

7. d) Paris Agreement

Paris, 12 December 2015

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	4 November 2016, in accordance with article 21(1). The Agreement enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 per cent of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
REGISTRATION:	4 November 2016, No. 54113.
STATUS:	Signatories: 195. Parties: 185.
TEXT:	C.N.63.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 16 February 2016 (Opening for signature) and C.N.92.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 17 March 2016 (Issuance of Certified True Copies).

Note: The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015 at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. In accordance with its article 20, the Agreement shall be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 until 21 April 2017 by States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a)</i>
Afghanistan.....	22 Apr 2016	15 Feb 2017	Brazil	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Albania.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Brunei Darussalam	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Algeria	22 Apr 2016	20 Oct 2016	Bulgaria	22 Apr 2016	29 Nov 2016
Andorra.....	22 Apr 2016	24 Mar 2017	Burkina Faso.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016
Angola	22 Apr 2016		Burundi	22 Apr 2016	17 Jan 2018
Antigua and Barbuda.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Cabo Verde	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2017
Argentina	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Cambodia.....	22 Apr 2016	6 Feb 2017
Armenia	20 Sep 2016	23 Mar 2017	Cameroon.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jul 2016
Australia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Nov 2016	Canada	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016
Austria	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Central African Republic	22 Apr 2016	11 Oct 2016
Azerbaijan.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Jan 2017	Chad.....	22 Apr 2016	12 Jan 2017
Bahamas.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Aug 2016	Chile.....	20 Sep 2016	10 Feb 2017
Bahrain.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Dec 2016	China.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Sep 2016
Bangladesh.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Colombia	22 Apr 2016	12 Jul 2018
Barbados	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Comoros.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Nov 2016
Belarus	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016 A	Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Apr 2017
Belgium	22 Apr 2016	6 Apr 2017	Cook Islands	24 Jun 2016	1 Sep 2016
Belize.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Costa Rica.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Oct 2016
Benin.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct 2016	Côte d'Ivoire	22 Apr 2016	25 Oct 2016
Bhutan.....	22 Apr 2016	19 Sep 2017	Croatia	22 Apr 2016	24 May 2017
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Cuba.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017	Cyprus.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Jan 2017
Botswana	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016	Czech Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2017
			Democratic People's	22 Apr 2016	1 Aug 2016

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Republic of Korea....				Jordan.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Dec 2017		Kazakhstan.....	2 Aug 2016	6 Dec 2016	
Denmark ¹	22 Apr 2016	1 Nov 2016 AA		Kenya.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016	
Djibouti.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016		Kiribati.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Dominica.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016		Kuwait.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Apr 2018	
Dominican Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2017		Kyrgyzstan.....	21 Sep 2016		
Ecuador.....	26 Jul 2016	20 Sep 2017		Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	7 Sep 2016	
Egypt.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jun 2017		Latvia.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017	
El Salvador.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Mar 2017		Lebanon.....	22 Apr 2016		
Equatorial Guinea.....	22 Apr 2016	30 Oct 2018		Lesotho.....	22 Apr 2016	20 Jan 2017	
Eritrea.....	22 Apr 2016			Liberia.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Aug 2018	
Estonia.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016		Libya.....	22 Apr 2016		
Eswatini.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016		Liechtenstein.....	22 Apr 2016	20 Sep 2017	
Ethiopia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Mar 2017		Lithuania.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Feb 2017	
European Union.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016		Luxembourg.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	
Fiji.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016		Madagascar.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Finland.....	22 Apr 2016	14 Nov 2016		Malawi.....	20 Sep 2016	29 Jun 2017	
France.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016		Malaysia.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Nov 2016	
Gabon.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Nov 2016		Maldives.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	
Gambia.....	26 Apr 2016	7 Nov 2016		Mali.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Sep 2016	
Georgia.....	22 Apr 2016	8 May 2017 AA		Malta.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	
Germany.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016		Marshall Islands.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	
Ghana.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016		Mauritania.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Feb 2017	
Greece.....	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct 2016		Mauritius.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	
Grenada.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016		Mexico.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Guatemala.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jan 2017		Micronesia (Federated States of).....	22 Apr 2016	15 Sep 2016	
Guinea.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016		Monaco.....	22 Apr 2016	24 Oct 2016	
Guinea-Bissau.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Oct 2018		Mongolia.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Guyana.....	22 Apr 2016	20 May 2016		Montenegro.....	22 Apr 2016	20 Dec 2017	
Haiti.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Jul 2017		Morocco.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Honduras.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016		Mozambique.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Jun 2018	
Hungary.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016		Myanmar.....	22 Apr 2016	19 Sep 2017	
Iceland.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016 A		Namibia.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
India.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Oct 2016		Nauru.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	
Indonesia.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct 2016		Nepal.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	22 Apr 2016			Netherlands ²	22 Apr 2016	28 Jul 2017 A	
Iraq.....	8 Dec 2016			New Zealand ³	22 Apr 2016	4 Oct 2016	
Ireland.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016		Nicaragua.....		23 Oct 2017 a	
Israel.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Nov 2016		Niger.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	
Italy.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016		Nigeria.....	22 Sep 2016	16 May 2017	
Jamaica.....	22 Apr 2016	10 Apr 2017		Niue.....	28 Oct 2016	28 Oct 2016	
Japan.....	22 Apr 2016	8 Nov 2016 A					

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Norway	22 Apr 2016	20 Jun	2016	Grenadines			
Oman	22 Apr 2016			State of Palestine	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
Pakistan.....	22 Apr 2016	10 Nov	2016	Sudan	22 Apr 2016	2 Aug	2017
Palau	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Suriname.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Feb	2019
Panama.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Sweden.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Oct	2016
Papua New Guinea	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Switzerland	22 Apr 2016	6 Oct	2017
Paraguay	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct	2016	Syrian Arab Republic		13 Nov	2017 a
Peru.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul	2016	Tajikistan	22 Apr 2016	22 Mar	2017
Philippines	22 Apr 2016	23 Mar	2017	Thailand.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Poland.....	22 Apr 2016	7 Oct	2016	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Jan	2018
Portugal.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Timor-Leste	22 Apr 2016	16 Aug	2017
Qatar	22 Apr 2016	23 Jun	2017	Togo.....	19 Sep 2016	28 Jun	2017
Republic of Korea.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Nov	2016	Tonga	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Republic of Moldova.....	21 Sep 2016	20 Jun	2017	Trinidad and Tobago	22 Apr 2016	22 Feb	2018
Romania.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Jun	2017	Tunisia	22 Apr 2016	10 Feb	2017
Russian Federation	22 Apr 2016			Turkey.....	22 Apr 2016		
Rwanda	22 Apr 2016	6 Oct	2016	Turkmenistan.....	23 Sep 2016	20 Oct	2016
Samoa	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Tuvalu.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
San Marino	22 Apr 2016	26 Sep	2018	Uganda.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Sao Tome and Principe.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Nov	2016	Ukraine	22 Apr 2016	19 Sep	2016
Saudi Arabia	3 Nov 2016	3 Nov	2016	United Arab Emirates	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016 A
Senegal.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	22 Apr 2016	18 Nov	2016
Serbia.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul	2017	United Republic of Tanzania.....	22 Apr 2016	18 May	2018
Seychelles	25 Apr 2016	29 Apr	2016	United States of America.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Sep	2016 A
Sierra Leone.....	22 Sep 2016	1 Nov	2016	Uruguay	22 Apr 2016	19 Oct	2016
Singapore	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Uzbekistan	19 Apr 2017	9 Nov	2018
Slovakia	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Vanuatu.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Slovenia	22 Apr 2016	16 Dec	2016	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22 Apr 2016	21 Jul	2017
Solomon Islands	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Viet Nam.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Nov	2016 AA
Somalia	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Yemen.....	23 Sep 2016		
South Africa.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Nov	2016	Zambia	20 Sep 2016	9 Dec	2016
South Sudan.....	22 Apr 2016			Zimbabwe	22 Apr 2016	7 Aug	2017
Spain	22 Apr 2016	12 Jan	2017				
Sri Lanka.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016				
St. Kitts and Nevis	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016				
St. Lucia.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016				
St. Vincent and the Grenadines							

Declarations

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

BELGIUM

“This signature engages also the Walloon Region, the Flemish Region and the Brussels-Capital Region.”

BULGARIA

“The Republic of Bulgaria recognizes that in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. In this context the Republic of Bulgaria notes that as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Bulgaria is not included in Annex II.”

CHINA

In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Government of the People’s Republic of China decides that the Agreement applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.

COOK ISLANDS

The Government of the Cook Islands declares its understanding that acceptance of the Paris Agreement and its application shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change and that no provision in the Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation due to the impacts of climate change.

The Government of the Cook Islands further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature stabilisation level at or above 1.5 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels and as a consequence, such emissions will have severe implications for our national interests.

EUROPEAN UNION

“Declaration by the Union made in accordance with Article 20(3) of the Paris Agreement

The following States are at present Members of the European Union: the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Republic of Croatia, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, 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.

The European Union declares that, in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 191 and Article 192(1) thereof, it is competent to enter into international agreements, and to implement the obligations resulting therefrom, which contribute to the pursuit of the following objectives:

- preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment;

- protecting human health;
- prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources;
- promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, and in particular combating climate change.

...

The European Union will continue to provide information, on a regular basis on any substantial modifications in the extent of its competence, in accordance with Article 20(3) of the Agreement.”

INDIA

“The Government of India declares its understanding that, as per its national laws; keeping in view its development agenda, particularly the eradication of poverty and provision of basic needs for all its citizens, coupled with its commitment to following the low carbon path to progress, and on the assumption of unencumbered availability of cleaner sources of energy and technologies and financial resources from around the world; and based on a fair and ambitious assessment of global commitment to combating climate change, it is ratifying the Paris Agreement.”

MARSHALL ISLANDS

“...the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands declares its understanding that ratification of the Paris Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under any other laws, including international law, and the communication depositing the Republic’s instrument of ratification shall include a declaration to this effect for international record;

FURTHERMORE, the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands declares that, in light of best scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emission reduction obligations in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment and the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-Industrial levels and as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests...”

MEXICO

... in accordance with their national legal framework, and in consideration of the best and most up-to-date scientific information available and incorporated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the United Mexican States understands greenhouse gas emissions to mean the release into the atmosphere of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors and aerosols into the atmosphere, including, where applicable, greenhouse compounds, within a specific area and during a specific period of time.

MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

“The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia declares its understanding that its ratification of the Paris Agreement does not constitute a renunciation of any rights of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change, and that no provision in the Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation and liability due to the adverse effects of climate change; and

The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessments on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emission reduction

obligations in the Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature increase above 1.5 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels, and as a consequence, such emissions will have severe implications for the national interests of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia.”

NAURU

“... the Government of Nauru declares its understanding that the ratification of the Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility [for] the adverse effects of climate change.

FURTHER, the Government of Nauru declares that no provisions in the Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law.

AND FURTHER, the Government of Nauru declares its understanding that Article 8 and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 51 in no way limits the ability of Parties to UNFCCC or the Agreement to raise, discuss, or address any present or future concerns regarding the issues of liability and compensation.

The Republic of Nauru put forth its concern intended to recognize and acknowledge its national interest...”

NETHERLANDS

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the European part of the Netherlands, declares in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in conjunction with Article 24 of the Paris Agreement, that it accepts both means of dispute settlement referred to in that paragraph as compulsory in relation to any Party accepting one or both means of dispute settlement.”

NIUE

“The Government of Niue declares its understanding that acceptance of the Paris Agreement and its application shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change and that no provision in the Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation due to the impacts of climate change.

The Government of Niue further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature stabilisation level at or above 1.5 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels and as a consequence, such emissions will have severe implications for our national interests.”

PHILIPPINES

“THAT it is the understanding of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that its accession to and the implementation of the Paris Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of rights under any local and international laws or treaties, including those concerning State responsibility for loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

THAT, the accession to and implementation of the Paris Agreement by the Republic of the Philippines is for the purpose of supporting the country's national development objectives and priorities such as sustainable industrial development, the eradication of poverty and provision of basic needs, and securing social and climate justice and energy security for all its citizens.”

POLAND

“The Government of the Republic of Poland recognizes that under Article 9 paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention. In this context the Government of the Republic of Poland notes that Poland is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change not included in Annex II.”

SOLOMON ISLANDS

“... the Government of Solomon Islands declares its understanding that acceptance of the aforesaid Paris Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change;

FURTHER, that the Government of Solomon Islands declares that no provision in this Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation due to impacts of climate change;

AND that the Government of Solomon Islands declares that the low ambition of the Paris Agreement and its adequacy to stabilize global temperature to safe level of below 1.5 degree Celsius, such emissions will have severe impacts and undermining our sustainable development efforts...”

SPAIN

In the case where this Agreement is ratified by the United Kingdom and its application extended to the territory of Gibraltar, Spain wishes to make the following declaration:

1. Gibraltar is a non-autonomous territory whose international relations come under the responsibility of the United Kingdom and which is subject to a decolonisation process in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

2. The authorities of Gibraltar have a local character and exercise exclusively internal competences which have their origin and their foundation in the distribution and attribution of competences performed by the United Kingdom in compliance with its internal legislation, in its capacity as sovereign State on which the mentioned non-autonomous territory depends.

3. As a result, the eventual participation of authorities of Gibraltar in the application of this Agreement will be understood as carried out exclusively as part of the internal competences of Gibraltar and cannot be considered to modify in any way what was established in the two previous paragraphs.

4. The application of this Agreement to Gibraltar cannot be interpreted as a recognition of any rights or situations regarding areas not covered by article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht of 13 July 1713, concluded between the Crowns of Spain and of the United Kingdom.

TUVALU

“The Government of Tuvalu hereby notifies that it will apply the Paris Agreement provisionally as provided for in paragraph 4 of Decision 1/CP.21.

[...]

The Government of Tuvalu further declares its understanding that acceptance of the aforesaid Paris Agreement and its provisional application shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change and that no provision in the Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation due to the impacts of climate change.

The Government of Tuvalu further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature stabilisation level at or above 1.5 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels and as a consequence, such emissions will have severe implications for our national interests.”

VANUATU

“WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu declares its understanding that ratification of the Paris Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under any other laws, including international

law, and the communication depositing the Republic’s instrument of ratification shall include a declaration to this effect for international record;

FURTHERMORE, that the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu declares that, in light of best scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emission reduction obligations in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment and the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-Industrial levels and as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests...”

Notes:

¹ With territorial exclusion in respect of Greenland. See C.N.819.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 1 November 2016.

² For the European Part of the Netherlands.

³ On 13 November 2017, New Zealand notified the Secretary-General of the extension of the application of the Agreement to Tokelau (See CN.705.2017.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 13 November 2017).

Upon ratification on 4 October 2017, New Zealand notified the Secretary-General of a territorial exclusion in respect of Tokelau (See C.N.723.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 4 October 2016.)

