

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.

STATUS:

Signatories: 193. Parties: 110.

TEXT:

C.N.63.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 16 February 2016 (Opening for signature) and C.N.92.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 17 March 2016 (Issuance of Certified True Copies).

Note: The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015 at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Paris from 30 November to 13 December 2015. In accordance with its article 20, the Agreement shall be open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 22 April 2016 until 21 April 2017 by States and regional economic integration organizations that are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

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

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Equatorial Guinea	22 Apr 2016			Libya	22 Apr 2016		
Eritrea	22 Apr 2016			Liechtenstein	22 Apr 2016		
Estonia	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov	2016	Lithuania	22 Apr 2016		
Ethiopia	22 Apr 2016			Luxembourg	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov	2016
European Union	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Madagascar	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Fiji	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Malawi	20 Sep 2016		
Finland	22 Apr 2016	14 Nov	2016	Malaysia	22 Apr 2016		
France	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Maldives	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
Gabon	22 Apr 2016	2 Nov	2016	Mali	22 Apr 2016	23 Sep	2016
Gambia	26 Apr 2016	7 Nov	2016	Malta	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016
Georgia	22 Apr 2016			Marshall Islands	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
Germany	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Mauritania	22 Apr 2016		
Ghana	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Mauritius	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
Greece	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct	2016	Mexico	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Grenada	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016	Micronesia (Federated States of)	22 Apr 2016	15 Sep	2016
Guatemala	22 Apr 2016			Monaco	22 Apr 2016	24 Oct	2016
Guinea	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Mongolia	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Guinea-Bissau	22 Apr 2016			Montenegro	22 Apr 2016		
Guyana	22 Apr 2016	20 May	2016	Morocco	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Haiti	22 Apr 2016			Mozambique	22 Apr 2016		
Honduras	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Myanmar	22 Apr 2016		
Hungary	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016	Namibia	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Iceland	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016 A	Nauru	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
India	22 Apr 2016	2 Oct	2016	Nepal	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016
Indonesia	22 Apr 2016	31 Oct	2016	Netherlands	22 Apr 2016		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22 Apr 2016			New Zealand ²	22 Apr 2016	4 Oct	2016
Ireland	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov	2016	Niger	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Israel	22 Apr 2016			Nigeria	22 Sep 2016		
Italy	22 Apr 2016	11 Nov	2016	Niue	28 Oct 2016	28 Oct	2016
Jamaica	22 Apr 2016			Norway	22 Apr 2016	20 Jun	2016
Japan	22 Apr 2016	8 Nov	2016 A	Oman	22 Apr 2016		
Jordan	22 Apr 2016	4 Nov	2016	Pakistan	22 Apr 2016	10 Nov	2016
Kazakhstan	2 Aug 2016			Palau	22 Apr 2016	22 Apr	2016
Kenya	22 Apr 2016			Panama	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Kiribati	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016	Papua New Guinea	22 Apr 2016	21 Sep	2016
Kuwait	22 Apr 2016			Paraguay	22 Apr 2016	14 Oct	2016
Kyrgyzstan	21 Sep 2016			Peru	22 Apr 2016	25 Jul	2016
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22 Apr 2016	7 Sep	2016	Philippines	22 Apr 2016		
Latvia	22 Apr 2016			Poland	22 Apr 2016	7 Oct	2016
Lebanon	22 Apr 2016			Portugal	22 Apr 2016	5 Oct	2016
Lesotho	22 Apr 2016			Qatar	22 Apr 2016		
Liberia	22 Apr 2016			Republic of Korea	22 Apr 2016	3 Nov	2016
				Republic of Moldova	21 Sep 2016		

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Romania.....	22 Apr	2016	Tajikistan	22 Apr	2016	
Russian Federation	22 Apr	2016	Thailand.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
Rwanda	22 Apr	2016	6 Oct	2016		
Samoa	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr	2016		
San Marino	22 Apr	2016	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	22 Apr	2016	
Sao Tome and Principe..	22 Apr	2016	2 Nov	2016		
Saudi Arabia	3 Nov	2016	3 Nov	2016		
Senegal.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep	2016		
Serbia.....	22 Apr	2016				
Seychelles	25 Apr	2016	29 Apr	2016		
Sierra Leone.....	22 Sep	2016	1 Nov	2016		
Singapore.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep	2016		
Slovakia	22 Apr	2016	5 Oct	2016		
Slovenia	22 Apr	2016				
Solomon Islands	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep	2016		
Somalia	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr	2016		
South Africa.....	22 Apr	2016	1 Nov	2016		
South Sudan.....	22 Apr	2016				
Spain	22 Apr	2016				
Sri Lanka.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep	2016		
St. Kitts and Nevis	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr	2016		
St. Lucia.....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr	2016		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	22 Apr	2016	29 Jun	2016		
State of Palestine	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr	2016		
Sudan	22 Apr	2016				
Suriname.....	22 Apr	2016				
Swaziland.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep	2016		
Sweden.....	22 Apr	2016	13 Oct	2016		
Switzerland.....	22 Apr	2016				
			Turkmenistan.....	23 Sep	2016	20 Oct 2016
			Tuvalu.....	22 Apr	2016	22 Apr 2016
			Uganda.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
			Ukraine	22 Apr	2016	19 Sep 2016
			United Arab Emirates	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016 A
			United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	22 Apr	2016	
			United Republic of Tanzania.....	22 Apr	2016	
			United States of America.....	22 Apr	2016	3 Sep 2016 A
			Uruguay	22 Apr	2016	19 Oct 2016
			Vanuatu.....	22 Apr	2016	21 Sep 2016
			Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22 Apr	2016	
			Viet Nam.....	22 Apr	2016	3 Nov 2016 AA
			Yemen.....	23 Sep	2016	
			Zambia.....	20 Sep	2016	
			Zimbabwe.....	22 Apr	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.”

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...”

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.”

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...”

TUVALU

“The Government of Tuvalu hereby notifies that it will apply the Paris Agreement provisionally as provided for in paragraph 4 of Decision 1/CP.21.

[...]

The Government of Tuvalu further declares its understanding that acceptance of the aforesaid Paris Agreement and its provisional application shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse effects of climate change and that no provision in the Paris Agreement can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law or any claims or rights concerning compensation due to the impacts of climate change.

The Government of Tuvalu further declares that, in light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emissions reduction obligations in the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature stabilisation level at or above 1.5 degrees Celsius relative to pre-industrial levels and as a consequence, such emissions will have severe implications for our national interests.”

VANUATU

“WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu declares its understanding that ratification of the Paris Agreement shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under any other laws, including international law, and the communication depositing the Republic’s instrument of ratification shall include a declaration to this effect for international record;

FURTHERMORE, that the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu declares that, in light of best scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, it considers the emission reduction obligations in Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment and the aforesaid Paris Agreement to be inadequate to prevent global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-Industrial levels and as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests...”

Notes:

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

² With a territorial exclusion. See C.N.723.2016.TREATIES-XXVII.7.d of 4 October 2016.

