

## 7. c) Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol

*Doha, 8 December 2012*

### NOT YET IN FORCE

#### STATUS: TEXT:

This amendment shall enter into force in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Parties: 91.

See the text of the Amendment in: C.N.718.2012.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c; C.N.491.2013.Reissued.25112014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 7 August 2013 (Proposal of corrections to the Chinese authentic text of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol) and C.N.966.2013.Reissued.25112014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 27 November 2013 (Corrections); C.N.581.2013.Reissued.25112014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 18 September 2013 (Proposal of corrections to the Chinese authentic text of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol) and C.N.967.2013.Reissued.25112014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 27 November 2013 (Corrections); C.N.556.2014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 12 September 2014 (Proposal of correction to the Chinese authentic text) and C.N.811.2014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 18 December 2014 (Corrections); C.N.741.2014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 24 November 2014 (Proposal of corrections to the Arabic, French, Spanish and Russian authentic texts) and C.N.147.2015.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 27 February 2015 (Corrections); C.N.967.2013.Reissued.25112014.TREATIES-XXVII.7.c of 25 November 2014 (Corrections to the Chinese authentic text).

*Note:* On 8 December 2012, at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), held in Doha, Qatar, the Parties adopted, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Protocol, an Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol by [Decision 1/CMP.8](#).

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>
Algeria .....	28 Sep 2015 A	Fiji .....	19 Sep 2017 A
Antigua and Barbuda .....	23 Sep 2016 A	Finland .....	16 Nov 2017 A
Argentina .....	1 Dec 2015 A	Gambia.....	7 Nov 2016 A
Armenia .....	31 Mar 2017 A	Germany .....	14 Nov 2017 A
Australia.....	9 Nov 2016 A	Grenada.....	1 Apr 2015 A
Azerbaijan.....	1 Jul 2015 A	Guinea.....	6 Apr 2016 A
Bahamas.....	4 Nov 2015 A	Guyana.....	23 Dec 2014 A
Bangladesh.....	13 Nov 2013 A	Honduras.....	11 Apr 2014 A
Barbados .....	14 Aug 2013 A	Hungary .....	1 Oct 2015 A
Belgium .....	14 Nov 2017 A	Iceland .....	7 Oct 2015 A
Bhutan.....	29 Sep 2015 A	India .....	8 Aug 2017 A
Botswana .....	7 Mar 2016 A	Indonesia.....	30 Sep 2014 A
Brunei Darussalam .....	14 Nov 2014 A	Italy.....	18 Jul 2016 A
Burkina Faso.....	29 Nov 2016 A	Kenya.....	7 Apr 2014 A
Cambodia.....	17 Nov 2015 A	Kiribati.....	11 Feb 2016 A
Chile.....	10 Nov 2015 A	Liberia.....	17 Aug 2015 A
China.....	2 Jun 2014 A	Liechtenstein.....	23 Feb 2015 A
Comoros.....	7 Sep 2014 A	Luxembourg.....	21 Sep 2017 A
Congo.....	14 May 2015 A	Madagascar .....	1 Oct 2015 A
Costa Rica.....	21 Sep 2016 A	Malawi .....	29 Jun 2017 A
Cuba.....	28 Dec 2016 A	Malaysia.....	12 Apr 2017 A
Cyprus.....	10 Dec 2015 A	Maldives .....	1 Jul 2015 A
Djibouti.....	23 Sep 2014 A	Mali.....	7 Dec 2015 A
Dominican Republic .....	21 Sep 2016 A	Marshall Islands.....	7 May 2015 A
Ecuador .....	20 Apr 2015 A	Mauritius.....	5 Sep 2013 A
Ethiopia.....	26 Jun 2015 A	Mexico .....	23 Sep 2014 A

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Acceptance(A)</i>
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	19 Feb 2014 A	Singapore.....	23 Sep 2014 A
Monaco.....	27 Dec 2013 A	Slovakia.....	16 Nov 2017 A
Morocco.....	5 Sep 2014 A	Solomon Islands.....	5 Sep 2014 A
Myanmar.....	19 Sep 2017 A	South Africa.....	7 May 2015 A
Namibia.....	17 Feb 2015 A	Spain.....	14 Nov 2017 A
Nauru.....	1 Dec 2014 A	Sri Lanka.....	2 Dec 2015 A
New Zealand <sup>1</sup> .....	30 Nov 2015 A	St. Kitts and Nevis.....	25 Oct 2016 A
Norway.....	12 Jun 2014 A	Sudan.....	3 Feb 2014 A
Pakistan.....	31 Oct 2017 A	Swaziland.....	21 Sep 2016 A
Palau.....	10 Mar 2015 A	Sweden.....	14 Nov 2017 A
Panama.....	29 Sep 2015 A	Switzerland.....	28 Aug 2015 A
Peru.....	24 Sep 2014 A	Thailand.....	1 Sep 2015 A
Philippines.....	13 Apr 2016 A	Trinidad and Tobago.....	6 Aug 2015 A
Republic of Korea.....	27 May 2015 A	Tuvalu.....	4 Dec 2014 A
Romania.....	3 May 2016 A	Uganda.....	8 Jul 2015 A
Rwanda.....	20 Nov 2015 A	United Arab Emirates.....	26 Apr 2013 A
Samoa.....	18 Sep 2015 A	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	17 Nov 2017 A
San Marino.....	4 Aug 2015 A	Viet Nam.....	22 Jun 2015 A
Serbia.....	30 Jun 2017 A	Zimbabwe.....	20 Apr 2016 A
Seychelles.....	15 Jul 2015 A		

### ***Declarations and Reservations***

*(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon acceptance.)*

#### **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 above-mentioned Amendment applies to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

#### **ITALY**

"With regard to the instrument of acceptance of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol deposited on 18 July 2016, the Government of Italy would like to point out that given the nature of the rights and obligations provided for therein and taking into account the legal system of the European Union (the EU) and its Member States, implementation will only be possible and obligations will come into effect once the EU and all its Member States will have deposited their relevant instruments of acceptance."

#### **MARSHALL ISLANDS**

"... the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands declares its understanding that ratification of the Doha Amendment shall in no way constitute a renunciation of any rights under the international law concerning State responsibility for the adverse of climate change and that no provision in the Protocol, as amended, can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

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 and aforesaid Doha Amendment to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-Industrial levels and as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests."

#### **MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)**

"[T]he Government of the Federated States of Micronesia declares its understanding that ratification of the aforesaid Doha Amendment 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, as amended, can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

[T]he Government of the Federated States of Micronesia 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 Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and the aforesaid Doha Amendment to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and, as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests."

#### **NAURU**

"[T]he Government of the Republic of Nauru declares its understanding that ratification of the aforesaid Doha Amendment 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, as amended, can be

interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

[T]he Government of Nauru 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 Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and the aforesaid Doha Amendment to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and, as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interest.”

#### **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

“The Government of Solomon Islands declares its understanding that acceptance of the aforesaid

Amendment 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, as amended, can be interpreted as derogating from principles of general international law.

The Government of Solomon 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 Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol and the aforesaid Amendment to be inadequate to prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and as a consequence, will have severe implications for our national interests.”

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#### ***Notes:***

<sup>1</sup> Upon its acceptance of the Amendment, the Government of New Zealand notified the Secretary-General of the following:

“... 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, [the acceptance by New Zealand of the Doha Amendment] 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...”

