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

Kigali, 15 October 2016

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 1 January 2019, in accordance with article IV, paragraphs 1 and 2, with the exception of the changes to article 4 of the Protocol set out in article I of the Amendment which will enter into force on 1 January 2033. After the entry into force of the Amendment, as provided under paragraphs 1 and 2 of article IV, it shall enter into force for any other Party to the Protocol on the nineteenth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

REGISTRATION: 1 January 2019, No. 26369.


Note: At the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, held in Kigali from 10 to 15 October 2016, the Parties adopted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 of article 9 of the 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, a further amendment to the Montreal Protocol as set out in Annex I to the report of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the Parties (Decision XXVIII/1).
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<tr>
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Tuvalu..........................................................

Turkmenistan...............................................

Turkey..........................................................

Tunisia .........................................................

Trinidad and Tobago ...................................

Participant

resources; of the environment; pursuit of the following objectives:

obligations resulting therefrom, which contribute to the international agreements, and for implementing the European Union, and in particular Article 192 (1)

Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, and in particular combating climate change.

The Union has exercised its competence in the area covered by the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol by adopting legal instruments, in particular Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (recast), replacing earlier legislation on the protection of the ozone layer, and of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006. 2. The Union is competent for the performance of those obligations from the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol regarding which the provisions of Union legal instruments, in particular those mentioned above, establish common rules and if and insofar as such common rules are affected or altered in scope by provisions of the Vienna Convention or the Montreal Protocol or an act adopted in implementation thereof; otherwise the Union's competence continues to be shared between the Union and its Member States.

The exercise of competences by the European Union pursuant to the Treaties is, by its nature, subject to continuous development. The Union therefore reserves the right to adjust this Declaration.

In the field of research, as referred to by the Convention, the Union has competence to carry out activities, in particular to define and implement programmes; however, the exercise of that competence does not result in Member States being prevented from exercising theirs.

HOLY SEE

“In ratifying the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Holy See desires to encourage the entire international community to be resolute in promoting authentic cooperation between politics, science, economics, and civil society. Such cooperation, as has been shown in the case of the international 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» (Holy See's Declaration Attached to the Instrument of Accession to the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its four Amendments, 9 April 2008). The international ozone regime has demonstrated that «we have the freedom needed to limit and direct technology; we can put it at the

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service of another type of progress, one which is healthier, more human, more social, more integral» (Pope Francis, Encyclical Letter Laudato Si’, 18 May 2015, n. 112).

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 ratification, intends to give its own support to the commitment of States to the correct and effective implementation of the ozone regime and to care for our common home. To this end, it wishes to acknowledge the fact that «the continued acceleration of changes affecting humanity and our planet, coupled today with a more intense pace of life and work, should constantly urge us to ask whether the goals of this progress are truly directed to the common good and to a sustainable and integral human development, or whether they cause harm to our world and to the quality of life of much of humanity, now and in the future» (Message of His Holiness Pope Francis to the XXXI Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, 7 November 2019).”

**Notes:**


2. For the European Part of the Netherlands.


4. On 18 October 2019, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following notification:

   “... the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby extends the application of the United Kingdom’s ratification of the Kigali Amendment to Gibraltar, for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible.

   The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby declares that the Kigali Amendment shall be extended to Gibraltar as from the date of receipt of this declaration.”

On 25 February 2021, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that the Amendment would extend to the territory of the Isle of Man as follows:

   “... the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hereby extends the application of the United Kingdom’s ratification of the... Kigali [Amendment] to the Montreal Protocol to the territory of the Isle of Man for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsible.

   The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers the extension of the... Kigali [Amendment] to the Montreal Protocol to the territory of the Isle of Man to be effective on the day of receipt of this notification...”