Basic information

2013/0376(NLE) NLE - Non-legislative enactments Decision	Procedure completed
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments **Subject** 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	GARDINI Elisabetta (PPE)	10/07/2014
	Shadow rapporteur ANDROULAKIS Nikos (S&D) GERBRANDY Gerben-Jan (ALDE)	

Former committee responsible	Former rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety		

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Former committee for opinion	Former rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs		
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy		

Council of the European Union	

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Agriculture and Fisheries	3365	2015-01-26

European Commission	

Commission DG	Commissioner
Climate Action	HEDEGAARD Connie

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
06/11/2013	Preparatory document	COM(2013)0768	Summary
09/01/2015	Legislative proposal published	10400/2014	Summary
26/01/2015	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
09/02/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
06/05/2015	Vote in committee		
18/05/2015	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0167/2015	Summary
09/06/2015	Debate in Parliament		
10/06/2015	Decision by Parliament	T8-0221/2015	Summary
10/06/2015	Results of vote in Parliament		
10/06/2015	End of procedure in Parliament		
04/08/2015	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2013/0376(NLE)
Procedure type	NLE - Non-legislative enactments
Procedure subtype	Consent by Parliament
Legislative instrument	Decision
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 192-p1 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 218-p6a
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/8/00253

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE527.992	29/01/2014	
Committee draft report		PE549.468	11/03/2015	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0167/2015	18/05/2015	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0221/2015	10/06/2015	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	10400/2014	09/01/2015	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Preparatory document	COM(2013)0768	06/11/2013	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	COM(2016)0618	23/09/2016	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2016)0316	23/09/2016	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
National parliaments	IPEX	
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Decision 2015/1339
OJ L 207 04.08.2015, p. 0001 Summary

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 13/07/2015 - Final act

PURPOSE: to enable the ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

NON LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Decision (EU) 2015/1339 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder.

CONTENT: **on behalf of the EU, the Decision approves the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol** to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed on 8 December 2012 in Doha.

The text of the Doha Amendment is attached to this Decision.

To recall, at the Doha Climate Change Conference in December 2012, parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Doha Amendment, establishing **a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol,** starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020. The Doha Amendment amends the Kyoto Protocol, setting out **further legally binding mitigation commitments** for parties for the second commitment period.

The Council agreed, in its conclusions of 9 March 2012, to propose a joint quantified **emission reduction commitment of 20 % for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for the Union and its Member States**. That commitment was determined on the basis of the total greenhouse gas emissions allowed during the period 2013-2020 under the climate and energy package

In the framework of the Doha Amendment, **the Union, its Member States, Croatia and Iceland** undertake to limit their average annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the years 2013 to 2020 to **80% of their base year emissions** (mostly 1990). The Union, its Member States, Croatia and Iceland issued a joint declaration upon the adoption of the Doha Amendment, expressing their intention to **fulfil jointly** their commitments for the second commitment period.

The Decision states that the Union and its Member States shall fulfil their commitments in accordance with the **notification** of the terms of the agreement to fulfil jointly the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland, set out in Annex I to the Decision.

The assigned amounts of the Member States and Iceland shall be equal to the emission levels set out in the Notification. By 15 April 2015, each Member State shall submit to the Convention Secretariat a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount, in accordance with the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment and decisions adopted thereunder.

The Commission shall prepare a report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount of the Union, and a report to facilitate the calculation of the joint assigned amount of the Union, its Member States and Iceland.

The Decision sets out how the Union surplus shall be allocated to Member States.

Member States shall endeavour to take the necessary steps with a view to depositing their instruments of acceptance simultaneously with the instrument of acceptance of the Union, and to the extent possible in the third quarter of 2015.

ENTRY INTO FORCE : 7.8.2015.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 06/11/2013

PURPOSE: to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the Council agreed, in its conclusions of 9 March 2012, to propose **a joint quantified emission reduction commitment of 20% for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for the Union.**

In December 2012, at the Doha Climate Change Conference, the 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted an amendment to the Protocol. This **'Doha Amendment' establishes a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol,** starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020, with legally binding emission reduction commitments for the Parties listed in its Annex B.

The agreement on the Doha Amendment came as part of a broader package.

- Apart from the 38 Parties covered under the second commitment period, more than 60 other countries, including the United States, China, India, South Africa and Brazil, have now pledged mitigation action under the UNFCCC. This brings **the total share of global emissions covered by international mitigation commitments under both the Kyoto Protocol and the Convention to more than 80%.**

- A further essential element of this broader package is the consensus of Parties to the Convention, **no later than 2015**, to adopt a protocol, **another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force** under the Convention applicable to all Parties, which should come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

Under the Doha Amendment, the European Union, its Member States and Iceland commit to limit their average annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the years 2013 to 2020 to 80 % of their base year emissions (mostly 1990).

The Doha Amendment also makes further amendments to the text of the Protocol to be implemented in the second commitment period. these amendments concern: (i) the inclusion of a new gas - nitrogen trifluoride (NF3); (ii) an 'ambition mechanism' which provides for a simplified procedure which allows a Party to adjust its commitment by increasing its ambition during a commitment period; (iii) a provision which automatically adjusts a Party's target to prevent an increase in its emissions for the period 2013 to 2020 beyond its average emissions for the years 2008 to 2010.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: no impact assessment was undertaken.

LEGAL BASIS: Article 192(1), in conjunction with Article 218(6)(a) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

CONTENT: the proposal for a Council Decision provides the basis for the **conclusion of the Doha Amendment by the European Union** and sets out the terms of the joint fulfilment of the commitments by the European Union, its Member States and Iceland. It is accompanied by a proposal for a regulation on technical issues related to implementation by the EU and Member States of the second commitment period.

The ratification Decision enables the EU, as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, to ratify the Doha amendment. It also sets out the terms according to which the EU, its Member States and Iceland will fulfil the 20% emissions reduction commitment jointly.

The formal entry into force of the Doha Amendment is an important objective for the European Union.

The Commission would like Member States to take the necessary steps to **complete their domestic ratification processes not later than 16 February 2015.** Once they have finalised their own ratification processes, Member States together with the EU, will simultaneously deposit their instruments of acceptance to enable simultaneous entry into force for all of them. This should take place well before the Paris Climate Change Conference at the end of 2015.

On the international level, the Doha amendment will enter into force when it has been ratified by three quarters of Parties to the Protocol (144 of the 192 Parties). The European Union is a Party to the Protocol in its own right, as are all Member States and Iceland.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS: the proposal has no implications for the budget of the European Union.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 18/05/2015 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted the report by Elisabetta GARDINI (EPP, IT) on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament **give its consent** to the conclusion of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Doha amendment establishes a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (KP CP2), starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020, with legally binding emission reduction commitments according to which the European Union, its Member States and Iceland are committed to limit their average annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the years 2013 to 2020 to 80% of their base year emissions (mostly 1990). That commitment was determined on the basis of the total greenhouse gas emissions allowed during the period 2013-2020 under the EU Climate and Energy Package.

Alongside with it, the Doha Amendment makes three more changes to the text of the Kyoto Protocol to be implemented in this second commitment period which concern the following:

- the inclusion of a new gas (nitrogen trifluoride);
- an ambition mechanism providing for a simplified procedure to allow a Party to adjust its commitment by increasing its ambition during a commitment period;
- a provision which automatically adjusts a Party's target to prevent an increase in its emissions for the period 2013 to 2020 beyond its average emissions for the years 2008 to 2010.

Although Iceland is not an EU Member State, it does participate in the EU ETS and it intends to fulfil its commitment in KP CP2 jointly with the EU and its Member States.

Members considered that the ratification decision on the conclusion of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and the joint fulfilment of the commitments by the European Union will send a strong signal about the efforts and the leadership of the EU and its Member States to address climate change at international level.

The Council should ensure that the domestic ratification processes in the Member States can take place no later than the third quarter of 2015 and together with the EU and that the Members States and the Union can deposit their instrument of acceptance well before the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 06/11/2013 - Preparatory document

PURPOSE: to ratify the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: the Council agreed, in its conclusions of 9 March 2012, to propose **a joint quantified emission reduction commitment of 20% for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for the Union.**

In December 2012, at the Doha Climate Change Conference, the 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted an amendment to the Protocol. This **'Doha Amendment' establishes a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol,** starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020, with legally binding emission reduction commitments for the Parties listed in its Annex B.

The agreement on the Doha Amendment came as part of a broader package.

- Apart from the 38 Parties covered under the second commitment period, more than 60 other countries, including the United States, China, India, South Africa and Brazil, have now pledged mitigation action under the UNFCCC. This brings **the total share of global emissions covered by international mitigation commitments under both the Kyoto Protocol and the Convention to more than 80%.**
- A further essential element of this broader package is the consensus of Parties to the Convention, **no later than 2015**, to adopt a protocol, **another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force** under the Convention applicable to all Parties, which should come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

Under the Doha Amendment, the European Union, its Member States and Iceland commit to limit their average annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the years 2013 to 2020 to 80 % of their base year emissions (mostly 1990).

The Doha Amendment also makes further amendments to the text of the Protocol to be implemented in the second commitment period. these amendments concern: (i) the inclusion of a new gas - nitrogen trifluoride (NF3); (ii) an 'ambition mechanism' which provides for a simplified procedure which allows a Party to adjust its commitment by increasing its ambition during a commitment period; (iii) a provision which automatically adjusts a Party's target to prevent an increase in its emissions for the period 2013 to 2020 beyond its average emissions for the years 2008 to 2010.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: no impact assessment was undertaken.

LEGAL BASIS: Article 192(1), in conjunction with Article 218(6)(a) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

CONTENT: the proposal for a Council Decision provides the basis for the **conclusion of the Doha Amendment by the European Union** and sets out the terms of the joint fulfilment of the commitments by the European Union, its Member States and Iceland. It is accompanied by a proposal for a regulation on technical issues related to implementation by the EU and Member States of the second commitment period.

The ratification Decision enables the EU, as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, to ratify the Doha amendment. It also sets out the terms according to which the EU, its Member States and Iceland will fulfil the 20% emissions reduction commitment jointly.

The formal entry into force of the Doha Amendment is an important objective for the European Union.

The Commission would like Member States to take the necessary steps to **complete their domestic ratification processes not later than 16 February 2015.** Once they have finalised their own ratification processes, Member States together with the EU, will simultaneously deposit their instruments of acceptance to enable simultaneous entry into force for all of them. This should take place well before the Paris Climate Change Conference at the end of 2015.

On the international level, the Doha amendment will enter into force when it has been ratified by three quarters of Parties to the Protocol (144 of the 192 Parties). The European Union is a Party to the Protocol in its own right, as are all Member States and Iceland.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS: the proposal has no implications for the budget of the European Union.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 09/01/2015 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to enable the ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

PROPOSED ACT: Council Decision.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: Council may adopt the act only if Parliament has given its consent to the act.

BACKGROUND: at the Doha Climate Change Conference in December 2012, parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted the Doha Amendment, establishing a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020.

The Doha Amendment amends Annex B to the Kyoto Protocol, setting out further legally-binding mitigation commitments for parties listed in that Annex for the second commitment period.

The Union and its Member States agreed to the Doha Amendment as part of a package whereby parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to adopt, by the end of 2015, a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties, which should come into effect and be implemented from 2020.

The Council agreed, in its conclusions of 9 March 2012, to propose a **joint quantified emission reduction commitment of 20%** for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for the Union and its Member States. The Council further agreed, in line with this approach, that the emission reduction obligations of individual Member States are not to exceed the obligations agreed in Union legislation, and that the commitment is to be based on the sum of base year emissions of the Member States in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol. Accordingly, the Union and its Member States agreed at the Doha Climate Change Conference to a quantified emission reduction commitment that limits their average annual emissions of greenhouse gases during the second commitment period to **80% of the sum of their base year emissions**. This is reflected in the Doha Amendment.

The Union and its Member States have also offered to move to a **30% reduction by 2020 compared to 1990 levels**, as part of a global and comprehensive agreement for the period beyond 2012, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions, and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.

The targets for the Union and its Member States are listed in the Doha Amendment with a footnote stating that those targets are based on the understanding that they **will be fulfilled jointly by the European Union and its Member States**.

The Union, its Member States, Croatia and Iceland also stated, in a joint statement that they intend to jointly fulfil their commitments during the second commitment period. In the same statement, they stated that Article 3(7ter) of the Kyoto Protocol will be applied to the joint assigned amount pursuant to the agreement on joint fulfilment by the Union, its Member States, Croatia and Iceland and will not be applied to any Member State, Croatia or Iceland individually. The Council, at its meeting on 15 December 2009, welcomed a request by Iceland **to fulfil its commitments under a second commitment period jointly with the Union and its Member States**. An agreement has been found between the parties.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol has decided that each party with a commitment listed for the second commitment period should, by 15 April 2015, submit to the Convention Secretariat a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount. The Commission should prepare a report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount of the Union, and a report to facilitate the calculation of the joint assigned amount of the Union, its Member States and Iceland.

In order to underline the commitment of the Union and its Member States to a timely entry into force of the Doha Amendment, the Union, its Member States and Iceland should endeavour to ratify it not later than the first quarter of 2015.

The Doha Amendment should be approved on behalf of the Union.

CONTENT: under this proposed Decision, the Council is requested to approve, on behalf of the Union, the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed on 8 December 2012 in Doha.

The text of the Doha Amendment is attached to this Decision.

Notification: the EU and its Member States shall fulfil their commitments in accordance with the notification of the terms of the agreement to fulfil jointly the commitments of the European Union, its Member States and Iceland as set out in Annex I to this Decision.

The assigned amounts of the Member States and Iceland shall be equal to the emission levels set out in the notification.

By 15 April 2015, each Member State shall submit to the Convention Secretariat a report to facilitate the calculation of its assigned amount, in accordance with the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, the Doha Amendment and decisions adopted thereunder.

The Commission shall prepare a report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount of the Union, and a report to facilitate the calculation of the joint assigned amount of the Union, its Member States and Iceland.

For further details of the protocol, please refer to the summary of the *Commission's initial legislative proposal dated 06/11/2013*.

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: Doha Amendment and joint fulfilment of commitments

2013/0376(NLE) - 10/06/2015 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 584 votes to 59, with 8 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder.

Following the recommendation by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, Parliament decided to give its consent to conclusion of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

The Doha amendment establishes a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (KP CP2), starting on 1 January 2013 and ending on 31 December 2020, with legally binding emission reduction commitments according to which the European Union, its Member States and Iceland are committed to limit their average annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the years 2013 to 2020 to 80% of their base year emissions (mostly 1990). That commitment was determined on the basis of the total greenhouse gas emissions allowed during the period 2013-2020 under the EU Climate and Energy Package.