G8 Summit 2007
Heiligendamm

USG OVERARCHING AND FUNDAMENTAL CONCERNS WITH CLIMATE LANGUAGE: **The U.S. still has serious, fundamental concerns about this draft statement. The majority of our comments on the previous draft have not been addressed and some new, problematic text has been added. The treatment of climate change runs counter to our overall position and crosses multiple "red lines" in terms of what we simply cannot agree to. This document is called FINAL, but we have never agreed to any of the climate language present in the document. Our comments and reasoning are in the document below. We have tried to "tread lightly" but there is only so far we can go given our fundamental opposition to the German position.**

ENEGRY SECURITY, EFFICIENCY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE: ~~AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY [SECURITY]:~~

CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THE WORLD ~~ECONOMY~~ECONOMIC GROWTH

36. Humanity today faces two central challenges intertwined: that of avoiding dangerous climate change and that of ensuring secure supplies of [affordable~~] energy~~prices reflecting market fundamentals] [at prices refl~~ecting market fundamentals]. [ ][Climate ch~~ange ~~is speeding up and will serio~~usly damage our common natural~~ environment and severely weaken global economy with implications for international security. We underline that tackling climate change is an imperative not a choice. We firmly agree that resolute and concerted international action is urgently needed in order to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and sustain our common basis of living.] We ~~recognise the important opportunities~~ offered by effective action to tackle addressing climate change, in particular for innovation, technological development as well as poverty reduction. Economic incentives such as carbon marketsmarket-based mechanisms, technology cooperation and a shared long-term vision are key to guide investions, to create a strong investment dynamic and to promote sustainable development. We are committed to take strong leadership in combating c~~limate change.~~ To this end we are sending, in the run-up to the UN Climate Change Conference at the end of this year, a clear message on the further development of the international regime to combat climate change [, especially in the context of the UN Climate Change Conference at~~. [Addressing climate change is a long term issue that will require global participation and a diversity of approaches to take into account differing circumstances.] [We will strive to reach a necessary global agreement by 2009.]~~

37. We confirm our determination to work on global solutions that address climate change while supporting growth and economic development and sharing the contributions fairly throughout the world. We therefore commit ourselves to implement approaches which optimally combine effective climate protection with energy security. We also reaffirm our commitment to work toward the reduction or, as appropriate, the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services through the WTO Doha negotiations.

38. Energy is a fundamental driver of growth and development around the world, and the use of energy has been steadily expanding along with the world's populations and economies. Our ability to provide secure access to clean, affordable and safe sources of energy to maintain global economic growth ~~complements~~ complements our desire to protect our environment. Addressing the challenge of energy security will require unprecedented international cooperation in several areas, including market transparency, enhancing energy efficiency, diversifying energy supplies and developing and deploying new and transformational technologies.

39. Energy has been a major field of action for the G8, not least in recent years. We recall that after focusing on resource efficiency in a broader sense (in particular the 3R-Initiative) following the Evian and Sea Island Summits, the Gleneagles G8-Action Plan dealt intensively with clean energy. At the St. Petersburg Summit we adopted groundbreaking decisions on energy security and committed ourselves to a set of agreed areas of cooperation, inter alia to increase transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets, improving investment climate in the energy sector, enhance energy efficiency, diversify the energy mix, ensure the security of critical energy infrastructure, reduce energy poverty and address climate change. To maintain the momentum of those achievements we herewith strongly reaffirm our commitment to Global Energy Security Principles, including our commitment to [[enhance dialogue relevant shareholders' perspectives on growing interdependence, security of supply and demand issues, diversification of different types of contracts, including market-based long-term spot contracts, promote investment in upstream and downstream assets internationally, support the principles of the Energy Charter and the efforts of the participating countries to improve international energy co-operation]

40. Against this background we have focussed our discussions this year on energy efficiency in order to make an effective contribution towards meeting global climate and energy security challenges. Improving energy efficiency worldwide is the fastest, the most sustainable and the cheapest way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy security.

40.bis We welcome the progress made so far at the meetings of the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, held in the United Kingdom in 2005 and Mexico in 2006. We also welcome the intentions of Germany and Japan to host the Dialogue meetings during their G8-Presidencies. We

look forward to receiving a report of the Dialogue at the G8 Summit [~~ in 2008~~next year under the Japanese G8-Presidency.]

CLIMATE CHANGE

41. We take note ~~and are concerned about the latest scientific findings confirmed by the~~ of the recent assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that warming of the climate system is occurring, that most of the increase in the global average temperatures is very likely due to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations from human activity, and that human-induced warming and sea level rise will continue for centuries. We know that climate change impacts natural and human systems, and that some systems are vulnerable. ~~. Global warming caused largely by human activities is accelerating. [For increases in global average temperature exceeding 1.5° to 2.5° C, there are projected to be major changes in ecosystem structure and function with predominantly negative consequences for biodiversity and ecosystems, e.g. water and food supply.] [Impacts are expected to increase with increases in global temperatures, the options for successful adaptation will diminish and the associated costs increase with increasing climate change.] [Further, it is very likely that all regions will experience either declines in net benefits or increases in net costs for temperature rises greater than about 2° to 3°C.]~~

~~[quotation from IPCC on biodiversity]~~

Fighting Climate Change

- The proposals within the sections titled "Fighting Climate Change" and "Carbon Markets" are fundamentally incompatible with the President's approach to climate change.

- In place of these sections, we suggest the following substitute language:

In our common pursuit of sustainable development, we must continue to act with resolve to address the serious and long-term challenge of climate change and to ensure the energy supplies that are necessary for human progress.

We reaffirm the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development -- an action-oriented and intensive commitment to transform the way we produce and use energy. By reinforcing our actions in support of the Gleneagles Plan, we will promote the cleaner energy and other technologies that are key to achieving our shared environmental and economic goals. We reaffirm that in financing the global transition to cleaner energy systems, positive investment climates are critical.]

~~[42. We are committed to taking strong and early action to tackle climate change in order to contribute our fair share to limit global warming to 2° C. This will imply global greenhouse gas emissions must stop rising within the next 10 to 15 years, followed by substantial global emission reductions of around 50% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.]~~ [~~W~~We are committed to taking strong and ear~~ly action to tackle climate change in order to contribute our fair share to the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations (at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system). This will require global greenhouse gas emissions to reduce to a level less than half of the current emissions at an early sta~~ge for balancing the globa~~l carbon circulation.]~~

~~43. As climate change is a global problem, the response to it needs to be international. We welcome the wide range of existing activities both in industrialised and developing countries. [We share a long-term vision and agree on the need for frameworks that will accelerate action over the next decade. Complementary national, regional and global policy frameworks that co-ordinate rather than compete with each other will strengthen the effectiveness of the measures.]~~

~~44. We stress that further action should be based on the UNFCCC principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We acknowledge that the efforts of developed economies will not be sufficient and that new approaches for fair contributions by other countries are needed. We recognise the continuing leadership role that developed economies have to play in any future climate change efforts to~~

~~reduce global emissions, so that all countries undertake effective climate commitments tailored to their particular situations.~~ [Against this background, w]We invite notably the emerging countries[economies] to address the increase in their emissions by reducing the carbon intensity of their economic development. Their contributions could take several forms, ~~such as sustainable development policies and measures, an enhanced clean development mechanism, the setting up of voluntary commitments for the sectors that generate most pollution so as to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions compared with a business as usual scenario.] We reaffirm, as G8 leaders, our responsibility to act.~~

~~45. We acknowledge that the UN climate process is the appropriate forum for negotiating future global action on climate change. We are committed to moving forward in that forum and call on all parties to launch negotiations on a comprehensive agreement at the UN Climate Change Conference in Indonesia in December 2007. We jointly agree that a long term, flexible, fair and effective framework will provide important orientation for the necessary future investment decisions. We also agree that the sectoral approach focusing on improvement of energy efficiency is a fair and effective method to realise substantial reduction.~~

Technology

46. [The development and commercialization of new low-emitting energy technologies will help ensure stable and secure energy supplies and address greenhouse gas emissions. We will continue to encourage greater use of sustainable and climate friendly technologies, including clean coal, carbon capture and storage, offshore-windpower, 2nd generation biofuels, hydrogen, and innovative engine concepts, in all areas of energy production and use. Therefore, we will]

- [support policies to stimulate development, commercialization, and diffusion of new technologies,]
- [promote major emerging and developing economies' participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations, and]
- [undertake strategic planning to articulate a vision of the role for advanced technology in addressing climate change, strengthen research and innovation activities, and identify approaches to attaining technology goals.]

~~Technology is a key to mastering climate change as well as enhancing energy security. We have urgently to deploy and foster the use of sustainable, less carbon intensive and climate friendly technologies in all areas of energy production and use. We have to develop and create market conditions for commercialization of new less carbon intensive, climate friendly technologies, such as clean coal, solar power, carbon capture and storage, wind power, 2nd generation biofuels, hydrogen or innovative engine concepts. Furthermore, to ensure sustainable investment decisions worldwide, we need an expanded approach to collaboratively accelerate the widespread adoption of climate friendly technologies in and developing economies. Therefore, we will~~

- ~~support a clear and predictable policy framework to stimulate global development, commercialization, deployment and access to technologies,~~
- ~~promote major emerging and developing economies' participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations,~~
- ~~scale up national, regional and international research and innovation activities and~~
- ~~develop technology roadmaps to accelerate the rate at which clean technologies are being brought to markets.~~

~~We will report on progress at the G 8 summit in 2008~~.

Carbon Markets

~~[47. Carbon markets [have the potential to] deliver a crucial economic incentive to deploy and develop climate-friendly technologies. Fostering the use of clean technologies and setting up carbon pricing mechanisms are complementary and mutually reinforcing approaches. A global carbon price will integrate climate change into investment decisions, advance technology transfer and decisively contribute to the needed technology revolution.~~

~~Therefore, we will~~

- ~~strengthen and extend carbon markets, e.g. by new rules for transparency and linking of trading schemes,~~

- ~~support a framework for a global carbon market providing the business community with a predictable and long-term perspective.~~

~~[We will report on progress at the G-8 summit in 2008.]~~

Reducing Emissions ~~from Deforestation~~from Deforestation and Enhancing Carbon Sinks

48. We are determined to work toward ~~assist in~~ reducing emissions from deforestation and enhancing carbon sinks,~~,~~ especially in developing countries~~, and i~~. In the long-term halting deforestation provides a~~ them as a~~ significant and cost-effective contribution towards~~s~~ mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and towards~~s~~ pre-serving biological diversity, promoting sustainable forest management and enhancing security of livelihoods. To this end, we will

- encourage the World Bank, in consultation with appropriate stakeholders, to develop proposals for creating, pilot testing, and evaluating alternative approaches for reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries. The approaches should be voluntary, performance-based, and consistent with the World Bank's overall Forest Sector Strategy.

- welcome efforts of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) toward developing and implementing plans for undertaking land use and land-use change projects within the GEF climate change focal area;**]**

- c~~[support the establishment of a Forest Carbon Partnership dedicated to create and test performance-based instruments to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries, in support of and without prejudice to ongoing UN climate change discussions. We therefore invite the World Bank, in close cooperation with the G8, developing countries, the private sector, NGOs and other partners, to develop and implement as soon as possible respective public-private-partnership-pilot activities, taking into consideration the preservation of biodiversity and the securing of livelihoods within the framework of the Forest Carbon Partnership.~~ ~~]~~

- ~~c~~ontinue to support existing processes to combat illegal logging. Illegal logging is one of the most difficult obstacles to further progress in realising sustainable forest management including protecting forests worldwide,

- rremain engaged in supporting developing countries to achieve their self-commitments for halting forest loss and to implement sustainable forest management, as stated in various regional initiatives, e.g. the Congo Basin and the Asian Forest Partnerships. Good results and good practice in international cooperation have also been achieved through ITTO projects and the Brazilian Pilot Program to conserve the tropical rain forests.

49. At the St. Petersburg Summit, we agreed to enhancepromote international co-operation in the area of sustainable forest management. We welcome the recent agreement at the UN Forum on Forests on a non-legally binding instrument on the sustainable management of all types of forests. Building on thiese commitments, we are determined and urge the international community to strengthen co-operation and the sharing of best practices bilaterally, at the regional all levels and multilaterally.

Adapting to Climate Change

50. We stress that even implementing the ambitious mitigation steps described above will not avoid serious climate impacts, especially in developing countries and regions which are most vulnerable to climate change. Postponing mitigation, however, will exacerbate the need for adaptation and could finally jeopardise any adaptation effortsce change would, how. We welcome the adoption of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change. We emphasise our willingness to continued and enhanced cooperation with and support for developing countries in adapting to climate change, in particular those most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change including through mainstreaming adaptation into our bilateral and multilateral development co-operation activities starting 2008. We reaffirm our commitment to assist with climate risk assessments including through developing satellite observation systems.[]

At the same time that we act with resolve to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, we recognize the need to address the potential impacts of climate changes on natural and human systems. We are committed to promoting resiliency to climate variability and climate change in way that fully supports our common goal of sustainable development. Sustainable economic growth, environmental protection, and poverty alleviation go hand in hand. The ultimate goal of adaptation is to develop resilient societies and economies that have the knowledge and capacity to address both the challenges and

the opportunities presented by changing climatic conditions. We emphasize our willingness to continue and enhance cooperation with developing countries to promote sustainable economic development and enhance resilience to climate variability and climate change.

Biodiversity

51. We emphasise the crucial importance of the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity as an indispensable basis for the provision of vital ecosystem services and the long term provision of natural resources for the global economy. We take note of the "Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010" agreed at the G8 Environmental Ministerial and will increase our efforts for the protectition and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve our agreed goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

We committed in St. Petersburg Summit to a set of agreed Principles to increase transparency in global energy markets, enhance energy efficiency, diversify the energy mix, ensure the security of critical energy infrastructure, reduce energy poverty and address climate change. To maintain the momentum of that groundbreaking achievement, we:

- invite China, Brazil, India, Mexico, and South Africa to adopt the Principles; and
- invite the International Energy Agency to prepare a report evaluating G8 member states' efforts to implement/adhere to those Principles, for delivery at the 2008 G8 Summit.

52. The global potential for saving energy is huge. According to the International Energy Agency, successfully implemented energy efficiency policies could contribute to 80% of avoided greenhouse gases while substantially increasing security of supply.

53. We recognise that enhanced international cooperation offers enormous opportunities. Against this background we are committed to further strengthening and increasing our efforts of co-operation, both at inter-state level as well as within the framework of the respective international fora and organisations.

To this end, we will

- continue and further substantiate our energy-efficiency dialogue begun at Evian
- move forward with implementing the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Action Plans, thereby retaining and supporting the IEA's close involvement
- analyse the concrete recommendations on energy efficiency presented by the IEA and consider drawing on these when preparing national energy efficiency plans
- encourage the World Bank and other IFIs to further broaden and improve their financial framework for energy efficiency and clean energy
- [~~support the EU's proposal for an international agreement on energy efficiency by asking the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development~~ to swiftly put forwconc~~take the initiative in providing for an institutionalised platform for exchange of best practices, sharing methodologies and further cooperation and~~ explore the most effective means to promote energy efficiency internationally, taking into account the work of the International Energy Agency and the G8 Gleneagles Dialogue, including the development of new international strategies on energy efficiency by inviting other countries with significant energy needs to join.]
- promote international research, encourage investment and development co-operation aimed at energy efficient technologies and other greenhouse gas mitigation options.
- report on progress in the policies and measures on energy efficiency outlined below at the G 8 summit in 2008.

54. We note that, in view of their high energy needs, industrialised and emerging economies have a fundamental joint interest in taking measures to encourage the most effective use of their energy.

55. Against this background we commit ourselves to a model of efficient energy systems and call on other countries with high energy demand, including the major emerging economies, to join us in this endeavour. Our goal of building less energy intensive economies will also advance economic growth and competitiveness. [~~Therefore we will increase the energy efficiency of our economies so that energy~~

~~consumption by 2020 will be at least 20 % lower, compared to a business-as-usual scenario.~~] [Proposal by JAP and US: Therefore we will increase the energy efficiency of our economies, setting goals for reducing energy intensity of economic developments and call for major emerging economies to join.] To this end, we will promote the appropriate policy approaches and instruments, including inter alia economic incentives and sound fiscal policies, minimum standards for energy efficiency, sound and ambitious consumption labelling, information campaigns aimed at consumers and industry that enhance national awareness, sector-based voluntary commitments agreed with industry, investment in research and development and guidelines for public procurement. We will develop and implement national energy efficiency programmes and advance international cooperation on energy efficiency, notably on efficiency standards. We ask the IEA to continue to support our national efforts by appropriate advice and make proposals for effective international co-operation.

56. We will, furthermore work together with the major emerging economies towards a reduction in energy consumption in priority sectors. To this end we will invite the IEA, its members and their respective industries to increase the dialogue with the major emerging economies on more efficient energy policies and develop guidance mechanisms.

Sustainable Buildings

57. The opportunities for making buildings more efficient are enormous. Following the EU/G8 conference on energy efficiency, held in Berlin in April 2007, we will

- set up a "Sustainable Buildings Network", involving the G8 and open for participation of the major emerging economies. The network will develop practical instruments for assessing and advising on the implementation of energy efficiency in buildings and the use of renewable energies, especially for cooling and heating, taking into due consideration the different situations of new and existing buildings, and development and deployment of low and zero-carbon buildings,
- invite the IEA to take a central role in creating this network,
- work to increase energy efficiency in the building sector, [~~by 2020, by at least~~

~~20% compared to 2005~~] and to reach a considerable expansion of renewable energies in this area. To this end we will actively support the energy efficient technologies and the use of renewable energies by employing market mechanisms, promotion instruments and framework legislation, as well as through public-private-partnership initiatives. Instruments to this end include consumer information such as energy performance certificates ("building passports") and individual energy standards – which also consider renewable energies - for new buildings, modernisation or household equipment.

- accelerate co-ordination of international policies on labeling, standard setting and testing procedures for energy efficiency appliances with the objective of enhancing international partnerships with the Energy STAR energy efficiency program;

Transportation

58. Today there are 600 million motor vehicles around the globe, a figure which is projected to double by 2020. With this in mind, we will

- work to increase energy efficiency in the transport sector [~~by 2020 by at least 20% compared to 2005~~]. To this end we will ask our governments to foster a large number of possible measures and various instruments that can clearly reduce energy demand and CO2 emissions in the transport sector, including inter alia innovative engine concepts, alternative fuels, city planning measures, public transport, best possible inter-linkage of transport methods,
- Accelerate coordination on development of international biofuel quality standards from various feedstocks to achieve optimal interoperability and emission profiles.
- increase the share of alternative fuels and energy carriers (biofuels, hydrogen, LPG/CNG, electricity, hybrid) in total fuel consumption [~~to 15% by 2020~~]; fuel diversification, for example synthetic and cellulosic biofuels and CO2-free hydrogen, particularly in combination with the fuel cell, will be decisive in reducing transport CO2 emissions,
- avoid possible negative side-effects in biofuel development, particularly in developing countries in order to prevent competition between different forms of

land uses,. [~~and promote sustainability standards in biomass cultivation. We invite the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) to [make recommendations on critieria for the sustainable development of bioenergy~~], We invite GBEP to continue its work on examining biofuels best practices.

- monitor the implementation of the necessary measures and discuss progress at two-year intervals during the Environmentally Friendly Vehicles Conference the results of which shall be reported to G8-leaders.
- introduce energy efficiency labels for new cars along the lines of those already on some white goods.

Power Generation

59. Over the next 25 years, fossil fuels will remain the world's dominant source of energy. Making power generation more efficient and more climate friendly is therefore crucial.

60. We firmly agree, that current innovations in power station design bear significant saving potential. Therefore, we will

- stimulate investments in high efficient power plants and grids and promote refurbishment of existing ones by an appropriate national policy framework. By this we aim to increase average power plant efficiencies in each of our countries [~~by at least 20 % / [Proposal GBR: by10 %] by 2020 compared to 2005~~].
- continue and expand national and international research and development efforts to further advance modern power station technologies, with the aim of achieving higher efficiency levels
- adopt instruments and measures to significantly increase the share of combined heat and power (CHP) in the generation of electricity.

61. Being aware that the centre of gravity of global energy demand is continuously shifting towards the emerging economies, we will

- enhance energy co-operation with those countries as a priority issue, including by actively supporting co-operative research, voluntary technology partnerships and private investment in clean technologies,

- work in close partnership with industry, science and with governments of other industrialised countries and, in particular, of major emerging economies in order to foster the diffusion and adoption of best practices along the entire fossil fuel process chain with a focus on fuel treatment as well as new and existing power plants. We particularly underline the need to promote capacity building and technology transfer on plant renovation and modernisation. To achieve these goals we will invite [the IEA] to take a central role in guiding our joint efforts.

62. In recognition of the increasingly urgent needs to achieve longer term greenhouse gas abatement, we will work on accelerating development and deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS), including by

- prioritising national and international research and development efforts and encouraging international research and technology cooperation, to minimise efficiency losses of the different carbon capture technologies and to clarify geotechnical conditions for secure CO2 storage,
- encourage research, development and deployment of clean coal technologies
- supporting national and international geoscientific and political efforts in the field of CCS on ensuring security of storage and the provision of necessary legal frameworks to create a stable investment climate, thereby working in co-operation with industry as well as national and international research programmes,
- reinforcing our commitment made under the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Plans of Action to support the initiatives taken by IEA and Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF),
- encouraging our governments to design mechanisms to stimulate the construction and operation of a growing number of large-scale demonstrations of sustainable fossil fuels technologies in commercial power generation.
- encouraging industry to consider the concept of capture ready when developing new fossil fuel power plant

62 bis: We reaffirm our support of the efforts of the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) and we commit ourselves to reduce to minimal levels natural gas

flaring, and to encourage all oil producing states and private sector stakeholders to do likewise.

[Energy Diversification

63. Diversification of energy sources and types of energy is essential to energy security and to a low-carbon energy path. Increasing and varying our sources of energy supply helps to defuse the risks of supply disruption from any one source. Increasing the use of alternative sources of energy can over time greatly relieve pressure on markets for conventional fossil fuels and reduce the adverse environmental impacts of energy use.

63a. In recognition of the importance of diversification of the sources and types of energy, recognising that G8 members will choose different ways to achieve their energy diversity goals, we

- continue to develop and implement the policy frameworks needed to support our intensive commitment to the global use of all clean fuels, including clean coal, renewable energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal, bioenergy, hydro power), -and nuclear
- reaffirm our pledge at former summits regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy
- ~~work towards elimination of barriers to trade in environmental goods and services, in order to advance our shared energy security and climate goals~~
- We also reaffirm our commitment to work toward the reduction or, as appropriate, the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services through the WTO Doha negotiations.
- welcome concerted global action to promote renewable energy and the support of interested parties for initiatives and partnerships such as the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (REEEP), the Global Bio-Energy Partnership (GBEP) and the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Partnership (MEDREP).
- take note of national and international initiatives to further develop a peaceful

use of nuclear energy and to realise the potential for nuclear energy to contribute to the energy needs of developing countries, including the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP) and President Putin's proposal for a regional enrichment center,the ongoing multilateral approaches to a nuclear fuel cycle for a reliable fuel supply program, the work of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), and advanced nuclear energy research under the Generation IV International Forum (GIF).

63b. We are committed to ~~non-proliferation and international nuclear safety standards and committed to the "nuclear safety first" principle~~ the paramount importance of safety, security and non-proliferation in utilizing nuclear power . IAEA standards form a good basis for the continuous improvement of nuclear safety and national nuclear regulatory systems. We reiterate common interest to continuously improve nuclear safety, radiation protection, waste management, nuclear security and nuclear liability in our respective countries, and we call upon all other states to do the same.

~~We call upon all parties to strengthen the global system for effective protection of men, environment and facilities against nuclear hazards. We underline the need for an effective national regulatory infrastructures, in particular the importance for national regulatory body to have sufficient authority, independence, and competence.~~

~~We remain committed to further reducing the risks associated with the use of nuclear energy which must be based on a robust regime for assuring nuclear non-proliferation as well as a reliable safety and security system for nuclear materials and facilities.~~

We wish to ensure full implementation of the international conventions and treaties in force today which are a prerequisite for a high level of safety and security and a basis to achieve a peaceful and proliferation-resistant nuclear energy use. The responsibility of all nations to support the work of the IAEA and all measures to implement these conventions and treaties in these fields is emphasized.

63c. The G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) continue in its work to consider nuclear safety and security issues. Further the role of this group becomes increasingly important as a forum for informal strategic discussion on how to proceed best with international support to the Chernobyl projects, in particular of the Chernobyl Shelter Fonds (CSF) and Nuclear Safety Account (NSA).

63d. In recognition of the Chernobyl accident in 1986 we reaffirm our commitments – under former G7 / G8 Summit declarations and memoranda of understanding and through CSF and NSA programmes – to undertake joint efforts with Ukraine to convert the damaged reactor unit site into safe conditions.

Given the demonstrated danger of sudden and severe natural or man-made disruptions to oil supplies, we:

- commit to increasing our levels of government-controlled strategic oil reserves; and
- invite the International Energy Agency to assist major emerging oil consuming countries to adopt best practices with regard to building, maintaining and coordinating the release of strategic oil reserves.]