## 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: 197.<sup>1</sup>

TEXT: United N

United Nations, *Treaty Series*, 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.

Participant Signat	ure	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification		Participant Signature			Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification	
Afghanistan12 Jun	1992	19 Sep	2002	Benin	13 Jun	1992	30 Jun	1994
Albania		3 Oct	1994 a	Bhutan	11 Jun	1992	25 Aug	1995
Algeria13 Jun	1992	9 Jun	1993	Bolivia (Plurination				
Andorra		2 Mar	2011 a	State of)	10 Jun	1992	3 Oct	1994
Angola14 Jun	1992	17 May	2000	Bosnia and			7.0	2000
Antigua and Barbuda 4 Jun	1992	2 Feb	1993	Herzegovina		1000	7 Sep	2000 a
Argentina12 Jun	1992	11 Mar	1994	Botswana		1992	27 Jan	1994
Armenia13 Jun	1992	14 May	1993 A	Brazil		1992	28 Feb	1994
Australia 4 Jun	1992	30 Dec	1992	Brunei Darussalam			7 Aug	2007 a
Austria 8 Jun	1992	28 Feb	1994	Bulgaria		1992	12 May	1995
Azerbaijan12 Jun	1992	16 May	1995	Burkina Faso	12 Jun	1992	2 Sep	1993
Bahamas12 Jun	1992	29 Mar	1994	Burundi	11 Jun	1992	6 Jan	1997
Bahrain 8 Jun	1992	28 Dec	1994	Cabo Verde	12 Jun	1992	29 Mar	1995
Bangladesh 9 Jun	1992	15 Apr	1994	Cambodia			18 Dec	1995 a
Barbados12 Jun	1992	23 Mar	1994	Cameroon	14 Jun	1992	19 Oct	1994
Belarus11 Jun	1992	11 May	2000 AA	Canada	12 Jun	1992	4 Dec	1992
Belgium 4 Jun	1992	16 Jan	1996	Central African	12.1	1002	10.34	1005
Belize	1992	31 Oct	1994	Republic		1992	10 Mar	1995
		31 3 <b>20</b>		Chad	12 Jun	1992	7 Jun	1994

Participant	Signatu	re	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification		Participant Signature			Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification		
Chile	13 Jun	1992	22 Dec	1994	Haiti	13 Jun	1992	25 Sep	1996	
China <sup>2,3</sup>	11 Jun	1992	5 Jan	1993	Honduras	13 Jun	1992	19 Oct	1995	
Colombia	13 Jun	1992	22 Mar	1995	Hungary	13 Jun	1992	24 Feb	1994	
Comoros	11 Jun	1992	31 Oct	1994	Iceland	4 Jun	1992	16 Jun	1993	
Congo	12 Jun	1992	14 Oct	1996	India	10 Jun	1992	1 Nov	1993	
Cook Islands		1992	20 Apr	1993	Indonesia	5 Jun	1992	23 Aug	1994	
Costa Rica	13 Jun	1992	26 Aug	1994	Iran (Islamic F	Republic				
Côte d'Ivoire	10 Jun	1992	29 Nov	1994		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					Jamaica	12 Jun	1992	6 Jan	1995	
Republic of Korea.	11 Jun	1992	5 Dec	1994 AA	Japan	13 Jun	1992	28 May	1993 A	
Democratic Republic o					Jordan	11 Jun	1992	12 Nov	1993	
the Congo		1992	9 Jan	1995	Kazakhstan	8 Jun	1992	17 May	1995	
Denmark		1992	21 Dec	1993	Kenya	12 Jun	1992	30 Aug	1994	
Djibouti		1992	27 Aug	1995	Kiribati	13 Jun	1992	7 Feb	1995	
Dominica			21 Jun	1993 a	Kuwait			28 Dec	1994 a	
Dominican Republic		1992	7 Oct	1998	Kyrgyzstan			25 May	2000 a	
Ecuador		1992	23 Feb	1993	Lao People's					
Egypt		1992	5 Dec	1994	Democratic			4 Ion	1995 a	
El Salvador		1992	4 Dec	1995	Republic		1992	4 Jan 23 Mar	1995 a 1995	
Equatorial Guinea			16 Aug	2000 a		11 Jun				
Eritrea			24 Apr	1995 a		12 Jun	1992	15 Dec 7 Feb	1994 1995	
Estonia		1992	27 Jul	1994		11 Jun	1992			
Eswatini		1992	7 Oct		Liberia	12 Jun	1992	5 Nov		
Ethiopia		1992	5 Apr	1994		29 Jun	1992	14 Jun	1999	
European Union		1992	21 Dec	1993 AA		4 Jun	1992	22 Jun	1994	
Fiji		1992	25 Feb	1993		11 Jun	1992	24 Mar	1995	
Finland		1992	•	1994 A		9 Jun	1992	-	1994	
France		1992	25 Mar	1994	=	10 Jun	1992	2 Jun	1999	
Gabon		1992	21 Jan	1998		10 Jun	1992	21 Apr	1994	
Gambia		1992	10 Jun	1994	-	9 Jun	1993	13 Jul	1994	
Georgia			29 Jul	1994 a		12 Jun	1992	9 Nov	1992	
Germany	12 Jun	1992	9 Dec	1993		30 Sep	1992	28 Dec	1994	
Ghana		1992	6 Sep	1995		12 Jun	1992	17 Mar	1994	
Greece		1992	4 Aug	1994		ds12 Jun	1992	8 Oct	1992	
Grenada		1992	11 Aug	1994		12 Jun	1992	20 Jan	1994	
Guatemala		1992	15 Dec	1995		10 Jun	1992	4 Sep	1992	
Guinea		1992	7 May			13 Jun	1992	11 Mar	1993	
Guinea-Bissau		1992	27 Oct	1995	Micronesia (Fo	ederated12 Jun	1992	18 Nov	1993	
Guyana	13 Jun	1992	29 Aug	1994	States 01).	12 Juil	1994	10 1101	1773	

Participant	Signatu	re	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification		Participant Signatu		Approval(A. Acceptance( Accession(a Succession( Ratification		nce(A), on(a), ion(d),
Monaco	11 Jun	1992	20 Nov	1992	Solomon Islands	13 Jun	1992	28 Dec	1994
Mongolia	12 Jun	1992	30 Sep	1993	Somalia			11 Sep	2009 a
Montenegro <sup>4</sup>			23 Oct	2006 d	South Africa	15 Jun	1993	29 Aug	1997
Morocco	13 Jun	1992	28 Dec	1995	South Sudan			17 Feb	2014 a
Mozambique	12 Jun	1992	25 Aug	1995	Spain	13 Jun	1992	21 Dec	1993
Myanmar	11 Jun	1992	25 Nov	1994	Sri Lanka	10 Jun	1992	23 Nov	1993
Namibia	12 Jun	1992	16 May	1995	St. Kitts and Nevis	12 Jun	1992	7 Jan	1993
Nauru	8 Jun	1992	11 Nov	1993	St. Lucia	14 Jun	1993	14 Jun	1993
Nepal	12 Jun	1992	2 May	1994	St. Vincent and the				
Netherlands <sup>5</sup>	4 Jun	1992	20 Dec	1993 A	Grenadines			2 Dec	1996 a
New Zealand <sup>6</sup>	4 Jun	1992	16 Sep	1993	State of Palestine			18 Dec	2015 a
Nicaragua	13 Jun	1992	31 Oct	1995	Sudan	9 Jun	1992	19 Nov	1993
Niger		1992	25 Jul	1995	Suriname	13 Jun	1992	14 Oct	1997
Nigeria	13 Jun	1992	29 Aug	1994	Sweden	8 Jun	1992	23 Jun	1993
Niue			28 Feb	1996 a	Switzerland	12 Jun	1992	10 Dec	1993
Norway	4 Jun	1992	9 Jul	1993	Syrian Arab Republic .			4 Jan	1996 a
Oman	11 Jun	1992	8 Feb	1995	Tajikistan	•••		7 Jan	1998 a
Pakistan	13 Jun	1992	1 Jun	1994	Thailand	12 Jun	1992	28 Dec	1994
Palau			10 Dec	1999 a	The former Yugoslav				
Panama	18 Mar	1993	23 May	1995	Republic of			20 1	1000 -
Papua New Guinea		1992	16 Mar	1993	Macedonia			28 Jan	1998 a
Paraguay		1992	24 Feb	1994	Timor-Leste		1002	10 Oct	2006 a
Peru		1992	7 Jun	1993	Togo		1992	8 Mar	1995 A
Philippines		1992	2 Aug	1994	Tonga		1002	20 Jul	1998 a
Poland		1992	28 Jul	1994	Trinidad and Tobago		1992	24 Jun	1994
Portugal <sup>3</sup>		1992	21 Dec	1993	Tunisia	13 Jun	1992	15 Jul	1993
Qatar			18 Apr	1996 a	Turkey	•••		24 Feb	2004 a
Republic of Korea		1992	14 Dec	1993	Turkmenistan		1002	5 Jun	1995 a
Republic of Moldova		1992	9 Jun	1995	Tuvalu		1992	26 Oct	1993
Romania		1992	8 Jun	1994	Uganda		1992	8 Sep	1993
Russian Federation		1992	28 Dec	1994	Ukraine		1992	13 May	1997
Rwanda		1992	18 Aug	1998	United Arab Emirates.	•••		29 Dec	1995 a
Samoa		1992	29 Nov	1994	United Kingdom of Great Britain and				
San Marino		1992	28 Oct	1994	Northern Ireland <sup>7,8</sup>	12 Jun	1992	8 Dec	1993
Sao Tome and Principe		1992	29 Sep	1999	United Republic of				
Saudi Arabia			28 Dec	1994 a	Tanzania	12 Jun	1992	17 Apr	1996
Senegal		1992	17 Oct	1994	United States of				
Serbia		1772	12 Mar	2001 a	America		1992	15 Oct	1992
Seychelles		1992	22 Sep	1992	Uruguay	4 Jun	1992	18 Aug	1994
Sierra Leone		1993	22 Jun	1995	Uzbekistan			20 Jun	1993 a
Singapore		1992	29 May		Vanuatu	9 Jun	1992	25 Mar	1993
Slovakia		1993	25 Aug	1994 AA	Venezuela (Bolivarian				
Slovenia	•	1992	1 Dec	1995	Republic of)	12 Jun	1992	28 Dec	1994
		<del>-</del>		<del>-</del>					

Participant	Signatu	re	Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification		Participant	Participant Signature		Approval(AA), Acceptance(A), Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification	
Viet Nam	11 Jun	1992	16 Nov	1994	Zambia	11 Jun	1992	28 May	1993
Yemen	12 Jun	1992	21 Feb	1996	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

"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."

#### FIJ

"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."

#### 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**

"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 Con- vention 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 prin- ciples 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 com-pulsory, 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

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

# *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> 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."

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.

- <sup>4</sup> See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.
- <sup>5</sup> For the Kingdom in Europe.
- <sup>6</sup> Upon ratification, New Zealand had notified the Secretary-General of a territorial exclusion with respect to Tokealau. 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.
- <sup>7</sup> 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).
  - <sup>8</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 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 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>9</sup> 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.