

## 7. d) Paris Agreement

*Paris, 12 December 2015*

<b>ENTRY INTO FORCE:</b>	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.
<b>REGISTRATION:</b>	4 November 2016, No. 54113.
<b>STATUS:</b>	Signatories: 195. Parties: 195.
<b>TEXT:</b>	United Nations, <i>Treaty Series</i> , vol. 3156, p.79 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	Botswana .....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016
Albania.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Brazil .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Algeria .....	22 Apr 2016	20 Oct 2016	Brunei Darussalam .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Andorra.....	22 Apr 2016	24 Mar 2017	Bulgaria .....	22 Apr 2016	29 Nov 2016
Angola .....	22 Apr 2016	16 Nov 2020	Burkina Faso.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016
Antigua and Barbuda.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Burundi .....	22 Apr 2016	17 Jan 2018
Argentina .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Cabo Verde.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2017
Armenia .....	20 Sep 2016	23 Mar 2017	Cambodia.....	22 Apr 2016	6 Feb 2017
Australia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Nov 2016	Cameroon.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jul 2016
Austria .....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Canada .....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016
Azerbaijan.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Jan 2017	Central African Republic .....	22 Apr 2016	11 Oct 2016
Bahamas.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Aug 2016	Chad.....	22 Apr 2016	12 Jan 2017
Bahrain.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Dec 2016	Chile.....	20 Sep 2016	10 Feb 2017
Bangladesh.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	China.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Sep 2016
Barbados .....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Colombia .....	22 Apr 2016	12 Jul 2018
Belarus .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016 A	Comoros.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Nov 2016
Belgium .....	22 Apr 2016	6 Apr 2017	Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Apr 2017
Belize.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Cook Islands .....	24 Jun 2016	1 Sep 2016
Benin.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct 2016	Costa Rica.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Oct 2016
Bhutan.....	22 Apr 2016	19 Sep 2017	Côte d'Ivoire .....	22 Apr 2016	25 Oct 2016
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Croatia .....	22 Apr 2016	24 May 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017	Cuba.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016
			Cyprus.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Jan 2017

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Czech Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2017	Italy.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Aug 2016	Jamaica.....	22 Apr 2016	10 Apr 2017
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	22 Apr 2016	13 Dec 2017	Japan.....	22 Apr 2016	8 Nov 2016 A
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	22 Apr 2016	1 Nov 2016 AA	Jordan.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016
Djibouti.....	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov 2016	Kazakhstan.....	2 Aug 2016	6 Dec 2016
Dominica.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Kenya.....	22 Apr 2016	28 Dec 2016
Dominican Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2017	Kiribati.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Ecuador.....	26 Jul 2016	20 Sep 2017	Kuwait.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Apr 2018
Egypt.....	22 Apr 2016	29 Jun 2017	Kyrgyzstan.....	21 Sep 2016	18 Feb 2020
El Salvador.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Mar 2017	Lao People's Democratic Republic.....	22 Apr 2016	7 Sep 2016
Equatorial Guinea.....	22 Apr 2016	30 Oct 2018	Latvia.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Mar 2017
Eritrea.....	22 Apr 2016	7 Feb 2023	Lebanon.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Feb 2020
Estonia.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016	Lesotho.....	22 Apr 2016	20 Jan 2017
Eswatini.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Liberia.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Aug 2018
Ethiopia.....	22 Apr 2016	9 Mar 2017	Libya.....	22 Apr 2016	
European Union.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Liechtenstein.....	22 Apr 2016	20 Sep 2017
Fiji.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Lithuania.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Feb 2017
Finland.....	22 Apr 2016	14 Nov 2016	Luxembourg.....	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov 2016
France.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Madagascar.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Gabon.....	22 Apr 2016	2 Nov 2016	Malawi.....	20 Sep 2016	29 Jun 2017
Gambia.....	26 Apr 2016	7 Nov 2016	Malaysia.....	22 Apr 2016	16 Nov 2016
Georgia.....	22 Apr 2016	8 May 2017 AA	Maldives.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016
Germany.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016	Mali.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Sep 2016
Ghana.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Malta.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct 2016
Greece.....	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct 2016	Marshall Islands.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016
Grenada.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016	Mauritania.....	22 Apr 2016	27 Feb 2017
Guatemala.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jan 2017	Mauritius.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr 2016
Guinea.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016	Mexico.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Guinea-Bissau.....	22 Apr 2016	22 Oct 2018	Micronesia (Federated States of).....	22 Apr 2016	15 Sep 2016
Guyana.....	22 Apr 2016	20 May 2016	Monaco.....	22 Apr 2016	24 Oct 2016
Haiti.....	22 Apr 2016	31 Jul 2017	Mongolia.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep 2016
Holy See.....		4 Sep 2022 a	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	4 Jun 2018
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	1 Nov 2021	Netherlands (Kingdom of the) <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			

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Nicaragua.....		23 Oct	2017 a	Sri Lanka.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Niger .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	St. Kitts and Nevis .....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr 2016
Nigeria .....	22 Sep 2016	16 May	2017	St. Lucia.....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr 2016
Niue .....	28 Oct 2016	28 Oct	2016	St. Vincent and the Grenadines .....	22 Apr	2016	29 Jun 2016
North Macedonia .....	22 Apr 2016	9 Jan	2018	State of Palestine .....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr 2016
Norway .....	22 Apr 2016	20 Jun	2016	Sudan .....	22 Apr	2016	2 Aug 2017
Oman .....	22 Apr 2016	22 May	2019	Suriname.....	22 Apr	2016	13 Feb 2019
Pakistan.....	22 Apr 2016	10 Nov	2016	Sweden.....	22 Apr	2016	13 Oct 2016
Palau .....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Switzerland .....	22 Apr	2016	6 Oct 2017
Panama.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Syrian Arab Republic ....			13 Nov 2017 a
Papua New Guinea .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Tajikistan .....	22 Apr	2016	22 Mar 2017
Paraguay .....	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct	2016	Thailand.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Peru.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul	2016	Timor-Leste .....	22 Apr	2016	16 Aug 2017
Philippines .....	22 Apr 2016	23 Mar	2017	Togo.....	19 Sep	2016	28 Jun 2017
Poland.....	22 Apr 2016	7 Oct	2016	Tonga.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Portugal.....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Trinidad and Tobago ....	22 Apr	2016	22 Feb 2018
Qatar .....	22 Apr 2016	23 Jun	2017	Tunisia .....	22 Apr	2016	10 Feb 2017
Republic of Korea.....	22 Apr 2016	3 Nov	2016	Türkiye.....	22 Apr	2016	11 Oct 2021
Republic of Moldova.....	21 Sep 2016	20 Jun	2017	Turkmenistan.....	23 Sep	2016	20 Oct 2016
Romania.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Jun	2017	Tuvalu.....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr 2016
Russian Federation .....	22 Apr 2016	7 Oct	2019 A	Uganda.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Rwanda .....	22 Apr 2016	6 Oct	2016	Ukraine .....	22 Apr	2016	19 Sep 2016
Samoa .....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	United Arab Emirates ....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016 A
San Marino .....	22 Apr 2016	26 Sep	2018	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>4,5,6</sup>	22 Apr	2016	18 Nov 2016
Sao Tome and Principe..	22 Apr 2016	2 Nov	2016	United Republic of Tanzania.....	22 Apr	2016	18 May 2018
Saudi Arabia .....	3 Nov 2016	3 Nov	2016	United States of America <sup>7</sup> .....	22 Apr	2016	20 Jan 2021 A
Senegal.....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Uruguay .....	22 Apr	2016	19 Oct 2016
Serbia.....	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul	2017	Uzbekistan .....	19 Apr	2017	9 Nov 2018
Seychelles .....	25 Apr 2016	29 Apr	2016	Vanuatu.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Sierra Leone.....	22 Sep 2016	1 Nov	2016	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) .....	22 Apr	2016	21 Jul 2017
Singapore .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Viet Nam.....	22 Apr	2016	3 Nov 2016 AA
Slovakia .....	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Yemen.....	23 Sep	2016	
Slovenia .....	22 Apr 2016	16 Dec	2016	Zambia.....	20 Sep	2016	9 Dec 2016
Solomon Islands .....	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Zimbabwe .....	22 Apr	2016	7 Aug 2017
Somalia .....	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016				
South Africa.....	22 Apr 2016	1 Nov	2016				
South Sudan.....	22 Apr 2016	23 Feb	2021				
Spain .....	22 Apr 2016	12 Jan	2017				

#### ***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.”

## HOLY SEE

“By acceding to the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the name and on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See intends to contribute to the efforts of all States to work together in solidarity, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in an effective response to the challenges posed by climate change to humankind and to our common home.

In light of the territorial nature of the obligations set forth in the Paris Agreement, the Holy See declares, for the avoidance of doubt, that in acceding to the Agreement only in the name and on behalf of Vatican City State it commits itself to apply its provisions exclusively within the Territory of the Vatican City State, as circumscribed by the Leonine Walls.

The Holy See, in conformity with its particular mission, reiterates, on behalf of Vatican City State, its position regarding the term ‘gender’ used in the Preamble (PP11) and articles 7.5 and 11.2 of the Paris Agreement. The Holy See underlines that any reference to ‘gender’ and related terms in any document that has been or that will be adopted by the Conference of State Parties or by its subsidiary bodies is to be understood as grounded on the biological sexual identity that is male and female.

The Holy See upholds and promotes a holistic and integrated approach that is firmly centered on the human dignity and integral development of every person.”

## 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 (KINGDOM OF THE)**

“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.”

#### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

1. The Russian Federation recognizes that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Agreement, developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation of climate change and adaptation to it in continuation of their existing obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”). In this context, the Russian Federation notes that as a Party to the Convention the Russian Federation is not included in Annex II to the Convention.

2. The Russian Federation proceeds from the importance of conservation and enhancement of absorbing capacity of forests and other ecosystems, as well as from the necessity of the maximum possible account of this capacity including in the implementation of the Agreement's mechanisms.

3. The Russian Federation considers unacceptable the use of the Agreement and its mechanisms as tools to create barriers to sustainable social and economic development of the Parties to the Convention.

#### **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.

#### TÜRKIYE

The Republic of Turkey, on the basis of “equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” as clearly and accurately recognized under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 and the Paris Agreement, and by recalling decisions 26/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 1/CP.18 and 21/CP.20 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, declares that Turkey will implement the

Paris Agreement as a developing country and in the scope of her nationally determined contribution statements, provided that the Agreement and its mechanisms do not prejudice her right to economic and social development.

#### 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:

<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.)

<sup>4</sup> On 22 March 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the

Secretary-General that its ratification of the Agreement would extend to the Crown Dependency 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 [Paris Agreement] to the Crown Dependency of the Isle of Man, a territory for the international relations of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland considers the extension of the [Paris

Agreement] to the Crown Dependency of the Isle of Man to take effect on the date of deposit of this notification.”

United States of America deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Agreement. See C.N.10.2021.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 20 January 2021.

<sup>5</sup> On 23 September 2022, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that its ratification of the Agreement would extend to the territory of Gibraltar 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 Agreement to the territory of Gibraltar, 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 Agreement to the territory of Gibraltar to take effect on the date of deposit of this notification”.

On 29 April 2022, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified the Secretary-General that its ratification of the Agreement would extend to the territory of the Bailiwick of Jersey 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 Agreement to the territory of the Bailiwick of Jersey, 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 Agreement to the territory of the Bailiwick of Jersey to take effect on the date of deposit of this notification”.

<sup>6</sup> On 6 December 2023, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island notified the Secretary-General of the extension of the application of the Agreement to the territory of Guernsey.

(See depositary notification C.N.512.2023.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 18 December 2023)

<sup>7</sup> On 3 September 2016, the Government of the United States of America deposited its instrument of acceptance of the Agreement. See C.N.612.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 3 September 2016. On 4 November 2019, the Government of the United States of America notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw from the Agreement which took effect on 4 November 2020 in accordance with article 28 (1) and (2) of the Agreement. See C.N.575.2019.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 4 November 2019. On 20 January 2021, the Government of the

