

**7. a) Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on  
Climate Change**

*Kyoto, 11 December 1997*

**ENTRY INTO FORCE**

16 February 2005, in accordance with article 25(1) and article 25 (3) which read as follows: "1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date on which not less than 55 Parties to the Convention, incorporating Parties included in Annex I which accounted in total for at least 55 per cent of the total carbon dioxide emissions for 1990 of the Parties included in Annex I, have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession." "3. For each State or regional economic integration organization that ratifies, accepts or approves this Protocol or accedes thereto after the conditions set out in paragraph 1 above for entry into force have been fulfilled, this Protocol shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of its instrument of ratification acceptance, approval or accession".

**REGISTRATION:  
STATUS:  
TEXT:**

16 February 2005, No. 30822.  
Signatories: 83. Parties: 192.<sup>1</sup>  
United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, p. 162; depositary notifications C.N.101.2004.TREATIES-1 of 11 February 2004 [Proposed corrections to the original texts of the Protocol (Arabic and French versions)] and C.N.439.2004.TREATIES-4 of 12 May 2004 [Corrections to the original texts of the Protocol (Arabic and French versions)]; C.N.380.2007.TREATIES-5 of 17 April 2007 (Adoption of an amendment to Annex B of the Protocol).

*Note:* The Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ("the Convention"), held at Kyoto (Japan) from 1 to 11 December 1997. The Protocol shall be open for signature by States and regional economic integration organizations which are Parties to the Convention at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16 March 1998 to 15 March 1999 in accordance with its article 24 (1).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>
Afghanistan.....		25 Mar 2013 a	Herzegovina.....		
Albania.....		1 Apr 2005 a	Botswana .....		8 Aug 2003 a
Algeria .....		16 Feb 2005 a	Brazil .....	29 Apr 1998	23 Aug 2002
Angola .....		8 May 2007 a	Brunei Darussalam .....		20 Aug 2009 a
Antigua and Barbuda.....	16 Mar 1998	3 Nov 1998	Bulgaria .....	18 Sep 1998	15 Aug 2002
Argentina .....	16 Mar 1998	28 Sep 2001	Burkina Faso.....		31 Mar 2005 a
Armenia .....		25 Apr 2003 a	Burundi .....		18 Oct 2001 a
Australia.....	29 Apr 1998	12 Dec 2007	Cabo Verde.....		10 Feb 2006 a
Austria .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Cambodia.....		22 Aug 2002 a
Azerbaijan.....		28 Sep 2000 a	Cameroon.....		28 Aug 2002 a
Bahamas.....		9 Apr 1999 a	Canada <sup>2</sup> .....	[29 Apr 1998 ]	[17 Dec 2002 ]
Bahrain.....		31 Jan 2006 a	Central African Republic .....		18 Mar 2008 a
Bangladesh.....		22 Oct 2001 a	Chad.....		18 Aug 2009 a
Barbados .....		7 Aug 2000 a	Chile.....	17 Jun 1998	26 Aug 2002
Belarus .....		26 Aug 2005 a	China <sup>3</sup> .....	29 May 1998	30 Aug 2002 AA
Belgium .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Colombia .....		30 Nov 2001 a
Belize.....		26 Sep 2003 a	Comoros.....		10 Apr 2008 a
Benin.....		25 Feb 2002 a	Congo.....		12 Feb 2007 a
Bhutan.....		26 Aug 2002 a	Cook Islands .....	16 Sep 1998	27 Aug 2001
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	9 Jul 1998	30 Nov 1999	Costa Rica.....	27 Apr 1998	9 Aug 2002
Bosnia and		16 Apr 2007 a	Côte d'Ivoire .....		23 Apr 2007 a

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>
Croatia .....	11 Mar 1999	30 May 2007	Israel .....	16 Dec 1998	15 Mar 2004
Cuba .....	15 Mar 1999	30 Apr 2002	Italy .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Cyprus .....		16 Jul 1999 a	Jamaica .....		28 Jun 1999 a
Czech Republic .....	23 Nov 1998	15 Nov 2001 AA	Japan .....	28 Apr 1998	4 Jun 2002 A
Democratic People's Republic of Korea .....		27 Apr 2005 a	Jordan .....		17 Jan 2003 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo .....		23 Mar 2005 a	Kazakhstan .....	12 Mar 1999	19 Jun 2009
Denmark <sup>4</sup> .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Kenya .....		25 Feb 2005 a
Djibouti .....		12 Mar 2002 a	Kiribati .....		7 Sep 2000 a
Dominica .....		25 Jan 2005 a	Kuwait .....		11 Mar 2005 a
Dominican Republic .....		12 Feb 2002 a	Kyrgyzstan .....		13 May 2003 a
Ecuador .....	15 Jan 1999	13 Jan 2000	Lao People's Democratic Republic .....		6 Feb 2003 a
Egypt .....	15 Mar 1999	12 Jan 2005	Latvia .....	14 Dec 1998	5 Jul 2002
El Salvador .....	8 Jun 1998	30 Nov 1998	Lebanon .....		13 Nov 2006 a
Equatorial Guinea .....		16 Aug 2000 a	Lesotho .....		6 Sep 2000 a
Eritrea .....		28 Jul 2005 a	Liberia .....		5 Nov 2002 a
Estonia .....	3 Dec 1998	14 Oct 2002	Libya .....		24 Aug 2006 a
Ethiopia .....		14 Apr 2005 a	Liechtenstein .....	29 Jun 1998	3 Dec 2004
European Union .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Lithuania .....	21 Sep 1998	3 Jan 2003
Fiji .....	17 Sep 1998	17 Sep 1998	Luxembourg .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Finland .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Madagascar .....		24 Sep 2003 a
France .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Malawi .....		26 Oct 2001 a
Gabon .....		12 Dec 2006 a	Malaysia .....	12 Mar 1999	4 Sep 2002
Gambia .....		1 Jun 2001 a	Maldives .....	16 Mar 1998	30 Dec 1998
Georgia .....		16 Jun 1999 a	Mali .....	27 Jan 1999	28 Mar 2002
Germany .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Malta .....	17 Apr 1998	11 Nov 2001
Ghana .....		30 May 2003 a	Marshall Islands .....	17 Mar 1998	11 Aug 2003
Greece .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	Mauritania .....		22 Jul 2005 a
Grenada .....		6 Aug 2002 a	Mauritius .....		9 May 2001 a
Guatemala .....	10 Jul 1998	5 Oct 1999	Mexico .....	9 Jun 1998	7 Sep 2000
Guinea .....		7 Sep 2000 a	Micronesia (Federated States of) .....	17 Mar 1998	21 Jun 1999
Guinea-Bissau .....		18 Nov 2005 a	Monaco .....	29 Apr 1998	27 Feb 2006
Guyana .....		5 Aug 2003 a	Mongolia .....		15 Dec 1999 a
Haiti .....		6 Jul 2005 a	Montenegro .....		4 Jun 2007 a
Honduras .....	25 Feb 1999	19 Jul 2000	Morocco .....		25 Jan 2002 a
Hungary .....		21 Aug 2002 a	Mozambique .....		18 Jan 2005 a
Iceland .....		23 May 2002 a	Myanmar .....		13 Aug 2003 a
India .....		26 Aug 2002 a	Namibia .....		4 Sep 2003 a
Indonesia .....	13 Jul 1998	3 Dec 2004	Nauru .....		16 Aug 2001 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of) .....		22 Aug 2005 a	Nepal .....		16 Sep 2005 a
Iraq .....		28 Jul 2009 a	Netherlands <sup>5</sup> .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 A
Ireland .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002	New Zealand <sup>6</sup> .....	22 May 1998	19 Dec 2002

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Approval(AA)</i>
Nicaragua.....	7 Jul 1998	18 Nov 1999	St. Vincent and the Grenadines .....	19 Mar 1998	31 Dec 2004
Niger .....	23 Oct 1998	30 Sep 2004	Sudan .....		2 Nov 2004 a
Nigeria .....		10 Dec 2004 a	Suriname .....		25 Sep 2006 a
Niue .....	8 Dec 1998	6 May 1999	Swaziland.....		13 Jan 2006 a
Norway .....	29 Apr 1998	30 May 2002	Sweden.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
Oman .....		19 Jan 2005 a	Switzerland .....	16 Mar 1998	9 Jul 2003
Pakistan.....		11 Jan 2005 a	Syrian Arab Republic ....		27 Jan 2006 a
Palau .....		10 Dec 1999 a	Tajikistan .....		29 Dec 2008 a
Panama.....	8 Jun 1998	5 Mar 1999	Thailand.....	2 Feb 1999	28 Aug 2002
Papua New Guinea .....	2 Mar 1999	28 Mar 2002	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....		18 Nov 2004 a
Paraguay .....	25 Aug 1998	27 Aug 1999	Timor-Leste .....		14 Oct 2008 a
Peru .....	13 Nov 1998	12 Sep 2002	Togo.....		2 Jul 2004 a
Philippines .....	15 Apr 1998	20 Nov 2003	Tonga.....		14 Jan 2008 a
Poland .....	15 Jul 1998	13 Dec 2002	Trinidad and Tobago ....	7 Jan 1999	28 Jan 1999
Portugal.....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002 AA	Tunisia .....		22 Jan 2003 a
Qatar .....		11 Jan 2005 a	Turkey.....		28 May 2009 a
Republic of Korea.....	25 Sep 1998	8 Nov 2002	Turkmenistan.....	28 Sep 1998	11 Jan 1999
Republic of Moldova.....		22 Apr 2003 a	Tuvalu.....	16 Nov 1998	16 Nov 1998
Romania.....	5 Jan 1999	19 Mar 2001	Uganda.....		25 Mar 2002 a
Russian Federation .....	11 Mar 1999	18 Nov 2004	Ukraine .....	15 Mar 1999	12 Apr 2004
Rwanda .....		22 Jul 2004 a	United Arab Emirates ....		26 Jan 2005 a
Samoa .....	16 Mar 1998	27 Nov 2000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>7,8</sup> .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002
San Marino .....		28 Apr 2010 a	United Republic of Tanzania.....		26 Aug 2002 a
Sao Tome and Principe..		25 Apr 2008 a	United States of America.....	12 Nov 1998	
Saudi Arabia .....		31 Jan 2005 a	Uruguay .....	29 Jul 1998	5 Feb 2001
Senegal.....		20 Jul 2001 a	Uzbekistan .....	20 Nov 1998	12 Oct 1999
Serbia.....		19 Oct 2007 a	Vanuatu.....		17 Jul 2001 a
Seychelles .....	20 Mar 1998	22 Jul 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) .....		18 Feb 2005 a
Sierra Leone.....		10 Nov 2006 a	Viet Nam.....	3 Dec 1998	25 Sep 2002
Singapore .....		12 Apr 2006 a	Yemen.....		15 Sep 2004 a
Slovakia .....	26 Feb 1999	31 May 2002	Zambia .....	5 Aug 1998	7 Jul 2006
Slovenia .....	21 Oct 1998	2 Aug 2002	Zimbabwe .....		30 Jun 2009 a
Solomon Islands .....	29 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2003			
Somalia .....		26 Jul 2010 a			
South Africa.....		31 Jul 2002 a			
Spain .....	29 Apr 1998	31 May 2002			
Sri Lanka.....		3 Sep 2002 a			
St. Kitts and Nevis .....		8 Apr 2008 a			
St. Lucia.....	16 Mar 1998	20 Aug 2003			

**Declarations and Reservations**  
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession, acceptance or approval.)

#### **AUSTRALIA**

"The Government of Australia declares that it is eligible to apply the second sentence of Article 3.7 of the Protocol, using the Revised 1996 IPCC methodologies, as stipulated in Article 5.2 of the Protocol and paragraph 5 (b) of the Annex to Decision 13/CMP.1."

#### **COOK ISLANDS**

The Government of the Cook Islands declares its understanding that signature and subsequent ratification of the Kyoto Protocol 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 Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

In this regard, 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 obligation in article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to be inadequate to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

#### **EUROPEAN UNION**

"The European Community and its Member States will fulfil their respective commitments under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol jointly in accordance with the provisions of article 4."

Declaration by the European Community made in accordance with article 24 (3) of the Kyoto Protocol

"The following States are at present members of the European Community: the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The European Community declares that, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular article 175 (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 world wide environmental problems.

The European Community declares that its quantified emission reduction commitment under the Protocol will be fulfilled through action by the Community and its Member States within the respective competence of each and that it has already adopted legal instruments, binding on its Member States, covering matters governed by the Protocol.

The European Community will on a regular basis provide information on relevant Community legal instruments within the framework of the supplementary information incorporated in its national communication submitted under art12 of the Convention for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with its commitments under the Protocol in accordance with article 7 (2) thereof and the guidelines thereunder."

#### **FRANCE**

The French Republic reserves the right, in ratifying the [said Protocol], to exclude its Overseas Territories from the scope of the Protocol.

The ratification by the French Republic of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 11 December 1997 should be interpreted in the context of the commitment assumed under article 4 of the Protocol by the European Community, from which it is indissociable. The ratification does not, therefore, apply to the Territories of the French Republic to which the Treaty establishing the European Community is not applicable.

Nonetheless, in accordance with article 4, paragraph 6, of the Protocol, the French Republic shall, in the event of failure to achieve the total combined level of emission reductions, remain individually responsible for its own level of emissions.

#### **IRELAND**

"The European Community and the Member States, including Ireland, will fulfil their respective commitments under article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of article 4."

#### **KIRIBATI**

"The Government of the Republic of Kiribati declares its understanding that accession to the Kyoto Protocol shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of the climate change and that no provision in the Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law."

#### **NAURU**

"... The Government of the Republic of Nauru declares its understanding that the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change; ...

... The Government of the Republic of Nauru further declares that, in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment of climate change and impacts, it considers the emissions of reduction obligations in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to be inadequate to prevent the dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

... [The Government of the Republic of Nauru declares] that no provisions in the Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law[.]

#### **NIUE**

"The Government of Niue declares its understanding that ratification of the Kyoto Protocol 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 Protocol can be interpreted as derogating from the principles of general international law.

In this regard, the Government of Niue further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment of climate change and impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol to be inadequate to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

#### **RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

The Russian Federation proceeds from the assumption that the commitments of the Russian Federation under the Protocol will have serious consequences for its social and economic development. Therefore, the decision on ratification was taken following a thorough analysis of all factors, inter alia, the importance of the Protocol for the

promotion of international cooperation, and taking into account that the Protocol can enter into force only if the Russian Federation ratifies it.

The Protocol establishes for each of the Parties that have signed it quantified reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere for the first commitment period from 2008 to 2012.

The commitments of the Parties to the Protocol on quantified reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to atmosphere for the second and subsequent commitment periods of the Protocol, that is after 2012, will be established through negotiations of the Parties to the

Protocol scheduled to start in 2005. On the outcome of these negotiations the Russian Federation will take a decision on its participation in the Protocol in the second and subsequent commitment periods.

#### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Protocol shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel in the matters governed by the provisions thereof.

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#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with article 27 (2) of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol as from the date indicated hereinafter:

<i>Participant:</i>	<i>Date of notification:</i>	<i>Date of effect:</i>
Canada	15 Dec 2011	15 Dec 2012

<sup>3</sup> In a communication received on 30 August 2002, the Government of the People's Republic of China informed the Secretary-General of the following:

In accordance with article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1990 and article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China of 1993, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall provisionally not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Further, in 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."

In a communication received on 14 January 2008, the Government of the Government of the People's Republic of China notified the Secretary-General of the following:

In accordance with Article 138 of 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 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

<sup>4</sup> With a territorial exclusion to the Faroe Islands.

<sup>5</sup> For the Kingdom in Europe.

<sup>6</sup> With the following declaration:

".....consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

<sup>7</sup> 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 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change of 11 December 1997 with respect to the Malvinas Islands, which was notified by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Depositary 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.

<sup>8</sup> On 4 April 2006, the Government of the United Kingdom informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol shall apply to the Bailiwick of Guernsey and the Isle of Man. On 2 January 2007: in respect of Gibraltar. On 7 March 2007: in respect of Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and the Bailiwick of Jersey.

