are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2021/4/Add.2.

¹¹ The JI management plans are available at <http://ji.unfccc.int/Ref/Docs.html>. The funds from fees and voluntary contributions for JI are managed through the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

¹² Further details on resource requirements for conference services are provided in annex VI.

¹³ Additional information on the budget preparation and implementation process for the biennium 2022–2023 is available on the UNFCCC website at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/budget>.

- (a) Approving the programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023 and the staffing table;
- (b) Adopting the indicative scale of contributions from Parties for 2022 and 2023;
- (c) Authorizing the Executive Secretary to make transfers between appropriation lines of the programme budget within defined limits;
- (d) Deciding on the level of the working capital reserve, which is currently 8.3 per cent of the annual estimated expenditure in the biennial programme budget.

13. With respect to the **CDM and ITL budgets**, the SBI is invited to recommend elements of draft decisions for consideration and adoption at CMP 16 on the following:

- (a) Approving the budget for the ITL and adopting the scale and a method for collecting the fees for the ITL for the biennium 2022–2023;
- (b) Deciding on the level of the working capital reserve, which is currently 8.3 per cent of the annual estimated expenditure in the biennial budget for the ITL;
- (c) Taking note of the financing arrangements for the CDM and JI.

14. With respect to **other budgetary matters**, the SBI is invited to forward elements of draft decisions for adoption at COP 26 and CMP 16 on the following:

- (a) Approving a contingency budget for conference services to be added to the programme budget for the biennium 2022–2023 in the event that the United Nations General Assembly decides not to provide resources for these activities in its regular budget;
- (b) Taking note of the requirements for voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, including a contingency budget for activities related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process.

III. Approach to building the 2022–2023 budget

A. Role of the secretariat

1. Ongoing activities in 2022–2023

15. As outlined in its work programme, the secretariat will continue supporting the intergovernmental process by enabling cooperation and implementation towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement; supporting further development of the climate regime; enhancing coherence of the UNFCCC process and the global response; strengthening outreach and communication; facilitating transparency and reviews of climate action and support; and maintaining high-quality internal operations.

16. The secretariat will continue to engage with Parties to strengthen implementation of climate action and support, including through NDCs, LT-LEDS and NAPs. To operate the intergovernmental process, it will support and advise the Presidencies of the COP, the CMP, and the CMA, the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI, and other presiding officers and help to ensure that the process follows legal, procedural and institutional requirements. It will also enable the constituted bodies to fulfil their mandates and operate mechanisms and repositories of data and information.

17. The secretariat will continue providing the conditions for further development of the UNFCCC regime, including by supporting negotiations on various transparency-related arrangements under the Paris Agreement and on setting, prior to 2025, a new collective quantified finance goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. It will also continue supporting the transparency arrangements by operating the existing MRV system and by developing and operationalizing the ETF through arrangements to help Parties transition to the new framework. Work to enable understanding and reporting of NDCs, as well as support for developing countries,

and in particular the least developed countries, in formulating and implementing NAPs will remain a priority. The secretariat will continue to facilitate the submission, review, analysis and assessment of documents submitted by Parties and coordinate the implementation of key review processes.

18. To assess collective progress towards the long-term global goal under the Convention, the secretariat will continue to provide support for the second periodic review of the long-term global goal, which will conclude in 2022 and which will take into consideration the Sixth IPCC Assessment Report. The secretariat will also continue to communicate information on goals, work and achievements under the UNFCCC process to ensure that stakeholders have a strong information basis to support and engage with the UNFCCC. Its responsibilities will expand to include supporting enhanced work programmes on gender and ACE, as well as the high-level champions. Lastly, the secretariat will continue to maintain its high-quality internal arrangements and seek further efficiency gains.

2. New activities in 2022–2023

19. In addition to ongoing activities, the secretariat must also undertake additional activities to meet new demands in 2022–2023. The first global stocktake will take place in 2022–2023 to take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, assess collective progress towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Paris Agreement, and recommend ways to strengthen action and support, including international cooperation on climate action. The secretariat will support the implementation of the global stocktake through analysis and synthesis of information provided by Parties and input on all thematic areas and will assist the constituted bodies to prepare inputs to the global stocktake. The secretariat will also support the technical dialogue of the global stocktake, including the preparation of the summary reports, as well as the high-level events to be held at the session of the CMA in 2023.

20. In addition to continuing the current MRV arrangements, following the conclusion of the negotiations on the ETF arrangements the secretariat will focus on putting in place the infrastructure required to operationalize the ETF by developing new tools and systems, reviewing practices and procedures, establishing new training programmes for review experts and conducting technical reviews of biennial transparency reports. The secretariat will also operate the registries to capture NDCs and adaptation communications.

21. Following the entry into force of the Doha Amendment, the secretariat will support the reviews of GHG inventories for all participating Parties in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, the reviews of true-up period reports, and accounting and compliance processes, including reporting to the CMP.

22. Lastly, the secretariat will support any relevant outcomes of the negotiations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate.

23. Although the proposed 2022–2023 budget reflects the resource requirements for these new activities, some of the estimates will probably need to be revised pending further guidance from the Parties and decisions made at COP 26, in particular for activities related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the ETF.

B. Objectives for the biennium 2022–2023

24. Taking into account its envisaged activities for 2022–2023 and the need to deliver them transparently and efficiently, the secretariat's work will continue to be guided by the following objectives:

(a) Facilitate intergovernmental engagement on responding to the threat of climate change by providing effective organizational, process, technical and substantive support for:

(i) Ongoing intergovernmental oversight of established processes and negotiation of new, revised or enhanced processes, as appropriate (**intergovernmental engagement**);

- (ii) Operating established processes arising from the decisions of the COP, the CMP and the CMA (**intergovernmental processes**);
- (b) Enable the constituted bodies to fulfil their mandates, including by providing effective organizational, process, technical and substantive support (**constituted bodies**);
- (c) Manage a trusted repository of data and information in support of the intergovernmental response to the threat of climate change (**data and information management**);
- (d) Facilitate engagement in the UNFCCC process in order to promote action towards the achievement of the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (**enhanced engagement**);
- (e) Oversee and manage the secretariat effectively (**oversight and management**).

25. These overarching objectives are further detailed in the corresponding objectives of the different divisions in the secretariat's work programme.

C. Methodology and process for developing the 2022–2023 budget

26. COP 25 noted with appreciation the methodology applied by the secretariat in developing the budget for the biennium 2020–2021, including the early engagement with Parties, and requested the Executive Secretary to refine the budget methodology and its application for future bienniums with a view to enhancing the transparency of the documentation for the proposed budget and to continue engaging Parties early in the budget preparation process.¹⁴

27. Similar to the 2020–2021 budget methodology, the 2022–2023 budget was developed from the ground up through a comprehensive and participatory secretariat-wide effort that commenced in October 2020. Each division took stock of its specific functions and activities and assessed opportunities for any further efficiency gains following the structural review of the secretariat. All budget proposals underwent a rigorous multistep peer review to avoid duplication of activities. Lastly, the proposals put forward by the divisions were consolidated and carefully reviewed from a secretariat-wide perspective for coherence, and adjustments were made to ensure that the proposed budget best responds to the priorities expressed by Parties.

28. In its efforts to further refine the budget methodology and enhance the consistent and transparent determination of resource requirements, the secretariat has applied standard costing.¹⁵

29. In line with previous practice, activities are categorized according to the type of mandates they support, as follows:

- (a) Category 1: essential activities;
- (b) Category 2: recurring or long-term activities;
- (c) Category 3: temporary or short-term activities;
- (d) Category 4: complementary activities beneficial to achieving the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

30. Activities categorized as essential or as recurring or long term (categories 1 and 2) are considered core activities, for which sufficient, predictable and timely resources are of utmost importance, and hence should ideally be included in the proposed core budget. Activities categorized as temporary or short term or as complementary that are project-specific or time-bound (categories 3 and 4) are proposed to be funded from supplementary resources.

31. Besides core and supplementary resources, activities across the different categories will also be funded from other sources, including the ITL budget and the Trust Fund for

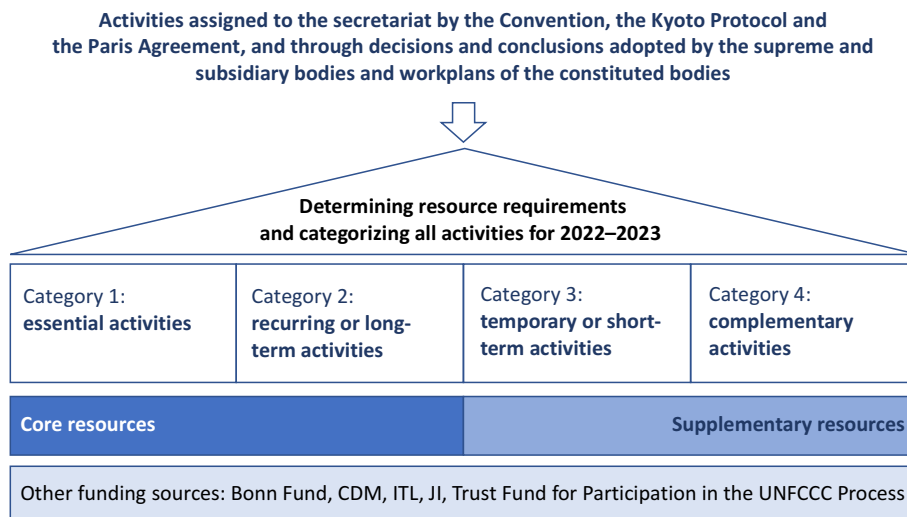
¹⁴ Decision 17/CP.25, preamble and para. 3.

¹⁵ Further information on the underlying budget methodology, including the application of standard costs, is included in annex I.

Participation in the UNFCCC Process. Figure 2 summarizes the approach to developing the programme budget for 2022–2023.

Figure 2

Overview of the approach to developing the integrated programme budget for 2022–2023 by category of activities



32. One of the core assumptions used by the secretariat in developing the proposed budget is that the COVID-19 pandemic will be under control by 2022–2023 and that meetings will be conducted mostly in person, but virtually where feasible. As such, staff travel in the proposed budget has been reduced by 25 per cent in comparison with the 2020–2021 budget to reflect participation in virtual meetings. Some meetings, such as intersessional meetings of the Bureau of the COP, the CMP and the CMA, are also reflected in the proposed budget as virtual meetings.

33. In the light of the global economic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Executive Secretary has sought to keep the share of core resources in the total integrated budget for 2022–2023 at the same level as the approved budget for the biennium 2020–2021.

34. The Executive Secretary presents the budget for core resources under two zero-growth scenarios, both of which use the approved core budget for 2020–2021 as their starting point:

(a) A zero real growth scenario, which adds statutory and other unavoidable cost increases and in which core staff posts remain the same as in 2020–2021;

(b) A zero nominal growth scenario, which absorbs statutory and other unavoidable cost increases by reducing core staff posts in order to match the approved core budget for 2020–2021.

35. In each of the two zero-growth scenarios, a proportion of category 2 (recurring or long-term) activities is proposed to be funded from supplementary rather than core resources. The two scenarios differ only in terms of their proportion of core versus supplementary resources for category 2 activities. The resources required for activities included in categories 1, 3 and 4 are the same under both scenarios (see figure 3).

36. In developing the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios, the secretariat has sought to ensure balance, to the extent possible, among the category 2 activities to be funded from supplementary rather than core resources by:

(a) Ensuring balanced resource allocation across thematic areas (adaptation, mitigation, means of implementation, transparency, etc.);

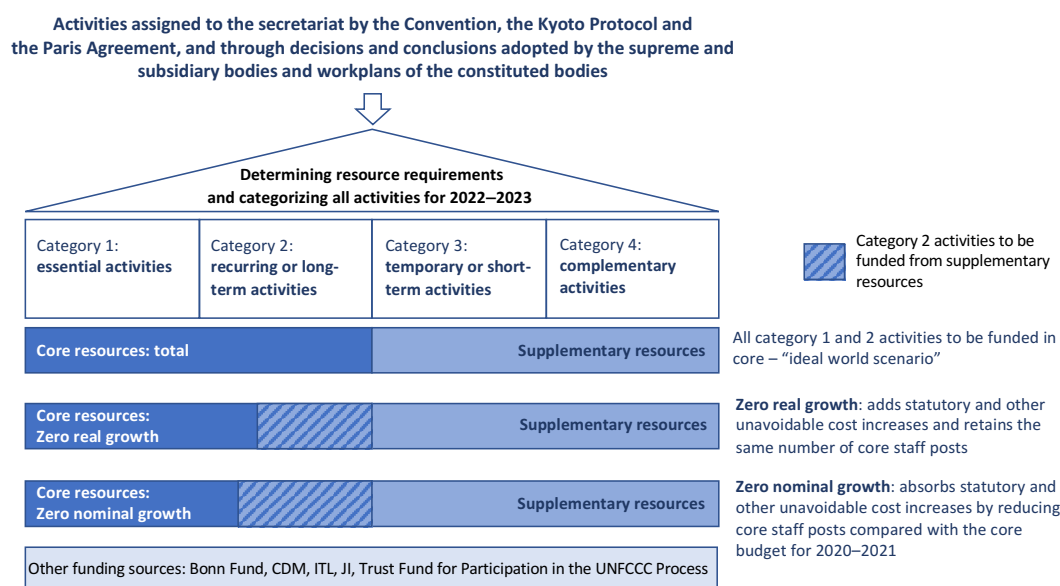
(b) Keeping key staff assigned to critical workstreams;

(c) Maintaining the ratio between staff and non-staff costs, thereby ensuring that at least a minimum level of non-staff costs is maintained to ensure the provision of basic support for all workstreams;

(d) Giving due consideration to all mandated work regardless of the date of adoption of the respective mandate and the overarching instrument (the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, the Katowice climate package or COP 25 outcomes) to ensure consistency in budgeting for similar activities.

Figure 3

Share of core resources for 2022–2023 under the different budget scenarios



37. The Kyoto Protocol share for the 2022–2023 core budget requirements is prorated at 11 per cent of the overall proposed budget, compared with 10 per cent in the biennium 2020–2021, due to additional activities pertaining to the entry into force of the Doha Amendment.

38. There will continue to be two scales of indicative contributions:¹⁶ one for the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and one for the Kyoto Protocol (see annexes VII and VIII, respectively).

39. Lastly, the secretariat continued to actively engage with Parties in developing the programme budget for 2022–2023. The consultative process included:

(a) Briefing sessions open to all Parties, held from 26 to 27 November 2020, during which the secretariat presented preliminary information on the proposed programme budget;¹⁷

(b) A briefing, based on a comprehensive presentation of the proposed programme budget for 2022–2023, that included two live question and answer sessions open to all Parties, convened by the SBI Chair from 24 to 25 March 2021.¹⁸

¹⁶ The United Nations scale of assessments is updated every three years. The last update was adopted in December 2018 and the next is expected in December 2021, which means that it will not yet be available when the UNFCCC programme budget is approved at COP 26. Therefore, COP 26 and CMP 16 will be expected to approve the UNFCCC scales of contributions on the basis of the United Nations scale currently in place. COP 26 and CMP 16 will also be expected to request the secretariat to prepare revised scales of contributions in 2022 for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMP 17. For 2022, the revised scales of contributions would be applied retroactively. Under the zero nominal growth scenario, some Parties would be expected to pay a higher contribution than in the biennium 2020–2021 and others a lower one, depending on the updated United Nations scale of assessments.

¹⁷ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Budget%20and%20Structure_20112020_1.pdf.

¹⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/271003>.

IV. Overall funding and staffing

A. Integrated budget

40. The proposed total integrated budget for 2022–2023 is EUR 178.2 million, compared with the actual integrated budget of EUR 172.1 million for 2020–2021 (an increase of 3.4 per cent).¹⁹ Funding sources and staffing are summarized in table 1. As mentioned above, the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios differ only in the relative proportions of core and supplementary resources allocated to category 2 activities. The budget for other funding sources is the same under both scenarios. A consolidated overview of the distribution of core and supplementary funding between appropriation lines is provided in annex IV.

Table 1

Total integrated budget and staffing in 2022–2023 compared with 2020–2021

<i>Funding source</i>	<i>2020–2021</i>		<i>2022–2023</i>			
	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>		<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>	
			<i>EUR million</i>	<i>Posts</i>	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>Posts</i>
Core budget	59.8	180.5	62.3	181	59.7	177.5
Supplementary budget	60.4	106	68.5	110	71.1	113.5
JI	1.1	3	1.1	3	1.1	3
ITL budget	4.6	6.5	3.9	6	3.9	6
CDM	30.6	85	28.2	78	28.2	78
Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process	9.6	0	10.6	1	10.6	1
Bonn Fund	3.6	9	3.6	10	3.6	10
Special account for conferences and other recoverable costs	2.4	6	–	–	–	–
Overheads and cost recovery	–	102	–	106	–	106
Total	172.1	498	178.2	495	178.2	495

41. In comparison with the integrated budget for the biennium 2020–2021, the proposed level of resources for the core budget in the zero real growth scenario, the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process and the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for 2022–2023 has increased, while the proposed level of resources for the CDM and ITL has decreased. The level of resources for the core budget in the zero nominal growth scenario, JI and the Bonn Fund has remained the same, and the special account for conferences and other recoverable costs has been discontinued.

B. Core budget

42. As explained in chapter III.C above, the Executive Secretary has chosen to present only two zero-growth scenarios for the core budget. While the total funding requirements for the core category 1 and 2 activities would amount to EUR 83 million, the proposed core budget under the zero real growth scenario is EUR 62.3 million and under the zero nominal growth scenario is EUR 59.7 million, which amounts to only two thirds of the required resources for category 1 and 2 activities. Details of the category 2 activities (amounting to EUR 20.9 million) that are not included in the core budget are provided in annex II.

43. Table 2 summarizes the two zero-growth core budget scenarios by the same 14 appropriation lines as those used in the 2020–2021 budget.

¹⁹ FCCC/SBI/2021/5, table 1.

Table 2

Overview of the proposed core budget for 2022–2023 by appropriation line

	<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>			<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>		
	<i>EUR</i>	<i>P staff</i>	<i>GS staff</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>P staff</i>	<i>GS staff</i>
A. Appropriations						
Executive	3 833 560	8	7	3 624 310	8	6.5
Programmes	29 894 902	77	28	28 550 563	76	28
Programmes Coordination	513 880	1	1	513 880	1	1
Adaptation	6 510 077	17	5	6 020 703	16	5
Mitigation	3 740 182	10	4	3 621 560	10	4
Means of Implementation	6 284 160	16	6	6 037 200	16	6
Transparency	12 846 603	33	12	12 357 220	33	12
Operations	12 824 274	21	9	12 738 049	21	9
Operations Coordination	1 224 356	3	2	1 224 356	3	2
Secretariat-wide costs ^a	2 870 586	—	—	2 870 586	—	—
AS/HR/ICT ^b	3 754 211	6	1	3 754 211	6	1
Conference Affairs	2 601 200	7	3	2 601 200	7	3
Legal Affairs	2 373 920	5	3	2 287 695	5	3
Cross-cutting	8 132 401	22	9	7 468 778	20	9
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	4 042 724	12	4	3 789 884	11	4
Communication and Engagement	4 089 677	10	5	3 678 894	9	5
IPCC^c	489 510	—	—	489 510	—	—
Total appropriations	55 174 647	128	53	52 871 210	125	52.5
B. Programme support costs^d	7 172 704			6 873 257		
Total budget	62 347 351			59 744 467		
C. Adjustment to working capital reserve^e	103 470			—		
Required contributions (A+B+C)	62 450 821			59 744 467		
Income						
Contribution from the Host Government	1 533 876			1 533 876		
Contributions from all Parties	60 916 945			58 210 591		
Total income	62 450 821			59 744 467		

^a Secretariat-wide costs are pooled costs of staff and facilities managed by AS and HR on behalf of all divisions.

^b AS and HR are funded from programme support costs (overhead), and ICT is funded from the core budget, the supplementary budget and cost recovery.

^c Provision for an annual grant to the IPCC.

^d Standard 13 per cent applied for administrative support.

^e In accordance with the financial procedures (decision 15/CP.1), the core budget is required to maintain a working capital reserve of 8.3 per cent (one month of operating requirements). The working capital reserve in the zero real growth scenario amounts to EUR 2,587,415 in 2022 and 2023. In the zero nominal growth scenario it amounts to EUR 2,479,395.

44. The **zero real growth** scenario entails a total core budget of EUR 62.3 million, which constitutes an increase of EUR 2.6 million, or 4.4 per cent, compared with the approved 2020–2021 core budget appropriations due to statutory and other unavoidable cost increases. Statutory cost increases (3.8 per cent) result from the revised United Nations common system scale of salaries and other entitlements.²⁰ Other unavoidable cost increases (0.6 per cent) result mainly from increased costs for common services for the United Nations campus in Bonn to cover increased security arrangements owing to the expansion of the campus.

²⁰ The UNFCCC follows and applies the United Nations common salaries and entitlements system as decided by the United Nations General Assembly. The United Nations salary scale is revised regularly by the International Civil Service Commission to adjust for changes in purchasing power. The latest revised scale became effective on 1 January 2020 (<https://icsc.un.org/Home/GetDataFile/6067>). See annex I for further details.

45. The zero real growth scenario also reflects 2020–2021 core budget transfers between appropriation lines resulting from the implementation of the structural review of the secretariat and the correction of a misalignment of resources supporting external relations in 2022–2023.²¹

46. To maintain the same level of approved 2020–2021 core resources under the **zero nominal growth** scenario and absorb the statutory and other unavoidable cost increases, additional staff and non-staff resources, amounting to EUR 2.6 million, that are necessary to undertake category 2 activities had to be shifted out of the core budget and will need to be funded from supplementary resources instead, including activities associated with meetings of the constituted bodies and support for the technical review process. Details of these activities and the related resource and staffing requirements are included in table 3.

Table 3

Description of category 2 activities to be funded from core resources in the zero real growth scenario and from supplementary resources in the zero nominal growth scenario in 2022–2023

Objective, division and activity	Resource requirements for 2022–2023		
	EUR	P staff	GS staff
Intergovernmental processes	1 313 205	3	–
Adaptation: support for the LCIPP	294 000	1	–
Mitigation: support for the implementation of the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	42 126	–	–
Transparency: support for the technical review process (travel and logistics for one annual meeting of lead reviewers of BRs and NCs and for one annual meeting of lead reviewers of GHG inventories; 11 reviews of GHG inventories; and support for new training programmes for experts)	430 239	–	–
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress: support for research and systematic observation and the provision of best available science	252 840	1	–
Communication and Engagement: support for activities under the gender and ACE work programmes	294 000	1	–
Constituted bodies	653 343	–	–
Adaptation: travel and logistics for one meeting each of four constituted bodies (the AC, the FWG of the LCIPP, the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee)	195 374	–	–
Mitigation: travel and logistics for one meeting of the KCI	65 640	–	–
Means of Implementation: travel and logistics for one meeting each of the SCF and the TEC and support for their respective workplans	246 960	–	–
Transparency: travel and logistics for one meeting of the CGE	59 144	–	–
Legal Affairs: travel and logistics for one meeting each of the compliance committees under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	86 225	–	–
Data and information management	127 639	–	–
Mitigation: support for operating and maintaining the LT-LEDS platform and knowledge hub	10 856	–	–
Communication and Engagement: support for operating and updating the UNFCCC website	116 783	–	–
Enhanced engagement	209 250	–	0.5
Executive: enhanced engagement by the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary to promote action towards the achievement of the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and to undertake United Nations wide coordination activities	209 250	–	0.5
Total	2 303 437	3	0.5
Programme support costs	299 447	–	–
Grand total	2 602 884	–	–

²¹ The transfers between appropriation lines are in line with the provisions of decision 17/CP.25, para. 13, and reflected in document FCCC/SBI/2021/5. An overview of the differences between the appropriations in the approved core budget for 2020–2021, the reallocated core budget for 2020–2021 and the proposed budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios is included in annex III.

47. The principal component of the core budget is staff costs, which amount to EUR 43.7 million under the zero real growth budget scenario and EUR 42.9 million under the zero nominal growth scenario, compared with EUR 40.3 million for the biennium 2020–2021.

48. For an overview of secretariat-wide staffing to be funded from the core budget in 2022–2023, see table 4 for a comparison under the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios by grade of post, and table 5 for a breakdown of posts under the zero real growth scenario by division and grade of post.

Table 4

Secretariat-wide staffing funded from the core budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios by grade of post

Grade of post	Number of posts				
	Zero nominal growth scenario			Zero real growth scenario	
	2021	2022	2023	2022	2023
Professional category and above					
USG	1	1	1	1	1
ASG	1	1	1	1	1
D-2	2	2	2	2	2
D-1	8	8	8	8	8
P-5	18	18	18	18	18
P-4	34	33	33	35	35
P-3	44	43	43	44	44
P-2	19	19	19	19	19
Subtotal Professional category and above	127	125	125	128	128
Subtotal General Service category	53.5	52.5	52.5	53	53
Total	180.5	177.5	177.5	181	181

Table 5

Secretariat-wide staffing funded from the core budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth scenario by grade of post and division

Division	Number of posts										Total
	P staff	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	GS staff	
Executive	8	1	1			2	1	2	1	7	15
Programmes				1	4	10	24	26	12	28	105
Programmes Coordination	1			1						1	2
Adaptation	17				1	3	5	2	6	5	22
Mitigation	10				1	2	5	2		4	14
Means of Implementation	16				1	3	4	6	2	6	22
Transparency	33				1	2	10	16	4	12	45
Operations	21			1	2	2	5	8	3	9	30
Operations Coordination	3			1		1		1		2	5
Secretariat-wide costs	—									—	—
AS/HR/ICT	6					1	1	2	2	1	7
Conference Affairs	7				1		2	3	1	3	10
Legal Affairs	5				1		2	2		3	8
Cross-cutting	22				2	4	5	8	3	9	31
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	12				1	2	3	5	1	4	16
Communication and Engagement	10				1	2	2	3	2	5	15
Total	128	1	1	2	8	18	35	44	19	53	181

Note: The difference between the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios is minus 3.5 posts under the zero nominal growth scenario, as follows: Adaptation: minus one P-4 post; Communication and Engagement: minus one P-4 post; Executive: minus 0.5 GS post; and Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress: minus one P-3 post.

49. The budget for non-staff costs under the zero real growth scenario amounts to EUR 18.6 million for the biennium 2022–2023 compared with EUR 16.9 million under the zero nominal growth scenario. The non-staff costs for the approved budget for the biennium 2020–2021 were EUR 19.4 million.

50. The contributions from all Parties would be allocated separately to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and to the Kyoto Protocol. In accordance with the ratio specified in paragraph 37 above:

(a) 89 per cent of the contributions would be allocated to the Convention and the Paris Agreement (EUR 55.6 million under the zero real growth scenario, and EUR 53.2 million under the zero nominal growth scenario, compared with an approved budget of EUR 54 million for 2020–2021);

(b) 11 per cent would be allocated to the Kyoto Protocol (EUR 6.9 million under the zero real growth scenario and EUR 6.6 million under the zero nominal growth scenario, compared with an approved budget of EUR 5.8 million for 2020–2021).

C. Supplementary budget

51. For the proposed supplementary budget for 2022–2023, the secretariat has broadly maintained the projects from 2020–2021. The projects are grouped according to the overarching objective they support. This approach ensures that supplementary resources can be used efficiently for activities complementary to the core recurring and long-term activities and the flexible elements of the work programme.

52. Funding requirements under the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities amount to EUR 68.5 million under the zero real growth scenario and would rise to EUR 71.1 million under the zero nominal growth scenario (see annex V for an overview of supplementary funded projects). This represents an increase of around EUR 8.1 million under the zero real growth scenario compared with the approved budget for 2020–2021, of which EUR 1 million is due to statutory increases in staff costs with the remainder due to increases in the following five main areas:

(a) Supporting the operationalization of the ETF, which is scheduled to become fully operational in 2022 (Transparency division);

(b) Supporting the work of the LCIPP and its FWG (Adaptation division);

(c) Supporting activities related to NDCs and LT-LEDS (Mitigation division);

(d) Supporting work related to gender and ACE, supporting the work programme of the high-level champions and supporting multilingual communications, as well as enhancing the UNFCCC website, mobile application and digital communication tools (Communication and Engagement division);

(e) Enhancing and modernizing platforms, strengthening the security of infrastructure and platforms, and improving virtual conferencing capability and capacity (ICT subdivision).

53. Effective delivery of the overall 2022–2023 work programme will require a timely provision of resources for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. The secretariat will continue to work closely with donors, both Parties and non-Parties, to ensure that such funds can be raised as early as possible and through multi-year commitments where possible.

54. Although the supplementary budget presented in this document is for the biennium 2022–2023, the underlying projects are, to a large extent, ongoing multi-year activities. As such, supplementary funding received may cover periods extending beyond the biennium and the secretariat needs to ensure sufficient supplementary funding at the end of the biennium to allow multi-year activities to continue without interruption.

55. The supplementary budget under the zero real growth scenario foresees 110 staff posts; however, these posts would only be filled once sufficient supplementary funding becomes available. In the meantime, the secretariat would rely on temporary staffing

arrangements and consultancies to ensure that the required activities in categories 3 and 4 are delivered.

D. Budget for the international transaction log

56. The proposed budget for the ITL²² reflects the resources required to ensure the continued reliable operation of the ITL. All efforts have been made to keep the requirements to a minimum. Table 6 presents the proposed budget for the ITL for the biennium 2022–2023 and a comparison with previously approved budgets.

Table 6

Proposed budget for the international transaction log for 2022–2023 by object of expenditure

(Euros)

Object of expenditure	Approved budgets			Proposed budget
	2016–2017	2018–2019	2020–2021	2022–2023
Staff costs	1 567 420	1 614 260	1 538 800	1 309 480
Consultants	124 250	99 666	99 666	45 000
Travel of staff	40 000	30 000	30 000	24 072
Experts and expert groups	20 000	–	–	–
Training	20 000	20 000	20 000	16 000
General operating expenses	2 802 046	2 607 220	2 205 017	1 847 911
Contributions to common services	167 000	240 000	208 000	194 048
Subtotal	4 740 716	4 611 146	4 101 483	3 436 511
Programme support costs	616 294	599 450	533 193	446 746
Adjustment to working capital reserve	(5 654)	(6 076)	(23 901)	(31 309) ^c
Total (budget)	5 351 356	5 204 520	4 610 775	3 851 948
Credit from unspent balances	□	2 500 000	2 500 000	–
Contributions to fees after credit from unspent balances	5 351 356	2 704 520	2 110 775	–
Total	5 351 356	5 204 520	4 610 775	–

Note: Figures in brackets indicate negative values.

E. Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process

57. The Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process is used to support the travel and subsistence costs for delegates from eligible Parties participating in UNFCCC sessions. It is funded from voluntary contributions. The overall level of resource requirements is dependent on the number, length and location of sessions and pre-sessional and preparatory meetings, as well as on the number of delegates from each eligible Party, who are supported to ensure as wide a representation as possible.

58. The estimated requirements for resources from this fund for the biennium 2022–2023 for two delegates from each eligible Party plus a third delegate from each least developed country and each of the small island developing States to participate in a two-week session outside Bonn are EUR 10.4 million.

59. This represents a level of participation similar to previous bienniums (assuming that the COVID-19 pandemic will be under control). As the locations for the 2022 and 2023 climate conferences are not yet confirmed, for budgetary purposes standard costs were used for estimating resource requirements.

²² Further detail on the budget for the ITL is provided in document FCCC/SBI/2021/4/Add.2.

F. Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism

60. The Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism is used to administer funds from fees paid for regulatory services in accordance with the decisions of the CMP and the CDM Executive Board. Funds are used for financing the secretariat's support for the operation of the CDM in accordance with business and management plans adopted by the CDM Executive Board and reported to the CMP.

61. CMP 14 requested the CDM Executive Board to present a comprehensive report to CMP 15 on the financial situation of the CDM and the foreseen budgets for activities until the end of 2023. Historical data were used as a proxy for future income and expenditure, and for 2022–2023, expenditure was assumed at the same level as in 2021, resulting in an estimated expenditure for 2022–2023 of USD 32.4 million, or EUR 28.2 million.²³

62. In the second half of 2021, the proposed CDM budget will be presented to the CDM Executive Board for consideration and adoption as part of the CDM two-year business and management plan for 2022–2023.

63. The CDM budget is funded by CDM fees and unspent balances in the Trust Fund for the Clean Development Mechanism. As at 31 December 2020, the unspent balance of the Trust Fund amounted to USD 126 million, or EUR 109.6 million.

G. Budgets for other trust funds and special accounts

64. Budget and staffing details relating to other trust funds and special accounts for the biennium 2022–2023 are provided in table 7.

Table 7

Budgets and post requirements for other trust funds and special accounts for 2022–2023

<i>Other trust funds and special accounts</i>	<i>EUR</i>	<i>Posts</i>
Bonn Fund	3 169 766	10
Special account for UNFCCC programme support costs	17 996 367	76
Total	21 166 133	86

1. Bonn Fund

65. The Bonn Fund was established pursuant to Germany's offer to host the secretariat in Bonn and is used to finance events held in Germany. Expenditures are determined every year through an arrangement between the Government of Germany and the secretariat.

2. Special account for UNFCCC programme support costs

66. The administrative services of the secretariat are funded from the overheads payable on all UNFCCC trust funds. The largest portion of the overhead funds is used to cover the services provided by the AS and HR subdivisions and by programme administrative teams. The remainder covers the cost of:

- (a) Internal and external audits;
- (b) Payroll, investment and treasury services;
- (c) Staff training and development;
- (d) Services related to the administration of justice and other United Nations support services;
- (e) Sharing common services and premises with other United Nations organizations in Bonn.

²³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2019/3, chap. V.A. Details of expected expenditures are available in the CDM two-year business and management plan 2020–2021, available at <https://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/index.html>.

67. The staffing and resource requirements for 2022–2023 shown in tables 8 and 9 respectively, are indicative only. The Executive Secretary will approve expenditures based on actual income for programme support costs.

Table 8

Staffing requirements funded from the overhead charge on all UNFCCC trust funds

<i>Grade of post</i>	<i>2020–2021</i>	<i>2022–2023</i>
Professional category and above		
D-1	1	1
P-5	2	2
P-4	5	6
P-3	10	14
P-2	12	8
Subtotal Professional category and above	30	31
Subtotal General Service category	44	45
Total	74	76

Table 9

Anticipated resource requirements funded from the overhead charge on all UNFCCC trust funds

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>2020–2021</i>	<i>2022–2023</i>
Staff costs	12 314 680	13 444 320
Non-staff costs	2 614 151	3 040 456
Total secretariat costs	14 928 831	16 484 776
Services rendered by the United Nations	2 251 776	1 511 591
Grand total	17 180 607	17 996 367

Annex I

Additional information on the underlying budget methodology

[English only]

A. Categories of activities

1. In line with the process for developing the budget for the biennium 2020–2021, activities for the biennium 2022–2023 are categorized according to the type of mandates they support, as follows:

(a) **Essential activities (category 1):**

- (i) Support for the intergovernmental process and negotiations, including support for the presiding officers and Presidencies of the COP, the CMP and the CMA;
- (ii) Support for the essential operations of the secretariat, including administrative, legal and information technology services;

(b) **Recurring or long-term activities (category 2):**

- (i) Support for recurring activities of established processes such as reviews under the current MRV regime, including the facilitative sharing of views and the multilateral assessment;
- (ii) Support for recurring activities of established work programmes (e.g. ACE, gender, the NWP or the high-level champions);
- (iii) Support for all constituted bodies for holding the minimum number of mandated meetings and for implementing the recurring elements of their respective workplans (e.g. the SCF biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows);
- (iv) Basic support related to maintenance of the UNFCCC website, and data and knowledge portals (e.g. NAP Central or the submission portal);

(c) **Temporary or short-term activities (category 3):**

- (i) Support to enable the implementation of temporary aspects of established processes or work programmes (e.g. workshops under the NWP);
- (ii) Support to enable the implementation of short-term elements of the workplans of the constituted bodies, including for expert meetings or workshops (e.g. regional training on NAPs);
- (iii) Support to enhance or develop data and knowledge portals such as the NDC registry or the LCIPP web portal;

(d) **Complementary activities beneficial to achieving the objectives and goals of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (category 4):**

- (i) Support for comprehensive communication and engagement on established processes, work programmes and constituted bodies;
- (ii) Support for regional climate weeks and activities under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.

B. Standard costs

2. Standard costs are a predetermined estimated cost of producing or delivering a service, good or output, based on an analysis of historical data and other estimated inputs or drivers of costs, such as inflation. In the development of the budget for 2022–2023, the secretariat

used standard costing for salaries (staff costs) and for workshops, travel of staff and participants, and internal service charges (non-staff costs).

1. Staff costs

3. The secretariat applies the United Nations rules governing salaries and employee benefits. The salary and common costs for staff on fixed-term contracts are calculated using standard rates for each grade. The UNFCCC rates are determined on the basis of a historical analysis of a set of staff cost parameters such as pay scales and employee benefits. As part of the 2022–2023 budget process, a comprehensive review was undertaken of all staff cost components, as well as the actual staff-related expenditures for 2020. This resulted in a change in standard salary staff rates for all levels. Increases result mainly from increases in the base salary scale, step increases and related higher salary costs such as pension and medical contributions. The table below compares standard salary costs by grade for the biennium 2022–2023 with the costs for the previous and current bienniums.

Standard salary costs

<i>Level</i>	<i>2018–2019 yearly amounts (EUR)</i>	<i>2020–2021 yearly amounts (EUR)</i>	<i>2022–2023 yearly amounts (EUR)</i>
USG	228 000	237 000	252 000
ASG	200 000	211 000	225 000
D-2	197 000	193 000	194 000
D-1	189 000	190 000	199 000
P-5	161 000	165 000	174 000
P-4	139 000	141 000	150 000
P-3	117 000	123 000	129 000
P-2	95 000	99 000	108 000
GS	63 000	60 000	60 000

Note: Only 98 per cent of the standard salary costs were used in the preparation of the 2020–2021 and 2022–2023 budgets to reflect a 2 per cent post vacancy rate.

2. Non-staff costs

4. Non-staff costs are estimated based on actual requirements and historical data, as follows:

(a) Costs for workshops, including for venues and catering, ranging from small (EUR 1,000) and medium (EUR 5,500) to large (EUR 11,000) workshops;

(b) Costs for travel of experts and participants, including tickets, daily subsistence allowance and travel costs, ranging from a three-day trip (EUR 3,000) to a five-day trip (EUR 4,000) or to a five-day trip to a remote location (EUR 5,500);

(c) Costs for staff missions, including tickets, daily subsistence allowance and travel costs (EUR 3,000);

(d) The AS and ICT subdivisions deliver a set of services and equipment to all secretariat personnel, including office furniture, laptops, Internet connections, standard software and general information technology support. The costs of such services and equipment for all core-funded staff are covered by the core budget under the AS/HR/ICT and secretariat-wide cost appropriation lines. For all other staff, the costs are covered by a cost recovery mechanism. For this purpose, a per capita amount of EUR 13,500 was included in all relevant budgets.

C. Staff allocation

5. Staff support under the zero real growth scenario has been allocated in the following way:

(a) Workstreams established by Parties (e.g. climate finance; compliance; transparency reporting, review and assessment) are assigned a manager (P-5) to support the intergovernmental process;

(b) Constituted bodies are assigned a team lead (P-4) to support the implementation of the work programme and the chair or co-chairs of each body (e.g. the CGE, the LEG);

(c) Established processes such as forums and work programmes (e.g. the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, technology needs assessments) are assigned programme officers (P-3 or P-2).

Annex II

Description of long-term, recurring activities (category 2) to be funded from the supplementary budget under the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios

[English only]

Objective, division and activity	Resource requirements for 2022–2023		
	EUR	P staff	GS staff
Intergovernmental engagement	4 063 000	4.5	4.3
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress: enhanced coordination and operational support for Presidency teams	908 000	2	2
Operations Coordination: continued development and further enhancement of the Digital Platform for Climate Change Events	1 859 000	–	1
Legal Affairs: enhanced legal support for presiding officers	500 000	1.5	0.3
Communication and Engagement: oversee and manage mandated activities relating to observer engagement, high-level engagement on climate action, Marrakech Partnership, gender, ACE and other stakeholder engagement activities	796 000	1	1
Intergovernmental processes	9 405 000	13.6	1.4
Adaptation: support for one NWP Focal Point Forum and one NAP Expo and for synthesizing adaptation information for the global stocktake	460 000	–	–
Mitigation: support for activities relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures and workshops on LT-LEDS	971 000	2.4	0.1
Transparency: support for the MRV and ETF review process (22 review reports of NC8s and BR5s; 21 multilateral assessment summary reports; 40 technical analysis reports on biennial update reports; 40 records on the facilitative sharing of views; 20 reports on the technical analysis of REDD+ results; 15 REDD+ forest reference level technical assessment reports; 44 assessment and review reports on GHG inventories; 35 true-up period review reports; five review reports of biennial transparency reports; one compilation and synthesis report of BR5s; travel and logistics for one annual meeting of lead reviewers of BRs and NCs and for one annual meeting of lead reviewers of GHG inventories; operating costs for developing, implementing and supporting the new training programmes for experts under the ETF)	6 847 000	9.2	1.3
Communication and Engagement: mandated climate action events at COP and annual updates and highlights of thematic and sectoral climate action through events, interviews and publications	1 127 000	2	–
Constituted bodies	4 617 000	10.3	2.1
Adaptation: support for travel and logistics for one meeting each of four constituted bodies (the AC, the FWG, the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee) and for one Adaptation Forum by the AC	238 000	–	–
Mitigation: support for recurring activities in the workplan of the KCI and contingency for any institutional arrangements related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	3 034 000	8.6	1.5
Means of Implementation: support for travel and logistics for one meeting each of the SCF and the TEC and for two workshops/thematic dialogues of the TEC	189 000	–	–
Transparency: support for travel and logistics for one meeting of the CGE and for technical guidance tools and knowledge products on the ETF under the work programme of the CGE	566 000	0.7	0.6
Legal Affairs: support for the full extent of short-term activities of the compliance committees under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	590 000	1	–
Enhanced engagement	1 091 000	2.5	0.3
Mitigation: engaging stakeholders through capacity-building to enhance regional action towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement	303 000	0.9	0.1
Transparency: organize and conduct the technical reviews of biennial transparency reports under the ETF	376 000	0.6	0.2
Communication and Engagement: conduct digital communication campaigns for promoting achievements in the UNFCCC process	412 000	1	–
Oversight and management	434 000	1	0.4
Legal Affairs: provision of institutional legal review and advice with respect to all activities and operations of the secretariat	434 000	1	0.4

<i>Objective, division and activity</i>	<i>Resource requirements for 2022–2023</i>		
	<i>EUR</i>	<i>P staff</i>	<i>GS staff</i>
Cross-cutting (projects supporting multiple objectives)	1 275 000	2	1
Communication and Engagement: facilitating and supporting implementation of established processes and work related to ACE and gender	1 275 000	2	1
Total (including programme support costs)	20 885 000	33.9	9.5

Annex III

Differences between the appropriations in the approved core budget for 2020–2021, the reallocated core budget for 2020–2021 and the proposed budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth and zero nominal growth scenarios

[English only]

1. While the overall number of core staff posts remains the same in the proposed 2022–2023 budget under the zero real growth scenario as in the budget for 2020–2021 approved at COP 25, there are some minor differences in budget allocations due to transfers between appropriations following implementation of the outcomes of the structural review of the secretariat¹ and of decisions taken by Parties at COP 25.
2. The transfers between appropriations are in line with the provisions of decision 17/CP.25, paragraph 13, which grant the Executive Secretary flexibility to make adjustments following the approval of the budget with a view to ensuring effective and efficient delivery of the 2020–2021 work programme. The resulting changes in appropriations are reflected in the table below in the column “2020–2021 reallocated budget”.
3. The transfers include moving support for research and systematic observation from the Adaptation division to the cross-cutting Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress division to ensure greater coherence in the provision of science in support of collective progress, in particular the review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and the global stocktake, as well as to reflect the cross-cutting nature of research and systematic observation, and moving support for enhanced engagement from the Mitigation to the Executive division.
4. In the light of the acknowledgement by COP 25 of the important role of non-Party stakeholders, and the continuation of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and annual high-level events,² as well as its request to the secretariat to enhance communication and information-sharing on gender,³ the director post for oversight and management from the AS/HR/ICT division was shifted to the Communication and Engagement division to ensure coherence among the climate actions of a wide variety of actors and in relation to communication and information-sharing. In addition, support for work related to gender⁴ and ACE⁵ was increased owing to efficiency gains in data support in the Mitigation division.
5. Lastly, minor adjustments were made to the level of Professional staff support in the Conference Affairs, Executive, Legal Affairs and Transparency divisions.
6. These 2020–2021 budget reallocations were retained in the appropriations for the 2022–2023 budget under the zero real growth scenario. In addition, one post for external relations is included in the core budget through the application of efficiency gains in administrative support in the AS/HR/ICT division. The resulting changes in appropriations and the statutory and other unavoidable cost increases are reflected in the table below in the column “2022–2023 proposed budget under the zero real growth scenario”.

¹ The final report prepared by Fitch Consulting is available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fitch-summary-report-Feb-2021.pdf>.

² Decision 1/CP.25, paras. 26–29.

³ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(f).

⁴ Decision 3/CP.25, para. 15(a), requests the secretariat to maintain the position of senior gender focal point.

⁵ Decision 15/CP.25, para. 1, requests the SBI to consider future work to enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement and to prepare a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 26.

Overview of core budget appropriations for the approved and reallocated budgets for 2020–2021 and the proposed budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth and zero net growth scenarios

<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>2020–2021 budget approved at COP 25</i>	<i>2020–2021 reallocated budget</i>	<i>2022–2023 proposed budget under the zero real growth scenario</i>	<i>2022–2023 proposed budget under the zero nominal growth scenario</i>
Executive	3 335 720	3 623 840	3 833 560	3 624 310
Programmes	29 493 800	28 799 501	29 894 902	28 550 563
Programmes Coordination	513 880	513 880	513 880	513 880
Adaptation	6 523 880	6 311 741	6 510 077	6 020 703
Mitigation	4 099 000	3 581 560	3 740 182	3 621 560
Means of Implementation	6 037 200	6 037 200	6 284 160	6 037 200
Transparency	12 319 840	12 355 120	12 846 603	12 357 220
Operations	12 966 040	12 660 658	12 824 274	12 738 049
Operations Coordination	1 177 960	1 177 960	1 224 356	1 224 356
Secretariat-wide costs	2 586 670	2 586 670	2 870 586	2 870 586
AS/HR/ICT	4 231 810	4 008 748	3 754 211	3 754 211
Conference Affairs	2 648 240	2 601 200	2 601 200	2 601 200
Legal Affairs	2 321 360	2 286 080	2 373 920	2 287 695
Cross-cutting	6 586 140	7 297 701	8 132 401	7 468 778
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	3 256 660	3 468 799	4 042 724	3 789 884
Communication and Engagement	3 329 480	3 828 902	4 089 677	3 678 894
IPCC	489 510	489 510	489 510	489 510
Total appropriations	52 871 210	52 871 210	55 174 647	52 871 210

Annex IV

Consolidated overview of the distribution of core and supplementary funding by appropriation line

[English only]

1. In the proposed budget for 2022–2023, every division continues to rely on core and supplementary funding to varying degrees to undertake the activities set out in the work programme. The distribution of 48 per cent core funding compared with 52 per cent supplementary funding in the proposed budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth scenario is similar to the distribution in the approved budget for 2020–2021 (see tables IV.1 and IV.2).

2. A greater share of core funding in the total budget is highly desirable. If all category 1 and 2 activities were funded from core, the ratio of core to supplementary funding would be 64 per cent core versus 36 per cent supplementary, and core funding would represent 47 per cent of the total integrated budget compared with 35 per cent in the proposed core budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth scenario. The tables below show the distribution of core and supplementary funding for the zero real growth scenario for 2022–2023 (table IV.1) and for the 2020–2021 budget (table IV.2).

Table IV.1

Distribution of core and supplementary funding in the proposed budget for 2022–2023 under the zero real growth scenario by appropriation line (excluding programme support costs)

<i>Appropriation line</i>	<i>2022–2023 core budget under the zero real growth scenario</i>		<i>2022–2023 supplementary budget under the zero real growth scenario</i>		<i>Total (EUR million)</i>
	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>% of core funding in total</i>	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>% of supplementary funding in total</i>	
Executive	3.8	87.3	0.6	12.7	4.4
Programmes	29.8	42.5	40.5	57.5	70.3
Programmes Coordination	0.5	100.0	—	—	0.5
Adaptation	6.5	49.0	6.8	51.0	13.3
Mitigation	3.7	24.9	11.3	75.1	15.0
Means of Implementation	6.3	57.6	4.6	42.4	10.9
Transparency	12.8	41.9	17.8	58.1	30.6
Operations	12.9	62.2	7.8	37.8	20.7
Operations Coordination	1.2	30.7	2.8	69.3	4.0
Secretariat-wide costs	2.9	100.0	—	—	2.9
AS/HR/ICT	3.8	56.8	2.9	43.2	6.7
Conference Affairs	2.6	100.0	—	—	2.6
Legal Affairs	2.4	52.2	2.2	47.8	4.6
Cross-cutting	8.1	40.8	11.8	59.2	19.9
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	4.0	75.6	1.3	24.4	5.3
Communication and Engagement	4.1	28.0	10.5	72.0	14.6
IPCC	0.5	100.0	—	—	0.5
Total appropriations	55.1	47.6	60.7	52.4	115.8

Note: Owing to rounding, the figures presented in the table may not add precisely.

Table IV.2

Distribution of core and supplementary funding in biennium 2020–2021 by appropriation line (excluding programme support costs)

<i>Appropriation line</i>	<i>2020–2021 core reallocated budget</i>		<i>2020–2021 supplementary budget</i>		<i>Total (EUR million)</i>
	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>% of core funding in total</i>	<i>EUR million</i>	<i>% of supplementary funding in total</i>	
Executive	3.6	86.6	0.6	13.4	4.2
Programmes	28.8	43.9	36.7	56.1	65.4
Programmes Coordination	0.5	100	–	–	0.5
Adaptation	6.3	51.3	5.9	48.7	12.1
Mitigation	3.6	29.9	8.4	70.1	12.0
Means of Implementation	6.0	54.2	5.1	45.8	11.1
Transparency	12.4	41.7	17.3	58.3	29.7
Operations	12.7	67.4	6.2	32.6	19.1
Operations Coordination	1.2	74.1	0.4	25.9	1.6
Secretariat-wide costs	2.6	100	–	–	2.6
AS/HR/ICT	4.0	67.8	2.0	32.2	6.2
Conference Affairs	2.6	61.3	1.6	38.7	4.2
Legal Affairs	2.3	51.5	2.2	48.5	4.4
Cross-cutting	7.3	41.8	9.9	58.2	17.1
Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress	3.5	69.9	1.5	30.1	5.1
Communication and Engagement	3.8	29.9	8.4	70.1	12.0
IPCC	0.5	100	–	–	0.5
Total appropriations	52.9	49.7	53.4	50.3	106.3

Note: Owing to rounding, the figures presented in the table may not sum precisely.

Annex V

Overview of projects and funding requirements for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for the biennium 2022–2023 under the zero real growth scenario

[English only]

Project number	Project/subproject	Resource requirements for 2022–2023		
		EUR	P staff	GS staff
SB101-000	Intergovernmental engagement	4 922 000	6.1	4.6
SB101-002	Enhanced support for negotiations for SBSTA and CMA agenda items on cooperative approaches and the mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	552 000	1.6	0.3
SB101-003	Consultancies to support the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism	113 000	–	–
SB101-005	Enhanced coordination and operational support for Presidency teams	908 000	2	2
SB101-006	Oversee and manage mandated activities relating to observer engagement, high-level engagement on climate action, Marrakech Partnership, gender, ACE and other stakeholder engagement activities	923 000	1	1
SB101-007	Enhanced legal support for presiding officers	500 000	1.5	0.3
SB101-012	Continued development and further enhancement of the Digital Platform for Climate Change Events	1 858 000	–	1
SB101-009	Enhanced capacity for conferences and workshops	68 000	–	–
SB102-000	Intergovernmental processes	14 681 000	18.5	3.7
SB102-001	Enhanced support for established work programmes, including the NWP, NAPs and adaptation-related work on transparency and the global stocktake	1 850 000	1.6	0.5
SB102-002	Enhanced support for activities relating to the impact of the implementation of response measures and workshops on LT-LEDS	1 017 000	2.6	0.1
SB102-003	Enhanced support, engagement and outreach in support of the development of the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, including in relation to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, and determination of the needs of developing countries	1 390 000	1.6	1.2
SB102-004	Full support for the technical reviews of national reports (including REDD+) under the MRV/transparency processes, and training of review experts	8 396 000	10.8	1.9
SB102-005	Enhanced support for the second periodic review under the Convention, the global stocktake, and research and systematic observation	564 000	–	–
SB102-006	Mandated climate action events at COP and annual updates and highlights of thematic and sectoral climate action through events, interviews and publications	1 128 000	2	–
SB102-012	Enhanced support for the intergovernmental process through the provision of authoritative, readily accessible and easily understandable audiovisual recordings	336 000	–	–
SB200-000	Constituted bodies	15 503 000	19.7	5.3
SB200-001	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the AC, the FWG, the LEG and the WIM Executive Committee	4 717 000	3.4	1.8
SB200-002	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the KCI and contingency for any institutional arrangements related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	3 172 000	8.7	1.5
SB200-003	Support for the full extent of activities envisaged in the workplans of the SCF, the TEC and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building	1 105 000	2	0.5
SB200-004	Support for developing countries to implement MRV and the ETF, including through the work of the CGE	5 919 000	4.7	1.5
SB200-007	Support for the full extent of activities of the compliance committees under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement	590 000	1	–
SB300-000	Data and information management	10 286 000	12.4	2.5
SB300-001	Development and enhancement of adaptation-related data portals	875 000	1.7	0.7

Project number	Project/subproject	Resource requirements for 2022–2023		
		EUR	P staff	GS staff
SB300-002	Development and enhancement of mitigation-related data portals and data management systems, including an information portal on LT-LEDS and a contingency system for a corresponding adjustment under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	92 000	0.3	–
SB300-003	Development and enhancement of support for means of implementation data portals, in particular the finance, TT:CLEAR and capacity-building portals	553 000	0.8	0.9
SB300-004	Development of the information hub and related reporting and review systems and tools used under the ETF and streamlining of the existing data management systems and tools used under the current transparency arrangements	2 171 000	1.1	0.1
SB300-006-1	Enhancement of digital communication capabilities for effective engagement with Parties, non-Party stakeholders and the public	2 380 000	6	0.5
SB300-006-2	Participation in climate action globally is enabled, enhanced and recognized through the GCA portal	1 152 000	2	–
SB300-007	Enhancement of the elections portal and database	342 000	0.5	0.3
SB300-009	Enhancement and modernization of platforms and strengthening security of infrastructure and platforms	2 373 000		
SB300-012	Enhancement of the management of official business records, information and archives of the secretariat and the intergovernmental process	348 000	–	–
SB400-000	Enhanced engagement	19 502 000	24.4	5.5
SB400-001	Enhanced engagement with respect to climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation	221 000	0.4	–
SB400-002	Enhanced engagement of stakeholders through capacity-building to enhance regional action towards implementation of the Paris Agreement	7 932 000	8.9	1.1
SB400-003	Enhanced engagement with Parties and other stakeholders to strengthen the capacities of developing countries with respect to the implementation of NDCs and NAPs	2 060 000	0.6	1.4
SB400-004	Additional support and enhanced engagement for the development and implementation of the ETF	3 612 000	2.5	0.5
SB400-006-1	Digital communication campaigns for promoting achievements in the UNFCCC process; and multilingual content for the UNFCCC website, mobile app and social media	2 173 000	6	–
SB400-006-2	Catalysing and supporting climate action among Parties and non-Party stakeholders through sectoral partnerships, facilitation of climate action initiatives and support for new tools and standards to ensure alignment with UNFCCC process requirements	1 635 000	2	1.5
SB400-006-3	Facilitating observer engagement through planning and organizing side events, exhibits and Climate Action Studio interviews by Parties and observer organizations, including their live broadcasting and web posting	652 000	2	–
SB400-007	Enhanced engagement with and support of legislators and policymakers through information exchange and knowledge management with respect to climate change legislation	587 000	1	1
SB400-010	Enhanced engagement by the Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary in United Nations wide management and coordination activities	630 000	1	–
SB500-000	Oversight and management	1 811 000	1	1.4
SB500-007	Provision of institutional legal review and advice with respect to all activities and operations of the secretariat	434 000	1	0.4
SB500-009	Enhancement and modernization of infrastructure, networks and end-user equipment and productivity tools	791 000	–	–
SB500-012	Coordination of innovation activities and operational efficiency improvements	586 000	–	1
SB600-000	Cross-cutting (projects supporting multiple objectives)	1 815 000	4	1
SB600-006-1	Facilitating and supporting implementation of established processes and work related to ACE, including enhancing inclusive stakeholder engagement	772 000	2	–
SB600-006-2	Facilitating and supporting implementation of established processes and work related to gender, including enhancing inclusive stakeholder engagement	1 043 000	2	1
Total (including programme support costs)		68 520 000	86	24

Annex VI

Conference services contingency

[English only]

1. To date, the costs of conference services (mainly interpretation at meetings, translation, reproduction and distribution of documents and related services) for up to two sessions of the Convention bodies annually have been covered by the United Nations Office at Geneva or other United Nations offices and financed from the regular budget of the United Nations adopted by the General Assembly. As in previous years, a contingency budget is submitted to the SBI to cover the cost of such services in the event that the General Assembly does not continue this practice.

2. The methodology used to calculate the costs of the conference services contingency is the same as that used in the 2020–2021 budget proposal. It is based on the assumption that the annual calendar of meetings of Convention bodies will include two sessional periods of two weeks each (with the sessions of the COP, the CMP and the CMA taking place during one of the sessional periods) and uses standard cost figures employed by the United Nations Office at Geneva for conference services. It is further envisaged that full conference services would be sought from the United Nations on a reimbursable basis to maintain the quality of translation and interpretation services. This means that no additional secretariat staff would be required. The contingency is also based on the assumption that the sessions of the COP, the CMP, the CMA and the subsidiary bodies would be accommodated within the conference services portfolio of services prevailing in past years.

3. The contingency for conference services in the biennium 2022–2023 would amount to EUR 7.6 million for interpretation, documentation and meetings services support. This includes programme support costs and the working capital reserve (see table below).

4. The COP, the CMP and the CMA rely on Parties to host their respective sessions,¹ taking on the portion of costs that exceeds those covered from secretariat funds and those borne by the United Nations as outlined in paragraph 2 above. In the event that no Party offers to host a session of the COP, the CMP and the CMA, rule 3 of the draft rules of procedure² foresees that the session would take place at the seat of the secretariat. Parties may wish to consider including an additional contingency in the budget to cover sessions of the governing bodies. However, this would constitute a significant resource requirement, in the order of several tens of millions of euros.

Resource requirements for the conference services contingency for 2022–2023

(Euros)

<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Total 2022–2023</i>
Interpretation	1 149 094	1 183 567	2 332 661
Documentation			
Translation	1 014 435	1 044 868	2 059 303
Reproduction and distribution	779 935	803 333	1 583 268
Meetings services support	234 878	241 925	476 803
Subtotal	3 178 342	3 273 693	6 452 035
Overhead charge	413 185	425 580	838 765
Working capital reserve	298 097	8 943	307 040
Total	3 889 624	3 708 216	7 597 840

¹ This also holds for any additional sessions of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement bodies that Parties may decide to convene.

² FCCC/CP/1996/2.

Annex VII

**Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the
Convention and the Paris Agreement for the biennium
2022–2023**

[English only]

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019–2021</i>	<i>Convention and Paris Agreement adjusted scale for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>		<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>	
			<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>
Afghanistan	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Albania	0.008	0.008	2 020	2 020	2 118	2 111
Algeria	0.138	0.135	34 850	34 850	36 532	36 408
Andorra	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Angola	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Argentina	0.915	0.892	231 068	231 068	242 222	241 401
Armenia	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Australia	2.210	2.155	558 100	558 100	585 039	583 055
Austria	0.677	0.660	170 965	170 965	179 218	178 610
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.048	12 374	12 374	12 971	12 927
Bahamas	0.018	0.018	4 546	4 546	4 765	4 749
Bahrain	0.050	0.049	12 627	12 627	13 236	13 191
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Barbados	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Belarus	0.049	0.048	12 374	12 374	12 971	12 927
Belgium	0.821	0.800	207 330	207 330	217 338	216 601
Belize	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Benin	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.016	0.016	4 041	4 041	4 236	4 221
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.012	3 030	3 030	3 177	3 166
Botswana	0.014	0.014	3 535	3 535	3 706	3 694
Brazil	2.948	2.874	744 470	744 470	780 405	777 759
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.024	6 313	6 313	6 618	6 596
Bulgaria	0.046	0.045	11 617	11 617	12 177	12 136
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Burundi	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Cambodia	0.006	0.006	1 515	1 515	1 588	1 583
Cameroon	0.013	0.013	3 283	3 283	3 441	3 430
Canada	2.734	2.665	690 428	690 428	723 754	721 300
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Chad	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Chile	0.407	0.397	102 781	102 781	107 743	107 377
China	12.005	11.704	3 031 669	3 031 669	3 178 007	3 167 230
Colombia	0.288	0.281	72 730	72 730	76 240	75 982
Comoros	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Congo	0.006	0.006	1 515	1 515	1 588	1 583

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021	Convention and Paris Agreement adjusted scale for 2022-2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Cook Island	0	0.001	259	259	272	271
Costa Rica	0.062	0.060	15 657	15 657	16 413	16 357
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	0.013	3 283	3 283	3 441	3 430
Croatia	0.077	0.075	19 445	19 445	20 384	20 315
Cuba	0.080	0.078	20 203	20 203	21 178	21 106
Cyprus	0.036	0.035	9 091	9 091	9 530	9 498
Czechia	0.311	0.303	78 538	78 538	82 329	82 050
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.006	1 515	1 515	1 588	1 583
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Denmark	0.554	0.540	139 904	139 904	146 657	146 160
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Dominica	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.052	13 384	13 384	14 030	13 983
Ecuador	0.080	0.078	20 203	20 203	21 178	21 106
Egypt	0.186	0.181	46 971	46 971	49 239	49 072
El Salvador	0.012	0.012	3 030	3 030	3 177	3 166
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.016	4 041	4 041	4 236	4 221
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Estonia	0.039	0.038	9 849	9 849	10 324	10 289
Eswatini	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
European Union	0	2.500	647 593	647 593	678 852	676 550
Fiji	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Finland	0.421	0.410	106 317	106 317	111 449	111 071
France	4.427	4.316	1 117 967	1 117 967	1 171 932	1 167 957
Gabon	0.015	0.015	3 788	3 788	3 971	3 957
Gambia	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Georgia	0.008	0.008	2 020	2 020	2 118	2 111
Germany	6.090	5.937	1 537 935	1 537 934	1 612 161	1 606 691
Ghana	0.015	0.015	3 788	3 788	3 971	3 957
Greece	0.366	0.357	92 427	92 427	96 889	96 560
Grenada	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Guatemala	0.036	0.035	9 091	9 091	9 530	9 498
Guinea	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Guyana	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Haiti	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Honduras	0.009	0.009	2 273	2 273	2 383	2 374
Hungary	0.206	0.201	52 022	52 022	54 533	54 348
Iceland	0.028	0.027	7 071	7 071	7 412	7 387
India	0.834	0.813	210 613	210 613	220 780	220 031
Indonesia	0.543	0.529	137 126	137 126	143 745	143 257
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.398	0.388	100 508	100 508	105 360	105 003
Iraq	0.129	0.126	32 577	32 577	34 149	34 034
Ireland	0.371	0.362	93 690	93 690	98 212	97 879
Israel	0.490	0.478	123 742	123 742	129 715	129 275

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021	Convention and Paris Agreement adjusted scale for 2022-2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Italy	3.307	3.224	835 129	835 129	875 441	872 472
Jamaica	0.008	0.008	2 020	2 020	2 118	2 111
Japan	8.564	8.349	2 162 700	2 162 700	2 267 093	2 259 405
Jordan	0.021	0.020	5 303	5 303	5 559	5 540
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.174	44 951	44 951	47 121	46 961
Kenya	0.024	0.023	6 061	6 061	6 353	6 332
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Kuwait	0.252	0.246	63 639	63 639	66 710	66 484
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Latvia	0.047	0.046	11 869	11 869	12 442	12 400
Lebanon	0.047	0.046	11 869	11 869	12 442	12 400
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Liberia	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Libya	0.030	0.029	7 576	7 576	7 942	7 915
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009	2 273	2 273	2 383	2 374
Lithuania	0.071	0.069	17 930	17 930	18 795	18 732
Luxembourg	0.067	0.065	16 920	16 920	17 736	17 676
Madagascar	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Malawi	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Malaysia	0.341	0.332	86 114	86 114	90 271	89 965
Maldives	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Mali	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Malta	0.017	0.017	4 293	4 293	4 500	4 485
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Mauritania	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Mauritius	0.011	0.011	2 778	2 778	2 912	2 902
Mexico	1.292	1.260	326 274	326 274	342 023	340 863
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Monaco	0.011	0.011	2 778	2 778	2 912	2 902
Mongolia	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Montenegro	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Morocco	0.055	0.054	13 889	13 889	14 560	14 510
Mozambique	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Namibia	0.009	0.009	2 273	2 273	2 383	2 374
Nauru	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Nepal	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Netherlands	1.356	1.322	342 436	342 436	358 965	357 748
New Zealand	0.291	0.284	73 487	73 487	77 035	76 773
Nicaragua	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Niger	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Nigeria	0.250	0.244	63 133	63 133	66 181	65 956
Niue	0	0.001	259	259	272	271
North Macedonia	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Norway	0.754	0.735	190 411	190 411	199 602	198 925

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021	Convention and Paris Agreement adjusted scale for 2022-2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Oman	0.115	0.112	29 041	29 041	30 443	30 340
Pakistan	0.115	0.112	29 041	29 041	30 443	30 340
Palau	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Panama	0.045	0.044	11 364	11 364	11 913	11 872
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Paraguay	0.016	0.016	4 041	4 041	4 236	4 221
Peru	0.152	0.148	38 385	38 385	40 238	40 102
Philippines	0.205	0.200	51 769	51 769	54 268	54 084
Poland	0.802	0.782	202 532	202 532	212 308	211 588
Portugal	0.350	0.341	88 387	88 387	92 653	92 339
Qatar	0.282	0.275	71 215	71 215	74 652	74 399
Republic of Korea	2.267	2.210	572 494	572 494	600 129	598 093
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Romania	0.198	0.193	50 002	50 002	52 415	52 238
Russian Federation	2.405	2.345	607 344	607 344	636 660	634 501
Rwanda	0.003	0.003	758	758	794	791
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Samoa	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
San Marino	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.143	295 970	295 970	310 256	309 204
Senegal	0.007	0.007	1 768	1 768	1 853	1 847
Serbia	0.028	0.027	7 071	7 071	7 412	7 387
Seychelles	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Singapore	0.485	0.473	122 479	122 479	128 391	127 956
Slovakia	0.153	0.149	38 638	38 638	40 503	40 365
Slovenia	0.076	0.074	19 193	19 193	20 119	20 051
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Somalia	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
South Africa	0.272	0.265	68 689	68 689	72 005	71 761
South Sudan	0.006	0.006	1 515	1 515	1 588	1 583
Spain	2.146	2.092	541 938	541 938	568 097	566 170
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.043	11 111	11 111	11 648	11 608
State of Palestine	0	0.008	2 020	2 020	2 118	2 111
Sudan	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Suriname	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Sweden	0.906	0.883	228 796	228 796	239 840	239 026
Switzerland	1.151	1.122	290 666	290 666	304 697	303 664
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.011	2 778	2 778	2 912	2 902
Tajikistan	0.004	0.004	1 010	1 010	1 059	1 055
Thailand	0.307	0.299	77 528	77 528	81 270	80 995
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528
Togo	0.002	0.002	505	505	529	528

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021	Convention and Paris Agreement adjusted scale for 2022-2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Tonga	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.039	10 101	10 101	10 589	10 553
Tunisia	0.025	0.024	6 313	6 313	6 618	6 596
Turkey	1.371	1.337	346 224	346 224	362 936	361 705
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.032	8 334	8 334	8 736	8 706
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Uganda	0.008	0.008	2 020	2 020	2 118	2 111
Ukraine	0.057	0.056	14 394	14 394	15 089	15 038
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.601	155 561	155 561	163 070	162 517
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.567	4.452	1 153 322	1 153 322	1 208 993	1 204 893
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
United States of America	22.000	21.448	5 555 745	5 555 745	5 823 920	5 804 170
Uruguay	0.087	0.085	21 970	21 970	23 031	22 953
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.031	8 081	8 081	8 471	8 442
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	259	259	272	271
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.728	0.710	183 845	183 845	192 719	192 065
Viet Nam	0.077	0.075	19 445	19 445	20 384	20 315
Yemen	0.010	0.010	2 525	2 525	2 647	2 638
Zambia	0.009	0.009	2 273	2 273	2 383	2 374
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.005	1 263	1 263	1 324	1 319
Total	100.000	100.000	25 903 714	25 903 713	27 154 085	27 061 996

Annex VIII

Indicative scale of contributions from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol for the biennium 2022–2023

[English only]

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019–2021	Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2022–2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Afghanistan	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Albania	0.008	0.010	332	332	348	347
Algeria	0.138	0.179	5 725	5 725	6 001	5 981
Angola	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Argentina	0.915	1.186	37 957	37 957	39 789	39 654
Armenia	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Australia	2.210	2.863	91 676	91 676	96 102	95 776
Austria	0.677	0.877	28 084	28 084	29 439	29 339
Azerbaijan	0.049	0.063	2 033	2 033	2 131	2 124
Bahamas	0.018	0.023	747	747	783	780
Bahrain	0.050	0.065	2 074	2 074	2 174	2 167
Bangladesh	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Barbados	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Belarus	0.049	0.063	2 033	2 033	2 131	2 124
Belgium	0.821	1.064	34 057	34 057	35 701	35 580
Belize	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Benin	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.016	0.021	664	664	696	693
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.012	0.016	498	498	522	520
Botswana	0.014	0.018	581	581	609	607
Brazil	2.948	3.820	122 291	122 291	128 194	127 759
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.032	1 037	1 037	1 087	1 083
Bulgaria	0.046	0.060	1 908	1 908	2 000	1 994
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Burundi	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Cabo Verde	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Cambodia	0.006	0.008	249	249	261	260
Cameroon	0.013	0.017	539	539	565	563
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Chad	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Chile	0.407	0.527	16 883	16 883	17 698	17 638
China	12.005	15.555	497 998	497 998	522 036	520 266
Colombia	0.288	0.373	11 947	11 947	12 524	12 481
Comoros	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Congo	0.006	0.008	249	249	261	260
Cook Island	0	0.001	32	32	34	33
Costa Rica	0.062	0.080	2 572	2 572	2 696	2 687
Côte d'Ivoire	0.013	0.017	539	539	565	563

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2022-2023</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>		<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>	
			<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>
Croatia	0.077	0.100	3 194	3 194	3 348	3 337
Cuba	0.080	0.104	3 319	3 319	3 479	3 467
Cyprus	0.036	0.047	1 493	1 493	1 565	1 560
Czechia	0.311	0.403	12 901	12 901	13 524	13 478
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.008	249	249	261	260
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Denmark	0.554	0.718	22 981	22 981	24 091	24 009
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Dominica	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Dominican Republic	0.053	0.069	2 199	2 199	2 305	2 297
Ecuador	0.080	0.104	3 319	3 319	3 479	3 467
Egypt	0.186	0.241	7 716	7 716	8 088	8 061
El Salvador	0.012	0.016	498	498	522	520
Equatorial Guinea	0.016	0.021	664	664	696	693
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Estonia	0.039	0.051	1 618	1 618	1 696	1 690
Eswatini	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Ethiopia	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
European Union	0	2.500	80 040	80 040	83 903	83 619
Fiji	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Finland	0.421	0.545	17 464	17 464	18 307	18 245
France	4.427	5.736	183 643	183 643	192 508	191 855
Gabon	0.015	0.019	622	622	652	650
Gambia	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Georgia	0.008	0.010	332	332	348	347
Germany	6.090	7.891	252 627	252 626	264 818	263 922
Ghana	0.015	0.019	622	622	652	650
Greece	0.366	0.474	15 183	15 183	15 915	15 862
Grenada	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Guatemala	0.036	0.047	1 493	1 493	1 565	1 560
Guinea	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Guyana	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Haiti	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Honduras	0.009	0.012	373	373	391	390
Hungary	0.206	0.267	8 545	8 545	8 958	8 928
Iceland	0.028	0.036	1 162	1 162	1 218	1 213
India	0.834	1.081	34 596	34 596	36 266	36 143
Indonesia	0.543	0.704	22 525	22 525	23 612	23 532
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.398	0.516	16 510	16 510	17 307	17 248
Iraq	0.129	0.167	5 351	5 351	5 610	5 591
Ireland	0.371	0.481	15 390	15 390	16 133	16 078
Israel	0.490	0.635	20 326	20 326	21 308	21 235
Italy	3.307	4.285	137 183	137 183	143 805	143 317
Jamaica	0.008	0.010	332	332	348	347
Japan	8.564	11.096	355 257	355 257	372 405	371 142

Party	United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021	Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2022-2023	Zero nominal growth scenario		Zero real growth scenario	
			Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)	Contributions for 2022 (EUR)	Contributions for 2023 (EUR)
Jordan	0.021	0.027	871	871	913	910
Kazakhstan	0.178	0.231	7 384	7 384	7 740	7 714
Kenya	0.024	0.031	996	996	1 044	1 040
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Kuwait	0.252	0.327	10 454	10 454	10 958	10 921
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.005	0.006	207	207	217	217
Latvia	0.047	0.061	1 950	1 950	2 044	2 037
Lebanon	0.047	0.061	1 950	1 950	2 044	2 037
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Liberia	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Libya	0.030	0.039	1 244	1 244	1 305	1 300
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.012	373	373	391	390
Lithuania	0.071	0.092	2 945	2 945	3 087	3 077
Luxembourg	0.067	0.087	2 779	2 779	2 913	2 904
Madagascar	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Malawi	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Malaysia	0.341	0.442	14 146	14 146	14 828	14 778
Maldives	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Mali	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Malta	0.017	0.022	705	705	739	737
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Mauritius	0.011	0.014	456	456	478	477
Mexico	1.292	1.674	53 595	53 595	56 183	55 992
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Monaco	0.011	0.014	456	456	478	477
Mongolia	0.005	0.006	207	207	217	217
Montenegro	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Morocco	0.055	0.071	2 282	2 282	2 392	2 384
Mozambique	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Myanmar	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Namibia	0.009	0.012	373	373	391	390
Nauru	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Nepal	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Netherlands	1.356	1.757	56 250	56 250	58 966	58 766
New Zealand	0.291	0.377	12 071	12 071	12 654	12 611
Nicaragua	0.005	0.006	207	207	217	217
Niger	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Nigeria	0.250	0.324	10 371	10 371	10 871	10 834
Niue	0	0.001	32	32	34	33
North Macedonia	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Norway	0.754	0.977	31 278	31 278	32 788	32 676
Oman	0.115	0.149	4 770	4 770	5 001	4 984
Pakistan	0.115	0.149	4 770	4 770	5 001	4 984
Palau	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Panama	0.045	0.058	1 867	1 867	1 957	1 950

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2022-2023</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>		<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>	
			<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>
Papua New Guinea	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Paraguay	0.016	0.021	664	664	696	693
Peru	0.152	0.197	6 305	6 305	6 610	6 587
Philippines	0.205	0.266	8 504	8 504	8 914	8 884
Poland	0.802	1.039	33 269	33 269	34 875	34 757
Portugal	0.350	0.453	14 519	14 519	15 220	15 168
Qatar	0.282	0.365	11 698	11 698	12 263	12 221
Republic of Korea	2.267	2.937	94 041	94 041	98 580	98 246
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Romania	0.198	0.257	8 214	8 214	8 610	8 581
Russian Federation	2.405	3.116	99 766	99 766	104 581	104 227
Rwanda	0.003	0.004	124	124	130	130
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Samoa	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
San Marino	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Saudi Arabia	1.172	1.519	48 618	48 618	50 964	50 791
Senegal	0.007	0.009	290	290	304	303
Serbia	0.028	0.036	1 162	1 162	1 218	1 213
Seychelles	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Singapore	0.485	0.628	20 119	20 119	21 090	21 019
Slovakia	0.153	0.198	6 347	6 347	6 653	6 631
Slovenia	0.076	0.098	3 153	3 153	3 305	3 294
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Somalia	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
South Africa	0.272	0.352	11 283	11 283	11 828	11 788
Spain	2.146	2.781	89 022	89 022	93 319	93 002
Sri Lanka	0.044	0.057	1 825	1 825	1 913	1 907
Sudan	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Suriname	0.005	0.006	207	207	217	217
Sweden	0.906	1.174	37 583	37 583	39 397	39 264
Switzerland	1.151	1.491	47 746	47 746	50 051	49 881
Syrian Arab Republic	0.011	0.014	456	456	478	477
Tajikistan	0.004	0.005	166	166	174	173
Thailand	0.307	0.398	12 735	12 735	13 350	13 305
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Togo	0.002	0.003	83	83	87	87
Tonga	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Trinidad and Tobago	0.040	0.052	1 659	1 659	1 739	1 733
Tunisia	0.025	0.032	1 037	1 037	1 087	1 083
Turkey	1.371	1.776	56 873	56 873	59 618	59 416
Turkmenistan	0.033	0.043	1 369	1 369	1 435	1 430
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Uganda	0.008	0.010	332	332	348	347

<i>Party</i>	<i>United Nations scale of assessments for 2019-2021</i>	<i>Kyoto Protocol adjusted scale for 2022–2023</i>	<i>Zero nominal growth scenario</i>		<i>Zero real growth scenario</i>	
			<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2022 (EUR)</i>	<i>Contributions for 2023 (EUR)</i>
Ukraine	0.057	0.074	2 365	2 365	2 479	2 470
United Arab Emirates	0.616	0.798	25 553	25 553	26 787	26 696
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.567	5.917	189 451	189 451	198 596	197 922
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Uruguay	0.087	0.113	3 609	3 609	3 783	3 770
Uzbekistan	0.032	0.041	1 327	1 327	1 392	1 387
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	32	32	34	33
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.728	0.943	30 199	30 199	31 657	31 550
Viet Nam	0.077	0.100	3 194	3 194	3 348	3 337
Yemen	0.010	0.013	415	415	435	433
Zambia	0.009	0.012	373	373	391	390
Zimbabwe	0.005	0.006	207	207	217	217
Total	72.255	100.000	3 201 583	3 201 582	3 356 134	3 344 730