

## A Shared Vision for the Future

One of the key issues that will be discussed by Ministers at the climate talks in Poznan is a 'shared vision' as agreed under the Bali Action Plan:

**'A shared vision for long-term cooperative action**, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention....'

Greenpeace believes the shared vision must be for an agreement that avoids the unprecedented threats of climate change facing all life on Earth. The agreement must be comprehensive, ambitious and fair and the shared vision must set out yardsticks against which it is measured.

It must be a vision for the transformation of the global economy into one that is low carbon and sustainable in its production and consumption. It must put down markers for adaptation and the levels of technological, financial and capacity building support that will be required to achieve the overall level of ambition.

It should guide governments' concrete actions on mitigation and adaptation over the medium and longer term. This vision must ensure that the world is on course to stay as far below a rise of 2 degrees Celsius as possible.

Greenpeace calls for a shared vision in which the following five elements are central:

- All governments commit to taking their fair share of the urgent action needed, according to their different level of responsibilities and capabilities, to ensure that global emissions peak before 2015 and adopt a joint **long term goal** of reducing emissions by at least 80-95% by 2050 from 1990 levels.
- All governments commit to ensuring that the policies and actions taken to rapidly decarbonise our economies will enhance and advance prospects for sustainable economic development, deliver affordable energy services to the poor, and in the longer term, lead to carbon free prosperity for all.
- The wealthiest and most capable countries must commit to provide **sufficient financial and technological support** to enable developing countries to pursue a low-carbon development path, stop deforestation and adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change.

- Developed countries must take the lead by committing to reduce their emissions as a group by the upper end of the 25-40% by 2020 (on 1990 levels) range, as identified by the IPCC. Within this time frame significant action will also be needed by the most responsible and capable countries within the developing country group so that the growth of emissions for this group as whole is reduced by at least 15% below business as usual. Technology transfer and financing from developed countries should be used to facilitate mitigation efforts, as well as access to carbon markets.
- Governments must commit to developing a mechanism to fund rapid reductions in emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) that promotes both climate and biodiversity objectives and which fully respects the rights of local and indigenous peoples. Funds for this mechanism should be derived from auctioning of Annex I emissions allowances and not introduce REDD activities directly into the carbon markets.

Climate change is the greatest threat our planet is facing today. If greenhouse gas emissions are not rapidly reduced soon, it is likely that dangerous thresholds will be crossed, with impacts becoming large, uncontrollable and irreversible no matter how much money is spent. It is imperative that governments show strong resolve and lay down a solid foundation in Poznan for a landmark and historic climate agreement in Copenhagen in 2009.

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