

7. UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

New York, 9 May 1992

ENTRY INTO FORCE:	21 March 1994, in accordance with article 23(1).
REGISTRATION:	21 March 1994, No. 30822.
STATUS:	Signatories: 165. Parties: 198. ¹
TEXT:	United Nations, <i>Treaty Series</i> , vol. 1771, p.107; and depositary notifications C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original texts of the Convention); C.N.436.1993.TREATIES-12 of 15 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.148.1993.TREATIES-4 of 12 July 1993); C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993 (procès-verbal of rectification of the authentic French text); C.N.462.1993.TREATIES-13 of 30 December 1993 (corrigendum to C.N.247.1993.TREATIES-6 of 24 November 1993); C.N.544.1997.TREATIES-6 of 13 February 1997 (amendment to the list in annex I to the Convention); and C.N.1478.2001.TREATIES-2 of 28 December 2001 (amendment to the list in annex II to the Convention); C.N.237.2010.TREATIES-2 of 26 April 2010 (adoption of amendment to the list in the Annex I to the Convention); C.N.355.2012.TREATIES-XXVII.7 of 9 July 2012 (adoption of amendment to Annex I to the Convention) and C.N.81.2013.TREATIES-XXVII.7 of 14 January 2013 (entry into force of amendment to Annex I to the Convention).

Note: The Convention was agreed upon and adopted by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, during its Fifth session, second part, held at New York from 30 April to 9 May 1992. In accordance with its article 20, the Convention was open for signature by States Members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies or that are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and by regional economic integration organizations, at Rio de Janeiro during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, from 4 to 14 June 1992, and remained thereafter open at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 19 June 1993.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	12 Jun 1992	19 Sep 2002	Benin.....	13 Jun 1992	30 Jun 1994
Albania.....		3 Oct 1994 a	Bhutan.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995
Algeria	13 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1993	Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	10 Jun 1992	3 Oct 1994
Andorra.....		2 Mar 2011 a	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....		7 Sep 2000 a
Angola	14 Jun 1992	17 May 2000	Botswana	12 Jun 1992	27 Jan 1994
Antigua and Barbuda.....	4 Jun 1992	2 Feb 1993	Brazil	4 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994
Argentina	12 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1994	Brunei Darussalam		7 Aug 2007 a
Armenia	13 Jun 1992	14 May 1993 A	Bulgaria	5 Jun 1992	12 May 1995
Australia.....	4 Jun 1992	30 Dec 1992	Burkina Faso.....	12 Jun 1992	2 Sep 1993
Austria	8 Jun 1992	28 Feb 1994	Burundi	11 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1997
Azerbaijan.....	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995	Cabo Verde.....	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1995
Bahamas.....	12 Jun 1992	29 Mar 1994	Cambodia.....		18 Dec 1995 a
Bahrain.....	8 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	Cameroon.....	14 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1994
Bangladesh.....	9 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994	Canada	12 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1992
Barbados	12 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1994	Central African Republic.....	13 Jun 1992	10 Mar 1995
Belarus	11 Jun 1992	11 May 2000 AA	Chad.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1994
Belgium	4 Jun 1992	16 Jan 1996			
Belize.....	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994			

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Chile.....	13 Jun 1992	22 Dec 1994	Haiti	13 Jun 1992	25 Sep 1996
China ^{2,3}	11 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1993	Holy See		6 Jul 2022 a
Colombia	13 Jun 1992	22 Mar 1995	Honduras.....	13 Jun 1992	19 Oct 1995
Comoros.....	11 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1994	Hungary	13 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994
Congo.....	12 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1996	Iceland	4 Jun 1992	16 Jun 1993
Cook Islands	12 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1993	India.....	10 Jun 1992	1 Nov 1993
Costa Rica.....	13 Jun 1992	26 Aug 1994	Indonesia.....	5 Jun 1992	23 Aug 1994
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	14 Jun 1992	18 Jul 1996
Croatia	11 Jun 1992	8 Apr 1996 A	Iraq.....		28 Jul 2009 a
Cuba.....	13 Jun 1992	5 Jan 1994	Ireland.....	13 Jun 1992	20 Apr 1994
Cyprus.....	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1997	Israel	4 Jun 1992	4 Jun 1996
Czech Republic.....	18 Jun 1993	7 Oct 1993 AA	Italy.....	5 Jun 1992	15 Apr 1994
Democratic People's Republic of Korea....	11 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994 AA	Jamaica	12 Jun 1992	6 Jan 1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	11 Jun 1992	9 Jan 1995	Japan	13 Jun 1992	28 May 1993 A
Denmark	9 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Jordan.....	11 Jun 1992	12 Nov 1993
Djibouti.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Aug 1995	Kazakhstan.....	8 Jun 1992	17 May 1995
Dominica		21 Jun 1993 a	Kenya.....	12 Jun 1992	30 Aug 1994
Dominican Republic	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1998	Kiribati.....	13 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Ecuador.....	9 Jun 1992	23 Feb 1993	Kuwait		28 Dec 1994 a
Egypt.....	9 Jun 1992	5 Dec 1994	Kyrgyzstan.....		25 May 2000 a
El Salvador	13 Jun 1992	4 Dec 1995	Lao People's Democratic Republic		4 Jan 1995 a
Equatorial Guinea		16 Aug 2000 a	Latvia.....	11 Jun 1992	23 Mar 1995
Eritrea		24 Apr 1995 a	Lebanon	12 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1994
Estonia	12 Jun 1992	27 Jul 1994	Lesotho	11 Jun 1992	7 Feb 1995
Eswatini	12 Jun 1992	7 Oct 1996	Liberia.....	12 Jun 1992	5 Nov 2002
Ethiopia.....	10 Jun 1992	5 Apr 1994	Libya.....	29 Jun 1992	14 Jun 1999
European Union.....	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993 AA	Liechtenstein.....	4 Jun 1992	22 Jun 1994
Fiji	9 Oct 1992	25 Feb 1993	Lithuania.....	11 Jun 1992	24 Mar 1995
Finland	4 Jun 1992	3 May 1994 A	Luxembourg.....	9 Jun 1992	9 May 1994
France	13 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1994	Madagascar.....	10 Jun 1992	2 Jun 1999
Gabon.....	12 Jun 1992	21 Jan 1998	Malawi.....	10 Jun 1992	21 Apr 1994
Gambia.....	12 Jun 1992	10 Jun 1994	Malaysia.....	9 Jun 1993	13 Jul 1994
Georgia		29 Jul 1994 a	Maldives	12 Jun 1992	9 Nov 1992
Germany	12 Jun 1992	9 Dec 1993	Mali.....	30 Sep 1992	28 Dec 1994
Ghana.....	12 Jun 1992	6 Sep 1995	Malta.....	12 Jun 1992	17 Mar 1994
Greece.....	12 Jun 1992	4 Aug 1994	Marshall Islands.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Oct 1992
Grenada.....	3 Dec 1992	11 Aug 1994	Mauritania.....	12 Jun 1992	20 Jan 1994
Guatemala.....	13 Jun 1992	15 Dec 1995	Mauritius.....	10 Jun 1992	4 Sep 1992
Guinea.....	12 Jun 1992	7 May 1993	Mexico	13 Jun 1992	11 Mar 1993
Guinea-Bissau.....	12 Jun 1992	27 Oct 1995			
Guyana.....	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994			

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Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Jun 1992	18 Nov 1993	Sierra Leone.....	11 Feb 1993	22 Jun 1995
Monaco	11 Jun 1992	20 Nov 1992	Singapore	13 Jun 1992	29 May 1997
Mongolia.....	12 Jun 1992	30 Sep 1993	Slovakia	19 May 1993	25 Aug 1994 AA
Montenegro ⁴		23 Oct 2006 d	Slovenia	13 Jun 1992	1 Dec 1995
Morocco.....	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1995	Solomon Islands	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Mozambique	12 Jun 1992	25 Aug 1995	Somalia		11 Sep 2009 a
Myanmar.....	11 Jun 1992	25 Nov 1994	South Africa.....	15 Jun 1993	29 Aug 1997
Namibia	12 Jun 1992	16 May 1995	South Sudan.....		17 Feb 2014 a
Nauru	8 Jun 1992	11 Nov 1993	Spain	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993
Nepal.....	12 Jun 1992	2 May 1994	Sri Lanka.....	10 Jun 1992	23 Nov 1993
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ⁵	4 Jun 1992	20 Dec 1993 A	St. Kitts and Nevis	12 Jun 1992	7 Jan 1993
New Zealand ⁶	4 Jun 1992	16 Sep 1993	St. Lucia.....	14 Jun 1993	14 Jun 1993
Nicaragua.....	13 Jun 1992	31 Oct 1995	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		2 Dec 1996 a
Niger	11 Jun 1992	25 Jul 1995	State of Palestine		18 Dec 2015 a
Nigeria	13 Jun 1992	29 Aug 1994	Sudan	9 Jun 1992	19 Nov 1993
Niue		28 Feb 1996 a	Suriname.....	13 Jun 1992	14 Oct 1997
North Macedonia		28 Jan 1998 a	Sweden.....	8 Jun 1992	23 Jun 1993
Norway	4 Jun 1992	9 Jul 1993	Switzerland	12 Jun 1992	10 Dec 1993
Oman	11 Jun 1992	8 Feb 1995	Syrian Arab Republic ...		4 Jan 1996 a
Pakistan.....	13 Jun 1992	1 Jun 1994	Tajikistan		7 Jan 1998 a
Palau		10 Dec 1999 a	Thailand	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994
Panama.....	18 Mar 1993	23 May 1995	Timor-Leste		10 Oct 2006 a
Papua New Guinea	13 Jun 1992	16 Mar 1993	Togo.....	12 Jun 1992	8 Mar 1995 A
Paraguay	12 Jun 1992	24 Feb 1994	Tonga.....		20 Jul 1998 a
Peru.....	12 Jun 1992	7 Jun 1993	Trinidad and Tobago	11 Jun 1992	24 Jun 1994
Philippines	12 Jun 1992	2 Aug 1994	Tunisia	13 Jun 1992	15 Jul 1993
Poland	5 Jun 1992	28 Jul 1994	Türkiye.....		24 Feb 2004 a
Portugal ³	13 Jun 1992	21 Dec 1993	Turkmenistan.....		5 Jun 1995 a
Qatar		18 Apr 1996 a	Tuvalu.....	8 Jun 1992	26 Oct 1993
Republic of Korea.....	13 Jun 1992	14 Dec 1993	Uganda.....	13 Jun 1992	8 Sep 1993
Republic of Moldova.....	12 Jun 1992	9 Jun 1995	Ukraine	11 Jun 1992	13 May 1997
Romania.....	5 Jun 1992	8 Jun 1994	United Arab Emirates ...		29 Dec 1995 a
Russian Federation	13 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{7,8} ...	12 Jun 1992	8 Dec 1993
Rwanda	10 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1998	United Republic of Tanzania.....	12 Jun 1992	17 Apr 1996
Samoa	12 Jun 1992	29 Nov 1994	United States of America.....	12 Jun 1992	15 Oct 1992
San Marino	10 Jun 1992	28 Oct 1994	Uruguay	4 Jun 1992	18 Aug 1994
Sao Tome and Principe..	12 Jun 1992	29 Sep 1999	Uzbekistan		20 Jun 1993 a
Saudi Arabia		28 Dec 1994 a	Vanuatu.....	9 Jun 1992	25 Mar 1993
Senegal.....	13 Jun 1992	17 Oct 1994			
Serbia.....		12 Mar 2001 a			
Seychelles	10 Jun 1992	22 Sep 1992			

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Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	12 Jun 1992	28 Dec 1994	Yemen.....	12 Jun 1992	21 Feb 1996
Viet Nam.....	11 Jun 1992	16 Nov 1994	Zambia.....	11 Jun 1992	28 May 1993
			Zimbabwe.....	12 Jun 1992	3 Nov 1992

Declarations

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

BULGARIA

"The Republic of Bulgaria declares that in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6, and with respect to paragraph 2 (b) of the said article, it accepts as a basis of the anthropogenic emissions in Bulgaria of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, the 1988 levels of the said emissions in the country and not their 1990 levels, keeping records of and comparing the emission rates during the subsequent years."

CROATIA

"The Republic of Croatia declares that it intends to be bound by the provisions of the Annex 1, as a country undergoing the process of transition to a market economy."

CUBA

With reference to article 14 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of the Republic of Cuba declares that, insofar as concerns the Republic of Cuba, any dispute that may arise between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be settled through negotiation through the diplomatic channel.

EUROPEAN UNION

"The European Economic Community and its Member States declare, for the purposes of clarity, that the inclusion of the European Community as well as its Member States in the lists in the Annexes to the Convention is without prejudice to the division of competence and responsibilities between the Community and its Member States, which is to be declared in accordance with article 21 (3) of the Convention."

"The European Economic Community and its Member States declare that the commitment to limit anthropogenic CO 2 emissions set out in article 4(2) of the Convention will be fulfilled in the Community as a whole through action by the Community and its Member States, within the respective competence of each.

In this perspective, the Community and its Member States reaffirm the objectives set out in the Council conclusions of 29 October 1990, and in particular the objective of stabilization of CO 2 emission by 2000 and 1990 level in the Community as a whole.

The European Economic Community and its Member States are elaborating a coherent strategy in order to attain this objective."

FIJI

"The Government of Fiji declares its understanding that signature of the Convention 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 provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."

HOLY SEE

"By acceding to 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Holy See declares, for the avoidance of doubt, that in acceding to the Convention 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'. 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."

HUNGARY

"The Government of the Republic of Hungary attributes great significance to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and it reiterates its position in accordance with the provisions of article 4.6 of the Convention on certain degree of flexibility that the average level of anthropogenic carbon-dioxide emissions for the period of 1985-1987 will be considered as reference level in context of the commitments under article 4.2 of the Convention. This understanding is closely related to the 'process of transition' as it is given in article 4.6 of the Convention. The Government of the Republic of Hungary declares that it will do all efforts to contribute to the objective of the Convention."

KIRIBATI

"The Government of the Republic of Kiribati declares its understanding that signature and /or ratification of the Convention 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 provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."

MONACO

In accordance with sub-paragraph g of article 4.2 of the Convention, the Principality of Monaco declares that it intends to be bound by the provisions of sub-paragraphs a and b of said article.

NAURU

"The Government of Nauru declares its understanding that signature of the Convention 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 provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."

NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE)

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 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."

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

"The Government of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea declares its understanding that ratification of the Convention shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under International Law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of Climate Change as derogating from the principles of general International Law."

SOLOMON ISLANDS

"In pursuance of article 14 (2) of the said Convention [the Government of the Solomon Islands] shall recognise as compulsory, arbitration, in accordance with procedures to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties as soon as practicable, in an annex on arbitration."

TUVALU

"The Government of Tuvalu declares its understanding that signature of the Convention 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 provisions in the Convention can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law."

Notifications made under article 4 (2) (g)⁹

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification:</i>
Czech Republic.....	27 Nov 1995
Kazakhstan.....	23 Mar 2000
Monaco	20 Nov 1992
Slovakia	23 Feb 1996
Slovenia	9 Jun 1998

Notes:

¹ For the purpose of entry into force of the [Convention/Protocol] , any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of that Organization.

² By a communication received on 8 April 2003, the Government of the Government of the People's Republic of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1990, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change continues to be implemented in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall not apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China until the Government of China notifies otherwise."

³ On 28 June 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General the the Convention would also apply to Macao.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received communications concerning the status of Macao from Portugal and China (see note 1 under "Portugal" and note 3 under "China" in the

“Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.) Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

⁴ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁵ For the Kingdom in Europe.

⁶ Upon ratification, New Zealand had notified the Secretary-General of a territorial exclusion with respect to Tokelau. On 13 November 2017, New Zealand notified that it extends the application of the Convention to Tokelau. See C.N.704.2017.TREATIES-XXVII.7 of 13 November 2017.

⁷ In respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man. On 4 April 2006: in respect of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. On 2 January 2007: in respect of Gibraltar. On 7 March 2007: in respect of Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

⁸ By a communication received on 27 March 2007, the Government of Argentina notified the Secretary-General of the following:

The Argentine Republic objects to the extension of the territorial application to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 9 May 1992 with respect to the Malvinas Islands, which was notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Depository of the Convention on 7 March 2007.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime spaces, which are an integral part of its national territory, and recalls that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolutions [2065 \(XX\)](#), [3160 \(XXVIII\)](#), [31/49](#), [37/9](#), [38/12](#), [39/6](#), [40/21](#), [41/40](#), [42/19](#) and [43/25](#), which recognize the existence of a dispute over sovereignty and request the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the pending problems between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Malvinas Islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

⁹ States having, in accordance with article 4 (2)(g), notified the Secretary-General of their intention to be bound by article 4 (2)(a) and (b) of the Convention.

