

**2. b) Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer**

*London, 29 June 1990*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 10 August 1992, in accordance with article 2(1).  
**REGISTRATION:** 7 March 1991, No. 26369.  
**STATUS:** Parties: 197.  
**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1598, p. 469; Annex II of the Report of the Second Meeting ([Doc. UNEP/OzL.Pro.2/3](#)); and depositary notification C.N.133.1991.TREATIES-3/2 of 27 August 1991 (rectification of the Spanish authentic text of the adjustments and amendment).

*Note:* The amendment was adopted by Decision II/2 of 29 June 1990 at the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which was held at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization, in London, from 27 to 29 June 1990.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	17 Jun 2004 a	Burkina Faso.....	10 Jun 1994
Albania.....	25 May 2006 a	Burundi .....	18 Oct 2001 A
Algeria .....	20 Oct 1992 a	Cabo Verde .....	31 Jul 2001 a
Andorra.....	26 Jan 2009 a	Cambodia.....	31 Jan 2007 a
Angola .....	21 Jun 2011 a	Cameroon.....	8 Jun 1992 A
Antigua and Barbuda.....	23 Feb 1993 a	Canada .....	5 Jul 1990 A
Argentina .....	4 Dec 1992	Central African Republic.....	29 May 2008
Armenia .....	26 Nov 2003 a	Chad.....	30 May 2001
Australia.....	11 Aug 1992 A	Chile.....	9 Apr 1992 A
Austria .....	11 Dec 1992	China <sup>1,2</sup> .....	14 Jun 1991 a
Azerbaijan.....	12 Jun 1996 a	Colombia .....	6 Dec 1993 a
Bahamas.....	4 May 1993 a	Comoros.....	31 Oct 1994 a
Bahrain.....	23 Dec 1992 A	Congo.....	16 Nov 1994
Bangladesh.....	18 Mar 1994	Cook Islands .....	22 Dec 2003 a
Barbados .....	20 Jul 1994 A	Costa Rica.....	11 Nov 1998
Belarus .....	10 Jun 1996	Côte d'Ivoire .....	18 May 1994
Belgium .....	5 Oct 1993	Croatia .....	15 Oct 1993
Belize.....	9 Jan 1998 a	Cuba.....	19 Oct 1998
Benin.....	21 Jun 2000	Cyprus.....	11 Oct 1994 A
Bhutan.....	23 Aug 2004 a	Czech Republic.....	18 Dec 1996 a
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	3 Oct 1994 a	Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	17 Jun 1999 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	11 Aug 2003 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	30 Nov 1994 a
Botswana .....	13 May 1997 a	Denmark <sup>3</sup> .....	20 Dec 1991 A
Brazil .....	1 Oct 1992 A	Djibouti.....	30 Jul 1999 a
Brunei Darussalam .....	3 Mar 2009 a	Dominica .....	31 Mar 1993 a
Bulgaria .....	28 Apr 1999	Dominican Republic .....	24 Dec 2001 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Ecuador	23 Feb 1993
Egypt	13 Jan 1993
El Salvador	8 Dec 2000 a
Equatorial Guinea	11 Jul 2007 a
Eritrea	5 Jul 2005 a
Estonia	12 Apr 1999
Eswatini	16 Dec 2005 a
Ethiopia	25 Nov 2009
European Union	20 Dec 1991 AA
Fiji	9 Dec 1994 a
Finland	20 Dec 1991 A
France	12 Feb 1992 AA
Gabon	4 Dec 2000 a
Gambia	13 Mar 1995
Georgia	12 Jul 2000 a
Germany	27 Dec 1991
Ghana	24 Jul 1992
Greece	11 May 1993
Grenada	7 Dec 1993 a
Guatemala	21 Jan 2002 a
Guinea	25 Jun 1992 a
Guinea-Bissau	12 Nov 2002 a
Guyana	23 Jul 1999 A
Haiti	29 Mar 2000 a
Holy See	5 May 2008 a
Honduras	24 Jan 2002
Hungary	9 Nov 1993 AA
Iceland	16 Jun 1993
India	19 Jun 1992 a
Indonesia	26 Jun 1992
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 Aug 1997 A
Iraq	25 Jun 2008 a
Ireland	20 Dec 1991 A
Israel	30 Jun 1992
Italy	21 Feb 1992 AA
Jamaica	31 Mar 1993 a
Japan	4 Sep 1991 A
Jordan	12 Nov 1993
Kazakhstan	26 Jul 2001 a
Kenya	27 Sep 1994
Kiribati	9 Aug 2004 a
Kuwait	22 Jul 1994 a
Kyrgyzstan	13 May 2003

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28 Jun 2006 a
Latvia	2 Nov 1998 a
Lebanon	31 Mar 1993 a
Lesotho	15 Apr 2010 a
Liberia	15 Jan 1996 a
Libya	12 Jul 2001
Liechtenstein	24 Mar 1994
Lithuania	3 Feb 1998
Luxembourg	20 May 1992
Madagascar	16 Jan 2002 a
Malawi	8 Feb 1994 A
Malaysia	16 Jun 1993 a
Maldives	31 Jul 1991
Mali	28 Oct 1994 a
Malta	4 Feb 1994 A
Marshall Islands	11 Mar 1993 a
Mauritania	22 Jul 2005 A
Mauritius	20 Oct 1992 a
Mexico	11 Oct 1991 A
Micronesia (Federated States of)	27 Nov 2001 a
Monaco	12 Mar 1993 a
Mongolia	7 Mar 1996 a
Montenegro <sup>4</sup>	23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco	28 Dec 1995
Mozambique	9 Sep 1994 a
Myanmar	24 Nov 1993 a
Namibia	6 Nov 1997
Nauru	10 Sep 2004 a
Nepal	6 Jul 1994 a
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) <sup>5</sup>	20 Dec 1991 A
New Zealand <sup>6</sup>	1 Oct 1990 A
Nicaragua	13 Dec 1999
Niger	11 Jan 1996 a
Nigeria	27 Sep 2001
Niue	22 Dec 2003 a
North Macedonia	9 Nov 1998
Norway	18 Nov 1991
Oman	5 Aug 1999 a
Pakistan	18 Dec 1992 a
Palau	29 May 2001 a
Panama	10 Feb 1994
Papua New Guinea	4 May 1993 a
Paraguay	3 Dec 1992 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Peru.....	31 Mar 1993 a	Sudan .....	2 Jan 2002 a
Philippines .....	9 Aug 1993	Suriname .....	29 Mar 2006 a
Poland .....	2 Oct 1996 a	Sweden.....	2 Aug 1991
Portugal <sup>1</sup> .....	24 Nov 1992	Switzerland .....	16 Sep 1992
Qatar .....	22 Jan 1996 a	Syrian Arab Republic .....	30 Nov 1999 a
Republic of Korea.....	10 Dec 1992 a	Tajikistan .....	7 Jan 1998 a
Republic of Moldova.....	25 Jun 2001 a	Thailand.....	25 Jun 1992
Romania.....	27 Jan 1993 a	Timor-Leste .....	16 Sep 2009 a
Russian Federation .....	13 Jan 1992 A	Togo.....	6 Jul 1998 A
Rwanda .....	7 Jan 2004 a	Tonga.....	26 Nov 2003
Samoa .....	4 Oct 2001 A	Trinidad and Tobago .....	10 Jun 1999
San Marino .....	23 Apr 2009 a	Tunisia .....	15 Jul 1993 a
Sao Tome and Principe.....	19 Nov 2001 a	Türkiye.....	13 Apr 1995
Saudi Arabia .....	1 Mar 1993 a	Turkmenistan.....	15 Mar 1994 a
Senegal.....	6 May 1993	Tuvalu.....	31 Aug 2000 A
Serbia.....	22 Mar 2005 a	Uganda.....	20 Jan 1994
Seychelles .....	6 Jan 1993 a	Ukraine .....	6 Feb 1997
Sierra Leone.....	29 Aug 2001 a	United Arab Emirates .....	16 Feb 2005 a
Singapore.....	2 Mar 1993 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>2,7</sup> .....	20 Dec 1991
Slovakia .....	15 Apr 1994 AA	United Republic of Tanzania.....	16 Apr 1993 a
Slovenia .....	8 Dec 1992 A	United States of America.....	18 Dec 1991
Solomon Islands .....	17 Aug 1999 a	Uruguay .....	16 Nov 1993 a
Somalia .....	1 Aug 2001 a	Uzbekistan .....	10 Jun 1998 a
South Africa.....	12 May 1992 A	Vanuatu.....	21 Nov 1994 A
South Sudan.....	16 Oct 2012 a	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	29 Jul 1993
Spain.....	19 May 1992 A	Viet Nam.....	26 Jan 1994 a
Sri Lanka.....	16 Jun 1993 a	Yemen.....	23 Apr 2001 a
St. Kitts and Nevis.....	8 Jul 1998	Zambia.....	15 Apr 1994
St. Lucia.....	24 Aug 1999 a	Zimbabwe.....	3 Jun 1994
St. Vincent and the Grenadines .....	2 Dec 1996 a		

### **Declarations**

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.)*

#### **BAHRAIN<sup>8</sup>**

#### **HOLY SEE**

“In acceding to the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as its four Amendments: London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999), the Holy See desires to encourage the entire International Community to be resolute in promoting authentic cooperation between

politics, science and economics. Such cooperation, as has been shown in the case of the ozone regime, can achieve important outcomes, which make it simultaneously possible to safeguard creation, to promote integral human development and to care for the common good, in a spirit of responsible solidarity and with profound positive repercussions for present and future generations.

In conformity with its own nature and with the particular character of Vatican City State, the Holy See, by means of the solemn act of accession, intends to give its own moral support to the commitment of States to the correct and effective implementation of the Treaties in question and to the attaining of the mentioned objectives.

To this end, it expresses the wish that by recognizing ‘the signs of [an economic growth] that has not always been able to protect the delicate balances of nature’ (Homily of Pope Benedict XVI at Loreto, 2 September 2007), all actors will intensify the aforesaid cooperation and strengthen ‘the alliance between man and the environment, which must mirror the creative love of God, from whom we come and to whom we are

bound’(Benedict XVI, After the Angelus, 16 September 2007).”

#### JAPAN

It is hereby declared that the Government of Japan accepts the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

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#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup> On 15 February 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Portugal a notification to the effect that it shall extend the Amendment to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received the following communications on the dates indicated hereinafter:

##### *Portugal (21 October 1999):*

“In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Macau signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau.”

##### *China (19 October 1999):*

In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macau (hereinafter referred to as the Joint Declaration), the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999. Macau will, from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, [the Government of the People's Republic of China informs the Secretary-General of the following:]

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 11 September 1989, as well as the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 and the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 29 June 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment"), will apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

Provisions of Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 16 September 1987 will not be applied to the Macau Special Administrative Region, and provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 29 June 1990 will not be applied to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

In reference to the communication made on 19 October 1999, the Government of China furthermore informs the Secretary-General of the following:

The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention, the Protocol and the Amendment to the Macau Special Administrative Region.

The above-mentioned declaration is solely to make the provisions of the Protocol that had previously applied to Macau continue to so apply to the Macau Special Administrative Region. The declaration is not purported to modify the obligations previously undertaken by Macau under the Protocol and is fully consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Protocol. In fact, the Chinese Government had made a statement of the same nature in the note of 6 June 1997 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the continuing application of the Protocol to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The past two years and a half since Hong Kong's return to China saw a clear and full understanding on the part of the Parties to the Protocol of the approach adopted by the Chinese Government.

<sup>2</sup> On 6 and 10 June 1997, the Secretary-General received communications concerning the status of Hong Kong from the Governments of the United Kingdom and China (see also note 2 under “China” and note 2 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” regarding Hong Kong in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention with the reservation made by China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>3</sup> Decision reserved as to the application to the Faroe Islands.

On 24 October 2007, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Denmark a communication that it shall extend the Amendment to the Faroe Islands.

<sup>4</sup> See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>5</sup> For the Kingdom in Europe.

In a communication received on 16 March 1992, the Government of the Netherlands notified the Secretary-General that "the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the Amendment . . . for Aruba, and [declares] that the provisions so accepted shall be observed in their entirety."

<sup>6</sup> See also note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>7</sup> In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Gibraltar.

Subsequently, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the amendment shall extend to the following territories on the dates indicated hereinafter:

<i>Date of the notification:</i>	<i>Territorial application:</i>
8 September 1993	Hong Kong, British Antarctic Territory and the Bailiwick of Guernsey
4 January 1995	The Bailiwick of Jersey
30 October 1995	The British Virgin Islands
25 February 2021	Isle of Man

On 17 April 2015, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Spain the following communication relating to the territorial application by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Gibraltar:

1. Gibraltar is a Non-Self-Governing Territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible and which is subject to a process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly.

2. The authorities of Gibraltar are local in character, and exercise competences exclusively over internal affairs that originate in and are based on the powers allocated to and conferred on them by the United Kingdom, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in its capacity as the sovereign State upon which depends the said Non-Self-Governing Territory.

3. Consequently, any involvement by the Gibraltar authorities in the implementation of this Amendment shall be understood to take place exclusively within the framework of the internal affairs of Gibraltar and shall not be considered to affect in any way the content of the two preceding paragraphs.

4. The procedure envisaged in the "Arrangements relating to Gibraltar authorities in the context of certain international treaties (2007)", which were agreed to by Spain and the United Kingdom on 19 December 2007 together with "Agreed Arrangements relating to Gibraltar authorities in the context of European Union and European Community Instruments and Related Treaties" of 19 April 2000, applies to the present Amendment.

5. The application to Gibraltar of the present Amendment cannot be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations involving matters not included in Article 10 of the Treaty of

Utrecht of 13 July 1713, signed by the crowns of Spain and Great Britain.

<sup>8</sup> On 8 July 2021, the Government of Bahrain notified the Secretary-General of its withdrawal of the following declaration made upon acceptance :

"The acceptance by the State of Bahrain of the said Amendments shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

