

## 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: 177.

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

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

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

### **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 an 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...”

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**Notes:**

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

<sup>2</sup> For the European Part of the Netherlands.

<sup>3</sup> 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.)

