

**Joint Submission by African Group, Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Uruguay on SHARED VISION**

1. Parties recall and reiterate the submission made by G-77 & China on Shared Vision in during COP-16 December 2010 as contained in FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/Misc 8/Add.2, and further wish to make the following submission:
2. In the context of the ultimate objective of the Convention under Article 2 and of the Bali Action Plan, parties share the vision for the achievement of a global goal to reduce global anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases based on equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and historical responsibility preceded by a paradigm on equitable access to sustainable development which will ensure adequate time for social and economic development for all developing countries. Consistent with Article 4.2(a) of the Convention, developed country Parties shall take the lead, taking into account their historical responsibilities pursuant to such a paradigm on equitable access to sustainable development, including through adoption at COP-17 and rapid and time-bound implementation thereafter of ambitious, robust, comparable short, mid and long term Annex-I QELROs, including at least 40-50% below 1990 levels by 2020 under the Kyoto Protocol.
3. Bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, the extent of developing country parties' contributions to global emissions reductions shall be consistent with the principles and provisions of the Convention, as appropriate to their specific needs and circumstances and dependent to the extent to which finance, technology and capacity building support by developed country parties. The extent of adaptation support to developing countries is contingent on developed country mitigation ambition and provision of support for mitigation in developing countries as required under the Convention and reaffirmed in the Bali Action Plan, to enable developing countries to achieve sustainable development.
4. Parties should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global emissions as soon as possible taking into account implementation of commitments under Articles 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5 and 4.7 of the Convention and keeping in mind that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs. Developed country Parties should peak without any delay no later than 2012, recognizing that they should have peaked before 2000 according to the Convention. The time frame for peaking will be much longer in developing countries in order to ensure sufficient time for and equitable access to sustainable development, and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries.
5. Recalling the principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 3, paragraphs 1, 4 and 5, Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, and taking into account the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and the obligation of the developed country Parties to provide financial resources, transfer technology and provide capacity building support to the developing country Parties, the developed country Parties shall not resort to any form of unilateral trade and other trade-related measures against goods and services from developing country Parties on any grounds related to climate change, including protection and stabilization of climate, emissions leakage and/or cost of environment compliance.
6. Consistent with the principles of the Convention and to enable meaningful mitigation and adaptation actions in developing countries, the flexibilities of the international regime of intellectual property as articulated by the TRIPS Agreement may be used to the fullest by the developing countries to address adaptation or mitigation of climate change, in order to enable them to create a sound and viable technological base. Accordingly, consistent with the TRIPS agreement, each Party retains its right to grant compulsory licenses and the freedom to determine the grounds upon which such licenses are granted. Specific and urgent measures shall be taken by developed country parties to enhance the development and transfer of technologies at different stages of the technology cycle covered by intellectual property rights to developing country parties.

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