

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: 160.

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)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA)</i>
Afghanistan.....	22 Apr 2016	15 Feb 2017	Burundi	22 Apr 2016	
Albania.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Cabo Verde	22 Apr 2016	
Algeria	22 Apr 2016	20 Oct 2016	Cambodia.....	22 Apr 2016	6 Feb 2017
Andorra.....	22 Apr 2016	24 Mar 2017	Cameroon.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jul 2016
Angola	22 Apr 2016		Canada	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016
Antigua and Barbuda.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Central African Republic	22 Apr 2016	11 Oct 2016
Argentina	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Chad.....	22 Apr 2016	12 Jan 2017
Armenia	20 Sep 2016	23 Mar 2017	Chile.....	20 Sep 2016	10 Feb 2017
Australia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Nov 2016	China.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Sep 2016
Austria	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Colombia	22 Apr 2016	
Azerbaijan.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Jan 2017	Comoros.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Nov 2016
Bahamas.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Aug 2016	Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Apr 2017
Bahrain.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Dec 2016	Cook Islands	24 Jun 2016	1 Sep 2016
Bangladesh.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Costa Rica.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Oct 2016
Barbados.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Côte d'Ivoire	22 Apr 2016	25 Oct 2016
Belarus	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016 A	Croatia	22 Apr 2016	24 May 2017
Belgium	22 Apr 2016	6 Apr 2017	Cuba.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016
Belize.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Cyprus.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Jan 2017
Benin.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct 2016	Czech Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	
Bhutan.....	22 Apr 2016		Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Aug 2016
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017	Denmark ¹	22 Apr 2016	1 Nov 2016 AA
Botswana	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016	Djibouti.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016
Brazil	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Dominica	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Brunei Darussalam	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Dominican Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	
Bulgaria	22 Apr 2016	29 Nov 2016	Ecuador.....	26 Jul 2016	
Burkina Faso.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016			

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Egypt.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jun 2017	Lebanon	22 Apr 2016	
El Salvador	22 Apr 2016	27 Mar 2017	Lesotho	22 Apr 2016	20 Jan 2017
Equatorial Guinea	22 Apr 2016		Liberia.....	22 Apr 2016	
Eritrea	22 Apr 2016		Libya.....	22 Apr 2016	
Estonia	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	Liechtenstein.....	22 Apr 2016	
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		Mongolia.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Guyana.....	22 Apr 2016	20 May 2016	Montenegro.....	22 Apr 2016	
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	
Hungary	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Myanmar.....	22 Apr 2016	
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.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Jul 2017 A
Iraq.....	8 Dec 2016		New Zealand ²	22 Apr 2016	4 Oct 2016
Ireland.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	Niger	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Israel	22 Apr 2016	22 Nov 2016	Nigeria	22 Sep 2016	16 May 2017
Italy	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016	Niue	28 Oct 2016	28 Oct 2016
Jamaica	22 Apr 2016	10 Apr 2017	Norway	22 Apr 2016	20 Jun 2016
Japan.....	22 Apr 2016	8 Nov 2016 A	Oman	22 Apr 2016	
Jordan.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	Pakistan.....	22 Apr 2016	10 Nov 2016
Kazakhstan.....	2 Aug 2016	6 Dec 2016	Palau	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016
Kenya.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016	Panama.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Kiribati.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Papua New Guinea	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Kuwait	22 Apr 2016		Paraguay	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct 2016
Kyrgyzstan.....	21 Sep 2016		Peru.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul 2016
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22 Apr 2016	7 Sep 2016	Philippines	22 Apr 2016	23 Mar 2017
Latvia.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017	Poland	22 Apr 2016	7 Oct 2016
			Portugal.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016

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

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 With a territorial exclusion in respect of Tokelau. See C.N.723.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 4 October 2016.

