



**15<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE**  
*11 - 13 December 2019, Bristol, United Kingdom*

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**AEWA SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2022 – 2024**

**- A first exercise -**

*prepared by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat*

**Introduction**

At the 6<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) in November 2015 the Parties instructed the Secretariat, through Resolution 6.18, to develop a series of budget scenarios for further consideration by Parties at the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties and **describe any differences between the UN Scale of Assessments and the current scale used to determine the contributions** to AEWA.

On the basis of a report prepared by the Secretariat, the Standing Committee decided at its 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting in January 2017, to recommend to the MOP, a move towards using the UN scale to determine the contributions, but to apply a number of criteria, i.e. to keep the minimum contribution of 2,000 EUR; to fix the EU contribution at 2.5 %; and to retain the maximum threshold at 20 %. At its 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting in July 2018, the Standing Committee confirmed these criteria and agreed on an approach to be recommended at MOP7 for the move towards the UN scale within a transitional period of six years in total.

At MOP7 in December 2018, the Parties adopted the Scale of contributions for 2019-2021 on the basis of the criteria and approach recommended by the Standing Committee.

At MOP8 Parties will have to decide if they wish to continue returning to the UN scale of assessments through a second (and last) transitional period in 2022-2024.

**Action Requested from the Standing Committee:**

The Standing Committee is requested to take note of the information provided in the report.

## 1. General introduction

The immediate strict application of the UN scale of assessments for the AEWA budget 2019-2021 adopted at MOP7 would have created considerable increases in the case of a number of Parties, even if the budget was maintained at a zero nominal growth level. Other countries, however, would have benefited from the application of the UN scale of assessments, although they might be willing to, at least, maintain their present level of financial commitment.

To keep the move towards the UN scale of assessments and increase of contributions in case of certain countries manageable, the Parties decided to apply following criteria and methods for the development of the scale of contributions for 2019-2021:

- a) The minimum contribution was retained at 2,000 EUR;
- b) The EU contribution was fixed at the original 2.5 %;
- c) The maximum threshold was retained at 20 %;
- d) All contributions that would decrease compared to MOP6 were frozen at their current amount. This led to a "saving".
- e) The "saving" was used to decrease those Parties' contributions that would otherwise contribute more than 10 % to the total budget; contributions that fell below the amount adopted at MOP6 through this exercise were again frozen and the "saving" was used to further decrease the most affected contributions (i.e. with the highest increase);
- f) The return to the UN scale of assessments was planned to be implemented through a gradual transitional period consisting of two MOP cycles (six years), through which the Parties experiencing an increase, see their contributions increase gradually year per year, respectively an increase of 30, 33 and 37 %;
- g) Contributions from new Parties are directed into the AEWA Trust Fund.

Calculations were made on basis of the UN Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the period 2015-2018, which was the currently valid version at the time of MOP7. The question whether the UN Scale for 2015-2018 or the new (draft) Scale for 2019-2021 (which was not adopted yet at the time of MOP7) should be used as basis for the AEWA scale of contributions has been discussed controversially in the MOP7 Working Group on administrative and financial matters.

## 2. Method applied to develop the scale of contributions for 2022-2024

Annex 1 provides a table reflecting the Parties contributions for 2022-2024 (zero nominal growth) on basis of the same criteria and methods applied for 2019-2021 with following corrections, in order to fully return to the UN scale of assessments:

- e) The contributions that would decrease compared to MOP7 were not frozen;
- f) The contributions of Parties that contribute more than 10 % to the total budget were not decreased; however, the threshold of 20 % for the maximum contributions stays valid.

Contributions were not increased gradually; the annual contributions reflect 33 %, 33 % and 34 % of the total triennial due respectively, which prevents a decrease in 2022 compared to 2021 in case of a number of Parties.

The criteria and methods described under a) – d) and g) were fully applied.

Finally, all calculations were made on basis of the UN Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the period 2019-2021, as adopted through Resolution 73/271 on 22 December 2018. Moreover, to facilitate a comparison with the running scale of contributions, the Secretariat worked on a zero nominal growth basis, thus using the current budget 2019-2021 as adopted by MOP7.

The Secretariat foresees a discussion at MOP8 with respect to the UN Scale of assessment to be used for calculations. As it was the case at MOP7, the scale valid at the time of discussion will be the UN Scale for 2019-2021, which will be replaced in January 2022 by the new scale for 2022-2024. However, this new scale will not be adopted yet at the time of MOP8. A solution could be to follow the decision taken by e.g. Eurobats Parties and to adopt a scale on basis of the valid UN scale (2019-2021), subject to revision by the Secretariat as soon as the UN scale for 2022-2024 will become available.

Annex 2 provides a table reflecting the same exercise as described above, but as real growth scenario (MOP7 budget + inflation).

## ANNEX 1

### SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2022-2024 (zero nominal growth)<sup>1</sup>

N°	Party	2021	2022	2023	2024
		37,00%	33.33%	33.33%	33.34%
1	Albania	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
2	Algeria	3.330	4.351	4.351	4.352
3	Belarus	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
4	Belgium	27.028	25.886	25.886	25.894
5	Benin	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
6	Bostuana	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
7	Bulgaria	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
8	Burkina Faso	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
9	Burundi	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
10	Central African Republic	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
11	Chad	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
12	Congo	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
13	Côte d'Ivoire	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
14	Croatia	3.093	2.428	2.428	2.429
15	Cyprus	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
16	Czech Republic	5.874	9.806	9.806	9.809
17	Denmark	22.932	17.467	17.467	17.473
18	Djibouti	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
19	Egypt	4.664	5.865	5.865	5.866
20	Equatorial Guinea	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
21	Estonia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
22	Eswatini	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
23	Ethiopia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
24	Finland	17.195	13.274	13.274	13.278
25	France	138.276	139.582	139.582	139.623
26	Gabon	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
27	Gambia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
28	Georgia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
29	Germany	186.248	191.865	191.865	191.923
30	Ghana	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
31	Guinea	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
32	Guinea-Bissau	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
33	Hungary	5.024	6.495	6.495	6.497
34	Iceland	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
35	Ireland	10.200	11.697	11.697	11.701
36	Israel	14.915	15.450	15.450	15.454
37	Italy	109.672	104.268	104.268	104.300
38	Jordan	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
39	Kenya	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
40	Latvia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

<sup>1</sup> The calculations are based on the UN Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the period 2019-2021, as adopted through Resolution 73/271 on 22 December 2018.

N°	Party	2021	2022	2023	2024
		37,00%	33.33%	33.33%	33.34%
41	Lebanon	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
42	Libya	3,830	2,000	2,000	2,000
43	Lithuania	2,189	2,239	2,239	2,239
44	Luxembourg	2,088	2,262	2,262	2,263
45	Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
46	Malawi	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
47	Mali	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
48	Mauritania	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
49	Mauritius	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
50	Monaco	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
51	Montenegro	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
52	Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
53	Netherlands	53,977	42,754	42,754	42,767
54	Niger	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
55	Nigeria	3,330	7,882	7,882	7,885
56	North Macedonia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
57	Norway	26,616	23,773	23,773	23,780
58	Portugal	11,838	11,035	11,035	11,039
59	Republic of Moldova	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
60	Romania	5,000	6,243	6,243	6,245
61	Rwanda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
62	Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
63	Serbia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
64	Slovakia	4,220	4,824	4,824	4,825
65	Slovenia	2,574	2,396	2,396	2,397
66	South Africa	11,153	8,576	8,576	8,579
67	Spain	74,859	67,663	67,663	67,683
68	Sudan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
69	Sweden	31,874	28,566	28,566	28,574
70	Switzerland	38,230	36,291	36,291	36,301
71	Syrian Arab Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
72	Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
73	Tunisia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
74	Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
75	Ukraine	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
76	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	134,729	143,996	143,996	144,038
77	United Republic of Tanzania	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
78	Uzbekistan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
79	Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
80	EU	27,804	26,690	26,690	26,698

## ANNEX 2

### SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2022-2024 (real nominal growth)<sup>2</sup>

N°	Party	2021	2022	2023	2024
		37,00%	33.33%	33.33%	33.34%
1	Albania	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
2	Algeria	3.330	4.553	4.553	4.555
3	Belarus	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
4	Belgium	27.028	27.088	27.088	27.095
5	Benin	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
6	Bostuana	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
7	Bulgaria	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
8	Burkina Faso	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
9	Burundi	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
10	Central African Republic	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
11	Chad	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
12	Congo	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
13	Côte d'Ivoire	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
14	Croatia	3.093	2.540	2.540	2.542
15	Cyprus	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
16	Czech Republic	5.874	10.261	10.261	10.264
17	Denmark	22.932	18.278	18.278	18.284
18	Djibouti	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
19	Egypt	4.664	6.137	6.137	6.138
20	Equatorial Guinea	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
21	Estonia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
22	Eswatini	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
23	Ethiopia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
24	Finland	17.195	13.890	13.890	13.895
25	France	138.276	146.062	146.062	146.105
26	Gabon	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
27	Gambia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
28	Georgia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
29	Germany	186.248	200.780	200.780	200.839
30	Ghana	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
31	Guinea	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
32	Guinea-Bissau	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
33	Hungary	5.024	6.797	6.797	6.798
34	Iceland	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
35	Ireland	10.200	12.240	12.240	12.245
36	Israel	14.915	16.167	16.167	16.171
37	Italy	109.672	109.109	109.109	109.141
38	Jordan	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
39	Kenya	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
40	Latvia	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

<sup>2</sup> The calculations are based on the UN Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the period 2019-2021, as adopted through Resolution 73/271 on 22 December 2018.

N°	Party	2021	2022	2023	2024
		37,00%	33.33%	33.33%	33.34%
41	Lebanon	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
42	Libya	3,830	2,000	2,000	2,000
43	Lithuania	2,189	2,342	2,342	2,344
44	Luxembourg	2,088	2,360	2,360	2,362
45	Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
46	Malawi	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
47	Mali	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
48	Mauritania	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
49	Mauritius	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
50	Monaco	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
51	Montenegro	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
52	Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
53	Netherlands	53,977	44,739	44,739	44,752
54	Niger	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
55	Nigeria	3,330	8,248	8,248	8,251
56	North Macedonia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
57	Norway	26,616	24,877	24,877	24,884
58	Portugal	11,838	11,548	11,548	11,550
59	Republic of Moldova	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
60	Romania	5,000	6,533	6,533	6,534
61	Rwanda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
62	Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
63	Serbia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
64	Slovakia	4,220	5,048	5,048	5,049
65	Slovenia	2,574	2,507	2,507	2,509
66	South Africa	11,153	8,974	8,974	8,977
67	Spain	74,859	70,804	70,804	70,824
68	Sudan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
69	Sweden	31,874	29,892	29,892	29,901
70	Switzerland	38,230	37,975	37,975	37,987
71	Syrian Arab Republic	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
72	Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
73	Tunisia	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
74	Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
75	Ukraine	2,000	1,880	1,880	1,882
76	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	134,729	150,681	150,681	150,726
77	United Republic of Tanzania	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
78	Uzbekistan	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
79	Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
80	EU	27,804	27,803	27,803	27,810