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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

further to the Commission statement

pursuant to Rule 37(2) of the Rules of Procedure

by Heidi Hautala, Paul Lannoye, Nelly Maes, Alexander de Roo and Claude Turmes

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

on the outcome of the Bonn Conference on climate change

European Parliament resolution on the outcome of the Bonn Conference on climate change

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of December 1997¹, and the results of the resumed Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP-6, part 2) held in Bonn on 16-27 July 2001,
 - having regard to its resolutions relating to climate change, notably that of 26 October 2000 on the Commission's strategy for the Hague Conference on climate change (COP-6)², that of 5 April 2001 on the Kyoto Conference objectives³, and that of 5 July 2001 on the European Union's strategy for the Bonn Conference on Climate Change (COP-6, part 2),
- A. whereas, before it can enter into force, the Kyoto Protocol must be ratified by over 55 of its 84 signatories, whose emissions account for at least 55% of total greenhouse gas emissions,
 - B. whereas full ratification and implementation, as well as further reinforcement of the Kyoto Protocol, are of fundamental importance in tackling the key problem of climate change and for the future of the world's environment,
 1. Welcomes the successful outcome of the Bonn conference on climate change, which is a first important step towards a world strategy to combat global warming;
 2. Stresses that this successful outcome was made possible by a combination of different factors: the leadership of the EU delegation under the Belgian presidency in the negotiations, the good preparation and coordination of EU positions, the constructive role of the developing countries and the NGO community; and the non-interference of the US delegation in the final negotiations;
 3. Welcomes the agreement reached in Bonn and especially the fact that nuclear power has been explicitly excluded from both Joint Implementation (JI) and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM);
 4. Underlines the need to finalise the translation of the package into operative legal texts at COP7 in Marrakesh, and especially the need to ensure that legally binding consequences will be attached to instances of non-compliance in the future;
 5. Urges the Commission to start the process of ratification in the European Parliament and the national parliaments before the COP7 conference in Marrakesh, to meet the thresholds

¹ FCCC/CP/L.7/Add.1

² Texts Adopted, Item 13

³ Texts Adopted, Item 17

for entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol before the Rio + 10 Conference in September 2002;

6. Asks the Belgian Presidency to put pressure on Russia and Japan to commit themselves to ratifying the Kyoto protocol as soon as possible;
7. Welcomes the fact that climate change has become a prime feature of external relations policies and the attempts to bring the United States later back into the Kyoto process;
8. Urges the Commission and the Member States to make sure that domestic action is a priority in the strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the European Union, and therefore to limit the use of flexible mechanisms to no more than 50% of the total effort;
9. Considers that the entrance of 'hot air' into the European Union must be made conditional on the use of green funds in Russia and Ukraine: all funds arising from the sale of 'hot air' should be used for projects having an environmental benefit;
10. Urges the Member States to follow the recent lead of Norway⁴ and not to use the possibility of domestic sinks to meet their Kyoto target, as provided in the final Bonn agreement;
11. Calls on the Commission to come forward before COP7 in Marrakesh with a proposal on domestic CO² emissions trading for the 5000 biggest polluters in Europe;
12. Calls on the Commission to aim for a stabilisation of CO² emissions from the transport sector in 2010⁵, and, therefore, to make a critical review of the ACEA voluntary agreement on CO² emissions from cars and to consider, if need be, a further strengthening of the agreement; also calls on the Commission to introduce legislation to limit CO² emissions from light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty vehicles;
13. Suggests that COP9 in 2003 should be held in the United States with, as its main topic, international carbon trading, which is due to start in 2008;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Governments and Parliaments of the Member States and the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

⁴ Reuters, 7 August 2001

⁵ See first reading, Sixth Environment Action Programme (Myller report), 31 May 2001